

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tracy's office
5633 - office

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Bud,

For discussion with Pat Grey:

- ✓ 1. Get him to stop talking about GUNS
- ✓ 2. Inquire as to feelings about FBI and drug abuse, and as to what relationships now exist between FBI and BNDD and DALE. Does FBI really exchange information they come across, do they ~~xx~~ even ask their informants about Drug stuff, etc.
3. Inquire as to the use of about 200 agents for a one afternoon test of airline profiles at airports across US. No cost except manpower, and need FBI for security reasons (FAA will most assuredly leak)--note FBI has real interest in stopping hijackings.
4. Inquire as to his opinion on airline cooperation on hijackings already underway. Does he have any suggestions, since we are bargaining with the airlines? Should we be telling the airlines not to pay ransom, or not to let the plane take off after landing for money or gas?
5. State your ~~desire~~ desire to have FBI enforce less Dyer act (stolen car across state line) cases, and do more enforcement of substantial Federal laws.

Geoff

Good For
Meeting w/
Pat Xray-FBI

J. E. REINKE

DEAR BUD —

AS PER OUR CON —

VERSATION —

Jim

8/4/72



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

August 3, 1972

Dear Senator :

S. 2507, the Bayh Bill, has been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee and readied for consideration in the Senate. This bill has been widely misrepresented by the news media as a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale only of poor quality, cheaply made, and possibly unsafe handguns. The term widely used for these handguns is "Saturday Night Special." This is a meaningless catch phrase that has never been successfully defined.

Actually, the provisions of the Bayh Bill go far beyond its often stated purpose. It would prohibit the manufacture or sale by a federal licensee of any handgun not approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being "generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes." The provisions of this bill as it now stands would eliminate the manufacture and sale of approximately one third of all handguns now manufactured in the United States without reference to quality or price.

I am writing this to you so that there may be no misunderstanding of the position of the National Rifle Association in opposition to this restrictive and unwise piece of legislation.

The Congress of the United States in enacting the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 declared that it was not their purpose to place any undue or unnecessary Federal restrictions or burdens on the law-abiding citizens with respect to the acquisition, possession or use of firearms appropriate to the purpose of hunting, trap shooting, target shooting, personal protection, or any other lawful activity. The Bayh Bill negates this statement of purpose.

The Bayh Bill by prohibiting further U. S. manufacture of virtually all small revolvers and pistols would mistakenly deprive millions of law-abiding citizens of a type of firearm particularly suited for the defense of their families and businesses.

We earnestly urge you to reject S. 2507 in its present form.

Sincerely,

Maxwell E. Rich
Major General (Ret.)
Executive Vice President

MER/jan
enclosures

DIGEST OF S. 2507, BY SENATOR BIRCH BAYH (INDIANA); INTRODUCED SEPTEMBER 14, 1971,
AND REFERRED TO THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE; ORDERED REPORTED WITH AMENDMENT OUT
OF COMMITTEE June 27, 1972

1. The citation of this bill is the "Handgun Control Act of 1972." It amends the Gun Control Act of 1968.
2. The title of this bill is: "A bill to apply the same standards to prohibit the sale of domestically produced Saturday night special handguns as have been applied to foreign-made Saturday night special handguns since adoption of the Gun Control Act of 1968."
3. The term "handgun" is defined as a firearm designed to be fired by the use of a single hand and includes a combination of parts in the possession or under the control of a person from which a handgun can be assembled. (Antique firearms as defined in the Gun Control Act of 1968 are excluded from this bill.)
4. No federal firearms licensee (manufacturer, importer, dealer or collector) may sell or deliver any handgun which has not been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.
5. The Secretary shall not approve for sale or delivery by a licensee any handgun model unless representative samples of such handgun model have been tested and evaluated and found to meet the criteria set forth in the bill. Under these criteria, a pistol, as differentiated from a revolver, must achieve a minimum qualifying score of 75 points; a revolver, 45 points. (The standards set forth in the bill are those presently used (see page 3) by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U. S. Treasury Department, for determining whether or not pistols and revolvers may be imported in the United States under the Gun Control Act of 1968.)
6. No pistol shall be approved for sale or deliver by a licensee if it has an overall length of less than six inches and a height of less than four inches; no revolver shall be approved if it has a barrel less than three inches and an overall length of less than four and one-half inches.
7. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe additional standards by regulation after consultation with the Chief of Army Ordnance and the Secretary of Commerce (if the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the standards set forth in the bill are inadequate under the circumstances) to insure the approval of only handgun models which are generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes.
8. No person may reduce the length of the barrel or the overall length of a handgun previously approved by the Secretary if, as a result of such modification, the handgun no longer meets the standards for approval.
9. The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register at least once a year a list of all handgun models approved for sale or delivery.

