

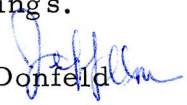
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

4/4/70

John:

Attached is Jeb Magruder's resume. The Attorney General should be prepared to introduce him upon the group's return from the Oval Office--approximately 10:00 am. Jeb will M. C. the day's proceedings.

Jeff Donfield 

Attachment

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Jeb S. Magruder

Jeb S. Magruder, 35, of Santa Monica, California, is Deputy Director of Communications for the Executive Branch.

Before being appointed to this position by President Richard M. Nixon, Magruder was President of two Santa Monica based firms, Consumer Developments, Inc. and Cosmetic Industries, Inc. He was graduated from Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts in 1958 and received his Master's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Chicago in 1963.

While attending graduate school Magruder worked for the management consulting firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton from 1961 to 1962. He joined the Jewel Tea Company where he was employed until 1966. He then became affiliated with Broadway-Hale Stores, Inc. in Los Angeles, California and was with that company until January of 1969.

In 1968, Magruder had been coordinator of the Nixon presidential campaign for Los Angeles County and 10 surrounding counties. He was also active in Republican activities in Illinois.

Magruder is married to the former Gail Nicholas and they have four children.

THE WHITE HOUSE

219

Mr. John Dean, III
Associate Deputy Attorney General
for Legislation
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and Tenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20530

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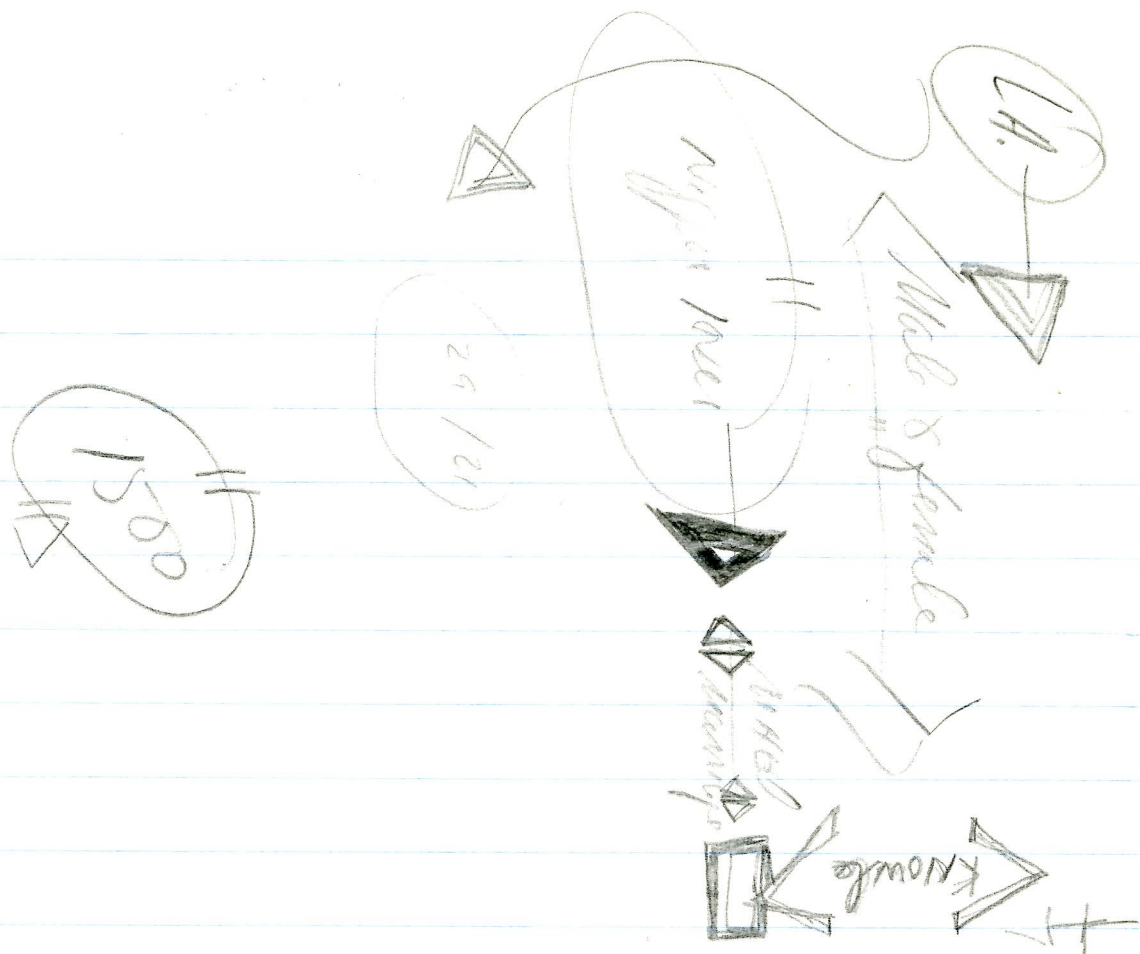
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Aug - Autograph



March 30

John Dean —

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- (2.) Please return.

