

April 8, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

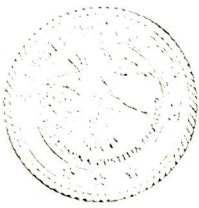
Jack Landau

Attached is a draft of the Attorney General's remarks for Thursday, April 9, 9 o'clock, at the White House Drug Conference. I am also attaching some additional materials that will explain the nature of the conference and its objectives.

When you review the remarks for the Attorney General you should tell him that he will be introduced at approximately 5 minutes after 9 and has been asked to speak for approximately 25 minutes. At the conclusion of his remarks (i.e., at 9:30), the President's usher will enter the White House theatre and announce the President would like to see the conferees in the Oval Office. I would imagine that the Attorney General would accompany the conferees to the Oval Office. Following the meeting with the President, which is to last approximately 20 minutes, the conferees will return to the White House theatre. The Attorney General has no more scheduled activities with the conference following the meeting with the President.

I will be leaving the city today for a conference in Dallas on Thursday and then to visit the Governor of Arizona on Friday, but if you need me my secretary, Jane Thomas, will know where I am at almost any time. If you have any questions about the conference either Jeff Donfeld or Jeb Magruder at the White House should be able to answer your questions.

John W. Dean, III
Associate Deputy Attorney General



ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

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John W. Dean, III
Associate Deputy Attorney General

cc: Mrs. Sue Morrison
Messrs. Jeff Donfeld and Jeb Magruder

REMARKS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I want to welcome you and express the appreciation of all of us in the Federal Government who are concerned with the drug problem for your accepting my invitation to attend this conference. Unfortunately, what you will be hearing, seeing and discussing today is not a very pleasant topic. Our program is a presentation of a very grave national problem and your Government's efforts to deal with the problem.

We called this conference with several purposes in mind:

First, to give you an up-to-date factual summation of the entire drug abuse spectrum to enable you to make your own informed judgements.

Secondly, to give you a perspective of the efforts and approaches available at the Federal level so you can accurately weigh these activities in terms of short and long range goals; and

Thirdly, to seek your assistance, as influential members of the communications media, not only in lending your media facilities to a concerted national effort to deal with drug abuse and misuse, but also in adding your individual voices to the law enforcement, scientific and humanistic voices presently addressing the problem from different vantage points and disciplines.

I believe I can best set the stage for today's program by giving you a short prologue.

Drug abuse is not new. The use and abuse of drugs can be traced to ancient history. While the problem is not new, it has grown in complexity and dimension. Today we are confronted with a situation of crisis proportions. And let me hasten to say, I make this statement not as an alarmist; rather as a realist.

Drug abuse in the United States -- and in many other parts of the world -- is no longer restricted to any particular segment of the population. Abuse of dangerous substances is occurring at all economic and social levels: in urban America, suburban America and even rural America. It is not restricted to young people, rather it tragically involves people of all ages from all walks of life.

Contemporary drug abuse encompasses an extraordinary variety of drugs, modes of administration, and sought after effects. There are weeds, flowers, herbs, and chemically compounded pills and liquids that the user may smoke, chew, sniff, shoot or swallow to get a "high", a "go", a "stop", a "low", a "kick", a "nod", or a "trip". There are literally thousands of known substances that are currently being used in this manner.

In the past decade, known incidents of drug use have increased astronomically. Even more frightening, perhaps,

is the proportionate lowering of the average age of the users. We now have some 100,000 known addicts, which is undoubtedly a conservative figure. One can only guess at the far greater number of Americans who are in various stages of addiction to barbiturates, amphetamines, and other substances in addition to narcotics. You can perhaps appreciate what I mean when you consider that, between 1960 and 1968 for example, arrests relating to marihuana and narcotic drugs increased by 322 percent. In 1968, 6,243 of those arrested were under 15 years of age. More recently, the phenomenon has passed from the college level through high school and junior high into the grade school. Regrettably, it has not departed from those levels through which it passed.

