

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
1	letter	RN to [withdrawn], re: "The recent arrest..."	4/6/72	A (Agent name)
2	letter	RN to [withdrawn], re: "Recently, I learned..."	7/19/72	A (agent name)
3	letter	RN to [withdrawn], re: "The success of the prosecution against..."	7/19/72	"
4	letter	RN to [withdrawn], re: "The Regional Office in France..."	9/14/72	"
5	letter	Ingersoll to Krogh, re: "The Office of Inspection, BNDD, has looked into..."	10/25/72	A (sources + methods)
6	letter	RN to [withdrawn], re: "Because it is such a widespread..." (2 pp.)	4/9/73	A (agent name)
7	letter	RN to [withdrawn], re: "Throughout our Nation's history..."	4/9/73	"

FILE GROUP TITLE FG 17- Dep't of Justice	BOX NUMBER 6
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FOLDER TITLE EX FG 17-8 BNDD [2 of 2, 1971-73]

RESTRICTION CODES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Release would violate a Federal statute or Agency Policy.</p> <p>B. National security classified information.</p> <p>C. Pending or approved claim that release would violate an individual's rights.</p> <p>D. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy or a libel of a living person.</p> | <p>E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information.</p> <p>F. Release would disclose investigatory information compiled for law enforcement purposes.</p> <p>G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.</p> <p>H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.</p> |
|--|---|

Allocation No. 5

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

FI 4-1/1971/5

FG 308

FI 7

FG 17-8

March 19, 1971

Honorable Raymond E. Shafer
Chairman, Commission on Marihuana
and Drug Abuse
c/o Mr. Michael Sonnenreich
Executive Director
Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
1405 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20537

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to the authority contained in Public Law 91-422,
I hereby allocate from the appropriation "Emergency Fund
for the President, 1971"

<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse	\$250,000

for necessary expenses of the Commission on Marihuana and
Drug Abuse established by section 601 of Public Law 91-513,
approved October 27, 1970.

The funds hereby allocated shall be available from Janu-
ary 1, 1971, for all expenses of the Commission during the
remainder of fiscal year 1971.

I hereby determine that the necessity for the Commission
to undertake as soon as possible the performance of the
duties for which it has been established constitutes an
emergency affecting the national interest.

To Director, OMB: 3/19/71
Copies given to Press Office 3/19/71

(Announced verbally by R. Ziegler 3/25/71 - 11:30 AM briefing)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

EXECUTIVE

TO : Mr. Egil Krogh, Deputy Assistant to
the President for Domestic Affairs

DATE: JUN 8 1971

FROM : John E. ^XIngersoll, Director
Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs

SUBJECT: Proposed Letter of Commendation to General Francisco
Franco Bahamonde

Attached is a proposed letter for the President's signature to General Francisco Franco Bahamonde expressing commendation for the services rendered by his police services to bring about the culmination of an investigation which resulted in the seizure of 113 kilograms of heroin in Valencia, Spain.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

The attached suggested draft will not be sent. This matter has been dropped.

JUL 23 1971
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

502
HE5-1
PR10
FG11
FG10
FO2
FG6-2
FG17-8

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN EHRLICHMAN
DWIGHT CHAPIN

FROM:

BUD KROGH

SUBJECT:

PROPOSED GUEST LIST

Please review the following list of guests for the Monday, June 14, 1971 breakfast briefing on drugs:

State Department:

Secretary William P. Rogers
Under Secretary John N. Irwin II
Under Secretary for Political Affairs, U. Alexis Johnson
Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Nathaniel Samuels
Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, William B. Macomber, Jr.
Counselor Richard F. Pedersen
Director of Planning & Coordination, William I. Cargo
Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Marshall Green
Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Joseph J. Sisco
Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, Martin J. Hillenbrand
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, Martin F. Herz
Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, Charles A. Meyer
Special Assistant to the Secretary for Narcotics Matters, Harvey R. Wellman
Administrator, Agency for International Development (AID), Dr. John A. Hannah
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, David M. Abshire

