

D R A F T

Mr. Carl S. Wallace
Special Assistant to the Secretary
and Deputy Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
Room 3E-941, Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Mr. Wallace:

On November 16, 1970 the National Training Institute of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in cooperation with the Department of Defense will leave for the Far East to conduct approximately 38 seminars in that area, i.e. Guam, Okinawa, Korea, the Philippines and Japan. It is my understanding that approximately 50,000 U.S. military personnel and U.S. military dependents will attend these seminars. In addition, a two-week drug investigators school for military investigative personnel will be conducted in Tokyo. Fourteen BNDD training instructors will be going on this trip along with two DOD representatives. I will be participating in the two-week school in Japan as well as making appearances at various seminar sites in that country. It is needless to say that to conduct 38 seminars in a period less than 3 weeks is quite an ambitious project and in fact is the largest such training program of this nature ever conducted.

DOD is supplying a prop jet, seat-type aircraft for the trip. It is needless to say that there are severe fatigue factors involved in this kind of itinerary. The seat-back prop jet will take almost twice as much flying time to get to these areas as a regular jet and without beds this would place quite a strain on the instructors. In view of the priority that the President has placed

on the drug abuse problem and the tremendous value of this training mission, I am wondering if you could intercede in this matter in order to acquire a more appropriate aircraft, one which will get the instructors to the training sites quickly and with as little mental and physical fatigue as possible. This would assure that the 38 seminars would be staffed by individuals fully alert and capable of delivering interesting and informative lectures on drug abuse.

Sincerely,

John Dean III
Counsel to the President

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION, INC.

AUL B. CORNELY, M.D.
President

MYRON E. WEGMAN, M.D.
Chairman of Executive Board

MARION L. HENRY
Treasurer

BERWYN F. MATTISON, M.D.
Executive Director

1740 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

September 21, 1970

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Nixon:

I am writing as President of the American Public Health Association, whose membership consists of over 25,000 health workers and consumers who have as their common objective the advancement of our nation's health.

I am writing to express our concern over the failure of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to endorse the enactment of the Communicable Diseases Control Amendments of 1970. This legislation was approved unanimously in the Senate and by a vote of 312 to 1 in the House of Representatives.

On behalf of our membership, I respectfully request the opportunity to meet with you and discuss the need for your approval of this legislation and its funding in the immediate future.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards I am

Sincerely,

Paul B. Cornely
Paul B. Cornely, M.D.
President

ACTION
T/D _____
SCHEDULE BD. _____
DATE RECEIVED
SEP 23 1970
RMN MESSAGE _____
SPEAKERS BUREAU _____
OTHER <i>John Beard</i>
APPOINTMENT OFFICE

Nixon Asked to Back Vaccination Act

By Victor Cohn

Washington Post Staff Writer

President Nixon was asked yesterday not to invoke an expected veto of a \$165 million vaccination program intended to stem increases in diseases of childhood and youth.

Six public health groups joined in the appeal, calling it "a tragedy" when "children continue to be disabled and die" because known measures against diphtheria, measles, VD and other ills are not being vigorously applied.

They backed a two-year replacement voted by a Senate-House conference committee Tuesday for the federal vaccination assistance act that expired in June 1969.

Irving Lewis, deputy administrator of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration, testified against the legislation in March. He called it "neither necessary nor desirable," especially in the light of "current budgetary limitations."

At a news conference yesterday,

Dr. Paul B. Cornely of Howard University — backed by Rep. Paul Rogers (D-Fla.) and Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Texas), the legislation's authors—strenuously disagreed.

Cornely, president of the 25,000-member American Public Health Association, cited recent increases or epidemics of measles, diphtheria, polio, syphilis, gonorrhea and tuberculosis, as well as a possible late 1970 or 1971 german measles epidemic affecting pregnant women and their babies.

"When the vaccination assistance act expired," he said, "there were 7 million children susceptible to measles. Already the number has climbed to an estimated 11 million. Reported cases have doubled, jumping from 20,258 in 1969 to 39,508 in 1970.