I do not believe there is an historic parallel for the rapid spreading of drug abuse throughout this country. To keep pace with this growth is something we have only just begun to do. It is an exhausting, expensive, and often heartbreaking task. And we need all the qualified help we can get, which is why you gentlemen are here. It is, quite frankly, too late for anyone to back off from the problem for it touches us all, one way or another. The cost to drug users and their families in terms of misery and suffering cannot be assessed. What can be

discussed in concrete terms is that the average heroin addict in an urban area requires some \$45 per day for his habit. It is obvious that many addicts, unable to hold a job in any event because of their addiction, will turn to crime as the only way to feed their craving for narcotics. The value of stolen goods must be three to five times greater than they need, because the articles must naturally be "fenced". Simple mathematics produce the appalling cost to society in terms of theft per addict of \$60,000 to \$100,000 per year. You gentlemen are excellent with pictures -- I do not have to draw one for you.

There are no simple answers to this evergrowing phenomenon. Drug misuse and abuse are complex medical, legal, social, economic, educational and moral problems. All agree, however, that facts are essential to any understanding of or response to the problem. Today's presentation, I believe, will provide you with some insights into how the Federal Government is responding to this problem. You will note that our approach is multi-faceted. No one approach holds the answer, rather a combined effort is essential to controlling and reducing drug abuse. ✓

Viewing the full spectrum of the Federal approach, it is relatively easy to discern the 832 agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs at one end -- the law

enforcement end -- and to identify the 400 odd researchers, educators, therapists, and the like who are employed by or through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare at the other end -- the non-law enforcement end. But the common bond which unites these two bodies of employees, and their functions, is made up of agencies and activities as varied and yet as harmonious as are the colors of the spectrum. We intend to foster and improve this relationship as the only effective way to resolve the drug problem.

Our law enforcement efforts are directed primarily at the major drug trafficker, whose illicit activities are national or international in scope. We are hitting him wherever he does business: in the big cities, at our nation's borders, and overseas. This requires the combined efforts of the State Department with its diplomatic expertise, the Treasury Department through its Customs Bureau, and the Justice Department. But help is also available from the Department of the Interior, through its Park Service and border inspections, and even the Atomic Energy Commission is providing technical assistance through neutron activation analysis which traces drug origin. Illicit traffic is big business, and its proponents are as resourceful as they are ruthless. But our most recent efforts are hurting their profits and reducing drug availability.

The multi-faceted approach requires a reduction in demand as well as supply. Publicity and education are the means to this end, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is developing major new programs with the help of other agencies and with new funds made available by the White House last month. The National Institute of Mental Health has over 150 grants in operation which will, hopefully, produce hard facts to be communicated to the largely uninformed or misinformed public. Permissiveness toward drug abuse, social acceptance, and ambivalence are probably direct outgrowths of indifference and lack of knowledge about drugs. It is a difficult challenge to educate and inform the total population, but it is imperative that society as a whole become committed against drug abuse. This, gentlemen, is where you come in.

Also within this spectrum are multiple efforts designed to make the direct victims of drug abuse whole. Even as we reduce supply and demand, we cannot neglect the rehabilitation of those who suffer from drug dependence. The Bureau of Prisons is increasing its capabilities, for example, and will provide treatment and aftercare for over 1100 addicts during the coming year. The National Institute of Mental Health will proportionately increase its responsibilities under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation

Act of 1966, and other agencies such as the Veterans' Administration and the Office of Economic Opportunity will expand their activities both locally and nationwide. The healing process will take time, patience, and money, but in the long run we cannot afford to neglect it.

Let me close by leaving you with this thought: Government alone cannot solve the problem of drug abuse. The American system requires a sense of responsibility and a commitment to response, not only by the Government, but also by concerned citizens. To deal effectively with this problem we need the assistance of leaders from all phases of our society. To the extent that the nation's leadership does not exercise its power and influence in the direction of the common good, they are contributing to the forces that are undermining the very system that has given them that power and influence.

Gentlemen, you are leaders. I hope you will join us in this fight.