Cabinet:

Attorney General John N. Mitchell
Secretary Elliot L. Richardson
Secretary John B. Connally

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1971
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

FC 6-11-1/Krogh, Egil
PE 14
FC 17-8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

JUN 10 1971



Mr. Egil Krogh, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Krogh:

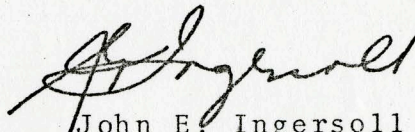
We are pleased to announce that graduation ceremonies for candidates attending our second ten-week Police Training School have been planned for Friday, June 25, 1971, at 10:00 a.m., in the U.S. Civil Service Commission Auditorium, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Honorable Roman L. Hruska, United States Senator, will deliver the principal address.

Thirty-six police officers and investigators are attending the school. These officers represent nineteen states, the Panama Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

We are pleased to extend this invitation to you to attend this important graduation exercise.

Sincerely,


John E. Ingersoll
Director

Revel

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1971
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

20140

HE5-1

4414-8

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

University of New York

100 Prince Street, New York, N.Y. 10013

Charles A. Bahn, Report on the Narcotics Maintenance Program in Great Britain.

June 11, 1971

Attended by Charles Bahn, Ph.D.

Memorandum for the Honorable John E. Ingersoll

Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice

Subject: Evaluation of the British Experience With Narcotics Maintenance

primarily involving heroin addicts.

The author of the enclosed proposal, Dr. Bahn, is Associate Professor of Psychology and Director of Special Programs in the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and an extremely capable man.

Do you think BNDD would be interested in his proposal?

bcc: ✓ Bud Krogh

RECEIVED

JUN 16 1971

CENTRAL FILES

FI 4-2/1971/#28

HE 5-1

FG 6-19

FG 20-4

FG 13

FG 23

FG 17-8

FG 12

FG 12-8

FG 233

FG 12-5

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1971

The Speaker of the

House of Representatives

Sir:

I urge the Congress to consider promptly this urgent request for increased appropriations to combat the mounting drug abuse problem in our nation. I am requesting amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1972 in the amount of \$155,665,000 for an immediate action program to meet this pressing problem.

As outlined in more detail in my Omnibus Drug Control Message of June 17, early approval of the proposed amendments will permit us to attack on several fronts the insidious threat of drug abuse and addiction:

- Provision of rehabilitative services to those already ensnared in drug addiction,
- the extension of educational programs designed to prevent further drug abuse,
- a greatly increased activity to halt drug smuggling into our country,
- intensified effort to arrest and convict those who traffic in dangerous drugs, and
- cooperation with foreign governments and international organizations to more effectively control production, processing and trafficking in these deadly drugs.

For those already victims of the misery and despair of drug addiction and those who may be tempted into that trap, the broad campaign I am proposing will be coordinated by the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention. Because of the urgency of this matter, I have established

EXECUTIVE

FG12-5

PR7-1

FG17-8

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE: June 23, 1971

FROM: David Parker

VIA: Dwight Chapin

MEETING: With Treasury Agents and Inspectors of the
Bureau of Customs

DATE: Friday, July 2, 1971 - 11:00 A. M.

FORMAT: -Cabinet Room
-Participants (list attached)
-20 minutes

SPEECH MATERIAL: Talking points on drug problem

PRESS COVERAGE: To be announced and W. H. Press photo opportunity

STAFF: Krogh

RECOMMEND: Secretary Connally
Bud Krogh
~~John...~~

APPROVE ☒ DISAPPROVE ☐

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

BACKGROUND: The President requested that Secretary Connally
submit names of Treasury Agents who have been
instrumental in recent large heroin seizures.

PRESS FOLLOWUP: Ehrlichman to make brief report to W. H.
Press Corps following meeting.