"Diphtheria has gone up from 108 cases during the first 36 weeks of 1969 to 272 for the same period this year."

Wash Post 9-24-70

The second point that needs to be made concerns the President's desire to have the federal government work as a partner -- an equal partner -- with state and local government. Again, you could find many Presidential statements about the need for a meaningful partnership between equals -- but again, talk is cheap. Let's look at his deeds --

The first thing I see is this class. You ^{are about to commit} ~~have received~~ the same investigative training that the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs agents receive. You didn't come in here for a two day refresher, or a two week cram course. You came here to receive training identical to that received by the federal agents. We didn't use these resources to train more federal agents, but rather to train you and ~~this~~ lay the base for a real partnership among equals.

A third point I would like to make is that you all have the toughest job in the whole field -- enforcing the law on the street. As I am sure you are all painfully aware, drug abuse is a truly vast social problem. It is a part of daily street ^{crime} ~~as~~ the addict looks for ways to support his habit -- it is part of the youth culture as some young people prefer ~~to~~ hallucination to hard facts -- in more subtle ways, ^{it} reaches into the middle class home as people "pep up." The drug trade is part of organized crime -- and college kids making an extra buck. It is in this situation that you must enforce the law -- and frankly you will be under pressure to put cosmetics on your results. There will be pressure to produce a large number of

arrests -- which is easy if you concentrate on the small fry -- the users. But equal partners have to face the tough problems together. You will have to forego the small arrests on occasion to get to the middle level traffickers at work in your community. And it may require a lot of your manpower and patience to get after the tenacles of the major traffickers as they reach into your town.

But then, that's what this training is all about, and that's why I'm here today. All of us are counting on you to be equal partners in this terribly serious fight. We expect you to show us the way on many occasions. We can't police your communities -- ultimately, if drugs are to be stopped -- you will do the stopping. It is for this reason that I bring the President's greetings and best wishes for success.

While I have this opportunity, I would like to expand a bit on a matter of personal interest to me -- and that is the role you can play as community leaders. We in the law enforcement community tend to pay only lip service to the fact that the fight against drugs is much bigger than law enforcement. We are talking about community attitudes, about community tolerance of manpower or pills, about the staggering degree of misinformation which abounds.

As you go home from work, having witnessed the problems of drug abuse all day in your work, you may wonder why the community doesn't do more to stop trafficking. Well, one reason they are lax is that they don't know the facts -- don't sense the urgency you do. And this is really your problem -- you are the men who can speak from personal experience -- you have a position which gives your comments credibility.

In reality, you have a responsibility -- not only to enforce the law -- 8, 10 or 12 hours a day -- but to use a little bit of your "spare time" to educate your community.

You might be interested in a brief review of the Administration's Drug Abuse Program. In aggregate terms, you will be interested in learning that expenditures for the overall program ^{have} ~~has~~ jumped from 66.5 million in FY '69, to 105.8 million in FY '70, and this year, in FY '71, ^{have} ~~has~~ increased to 135.6 million. This 100% increase features the following programs:

1. Teacher Training - Distributed on the basis of population to the states -- the Office of Education will direct 3.5 million dollars to train school personnel in the fundamentals of drug education.

2. National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information
This clearing house will collect and disseminate materials and data, not only from Federal programs, but from appropriate private state and local projects.

The Clearinghouse, with a \$700,000 budget, will be operated by HEW.

3. Law Enforcement Assistance - LEAA set aside \$10 million dollars in F.Y. '70 specifically for drug abuse programs. ^{This amount was} ~~which has been~~ set aside for 112 cities, each of which could qualify for up to \$250,000.

4. Media campaign - The Advertising Council has made drug abuse one of its three major campaigns for 1970. The Dept. of Justice, HEW, and Defense have each made \$50,000 available for the production costs of radio and television messages.

5. Professional Training in Prevention and Treatment of Drug Abuse - The National Institute of Mental Health supplemented their FY '70 budget with one million dollars to provide for increased training for professionals and para-professionals who are engaged in research, counseling, and care of addiction.