Alan Egan

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Bill Gully

MESSAGE

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PHONE NO. <u>395 372</u> |

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TO:

OF CALL
MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

TO:

JD

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

Jim Devine

OF (Organization)

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CODE/EXT. ☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

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RECEIVED BY

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TIME

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STANDARD FORM 63

REVISED AUGUST 1967

GPO : 1969-c48-16-80341-1 332-389

63-108

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library

Barbara Jones

395-2000

E □

U.S. v. Alvarez appeal of 52255
case from USOC NO. 10. Argued before
3 judges panel of 5th Cir. (Bell, Simpson,
+ Phillips) on March 20, 1970

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Criminal activity relating to and from drug and narcotic abuse is a much discussed subject. It has become, and justly so, a topic of national concern, ranking with environmental pollution and the Vietnam War.

The fact is that drug and narcotic abuse has been a cancer growing within our nation for many years.

Having an insidious nature similar to this dread disease, the initial genesis and growth of the ill was relatively small, somewhat hidden, and almost unnoticed. Nevertheless, nurtured by public ignorance and apathy, spurred by organized crime, the cancer took firm root and -- to borrow an unpopular adverb -- it escalated to a higher plain. The symptoms were more obvious in this next stage, but the growth was still ignored by most, save the strident voices of some law enforcement officials, who were thought of, for the most part, as being alarmists. Apathy, both public and government, still allowed the unhampered growth of drug traffic. And now, today, we have the dismal results of past neglect. The patient, this nation, is running a high fever. The cancer has spread to every part of the body, and infected cells are turning up in all parts. No locale is immune. The sickness is recognized by one and all. Now we have the crisis of Doctor -- Please cure the patient! And the hour is indeed late. A problem, once remote, has come to haunt Main Street.

Gentlemen -- I wish that modern science had developed a miracle drug which, upon being injected into the blood stream, would rapidly travel to all parts of the body -- destroying or immobilizing the cancer and returning the cells to a healthy and wholesome condition.

Unfortunately, and like cancer, the cure is not immediately apparent nor available. The treatment will be long, it may be painful, it will certainly be expensive.

Like cancer, drug and narcotics usage probably has many root causes, and just as many variations. We don't know all the causes, nor do we know the total cure. The

which result in drug addiction are as varied and complex as our society itself. They are psychological, sociological, and maybe even environmental.

The complexity and difficulty of the task before us does not lessen our will to move against the enemy on as many fronts as we can identify. We believe it the wish of the American people, and it is certainly the goal of this Administration to attack drug and narcotic usage on as many fronts as our resources will allow, and in as many places as we believe practical.

We believe the attack calls for many considered approaches. We will be firm where strength and the power of our laws can strike and destroy the criminal apparatus that spreads the horror and human suffering of drug addiction.

We will be vigilant and resourceful in stalking
those who traffic in human misery

We will be compassionate and patient with those who have become the prey of drug traffickers, doing all that we can to return them to the freedom of a drug free life.

We will be receptive to new and better ideas and methods to detect criminal activity and we will endeavor to find new and better methods of treating those who are addicted.

We will be helpful to law enforcement agencies throughout the nation, making available all the resources of the Department of Justice, the FBI, and appropriate agencies of the Federal Government to assist them in carrying the anti-drug campaign to all parts of the nation.

In the fight against drug abuse we will need the dedication and expertise of many skilled individuals.

The law enforcement profession, the medical and health care field, the educators, the lawyers, the scientists -- the list goes on and on. We need, in fact, the help and concern of every American because only then can we really begin to get to the very roots of this frightful carcinoma of drug abuse -- which even as I speak, continues to multiply.

We will orchestrate our activities in all of these fronts towards our goal of eliminating the traffic in illegal narcotics and drugs.

Drug abuse is not the exclusive problem of the Department of Justice, a problem of the Federal Government, or a problem of the local police. It is an American problem.

We will do our best to lead the nation in recognizing and solving the problem. Let us recognize, however, that the problem is immense, that the cancer has deep roots, that the cure will be complex, and the treatment will require perseverance and patience.

3/31/70

Coming over here this morning I found myself reflecting on how my thinking has been altered by my present job. Actually, it probably isn't so much a change in thinking as it is a shift in frames of reference. And although the window frame in the Attorney General's office isn't unusually large, it does let in an awful lot of light. Learning to do the job properly in this kind of light has been one of the great challenges of my position. The process will undoubtedly continue for the remainder of my term in office; however, I have already been educated in several significant ways. Among these is the realization that, no matter how strong the temptation, drawing the drapes over the window does not help you to see better.

