

Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Primarily drug education.

SENATOR JENSEN: Yes.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And they study the addictive...the addictive capability of crack as opposed to the addictive capability of powder cocaine, is that true?

SENATOR JENSEN: Well, they not only have...they haven't necessarily studied it, it's national statistics.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Wait a minute.

SENATOR JENSEN: You can be a recreational user of cocaine sometimes without ever becoming addictive...addicted to the drug. Crack cocaine is very addictive, many times from the very first time you use it.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Wait a minute, Senator Jensen, when we talk about the effect of a substance, a chemical substance, it shouldn't be done by statistics, which are going to be skewed and people's biases in compiling the statistics will enter in. If they want to determine, a group of scientists, the activity of a molecule at different temperatures, are they going to study the action of that molecule, or are they going to take a poll and a survey and put together statistics on people's opinion?

SENATOR JENSEN: Well, I don't think it is necessarily people's opinion, it is studies that they have done on the addiction of the two substances. There...is all cocaine, it is a matter of how it is used and how is it induced into the body.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Now if crack cocaine and powder cocaine are the same chemically, first of all, are you aware that that is the case, that there is no chemical difference between the two?

SENATOR JENSEN: There is a chemical reaction when cocaine is smoked.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Are you aware that there is no chemical difference between crack cocaine and powder cocaine? Are you aware...if you are not, then just say so. I am not going to argue with you.