NIMH is also expending \$1 million on ^{an additional} ~~long run research~~ ^{concerning the impacts of marijuana.}

(6) Drug Legis -

To quote the President in his message to the Congress on the problem of drug abuse:

"Within the last decade, the abuse of drugs has grown from essentially a local police problem into a serious national threat to the personal health and safety of millions of Americans."

Many of you have witnessed the explosive growth of this national problem -- Weldon Jones, Dean Hyde and James Pfeiffer have been in the ^{U/E} battle for almost the entire decade. In fact, in studying your backgrounds, I was struck by the extensive experience your group brings to this school. ~~It makes it abundantly clear to me -- in a personal sense -- that we are partners in this fight against drugs. In fact, in many ways I might profit more by listening to you for this period of time we have together today.~~

I hope that your experience

-3-

I do have a special message to bring to you today, however, and that is the deep, personal interest of the President in the problem of controlling drug abuse. It is easy to find statements of the President in this field indicating his concern -- "There is no priority higher in this Administration"

"A national awareness of the gravity of the situation is needed.", etc. -- but, as the old saying goes -- talk is cheap. If you want to see what a President is really concerned about, look where he puts his money and manpower.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

28 SEP 1970

*Dave Miller
will you draft up
some remarks for
me - j*

The Honorable John W. Dean III
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear John:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of September 24, 1970, I have scheduled your welcoming talk to the attendees of our new 10-Week school for 9:00a.m. on October 6, 1970, at the BNDD National Training Institute, 1405 Eye Street, N. W. Attached is a brief profile of each officer. The following are suggestions for your consideration relative to your welcoming speech. (5 - 10 minutes)

1. The Presidents' personal concern with drug abuse.
(Foreign Policy)
2. The fact that the Federal authorities can not do the job alone. (City and State responsibility)
3. This Ten-Week School represents the Presidents' desires to expand drug enforcement training.
4. The new Dangerous Substance Act and its significance in the total drug picture.

It is needless to say that your presence on October 6, 1970, will contribute immeasurable to the morale of the police attendees as well as our own staff.

Sincerely yours,

Perry
Perry A. Rivkind
Assistant Director for Training
National Training Institute

Attachment

PROFILE OF TEN WEEK STUDENTS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>P.D.</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>EXPERIENCE NARCOTIC WORK</u>
Benson, Gerald	Mahoning Co., Ohio	Det.	24	HSG	7 months
Bonneville, Roland	Fairbanks, Alaska P. D.	Det.	41	HSG	1 1/2 months
Borges, John	Honolulu P.D.	Lt.	34	HSG- 1 semester college	5 months
Bunting, Francis	Upper Darby, Pa., P.D.	Ptlmn.	26	HSG	3 years
Burkhead, Frank	Missouri Hwy. Patrol	Investi- gator	24	HSG- approx. 3 1/2 yrs coll.	6 months
Cook, Archie	Laurel, Md., P.D.	Corporal	31	HSG-1 yr. coll.	5 years
Dempsey, James	Columbus P.D.	Det.	31	HSG	3 years
Dix, Rawley	Loudoun Co., Md. Sheriff's Dept.	Deputy	41	HSG	2 years
Finney, Jerry V.	Sacramento P.D.	Lt.	30	HSG- A.A & B.A degrees, seeking M.A.	2 years 4 months
Goeden, Donald	Indianapolis P. D.	Investi- gator	35	HSG	2 years
Hand, Donald S.	Metro. P.D.	Sgt.	32	HSG	9 months
Hasley, Don	Miami Beach P.D.	Sgt.	36	HSG-2yrs. college	1 1/2 years
Holtz, Larry	Clinton Co., Iowa Sheriff Dept.	Investi- gator	26	HSG- 3 hrs. college	2 years
Hyde, Dean	Metro. P.D.	Sgt.	35	HSG	8 years