(over)

10. The Secretary must specifically state, in writing, the reasons for disapproval of a handgun model after test and evaluation. Procedures are provided for retesting by the Secretary, upon request, and for review of an adverse finding, upon retesting, in the Federal District Court.

11. A person may voluntarily transfer at any time any handgun which he owns or possesses to any Federal, State or local law-enforcement agency. If the handgun so transferred is a model which the Secretary has not approved for sale or delivery by a licensee, and if the person transferring the handgun has proof of lawful ownership, he shall be entitled to receive from the United States "a payment equal to the reasonable value of such handgun". The value will be determined as of the day prior to the enactment of the Handgun Control Act of 1972.

NOTE: In its present form, S. 2507 does not affect handguns presently possessed or the sale of handguns between non-licensees of the same state.

Legislative Information Service
National Rifle Association of America

7/72

(over)



Internal
Revenue
Service

Factoring Criteria for Weapons

Note:

The Internal Revenue Service reserves the right to preclude importation of any revolver or pistol which achieves an apparent qualifying score but does not adhere to the provisions of section 925(d)(3) of Amended Chapter 44, Title 18, U.S.C.

Pistol model _____

<i>Individual characteristics and factor allowance</i>	<i>Sub-total (points)</i>
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Overall length	
For each 1/4" over 6" (1 value)	_____

Frame construction	
Investment cast or	
forged steel (15 value)	_____
Investment cast or	
forged HTS alloy (20 value)	_____

Weapon weight w/magazine (unloaded)	
Per ounce (1 value)	_____

Caliber	
.22 short and .25 auto (0 value)	
.22 LR and 7.65mm to .380 auto (3 value)	
9mm parabellum and over (10 value)	_____

Safety features	
Locked breech mechanism (5 value)	_____
Loaded chamber indicator (5 value)	_____
Grip safety (3 value)	_____
Magazine safety (5 value)	_____
Firing pin block or lock (10 value)	_____

Miscellaneous equipment	
External hammer (2 value)	_____
Double action (10 value)	_____
Drift adjustable target sight (5 value)	_____
Click adjustable target sight (10 value)	_____
Target grips (5 value)	_____
Target trigger (2 value)	_____

Prerequisites:

- 1) The pistol must have a positive manually operated safety device.
- 2) The combined length and height must be in excess of 10" with the height (right angle measurement to barrel without magazine or extension) being at least 4" and the length being at least 6".

Score achieved _____

Qualifying score is 75 points

Revolver model _____

<i>Individual characteristics and factor allowance</i>	<i>Sub-total (points)</i>
--	-------------------------------

Barrel length	
(muzzle to cylinder face)	
Less than 4" (0 value)	
For each 1/4" over 4" (1/2 value)	_____

Frame construction	
Investment cast or	
forged steel (15 value)	_____
Investment cast or	
forged HTS alloy (20 value)	_____

Weapon weight (unloaded)	
Per ounce (1 value)	_____

Caliber	
.22 short to .25 ACP (0 value)	
.22 LR and .30 to .38 S&W (3 value)	
.38 special (4 value)	
.357 mag and over (5 value)	_____

Miscellaneous equipment	
Adjustable target sights (drift or click) (5 value)	_____
Target grips (5 value)	_____
Target hammer and target trigger (5 value)	_____

Prerequisites:

- 1) Must pass safety test.
- 2) Must have overall frame (with conventional grips) length (not diagonal) of 4 1/2" minimum.
- 3) Must have a barrel length of at least 3".

Safety test:

A Double Action Revolver must have a safety feature which automatically (or in a Single Action Revolver by manual operation) causes the hammer to retract to a point where the firing pin does not rest upon the primer of the cartridge. The safety device must withstand the impact of a weight equal to the weight of the revolver dropping from a distance of 36" in a line parallel to the barrel upon the rear of the hammer spur, a total of 5 times.