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JUL 1 1971
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

FG12-5

PR7-1

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FG12-5

FG17-8

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1971

1971 AUG 9 PM 5 37

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID PARKER

FROM: GEOFFREY SHEPARD *JS*

SUBJECT: TREASURY AGENTS

Per our phone conversation of today, the rescheduled Presidential meeting with Treasury agents at 12 Noon on Monday, August 16th, will be with approximately seventeen Treasury agents who will be accompanied by Commissioner Ambrose (Secretary Connally is out of town). The format will be a photo opportunity for ten minutes in the Oval Office with the President presenting Treasury agents with certificates of commendation. There will be no briefing of the Press afterwards, but we will supply the Press Office with the names of the participants as well as a scenario of their individual efforts in drug confiscation cases.

EXECUTIVE

ME 3-2

FG 17-8

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Aug. 26

August 24, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: ELISKA HASEK

FROM: PATRICK E. O'DONNELL *pal*

Don Rumsfeld's office became interested in the event described below and, as a result, we were able to "plug-in" an Administration spokesman on extremely short notice.

Dr. Andrew ^XAdams, Superintendent of the ^XKansas City School District, a group representing over 70,000 students, half of whom are black, is organizing a pre-opening day ceremony for some 5,000 teachers in the Kansas City School District.

We were fortunate in being able to find a spokesman in John ^XFinlator, Assistant Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. Would there be any possibility of getting a message (even if its a telegram) to Finlator? Suggested wording follows:

"I am most interested in the progress of the schools in Kansas City, Missouri, a city which is not only located in the heart of America, but which typifies many of the urban problems now experienced throughout this nation.

I extend best wishes for a most successful school year."

Eliska, I know this is short notice, but anything you can do would be appreciated. Dr. Finlator will not be back to his office after Thursday, August 26. Accordingly, we would have to get the message/telegram to him no later than Thursday afternoon.

Many thanks.

Mr. Finlator will express verbal greetings. Pat O'D. will ask him to do so per my telegram 8/25

for

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1971
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE

HE5-1

FG-17-8

FG-12-5

FG-6-16

August 31, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Frank Carlucci, Associate Director
Office of Management and Budget

SUBJECT:

Performance Measurement System
for Narcotics Control Activities

This is in response to your request for coordination on letters to the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury requesting expanded implementation of the Performance Measurement System (PMS) within the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

As a general principle, I firmly believe in the concept of performance measurement. It is of utmost importance to develop meaningful, objective indicia of output as an aid to both external evaluation and internal control. I feel that the need for such measures is particularly important in government, since the public sector must operate without the external discipline of profit and loss.

I, therefore, agree that a further trial of the PMS is warranted and am willing to concur in your letters.

Despite my strong support for the general concept of performance measurement, I do have reservations about certain aspects of the PMS system which has been developed for use within Customs and BNDD.

The first thing that troubles me is the extent to which it requires the Bureaus to report large amounts of detail to OMB and the White House. As I am sure you agree, good management dictates that operating responsibility be delegated wherever practicable. I would thus have expected PMS to require periodic reporting on only a few carefully selected, representative, and highly aggregated performance measures above the Bureau level. (I do recognize, of course, that more detailed information should be made available on an as needed basis to OMB budget analysts and my own staff.)

SEP 1 1971

CENTRAL FILE

Inactive

DO NOT
HARRY
GERTAL
HENRY
DR. JON
MRS. JAC
BYRON
CHARL
MRS. LOW
DR. GLE
CHARLES

September 22, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JOHN FINLATOR

FROM:

PATRICK E. O'DONNELL

You were obviously a big hit in Kansas City. If it's not an imposition, I'll probably be knocking on your door again in the near future.