<u>NAME</u>	<u>P.D.</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>EXPERIENCE NARCOTIC WORK</u>
Jacobson, Paul	Lincoln, Neb., P.D.	Lt.	44	HSG- 1 yr. college	2 years
Jones, Weldon	Atlanta, P.D.	Det.	41	HSG-3 yrs. college	9 years
Kline, William	Ky. State Police	Det.	27	HSG- 96 semester hrs.	1 1/2 years
Leighton, Thomas	Anne Arundel Co., Md.	Det.	35	HSG- 1 yr. college	15 months
Love, Kenneth	Trumbull Co., Ohio Sheriff's Dept.	Det.	36	HSG	3 years
Manzi, Andrew S.	Hartford, Conn. P.D.	Sgt.	40	HSG	8 months
Mehl, Rex	Boise City, Idaho P.D.	Investi- gator	31	HSG	3 years
Oboz, Paul	Miami P.D.	Deputy Comdr.	39	HSG- 1 yr. college	3 months
Owens, James A.	Air Force	Investi- gator	35	HSG- 2yrs. college	1 year
Pearson, William	Dade Co., Fla. P.D.	Sgt.	32	HSG-1 yr. college	1 year
Pfeiffer, James	Jacksonville, Fla., Sheriff's Department	Det.-Sgt.	36	HSG-39 semester hrs. college	8 years
Postle, Michael	Hennepin Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Det.	27	HSG- 3 sem. hrs.	4 1/2 years

<u>NAME</u>	<u>P.D.</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>EXPERIENCE NARCOTIC WORK</u>
Powell, Marshall	Charleston, S.C. P.D.	Officer in charge	34	HSG-1 sem. college	1 year
Rhodes, Marion	Dane Co., Wisc. Sheriff's Dept.	Det.	39	HSG	5 years
Ritchie, Edwin	Topeka P.D.	Det.	41	HSG	9 months
Rutherford, Andrew	Williamsburg, Va., P.D.	Chief	38	HSG-2yrs. college	4 1/2 years
Valentine, Franklin	Lincoln, Neb. P.D.	Det.-Sgt.	35	HSG-3 sem. college	4 1/2 years
Warner, Fred	Memphis P.D.	Lt.	36	HSG	1 month
Westveer, Arthur	Baltimore P.D.	Det.-Sgt.	33	HSG	4 months
Windham, Cuyler	N. C. State Bureau of Investigation	Special Agent	33	HSG-1 yr. college	3 years

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
ON SIGNING THE COMPREHENSIVE DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION
AND CONTROL ACT OF 1970

Last week, with the signing of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, we served notice on organized criminals that their days are numbered. Today, with the signing of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, we take another vital step to protect the welfare and property of the American people.

On July 14, 1969, I promised the Congress a legislative proposal that would more effectively combat the spread of drug abuse in this country. On the following day the Attorney General kept that promise. Now the Congress has fulfilled its responsibilities to the American people by placing this bill before me for signature.

While I recognized on July 14 the need for a coalition of approaches to attack the drug abuse problem on all fronts, the urgency of checking the spread of this epidemic while more permanent solutions were sought demanded that a strong law enforcement proposal be sent to Congress at that time. I am gratified to see that the bill now before me incorporates additional measures for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse, as well as for its control.

Present efforts to control drug abuse through law enforcement have been limited, not by the nature of law enforcement, but by the ineffectiveness of the laws sought to be enforced.

I am satisfied that this law will be effective. Where past law failed to distinguish between the victims of drug abuse and its perpetrators, this law does. Where past law failed to provide for the necessary research and information about drugs and drug abuse, this law does. Where past law failed to give our law enforcers the tools they need, this law does.

No single social problem has exploded on the American consciousness with greater impact in recent years than has the growing threat of drug abuse. With increased awareness of its consequences, the people of this country have been looking to their Government for a solution to this challenge to the value system which is the fabric of our society. Now, with this law, we can begin to replace anxiety with action, and raise hopes instead of alarms.

Richard Nixon

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.

Bull

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 11, 1970

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

In recent months, there have been stories about two heroin addicts that starkly illustrated the ominous nature of the narcotics problems. Like many addicts, one of them not only used the drug, but sold it. Their stories were, in fact, different from those of other drug addicts in only one major aspect: each was only twelve years old.