March 30, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ZIEGLER

FROM: JEB S. MAGRUDER

RE: Press Announcement re: April 9, 1970
Meeting of TV Producers on Drug Abuse

Following the December 3, 1969 Governors' Conference on Drug Abuse, the President asked John Ehrlichman and Bud Krogh why there were not more anti-drug themes on television. Mr. Ehrlichman asked Bud Krogh to pursue this matter. Bud, myself, and Jeff Donfold have, therefore, worked along with Jack Ball of J. Walter Thompson and other advertising persons in New York to prepare the program for April 9.

On April 9 we intend to invite 48 individuals from the television industry who control over 90 percent of prime time television between 7:30 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. The following persons are included on the invitation list:

1. The vice presidents in charge of programming of the three networks.
2. The vice presidents in charge of continuity acceptance of the networks.
3. The heads of production of the six major television production companies.
4. The producers of select programs which can accommodate narcotics themes.
5. Television programming vice presidents of the three major advertising agencies.

The purpose of the program will be threefold:

1. To educate the invitees on all aspects of the drug problem i. e. smuggling illicit drugs into the United States, law enforcement problems within the United States, physiological and psychological effects of drugs and rehabilitation.
2. To stimulate the thinking of the attendees along the lines of including anti-drug themes in their Fall television programs.
3. Provide a telephone number in Washington which television writers can call in order to obtain information for inclusion in their scripts, plus access to Federal activities (training sessions, customs inspection points) so that their scripts will have a high degree of realism.

The above three purposes will be achieved by harnessing the inputs of four Federal departments:

1. Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury -- this department will bring in actual smuggling devices used in trafficking illicit drugs into the United States. It will demonstrate the latest drug-detection techniques, including the use of a marihuana-sniffing German Shepherd.
2. National Institute of Mental Health, Department of Health, Education & Welfare. Two sets of research animals will be put on hallucinogenic drugs in order to show dramatically the effects of drugs on a live organism. A psycho drama called "The Concept" will be performed by ex-addicts which will demonstrate one mode of drug rehabilitation, and a live closed-circuit television psychiatric interview with addicts will demonstrate another method of drug rehabilitation.
3. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice -- BNDD will emphasize the domestic law enforcement problems in the drug area. Actual samples of drugs will be brought in so that the attendees can actually see the problem; modern law enforcement and surveillance techniques will be explained through the use of film and undercover agents; marihuana will be burned in order to inject additional realism into the days program.

4. Office of Information, Armed Forces, Department of Defense -- DoD will show two films, one depicting mishaps on the battlefield due to the use of marihuana and a second slide and film conglomerate to depict the communication gap between youthful and adult America.

The Attorney General is scheduled to address the group for half an hour in the morning. John Ehrlichman is scheduled to address the group at lunch, which will be held at the State Department.

The Attorney General issued the invitations to the producers on the President's behalf.

The President is scheduled to address the group. The tentative plans are that he will address them in the Oval Office in the morning.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

5:25

TO:

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Monastero - BDD

OF (Organization)

128-3803

☐ PLEASE CALL —→

PHONE NO.
CODE/EXT. _____

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN

☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL

☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

STANDARD FORM 63

REVISED AUGUST 1967

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Tentative Agenda, April 9, 1970, White House Conference on Drug Abuse

A. M.

9:00 - 9:30 Attorney General John N. Mitchell, White House Theater

9:30 - 10:00 The President, Oval Office

10:00 - 10:15 John Ingersoll, Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

The Source

10:15 - 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30 - 11:15 Myles Ambrose, Commissioner, Bureau of Customs

Smuggling

--- Smuggling Devices

--- Detection Techniques

11:15 - 12:00 John Broger, Director, Office of Information for Armed Forces

Why Drugs

--- Problems of Communication with Youth

Battlefield Case Studies

P. M.

12:30 - 1:30 Lunch, State Department

Address by John D. Ehrlichman, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs

P. M.

2:00 - 2:30 White House Tour

2:30 - 4:15 Dr. Stanley Yolles, Director, National Institute of
Mental Health

Medical Aspects of Drug Abuse

- Overview of Research
- Live Animal Experiments

TRANS

Rehabilitation

- "The Concept" A Play
- Closed-circuit Television,
Psychiatric Interview with Addicts