Many thanks for your efforts on behalf of the President.

and your
for our
knowledge
is, Mr. Frank
recall, who
obtained through
Board of Narcotics
to discuss your
and in the
a lot of work

Mr. Ted
g presentation
or experience
to do about it.
in speaking to

the the right
children and schools

cc: Donald Rumsfeld
Patrick O'Donnell
Frank Gannon
John Ingersoll

November 17, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Special Consultant to the President
for Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

SUBJECT: Presidential Commendations

For the past two years Agencies and Departments have been immensely helpful in providing the names of individual citizens and independent organizations who, through outstanding service or heroic acts, merited a Presidential Certificate of Commendation or Appreciation. This program has been highly successful in giving the President the opportunity to recognize noteworthy accomplishments by Americans aiding their fellow men or otherwise enriching the communities in which they live. Further, this form of communication has become increasingly important as a means of placing emphasis on the positive achievements of this country's people.

For these reasons, we again encourage you to continue to submit these recommendations to us and to remind your personnel in the field to be alert for any such deeds which might merit a commendation. The possibilities may range from the housewife who has collected food and clothes for the poor to the truckdriver who has risked his life to pull a child from a burning auto, from the hospital volunteer who has spent thousands of hours aiding the ill to the Chamber of Commerce which has launched a campaign against pollution. There are, of course, many other examples, but these are cited only to provide a frame of reference.

The reaction to this program from throughout the nation has been most gratifying and the President has asked me to convey his thanks and appreciation for your continuing assistance and cooperation.

Raymond K. Price, Jr.
Special Assistant
to the President

RKP:jas

October 28, 1971

EXECUTIVE

BE3

PE2

FG17-7

FG17-8

FG6-16

3

FOR BUD KROGH

Attached is your memorandum which seeks an exemption from the President's personnel cut for narcotics and law enforcement. As I mentioned, John discussed this with the President and the President approved exempting narcotics and law enforcement from the personnel cut. However, John had not realized that Shultz had previously turned down this request. He now feels that you should start over and approach Shultz regarding this exemption.

In essence, he feels this was the classic example of an "end run." Per our conversation this morning, I agree that the best approach now is for you to contact Shultz directly.

I'm returning the attached memo for your files.

Tod R. Hullin

Attachment

N.F.
Krogh memo of Oct. 19, '71
Application of Five % Cutback to
Narcotics and Law Enforcement

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE FILE

DATE

11/29/71

EXECUTIVE

FG 330

HE 5-1

FG 17-8

FG 6-2

FG 12-8

~~LETTER, MEMO, ETC.~~

TO:

Members, Intelligence Subcommittee,
CCINIC

FROM:

Chairman Ludlum

SUBJECT:

Minutes of meeting of
Intelligence Subcommittee,
Working Group of Cabinet
Committee on International
Narcotics Control

Special Files -
Top Secret

CORRESPONDENCE FILED CENTRAL FILES - CONFIDENTIAL FILE

EXECUTIVE

HE5-1

C034-2

FG 17-8

December 21, 1971

Dear Peter:

Many thanks for furnishing me with a copy of your letter to John Ingersoll regarding the drug traffic problem. I will share it with others here and I am sure it will be most helpful.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Clark MacGregor
Counsel to the President
for Congressional Relations

Honorable Peter H. Dominick
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

✓ bcc: w/inc to Dr. Kissinger - FYI
bcc: w/inc to Bud Krogh - FYI
bcc: w/inc to Dr. Jaffee - FYI

CM:EF:jlh

DEC 23 1971

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EXECUTIVE

HES-1

FG 17-8

PC 7-1

PU 2-3

Finlator, John

Washington Post

⑦

January 27, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR NEAL BALL

SUBJECT: GUIDANCE ON JACK ANDERSON COLUMN -
ELVIS PRESLEY

Elvis Presley came to the White House on December 21, 1970. He had informed certain White House Staff members that he wanted to report to the President on some of the activities (this includes financial support and public statements and appearances on behalf of law enforcement) he had undertaken in support of law enforcement throughout the country and of his efforts to fight drug abuse through his public performances.