One boy is now being treated for addiction at a clinic. The other died from an overdose of heroin.

Drug addiction among school age youth is increasing at an alarming rate. Although funds for drug education and training have grown six-fold between fiscal 1969 and fiscal 1971, the situation calls for much greater effort. Today, I announce a greatly expanded Federal program to fight this growing problem.

The major points of the new effort are:

- A \$3.5 million program operated by the Office of Education to train school personnel, particularly teachers, in the fundamentals of drug abuse education.
- **Creation** of a National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information and Education, giving the public one central office to contact.
- Publication of a book in which, for the first time, all of the concerned Federal departments and agencies have pooled their knowledge of the national drug problem.
- Modification of a program of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to allow large cities to apply for funds to be used for drug education, as well as for law enforcement programs.
- Development by the Advertising Council of an expanded public service campaign on drug abuse in cooperation with the media and the Federal government.
- Close cooperation of the Administration with concerned citizens' organizations.

Closely related to these projects is this Administration's decision to more than double the amount of money that will be spent this fiscal year on research into the effects of marihuana on man.

One of the great tragedies of the past decade has been that our schools, where our children should learn about the wonder of life, have often been the places where they learn the living -- and sometimes actual -- death of drug abuse. There is no priority higher in this Administration than to see that children -- and the public -- learn the facts about drugs in the right way and for the right purpose through education.

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MARCH 11, 1970

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSEDRUG 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

(OVER)

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.

MORE

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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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Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Within the last decade, the abuse of drugs has grown from essentially a local police problem into a serious national threat to the personal health and safety of millions of Americans.

A national awareness of the gravity of the situation is needed; a new urgency and concerted national policy are needed at the Federal level to begin to cope with this growing menace to the general welfare of the United States.

Between the years 1960 and 1967, juvenile arrests involving the use of drugs rose by almost 800 percent; half of those now being arrested for the illicit use of narcotics are under 21 years of age. New York City alone has records of some 40,000 heroin addicts, and the number rises between 7000 and 9000 a year. These official statistics are only the tip of an iceberg whose dimensions we can only surmise.

The number of narcotics addicts across the United States is now estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands. Another estimate is that several million American college students have at least experimented with marihuana, hashish, LSD, amphetamines, or barbiturates. It is doubtful that an American parent can send a son or daughter to college today without exposing the young man or woman to drug abuse. Parents must also be concerned about the availability and use of such drugs in our high schools and junior high schools.

The habit of the narcotics addict is not only a danger to himself, but a threat to the community where he lives. Narcotics have been cited as a primary cause of the enormous increase in street crimes over the last decade.

As the addict's tolerance for drugs increases, his demand for drugs rises, and the cost of his habit grows. It can easily reach hundreds of dollars a day. Since an underworld "fence" will give him only a fraction of the value of goods he steals, an addict can be forced to commit two or three burglaries a day to maintain his habit. Street robberies, prostitution, even the enticing of others into addiction to drugs -- an addict will reduce himself to any offense, any degradation in order to acquire the drugs he craves.

However far the addict himself may fall, his offenses against himself and society do not compare with the inhumanity of those who make a living exploiting the weakness and desperation of their fellow men. Society has few judgments too severe, few penalties too harsh for the men who make their livelihood in the narcotics traffic.

It has been a common oversimplification to consider narcotics addiction, or drug abuse, to be a law enforcement problem alone. Effective control of illicit drugs requires the cooperation of many agencies of the Federal and local and State governments; it is beyond the province of any one of them alone. At the Federal level, the burden of the national effort must be carried by the Departments of Justice, Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Treasury. I am proposing ten specific steps as this Administration's initial counter-moves against this growing national problem.

I. FEDERAL LEGISLATION

To more effectively meet the narcotic and dangerous drug problems at the Federal level, the Attorney General is forwarding to the Congress a comprehensive legislative proposal to control these drugs. This measure will place in a single statute, a revised and modern plan for control. Current laws in this field are inadequate and outdated.