4:15 - 4:30 Coffee Break

4:30 - 5:15 John Ingersoll, Director, Bureau of Narcotics and
Dangerous Drugs

Law Enforcement

- Samples of Drugs
- Law Enforcement Techniques
- The Undercover Agent

AGENDA

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Washington, D.C.
December 3, 1969

Morning Session State Department, West Auditorium

Subject: - Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

9:10 - 9:15 Vice President Agnew - introduction of the President

9:15 - 9:30 Remarks by President Nixon

9:30 - 9:50 Presentation by Mr. John Ingersoll, Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice

9:50 - 10:20 Presentation by Secretary Robert H. Finch

10:25 - 10:55 Department of Defense film and narration on drugs

10:55 - 11:15 Coffee break

11:15 - 11:35 Remarks by Mr. Art Linkletter

11:40 - 11:50 Presentation by the Attorney General - Uniform State Controlled Dangerous Substances Act

11:50 - 12:05 Statement by Vice President Agnew

12:15 - 1:30 Luncheon - The Governors, their wives and teen-aged children. Remarks by Pat Moynihan

Afternoon Session

Governors
State Department, East Auditorium

1:30 - 3:00

Foreign Affairs Briefing - Dr. Kissinger

3:00 - 4:00

Questions by the Governors to Members of
Cabinet and White House Domestic Affairs
Staff on any domestic subject

Afternoon Session

Wives and Teen-aged Children

2:00 - 2:45

Tour White House

2:45 - 3:00

Presentation by Bureau of Narcotics and
Dangerous Drugs on source and appearance
of narcotics and dangerous drugs

3:00 - 3:30

Discussion on most advanced research and
technical knowledge on drugs by Dr. Sidney
Cohen, Director, Division of Narcotic
Addiction and Drug Abuse, National Institute
of Mental Health. Reference to fact book on
drugs to be distributed to all present

3:30 - 3:45

Demonstration of smuggling carriers and
techniques by Bureau of Customs

Evening

White House - Governors and Wives

8:00

Black Tie Dinner - State Dining Room

10:00

Entertainment

Evening

White House - Teen-aged Children

8:00

Dinner - Staff Mess

10:00

Entertainment

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM FACT SHEET

1. Teacher Training -- The Office of Education will direct a \$3.5 million program to train school personnel, particularly teachers, in the fundamentals of drug education. Grants will be given to states on the basis of their populations. The minimum will be \$40,000 and the maximum \$210,000. States will be encouraged to match their grants but this will not be mandatory.

Each state will be free to spend the money on training teachers as it sees fit. However, the Office of Education anticipates that most states will want to use the Government's training centers that will be operated in key locations around the country.

As the first step, a National Action Committee will be formed within the next few weeks to provide leadership, technical assistance, and aid in program planning, development, monitoring, and evaluation. The committee will include representatives from the fields of education, medicine, law, social work, and the behavioral sciences. Youth will be included, and members will be drawn from different ethnic groups and from both the public and private sectors.

Next, the committee will sponsor a national conference in Chicago in April to develop details of the program with representatives of all the states.

This summer, those states that wish to participate in the program will send teams of teachers, counselors, school administrators, students, and community leaders to be trained at selected university centers. The Office of Education estimates that 300 persons will get this intensive training. The universities will draw heavily upon regional resources in drug education and will utilize curriculum materials particularly suitable for their areas.

In the fall these teams will tour their home states to train additional teachers, administrators, students, and community leaders drawn from every local school district in the State. In all, these workshops will be attended by about 150,000 teachers and 75,000 students and community leaders. The people so trained will thus be capable of presenting the fundamental facts for a drug education program to every school district in the country.

Finally, in the spring of 1971 the National Action Committee will sponsor a series of regional conferences to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and plan next steps.