He briefly sketched for the President his activities and then pointed out how much he loved his country, always felt that he had to do his duty for his country, his friends, and his family. The President expressed appreciation for the efforts which Presley had made and encouraged him to do more. When Presley asked the President for a Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs badge, Krogh was asked to look into it. Presley collects badges. An arrangement was worked out where Presley would receive a specially prepared badge from BNDD, with his name on it. (Refer questions on specifics to Justice.)

A few weeks earlier, Elvis Presley had been announced by the Chamber of Commerce as one of the top ten outstanding young Americans, a distinction which was concurrently bestowed on the President's Press Secretary.

Bud Krogh

RECEIVED

JAN 27 1972

CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR TOD HULLIN

SUBJECT: HEROIN HOTLINE

x

In a series of meetings held between the Domestic Council, OMB, GSA, OEP, BNDD, the new Ambrose Drug Program (DALE), and the phone company (AT&T), this past Friday, Saturday, and Monday, we have firmed up the general outlines of operation for a "Heroin Hotline."

Utilizing a single national toll free number, the calls will be received at OEP's Civil Defense facility. This same facility, essentially a bomb shelter for the Executive Office of the President, was utilized during the Wage Price Freeze to handle the massive number of incoming calls. Operators, under BNDD supervision, will take down information on heroin pushers on a 24 hour basis.

That information will then be teletyped to the ten regional BNDD offices for analysis and further dissemination to appropriate Federal, State, and local investigative agencies.

Because of the necessity of programming all phone switching systems in the country, the incoming lines, operators, and teletype networks will be in place by, but not before, April 7, 1972.

Assuming a nationwide Presidential announcement of the phone number, with appropriate follow up publicity, we are preparing for an initial surge of phone calls and will have sufficient lines, operators, and stacking equipment to handle most of the initial surge..

The first month of operation will cost just under \$80,000 for the phone equipment alone. At the end of the first month, we will be in a position to evaluate our need for future lines and capacity, and whether we wish to consolidate the facility at BNDD offices at 14th and Eye.


Geoff ShepardRECEIVED
APR 3 1972
CENTRAL FILE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

FG 6-11-1/Krogh, Egil

TO : The Honorable Egil Krogh
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

DATE: April 5, 1972

FROM : Perry A. Rivkind *PRV*
Assistant Director for Training
Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs

SUBJECT: Ten-week Police School Graduation

The attached copies of news articles concerning the ten-week police school graduation that you participated in are forwarded to you for your information. I will send you additional copies as they come in.

Attachments

APR 10 1972

RECEIVED

EXECUTIVE

ME1/CX

HES-1

FG17-8

UT1-3

April 24, 1972

Dear Mr. Coon:

The new Heroin hot line is a major innovation in our fight against the national menace of drug abuse, and your superb efforts in helping to bring this about are greatly appreciated. Well done!

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

Mr. Nelson B. ^{XX}Coon
Deputy Director for
Support Programs
Bureau of Narcotics and
Dangerous Drugs
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

cc: The Attorney General *Scrt*
John Campbell *Scrt*

RN:JBEntler:RE:blf

O-L

Mailed 4/24- 13:15

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APR 24

1972

4
EXECUTIVE

ME3/G*

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FG17-8

PV1/FG17-8

JUN 26 1972

X
Dear Mr. McFarland: J. R.

No problem facing our country is more pressing or demands greater attention than the menace of drug abuse. This national tragedy cuts across every segment of our society and knows no cultural, racial, or economic boundaries. Clearly all of us must exert every effort to halt the illicit use of drugs and to educate our fellow citizens to this danger - and such counseling should begin at the earliest possible age.