I consider the legislative proposal a fair, rational and necessary approach to the total drug problem. It will tighten the regulatory controls and protect the public against illicit diversion of many of these drugs from legitimate channels. It will insure greater accountability and better recordkeeping. It will give law enforcement stronger and better tools that are sorely needed so that those charged with enforcing these laws can do so more effectively. Further, this proposal creates a more flexible mechanism which will allow quicker control of new dangerous drugs before their misuse and abuse reach epidemic proportions. I urge the Congress to take favorable action on this bill.

In mid-May the Supreme Court struck down segments of the marihuana laws and called into question some of the basic foundations for the other existing drug statutes. I have also asked the Attorney General to submit an interim measure to correct the constitutional deficiencies of the Marihuana Tax Act as pointed out in the Supreme Court's recent decision. I urge Congress to act swiftly and favorably on the proposal to close the gap now existing in the Federal law and thereby give the Congress time to carefully examine the comprehensive drug control proposal.

II. STATE LEGISLATION

The Department of Justice is developing a model State Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Act. This model law will be made available to the fifty State governments. This legislation is designed to improve State laws in dealing with this serious problem and to complement the comprehensive drug legislation being proposed to Congress at the national level. Together these proposals will provide an interlocking trellis of laws which will enable government at all levels to more effectively control the problem.

III. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Most of the illicit narcotics and high-potency marihuana consumed in the United States is produced abroad and clandestinely imported. I have directed the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to explore new avenues of cooperation with foreign governments to stop the production of this contraband at its sources. The United States will cooperate with foreign governments working to eradicate the production of illicit drugs within their own frontiers. I have further authorized these Cabinet officers to formulate plans that will lead to meetings at the law enforcement level between the United States and foreign countries now involved in the drug traffic either as originators or avenues of transit.

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IV. SUPPRESSION OF ILLEGAL IMPORTATION

Our efforts to eliminate these drugs at their point of origin will be coupled with new efforts to intercept them at their point of illegal entry into the United States. The Department of the Treasury, through the Bureau of Customs, is charged with enforcing the nation's smuggling laws. I have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to initiate a major new effort to guard the nation's borders and ports against the growing volume of narcotics from abroad. There is a recognized need for more men and facilities in the Bureau of Customs to carry out this directive. At my request, the Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a substantial program for increased manpower and facilities in the Bureau of Customs for this purpose which is under intensive review.

In the early days of this Administration, I requested that the Attorney General form an inter-departmental Task Force to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of unlawful trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs. One purpose of the Task Force has been to examine the existing programs of law enforcement agencies concerned with the problem in an effort to improve their coordination and efficiency. I now want to report that this Task Force has completed its study and has a recommended plan of action, for immediate and long-term implementation, designed to substantially reduce the illicit trafficking in narcotics, marihuana and dangerous drugs across United States borders. To implement the recommended plan, I have directed the Attorney General to organize and place into immediate operation an "action task force" to undertake a frontal attack on the problem. There are high profits in the illicit market for those who smuggle narcotics and drugs into the United States; we intend to raise the risks and cost of engaging in this wretched traffic.

V. SUPPRESSION OF NATIONAL TRAFFICKING

Successful prosecution of an increased national effort against illicit drug trafficking will require not only new resources and men, but also a redeployment of existing personnel within the Department of Justice.

I have directed the Attorney General to create, within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, a number of special investigative units. These special forces will have the capacity to move quickly into any area in which intelligence indicates major criminal enterprises are engaged in the narcotics traffic. To carry out this directive, there will be a need for additional manpower within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The budgetary request for FY 1970 now pending before the Congress will initiate this program. Additional funds will be requested in FY 1971 to fully deploy the necessary special investigative units.

VI. EDUCATION

Proper evaluation and solution of the drug problem in this country has been severely handicapped by a dearth of scientific information on the subject -- and the prevalence of ignorance and misinformation. Different "experts" deliver solemn judgments which are poles apart. As a result of these conflicting judgments, Americans seem to have divided themselves on the issue, along generational lines.