2. The National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information -- The National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information will be created to give the public one central office to contact for help. The Clearinghouse will collect and disseminate materials and data taken not only from Federal programs but from appropriate private and state and local projects. For example, the Clearinghouse will make available material on drug education curricula that are already being used in various cities and states around the country. The Clearinghouse will also maintain a computer data bank on a wide variety of drug abuse programs that will enable the Government to give much more detailed answers to queries than is possible under the present decentralized system.

MORE

The first publication to go into the Clearinghouse will be a book entitled A Federal Source Book: Answers to the Most Frequently Asked Questions About Drug Abuse. This book, which presents the latest factual information about drug abuse, was produced cooperatively by the Departments of Justice; Health, Education and Welfare; Defense; and Labor; and the Office of Economic Opportunity. This is the first time that all of the concerned Federal departments and agencies have pooled their knowledge in such a manner on drug abuse. The book will eventually be distributed in the millions. Single copies will be made available through the Clearinghouse in May.

Inquiries handled by the Clearinghouse in its first year of operation are expected to amount to more than half a million. During this first year the Clearinghouse is expected to distribute over five million pamphlets and will stimulate bulk sales through the Government Printing Office of many millions more.

The Clearinghouse, operated by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's National Institute of Mental Health for the Federal Government, will begin operations with sixteen employees, and a yearly budget of almost \$700,000. The Clearinghouse will begin providing services in April of this year and will become fully operational in the fall. Address of the Clearinghouse will be:

National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information
5454 Wisconsin Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

3. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Drug Program -- The Law Enforcement Assistance has made available up to \$10 million to large cities in the United States for programs including drug education. Under Section 306 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration may allocate in its discretion 15% of its total appropriation for action. For Fiscal Year '70, this amount is \$32.5 million. \$10 million of this has been set aside for 112 cities which can qualify for up to \$250,000. To qualify, a city may elect one of seven categories or projects, one of which is for drug education.

In addition, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has set aside another \$350,000 for Metropolitan drug enforcement programs which must include educational expertise as a component part.

Detailed information may be obtained from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Office of Law Enforcement Programs, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20530. However all applications must be coordinated with the state planning agency which exists in each jurisdiction under the authority of the Governor.

4. Expanded drug abuse prevention advertising campaign -- In cooperation with the media, and the Advertising Council, Inc., the National Institute of Mental Health launched an all-media advertising program in April 1969. Facts about the dangers of abusing drugs were the basis for a series of television and radio spot announcements, magazine and newspaper advertisements, outdoor billboards, transit cards, and posters.

Because of the importance of the problem of drug abuse, the Administration asked the Advertising Council to make a drug abuse program one of its major campaigns in 1970. Three Federal agencies have each allocated \$50,000 annually to fund production costs for a wide range of new advertising messages. The agencies are the Department of Defense; Health, Education and Welfare; and Justice.

The advertisements are being prepared on a non-profit basis by Compton Advertising, Inc., of New York. Compton is participating as a volunteer agency of the Advertising Council, Inc., a public service organization supported by American business, advertising and the media.

The initial phase of a three-year program will be a preventive program aimed at elementary and junior high school children. Relying mainly on television, the commercial messages are short and direct. Animated cartoons are now in production. Additional commercials, advertisements and posters are designed to reach high school and college youth.

Specific anti-drug messages for parents, inner city audiences and members of the armed forces are also being developed.

Supporting the mass media campaign will be an extensive program to disseminate factual information. Several new films are just being completed. One of them, "Here's Help," a 28-minute color film which presents information on treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts, will be released to television stations in May. Another, "A Day in the Death of Donny B.," also scheduled for release in May, documents the heroin problem in the inner city.

These films will be part of the collection of educational films distributed on free loan by the:

National Institute of Mental Health Drug Abuse Film Collection
Distribution Branch
National Audiovisual Center (GSA)
Washington, D. C. 20409

5. Intensified Professional Training in Prevention and Treatment of Drug Abuse -- The National Institute of Mental Health is accelerating its training activities in drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation with supplemental funding of \$1,000,000 in fiscal 1970.

The Institute is establishing four major areas for intensive training activities:

1. Training of professional and para-professionals working or planning to work in the drug field;
2. Training of health and social service personnel to counsel drug abusers;
3. Preparation of innovative training materials for teachers; and
4. Development and dissemination of materials for practicing health professionals.