In a real sense, our present drug abuse problems have resulted in part from the drawing of drapes by too many people. In his rather remarkable book "Manchild in the Promised Land" Claude Brown describes at great length the widespread drug abuse which existed in his Harlem ghetto community during the 1930's and 40's. But this was considered a ghetto problem then, and while pessimists felt that slum residents would always be plagued by this type of affliction, optimists were certain that such problems would disappear when the ghettos and slums were eradicated. As it turns out,

neither slums nor drug abuse have been eliminated ----- both, unfortunately, have grown. I have absolutely no desire to stand before you like Cassandra and prophecy the continued existence of such conditions as permanent fixtures of our society. However, no amount of drape-drawing will make drug abuse vanish like a bad dream. We've got to open our eyes, get out where the problem is, and do something about it.

I suppose it is at this point that I'm expected to begin waving a billy club and talk about law and order. Well, I came away from the office without my billy club today. And while I'm going to discuss law enforcement ---- which is, after all, the field the Justice Department knows best ---- it will be from a somewhat different viewpoint. Law enforcement in relation to drug abuse has been discussed so often by so many people, usually out of context, that I felt it might be useful to place it in better perspective. I thought you might like to hear, from "the horse's mouth" so to speak, how we at the Department of Justice view our role in the battle which is being joined against drug abuse.

Let me begin by saying that no one seriously believes that you can rid America of its drug problems by putting everyone who has ever had anything to do with drugs in jail. Punishment by itself is no answer to a problem with roots as diverse as those which have produced the growth of the drug phenomenon in this country. We know that the same

drug can be taken by many different people for different reasons. Conversely , one individual can abuse several different drugs for the same basic reason. We recognize that, in many cases, the actual taking of drugs is merely symptomatic of deeper, underlying causes. Naturally, the treatment of symptoms is not the best way to cure or prevent illness. However, if my medical brethren will allow an extension of the metaphor, treating symptoms is often as important as eliminating sources of infection. We do not want the patient to die of high fever while we are seeking out the cause of his illness.

As a law enforcement agency, the Department of Justice functions both as a treater of symptoms and a fighter of infections. Through our Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, we are attempting to cut out the cancerous growth of drug peddling. I cannot say enough bad things regarding those criminals who deal in dangerous substances for profit. While some people argue that drug peddlers exist to fill a need which, if eliminated, would result in a corresponding elimination of drug dealers, I cannot agree. A reduction in the demand for dangerous substances is certainly a vital step in eradicating drug traffic. Nevertheless, the vicious peddlers who prey on our impressionable and inexperienced young do so with a product that, regrettably, sells itself. Addicting drugs create their own demand and, regardless of

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the reasons one first became involved with them, the original causes are soon forgotten in the overriding physical and psychological need to have the drugs themselves. Our maximum efforts are therefore being directed at the wholesaler and major trafficker who is at once involved in the symptomatic and causal elements of drug abuse. He is the one we want to take out of circulation.

Now I don't mean to imply that we are not interested in others who break the law. That would be both uncharacteristic and inaccurate. Criminal sanctions are a necessary deterrent to lesser, non-commercial drug abuse activity, and I strongly support their retention and use in appropriate prosecutions. I must add, however, that present laws are inequitable and ineffective in several of these areas, which is why we have suggested changes to the Congress. Our proposal, called the "Controlled Dangerous Substances Act" has passed the Senate and is under active consideration by the House of Representatives. While I do not intend to use this Conference as a forum to push our bill ---- which, in case you're interested, is designated S.3246 ---- I do want to state once again that I consider this a very worthwhile and important bill. Even though you may have heard otherwise, this proposal is not in any way repressive in concept and will not be so in operation ---- except of course for criminals. This legislation will give

us the kind of law enforcement tools we need to control dangerous substances and restrict their illicit use.

Up to this point, I imagine my discussion has not impressed you with my deferential attitude toward other approaches to drug abuse which are not law enforcement measures per se. We do, however, recognize and fully support research, educational and rehabilitative efforts directed toward solving the drug problem. It would be as foolhardy to deny the merits of ~~these~~^{these} approaches as it would be to minimize law enforcement's role in curtailing drug abuse --- and I am not about to do either. ~~Other~~th agencies naturally have primary responsibility for research, education, and rehabilitation, and we respect their preeminence in these fields. Nevertheless, the Department of Justice has a very definite, although supplementary, part to play in all three areas of endeavor, and I would like to tell you something of how we contribute.