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There are reasons for this lack of knowledge. First, widespread drug use is a comparatively recent phenomenon in the United States. Second, it frequently involves chemical formulations which are novel or age-old drugs little used in this country until very recently. The volume of definitive medical data remains small -- and what exists has not been broadly disseminated. This vacuum of knowledge -- as was predictable -- has been filled by rumors and rash judgments, often formed with a minimal experience with a particular drug, sometimes formed with no experience or knowledge at all.

The possible danger to the health or well-being of even a casual user of drugs is too serious to allow ignorance to prevail or for this information gap to remain open. The American people need to know what dangers and what risks are inherent in the use of the various kinds of drugs readily available in illegal markets today. I have therefore directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, assisted by the Attorney General through the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, to gather all authoritative information on the subject and to compile a balanced and objective educational program to bring the facts to every American -- especially our young people.

With this information in hand, the overwhelming majority of students and young people can be trusted to make a prudent judgment as to their personal course of conduct.

VII. RESEARCH

In addition to gathering existing data, it is essential that we acquire new knowledge in the field. We must know more about both the short and long-range effects of the use of drugs being taken in such quantities by so many of our people. We need more study as well to find the key to releasing men from the bonds of dependency forged by any continued drug abuse.

The National Institute of Mental Health has primary responsibility in this area, and I am further directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to expand existing efforts to acquire new knowledge and a broader understanding in this entire area.

VIII. REHABILITATION

Considering the risks involved, including those of arrest and prosecution, the casual experimenter with drugs of any kind must be considered at the very least, rash and foolish. But the psychologically dependent regular users and the physically addicted are genuinely sick people. While this sickness cannot excuse the crimes they commit, it does help to explain them. Society has an obligation both to itself and to these people to help them break the chains of their dependency.

Currently, a number of federal, state and private programs of rehabilitation are being operated. These programs utilize separately and together, psychiatry, psychology and "substitute drug" therapy. At this time, however, we are without adequate data to evaluate their full benefit. We need more experience with them and more knowledge. Therefore, I am directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide every assistance to those pioneering in the field, and to sponsor and conduct research on the Federal level. This Department will act as a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of drug abuse data and experience in the area of rehabilitation.

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I have further instructed the Attorney General to insure that all Federal prisoners, who have been identified as dependent upon drugs, be afforded the most up-to-date treatment available.

IX. TRAINING PROGRAM

The enforcement of narcotics laws requires considerable expertise, and hence considerable training. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs provides the bulk of this training in the Federal government. Its programs are extended to include not only its own personnel, but State and local police officers, forensic chemists, foreign nationals, college deans, campus security officers, and members of industry engaged in the legal distribution of drugs.

Last year special training in the field of narcotics and dangerous drug enforcement was provided for 2700 State and local law enforcement officials. In fiscal year 1969 we expanded the program an estimated 300 percent in order to train some 11,000 persons. During the current fiscal year we plan to redouble again that effort -- to provide training to 22,000 State and local officers. The training of these experts must keep pace with the rise in the abuse of drugs, if we are ever to control it.

X. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES

The Attorney General intends to begin a series of conferences with law enforcement executives from the various States and concerned Federal officials. The purposes of these conferences will be several: first, to obtain firsthand information, more accurate data, on the scope of the drug problem at that level; second, to discuss the specific areas where Federal assistance and aid can best be most useful; third, to exchange ideas and evaluate mutual policies. The end result we hope will be a more coordinated effort that will bring us visible progress for the first time in an alarming decade.

These then are the first ten steps in the national effort against narcotic marihuana and other dangerous drug abuse. Many steps are already underway. Many will depend upon the support of the Congress. I am asking, with this message, that you act swiftly and favorably on the legislative proposals that will soon be forthcoming, along with the budgetary requests required if our efforts are to be successful. I am confident that Congress shares with me the grave concern over this critical problem, and that Congress will do all that is necessary to mount and continue a new and effective federal program aimed at eradicating this rising sickness in our land.

RICHARD NIXON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 14, 1969.

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