As you know, I believe the private sector has a special role to play in helping our nation to overcome such problems as drug abuse. That is why I was particularly pleased to learn of the advertising campaign which General Mills, in cooperation with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, is undertaking to tell children about drugs and their proper use. If this initiative results in only one young life spared from the tragedy of drug addiction, then your effort will have been well spent. Of course, I hope - as you do - that thousands of young people will take advantage of the information you are giving them by obtaining a copy of this unique coloring book.

You may be certain that I will be looking forward with much interest to the results of this public

spirited program and wish you every success with it in the coming months.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

Mr. J. R. McFarland
Chairman of the Board
General Mills, Inc.
9200 Wayzata Boulevard
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440

RN:MSmith:RE:blf

cc: Geoff Shepard ✓

34-
RECEIVED
JUL 11 1972
CENTRAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE
HE5-1
FG6-19
FG12-8
FG12-5
PR7-1
FG17-8

July 24, 1972 THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN... *AD*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Meeting with Federal Drug Enforcement Officials
July 24, 1972
10:30 a.m. (10 minutes)

I. PURPOSE

To receive the FY 72 year-end summary of our Federal law enforcement efforts against drug abuse, including seizures and arrests, and results of the Drug Abuse Law Enforcement (DALE) and IRS programs targeted against drug traffickers.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: You have increased Federal narcotic enforcement expenditures from \$22 million in FY 69 to the recommended \$229 million for FY 73. Your increased emphasis on enforcement efforts against drug abuse is producing dramatic results which should be recognized (Fact sheet for press at Tab A).

You have previously met all participants except Mike Acree, the new Customs Commissioner.

B. Participants:

Myles J. Ambrose, Special Consultant to the President on Drug Abuse Law Enforcement and Director of the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement.

Eugene T. Rossides, Assistant Secretary (Enforcement and Operations) of the Treasury Department.

Vernon D. Acree, Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Customs.

①
EXECUTIVE

MEI/ITX

FG17-8

October 13, 1972

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Tumminillo:

It is difficult to express adequately how grieved I was to learn of the loss of your son, Frank, who gave his life last evening in the line of duty. As you perhaps know, I met Frank last February here at the White House, and his tragic death is a personal source of sorrow and shock to me.

The men and women like Frank who are today in the front lines of our war against drug abuse are just as deserving of this nation's homage as the brave men in time of armed conflict. For these Americans have willingly accepted enormous risks - day in and day out - because they know their work is saving lives - the lives of young people who might otherwise be condemned to the plague of drug addiction.

✕
Frank Tumminillo was a proud member of this group, setting an example of courage and commitment for each and every one of us who share his determination to win the fight against the drug traffickers. As President and fellow citizen, I am lastingly grateful for his sacrifice and extend to you, his parents, my deepest sympathy and respect.

With kindest good wishes,

Sincerely,

✕
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tumminillo
431 McArthur Avenue
Garfield, New Jersey 07026

RN:RN:MBS:RLE:baw

2+
EXECUTIVE

MEI/S*

FG17-8

October 18, 1972

Dear Miss Starita:

Letters of condolence are never easy to write, and this is especially so when they are meant for young people who should have so much to look forward to. But I did want you to know how saddened I was to learn of the death of your fiancé, Frank Tummillo, who gave his life in the performance of his duty.

This duty was a noble one, absolutely vital to our Nation's well being. Frank worked tirelessly in the face of constant danger so that other young people might be freed from the scourge of drug abuse. Frank and you were to be married next month, I understand. This, tragically, cannot be so now. However, in the years ahead when your sorrow eases and you look back on this sad moment, I hope you will remember that this man -who had asked you to be his wife- saved countless fellow Americans from suffering the heartaches and tragedy of drug addiction.

The entire Nixon family joins me in expressing our deepest sympathy to you, and you may be certain that Frank, his parents, and you are very much in our thoughts and prayers today.