Score achieved _____

Qualifying score is 45 points

PRINCIPAL OBJECTIONS TO S. 2507, BY SENATOR BIRCH BAYH OF INDIANA,
TO PROHIBIT "SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIALS"

1. This bill is not limited to so-called "Saturday Night Specials" but would include many high-quality handguns which would not conform to the criteria in the bill.
2. This bill would give the Secretary of the Treasury open-ended authority to impose, as he sees fit, standards in addition to those specified in the bill.
3. This bill would discriminate against handguns of high quality which would not fit into the vague and undefined category of "sporting purpose".
4. This bill would deny self-defense as a valid reason for owning a small handgun by prohibiting handguns which do not meet overall-size and barrel-length requirements.
5. This bill would require the Federal Government to purchase existing stocks of banned handguns at an enormous cost to the American taxpayer, with no proportionate assurance of removing them from criminals.
6. This bill would disqualify many millions of dollars of annual production of high quality handguns made for legitimate use by law-abiding citizens, thus increasing unemployment and attendant economic problems.
7. This bill would provide a clear pattern and precedent for further restrictions of handguns by increasing the requirement for minimum barrel length, weight and size.
8. This bill would retroactively condemn many non-conforming, high-quality handguns by simply banning them from commerce.

Legislative Information Service
National Rifle Association of America

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Statement on Bayh Bill, S. 2507
("Handgun Control Act of 1972")

1. The National Rifle Association is compelled to oppose the Bayh Bill, S.2507, because it has been misrepresented to the American public and, in reality, represents a long and dangerous step toward disarming law-abiding American citizens at all levels of our society.
2. The Bayh Bill has been described by its supporters as a measure only to outlaw so-called Saturday Night Specials, a meaningless catch phrase for a kind of small handgun that has never been successfully defined.
3. If the bill merely outlawed the sale of handguns which are unsafe or unsuitable for any lawful purpose, we would not object. Such is not the case. This bill minimizes the question of safety, and the major criteria provided are size and barrel length. The Secretary of the Treasury could add other restrictive criteria, thereby empowering him to decide what handguns Americans may or may not own; and to outlaw by regulation their sale and manufacture.
4. Further, the Bayh Bill would require the Government to buy banned handguns at a tremendous cost to the taxpayers, with no assurance of taking them away from criminals.
5. Beyond that, the Bayh Bill, by prohibiting further U.S. manufacture of virtually all small revolvers and pistols, would mistakenly deprive millions of law-abiding citizens of a type of firearm particularly suited for the defense of their families and businesses. Its enactment would leave the American public more at the mercy of criminals than ever before and could encourage a sharp rise in crime. This effort to disarm the people should be rejected by the Congress.

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FACT SHEET

THE PRESIDENT EXPANDS DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

The President, labeling the drug abuse program "America's Public Enemy Number One," has increased by one-fourth the current federal budget to finance the Administration's anti-narcotics program.

The President sent to Congress an urgent recommendation for a supplemental drug abuse prevention appropriation of \$135.2 million for Fiscal Year 1973. The sum raised his budget from \$594 million to \$729 million. The expanded program tops federal anti-drug expenditures of \$65.7 million in FY 69 by 1,000%.

PROGRAM PROGRESS TO DATE

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs reported at mid-summer a sharp decline in the supply of heroin along the East Coast in the last 12 months.

The wholesale price of heroin almost doubled. In Boston, the cost of one gram of heroin jumped from \$418 to \$785 in the year. (A gram is equal to about one twenty-eighth of an ounce.)

The quality of the heroin available in New York City declined in purity from 5.1% to 3.1%. Addicts, deprived of heroin, stood in line at methadone maintenance centers in Washington.

In Baltimore, the heroin shortage boosted prices from \$10 to \$15 a bag. The amount of pure heroin in each bag decreased from 4% to 1%. Police gave credit for the decline in the supply to local drug enforcement and to seizure abroad of large caches of heroin headed for the East Coast.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACHIEVEMENTS

The heroin drought -- albeit perhaps a temporary curtailment of the supply -- coincided with marked success in anti-narcotics law enforcement in FY 72.

Domestic heroin seizures by the BNDD and the U.S. Customs Bureau increased from 1,161 pounds in FY 71 to 1,626 pounds in FY 72.

Total seizures in the entire program attack on the illicit drug traffic almost doubled in the 12-month period:

an increase from 421,663 pounds seized in FY 71 to 472,640 pounds in FY 72.

The street value of the illegal traffic did double: from \$1,062,944,008 to \$2,131,561,834.

Arrests rose: 12,947 in FY 71 to 16,144 in FY 72.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AT HOME

The Customs Bureau is responsible for interdicting the drug traffic at U.S. borders. The Bureau seized 181,974 pounds of heroin, opium, cocaine and other drugs in FY 71. Seizures sharply increased to 302,645 pounds in FY 72. Arrests edged up from 7,810 to 7,860. Sixty percent of the Bureau's arrests are made along the Mexican border.