Priority projects will include four-week training courses combining didactic and clinical training, to be held at four specialized training centers attached to community treatment facilities, for persons working in drug abuse treatment or rehabilitation. It is anticipated that this program will train 720 people at a cost of \$500,000.

Another program involves short-term or continuing education courses designed to enable 1,000 key health personnel to obtain training at a cost of \$200,000.

Approximately \$200,000 will be allocated for the production of films, audio-visuals, tapes, guides and resource books for teachers. These will be distributed in cooperation with the Office of Education and will be available through the newly created National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information.

Materials for professionals in health and social agencies will also be developed and disseminated.

The supplemental program will be implemented through contracts to be awarded prior to June 30, 1970.

6. National Institute of Mental Health Marihuana Contract Program -- The National Institute of Mental Health marihuana research program for fiscal year 1970 will be accelerated as a result of supplemental funding in the amount of \$1,000,000.

The program, which will be developed through contracts, has four major objectives:

- 1.) Ascertain the consequences of long-term use of marihuana in humans;
- 2.) Determine the effects of marihuana on driving and other skilled acts;
- 3.) Continue and accelerate studies to determine pharmacological properties of marihuana, its toxicity, and effects on biology and behavior of animals and humans;
- 4.) Continue and accelerate production and supply of marihuana in its various forms to competent investigators.

Studies of chronic use will be conducted in foreign countries where marihuana and hashish have long been in use. Under consideration are selected Latin-American countries, Greece, India and Israel. Some \$260,000 has been allocated for such studies.

Studies will also be made on effects of marihuana on perception and reaction time, related to driving and other skilled acts. Effects on driving will be tested through use of a driving simulator. Some \$189,000 has been earmarked for such research.

Short and long-term toxicity studies to determine the effects of marihuana on animals and subsequently on man will be funded in the amount of \$126,000.

Pharmacological screening, as a preliminary step toward determining the site and mechanism of action of marihuana on the body, will be undertaken (\$140,000); as well as biochemical studies to determine effects of marihuana on normal physiologic functioning, including impact on the brain and nervous system (\$65,000).

Methods for synthesizing the euphoria-producing elements in marihuana (delta-8 and delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol) have been developed under previous contracts. The supplemental program will make possible the production of sufficient supplies of these substances, including radioactive materials, to meet research needs (\$95,000).

In addition, the current program to grow different varieties of marihuana under controlled conditions will be enlarged by \$125,000, in order to assure adequate research supplies of plants of known genetic background and purity.

The Administration's new program to fight drug abuse that is being announced today is being directed by the Ad Hoc Committee on Drug Abuse, which is chaired by Charles B. (Bud) Wilkinson, Special Consultant to the President.

The membership of the committee includes John E. Ingersoll, Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs; Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health; and representatives of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Departments of Defense; Health, Education and Welfare; and Labor.

The objectives of the Committee are:

To improve existing programs and materials on drug abuse.

To improve methods of making material on drug abuse available to the public.

To improve coordination of efforts of departments and agencies concerned with drug abuse.

To improve upon and seek new ways concerned groups of citizens can fight drug abuse.

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The table accompanying this fact sheet shows how the Administration has expanded the Government's program against drug abuse since taking office. Funding for the overall program has jumped from \$66.5 million in fiscal 1969 to \$105.8 million in fiscal 1970 and will increase to \$135.6 million in fiscal 1971.

#

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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John Ingersoll, Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

The Source

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10:30 - 11:15 (2) Myles Ambrose, Commissioner, Bureau of Customs
Smuggling

- Smuggling Devices
- Detection Techniques

11:15 - 12:00 (4) John Broger, Director, Office of Information for Armed Forces

Why Drugs

- Problems of Communication with Youth

Battlefield Case Studies

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- Overview of Research
- Live Animal Experiments

Rehabilitation

- "The Concept" A Play
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Law Enforcement

- Samples of Drugs
- Law Enforcement Techniques
- The Undercover Agent