With kindest good wishes,

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON

Miss Carla Starita
287 Windsor Road
Woodridge, New Jersey 07075

9
RN:MBS:RLE:shb

gab/

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN. ^{CP} ④

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1973

EXECUTIVE

MA 2/H*

FG 17-8

PR 7-1

MEETING WITH THOMAS^x DEVINE^x
WITH PARENTS OF AGENT FRANK TUMMILLO

Monday, March 12, 1973
12:15 p.m. (10 minutes)
Oval Office

From: Geoff Shepard *JS*

I. PURPOSE

To present the Henry L. Manfredi Award to Agent Thomas Devine and posthumously to Agent Frank Tummillo.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: On October 12, 1972, BNDD Agent Frank Tummillo was fatally wounded in New York City and Agent Thomas Devine was crippled trying to rescue him when two cocaine dealers pulled guns during an undercover buy. Both dealers were killed by other agents in the same gun battle.

You mentioned Agent Tummillo in your radio speech on crime and drugs in October, and Director Ingersoll personally delivered your letter of sympathy to the family.

B. Participants: A list is attached. at Tab A.

C. Press Plan: Announced event. Ollie Atkins' photo only. Agent Devine may be asked to meet with press afterwards.

III. ACTION SEQUENCE

You will greet the family members at the door, and they will gather at the East (Rose Garden) windows. Attorney General Kleindienst will read the citation, and you will present the plaques to Agent Devine and Mrs. Tummillo respectively. The families will then go on a White House tour.

gah/

MEMORANDUM

EXECUTIVE (3)
CO 165-2
FG 11-4
FG 17-8
HE 5-1

27 MAR 1973
cc: Goeff
Shepard

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: KENNETH COLE

FROM: HENRY A. KISSINGER *for*

SUBJECT: Effect of Vietnam's Accords
on Drug Advisors

In response to your recent inquiry concerning the post-cease-fire status on our narcotics control personnel in Indochina, we have been informed that our Saigon Embassy plans to retain the 9 customs advisors and 3 BNDD agents assigned in Vietnam. These individuals will therefore continue their previous duties without change.

The AID public safety personnel in Vietnam will be withdrawn as required by the terms of the Agreement.

The status of our drug control personnel in Laos is controlled by the cease-fire agreement signed in Vientiane on February 21.

The State Department has concluded informally that this agreement will not affect any of the U.S. narcotics control personnel, including public safety advisors working on drugs, who are stationed in Laos.

RECEIVED
APR 2 1973
CENTRAL FILES

December 13, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR

ALEXANDER M. HAIG, JR.
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM

JOHN BARTELS, JR.
ADMINISTRATOR

Over three months have now passed since you met with Secretary Shultz and Commissioner Acree to inform them of the President's decision that certain DEA agents would receive full cross-designation search authority along lines of prior designations to the INS Border Patrol. Acting in good faith, I have given Customs the benefit of the doubt and have continued the meetings and exchange of correspondence on the question.

I did not raise this delay at the November 27 meeting on drugs with the President, even though he specifically asked about bureaucratic "turf protecting", because I felt that Customs was acting in good faith.

Now, however, rather than cross-designating DEA agents as agreed, Customs has proposed some unacceptable terms and has even restricted the prior delegation to INS.

Customs "final" proposal raised for the first time the requirement of (i) the unavailability of a Customs officer and (ii) Customs concurrence prior to any search. Their proposal subverts the intent of the reorganization plan to create a single agency responsible for drug enforcement. In effect, it would cause the border to become a barrier to effective drug enforcement by allowing Customs to control and exercise a veto power on investigative matters. It would require DEA to have a Customs officer tag along on every investigation, not only adding to bureaucratic confusion but depriving the border from needed manpower.

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The issue is whether to allow Customs to exercise control in the drug investigative area and thus to perpetuate the difficulties experienced prior to the reorganization. If DEA is to be the single drug enforcement agency, firm lines should be drawn now. One of the concepts of the reorganization plan was the transfer to DEA the function and expertise of 500 Customs agents in the narcotics smuggling area, not to merely add 500 agents to an existing organization with a new name.