The Bureau seized 16,240,449 dosage units of dangerous drugs in FY 72 compared to 6,310,060 in FY 71.

Customs now has 532 patrol officers. The President's recommended supplementary appropriation will increase the force to 862.

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs domestic seizures accounted for 49,264 pounds of heroin, cocaine and other drugs in FY 72. The figure was more than four times the 14,430 pounds seized in FY 71.

BNDD also seized 207,094,393 dosage units of hallucinogens, depressants and stimulants in FY 72. The total was almost 15 times the 14,366,666 dosage units taken in FY 71.

BNDD has 1,446 special agents and 140 compliance investigators within the country and abroad.

The Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement and the Internal Revenue Service are high priority agencies dealing with narcotics traffickers.

The President created DALE by Executive Order on January 28, 1972, as an innovation in the law enforcement campaign against street pushers and narcotics distributors-- "those who would profit from the misery of others."

DALE "task forces" operate in 34 target cities through investigation-prosecution teams which include, altogether, 250 to 350 federal investigators, some 106 attorneys and

Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and more than 1,000 state and local police officers. Thirty-eight special grand juries have been impaneled to consider indictments. Current grand jury investigations top 1,200.

DALE has made more than 1,000 arrests and identified some 3,000 pushers. DALE operates the HEROIN HOTLINE (800/368-5363) whereby citizens may report information regarding alleged narcotics law violators in strict confidence and toll free. Five thousand Hotline calls have been classed as "valuable."

The Internal Revenue Service has completed the first year of its intensive campaign. Since IRS already has seized \$9.9 million in currency and property, the cash gain to the Government so far is \$2.4 million.

The President reviewed domestic law enforcement progress in FY 72 and summarized: "We started on the 10 yard line and they had the ball. Now, we are on the 50 yard line and we have the ball."

LAW ENFORCEMENT ABROAD

In Europe: The French seized three heroin refining laboratories within one week in July. One of the laboratories produced enough heroin to supply one-fifth of this country's addicts for a year. The three seizures brought to five the French heroin refineries uncovered this year -- a number equalling the five uncovered by French agents in the entire period 1964-71.

European heroin seizures by mid-1972 topped the amount taken during all of 1971. The 1971 European seizures already had increased 300% over those of 1970.

In Southeast Asia: The Royal Government of Thailand burned 26 tons of crude opium -- equal to 2.6 tons of heroin -- turned in by the Chinese Irregular Forces. The Thais agreed, in return, to grant land to the CIF for resettlement. The BNDD regional director and a chemist tested each sack of opium to make certain the product was genuine before it was doused with jet fuel and ignited.

The Thais also have seized 850 pounds of heroin since October 1971. Other seizures were 493 pounds of morphine base (the equivalent of 493 pounds of heroin when refined) and 60,393 pounds of crude opium.

Since April of this year, the Thais seized narcotics contraband with a U.S. street value of \$347,455,488. But obviously, none of the illicit drugs reached this country.

In Vietnam, heroin became widely available to U.S. servicemen in early 1971. Ambassador Bunker and General Abrams voiced this Government's deep concern to President Thieu. The Vietnamese President replaced the chief of the narcotics bureau of the National Police Force, and expanded the bureau from 26 to 52 agents. Customs inspection was tightened with U.S. cooperation at the Tan Son Nhut airport and at all ports.

Since January 1971, Vietnam has seized 783 pounds of heroin, 40 pounds of opium, 7,828 pounds of marijuana and large quantities of dangerous drugs. Arrests numbered 2,785.

Army Secretary Robert F. Froehlke estimated that, at the height of the problem among servicemen, drug abuse ran as high as 5% to 6% in some units. The Defense Department then inaugurated its urinalysis campaign.

The latest cumulative average of urinalysis tests "clinically confirmed positive" was 1.8% (July 1, 1972).

In the Near East, Turkey has been the major source of heroin, via France, reaching this country. The Turkish Government has agreed to ban cultivation of opium poppies after this year's crop.

Iran is a "victim" of opium smuggled into the country by Afghanistan. The government adopted a tough new anti-narcotics law 1969 providing the death penalty for smugglers. By early 1972, 133 traffickers had been put to death. Iran has seized since last March 21 (the beginning of the Iranian new year) 10 tons of opium along the Iranian-Afghan border.