Let me begin by emphasizing that the Attorney General is not a Johnny-come-lately in any of these fields. As the head of the Department in which the Bureau of Prisons resides, he has always had a definite concern with rehabilitation of prisoners in general. Through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he has fulfilled countless obligations of an educational variety with respect to crime prevention and control.

In addition, several of the litigating divisions of the Justice Department, such as Civil Rights and Antitrust, are engaged in a continual educational process which includes counselling on how to operate a particular venture without running afoul of the law. ~~Representatives~~ Representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service ~~we~~ also are in demand for participation in educational events. And in research, no agency in the world can match the depth and scope of the FBI's studies into methods of crime detection and evidentiary analysis. More recently, the activities of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, which is the research arm of our Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, have already produced valuable information relative to crime prevention and rehabilitation.

I hope I have made it plain that we have an abiding interest in research, education, and rehabilitation, even though our own activities in these areas are necessarily limited to law enforcement related projects. I might add that I have a strong, personal interest in any activity which will ultimately result in a reduction ^{of} ~~in~~ the crime rate. Aside from the more obvious benefits to society of such a reduction, you may have heard that I enjoy the game of golf. You may also have heard that I have not had the opportunity to play very often since my arrival in Washington. Suffice it to

say that billy clubs are unsatisfactory substitutes for golf clubs.

I won't get too specific about Department of Justice activities in the fields of drug abuse research , education, and rehabilitation; you'll get enough specifics later. I did want to point out, however, that John Ingersoll -- from whom you will be hearing shortly -- heads an agency which, although only two years old, is providing a truly significant contribution to a solution of the drug abuse problem. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is certainly a law enforcement agency, and its members are highly trained and skilled in detection of criminal activities. But more than that, their education and experience provide them with a unique expertise which has made them highly sought after for speaking engagements, seminars, and the like. I have asked them to take on as much of a load as they can bear, which has resulted in a current rate of some twelve presentations per day. This does not take into account their training mission, of course, which has been increased to accommodate an annual rate of 22,000 state and local law enforcement officers. Until recently, any training at all in this vital area was woefully lacking.

I have gone on too long already; the point has, I trust, been made. Although it is difficult to say at this time how I felt about drug abuse when I began my present job, I can

national trend in drug experimentation and addiction unless we joint forces at every level. Under the President's leadership, we have coordinated and integrated the Federal effort. The same must be done at the state and local level. This is a problem which affects everyone, and everyone can help. Fortunately, there are tools which are available to everyone: namely, the facts. As the President said in his drug abuse message to the Congress last July 14, we know we can rely on the basic good sense of America's young people to tread lightly in the area of dangerous drugs, if they are presented with facts they can understand and believe. Regardless of whatever else we do, we must succeed in providing meaningful education ---- often to unwilling subjects. But if we persist in the face of periodic set-backs which must come, the facts will eventually speak for themselves. For as John Adams said precisely 200 years ago:

"Facts are stubborn things; and whatever may be our wishes, our inclinations, or the dictates of our passions, they cannot alter the state of facts as evidence."



March 31

John Dean -

A very rough
first draft of the AG's
address for April 9.

Steve Egan



ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

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

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 producing 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 everygrowing 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.



Department of Justice

BIOGRAPHY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN NEWTON MITCHELL

BORN: September 5, 1913, Detroit, Michigan. Son of the late Joseph Charles and Margaret Agnes McMahon Mitchell.

EDUCATION:

Attended public schools in Blue Point and Patchogue, New York; and was graduated from Jamaica High School, Jamaica, N.Y. 1931.

1932-1934 Attended Fordham University.

1934-1938 Fordham University Law School, LL.B.

1938-1939 St. John's University Law School, post-graduate study.

MILITARY:

1943-1946 U.S. Navy Commander of Motor Torpedo Boats.

MARITAL STATUS:

Married to the former Martha Beall of Pine Bluff, Ark.

One daughter: Martha, 8; and two children from a previous marriage: John Newton Mitchell III and Mrs. Edwin C. (Jill Elizabeth Mitchell) Reed. Has two grandsons.

Admitted to the State Bar of New York in 1938. Member of the New York State and American Bar Associations.

Engaged in private practice of law in New York City, 1938-1968.

1938-1942 Caldwell & Raymond, associate.

1942-1966 Caldwell, Trimble & Mitchell, partner.

1967-1968 Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander & Mitchell, partner.

Past President of the Municipal Bond Club and The Municipal Forum of New York.

Director and trustee of the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods (ACTION) which later became part of Urban America, Inc., an organization working on modern city problems.

Director of the National Housing Conference and a member of the American Bar Association section on local government.

Nominated as 67th Attorney General by President-elect Nixon, 12/11/68.

Confirmed by the Senate January 20, 1969.

Oath of Office administered January 22, 1969.

Formerly resided in Rye, New York.