All foreign aspects of the Administration's anti-drug program are directed by the special Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control. The Committee, chaired by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, oversees not only law enforcement, but the gathering of intelligence on illicit opium production and trafficking, and directs anti-narcotics diplomacy. International control efforts have a \$50 million budget.

A major Committee project has been the formulation of "narcotics control action plans" for the 59 nations which

either produce opium or whose borders are crossed by international smuggling routes. These programs are in an active state of implementation.

THE PROBLEM -- AND RENEWED PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

The President reviewed his program's accomplishments -- and resurveyed the problem. He found that:

New and refined statistical estimates placed the number of heroin users in the country at from 500,000 to 600,000. Abusers of other dangerous drugs, such as amphetamines and barbituates, number far more.

In New York City, drug abuse is the largest single cause of death for persons between 15 and 35 years. Last year, there were 1,259 confirmed drug-related deaths in New York City.

Addicts spend an estimated \$17 million a day on heroin, or \$6 billion a year. The average addict must spend \$30 daily for heroin -- some spend more than \$100. A large majority must turn to crime to support their habits.

The President decided, on the basis of those hard facts, that the Government must increase its anti-drug abuse efforts.

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPANSION PLANS

The resulting White House request to Congress for the \$135.2 million supplemental appropriation included:

	<u>\$millions</u>
Office of National Narcotics Intelligence	2.5
Drug enforcement research & development	5.0
Customs patrol officers and IRS auditors	7.7
Treatment, education & research	120.0

HOW THE MONEY WILL BE SPENT

The Office of National Narcotics Intelligence will provide key information essential to the apprehension of international smugglers and traffickers. The intelligence office will collect narcotics information collected by BNDD, Customs, and other agencies. The Center will provide up-to-date

analysis and evaluation of the intelligence to enforcement agencies in the form of coordinated action reports. Information also will be furnished state and local enforcement forces.

Drug enforcement research and development projects will be accelerated in fulfilling their assignment to develop new techniques to detect clandestine sites where narcotics are produced and distributed; also for interdicting the traffic of illicit drugs directed to this country.

The requested \$5 million appropriation will approximately double current R & D operations of BNDD, Customs and the Department of Agriculture. Technical manpower will be increased by 50%.

Customs and IRS personnel added to the anti-narcotics drive will number 568. Customs will expand from 532 to 862 its force of patrol officers to provide increased surveillance at entry points, and intensify inspection routines at airports and seaports.

IRS now has 410 agents assigned to drug trafficker tax cases. The additional 238 positions will enable IRS to concentrate Special Agent and Revenue Agent personnel on increasing narcotic traffic targets and support the expanding operations of the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement.

The Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention will receive the major portion of the supplemental appropriation. The new \$120 million will raise to \$328 million the funds available for treatment and rehabilitation in FY 73. The sum is an increase of more than 1,200% over the \$25 million available in FY 69.

SAODAP has already treated at the end of its first year of operation, more patients than the government cared for in the previous 50 years. With the supplemental appropriation, treatment capacity will be available in federally funded, state and local projects at the end of the calendar year to treat and rehabilitate about one-half the country's estimated number of addicts.

SAODAP deals with drug-related crime through a special project entitled TASC -- Treatment Alternative to Street Crime. The plan provides for immediate treatment of drug abusers arrested for certain street crimes.

SAODAP initiated the National Drug Abuse Training Center in cooperation with other agencies. The Center conducts education and training programs for teachers, medical personnel and laymen engaged in drug abuse centers and projects. SAODAP and the National Institute of Mental Health help medical schools to provide drug abuse training to students. Training included 1,750 persons in 1971. Training capacity is being increased this year to more than 16,000.

Aid to states is provided through new technical assistance in combating drug abuse. SAODAP has teams of professionals to aid communities with special drug abuse problems. The National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information is being expanded to provide information on drug abuse to states, local governments, interested professionals, and individuals with questions. The Clearinghouse now answers more than one million inquiries a year.

Research, evaluation, and support will now be intensified in efforts already under way to develop more effective narcotics antagonists which block the euphoria (the "highs") and subsequent effects of narcotics. Antagonists will be a marked aid in rehabilitation of addicts -- and in abuse prevention. The expanded budget in this vital field is \$105.8 for FY 73. That is 583% more than the total of \$15.5 for FY 69.

CONCLUSION

The stepped-up narcotics abuse prevention program reflects the fact -- and the Administration's recognition of the fact -- that eradication of the scourge of dangerous drugs is a formidable undertaking. It will require a determined, cooperative effort both by governments at all levels and by concerned citizens. President Nixon is leading the fight.