This bureaucratic haggling is not only perpetuating ineffective border drug enforcement, but is contrary to my understanding of the President's own decision on this issue.

If desired, I would appreciate the opportunity to personally detail for you the immediate need for full search authority.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: CRAIG GOSDEN
FROM: GEOFF SHEPARD
FYI _____
COMMENT _____

Per your request of Friday

EXECUTIVE

HES-1

FG 17-8

PR 7

(3)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 19, 1972
11:08 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BUD KROGH

FROM:

DAVID PARKER

Your suggestion that the President meet with the Regional Officers of the ~~DALE~~ Program sometime between April 17th and April 19th has been disapproved.

APR 21 1972
CENTRAL FILE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EXECUTIVE

JL6

FG17-8

DATE: May 4, 1972
Aquino, Felipe A.
FG17

TO : The Honorable Egil Krogh
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

FROM : Perry A. Rivkind
Assistant Director for Training

SUBJECT: Ten-week police school news article

Attached for your information is a copy of another news article concerning the ten-week police school graduation that you participated in.

Attachment

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MAY 8 1972
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August 18, 1972

Dear Mr. Rangel:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your August 13 letter to the President regarding your meeting with John E. Ingersoll, Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

At the earliest opportunity, I will be pleased to call the President's attention to your commendation of Director Ingersoll.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Richard K. Cook
Deputy Assistant
to the President

Honorable Charles B. Rangel^x
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Sent bcc: w/incoming to Bud Krogh - for your information

RKC:EF:jk
5

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AUG 21 1972
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CHARLES B. RANGEL
18TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

H. PATRICK SWYGERT
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
TELEPHONE: 202-225-4365

8-15

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MRS. VIRGINIA BELL
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR

144 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10027
TELEPHONE: 866-8600

August 13, 1972

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

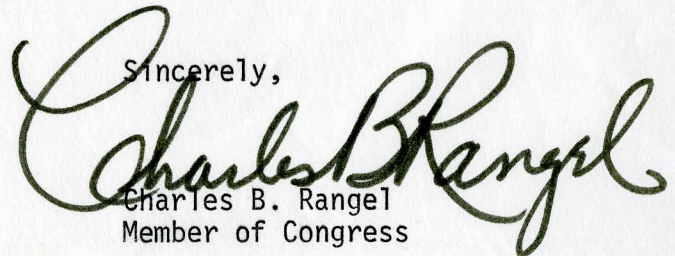
BT
Dear Mr. President:

I would like to take this opportunity to commend John E. Ingersoll, Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, for his strong opposition to the concept of heroin maintenance.

Last Thursday, Senator Buckley, Congressmen Peyser and Keating and I were privileged to meet with Mr. Ingersoll to discuss what to us is a frightening and morally unacceptable proposal, heroin maintenance. His support for our position and his offer of assistance in our efforts to persuade the American people not to accept this defeatist approach to our Number One domestic problem will certainly help us in our attempt to find alternative solutions to the heroin epidemic.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,


Charles B. Rangel
Member of Congress

CBR:e

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March 28, 1973

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

EXECUTIVE
FG 999-43
HE 5-1
FG 17-8
FG 17-16
FG 17-17

Drug abuse is one of the most vicious and corrosive forces attacking the foundations of American society, today. It is a major cause of crime and a merciless destroyer of human lives. We must fight it with all of the resources at our command.

This Administration has declared all-out, global war on the drug menace. As I reported to the Congress earlier this month in my State of the Union message, there is evidence of significant progress on a number of fronts in that war.

Both the rate of new addiction to heroin and the number of narcotic-related deaths showed an encouraging downturn last year. More drug addicts and abusers are in treatment and rehabilitation programs than ever before.

Progress in pinching off the supply of illicit drugs was evident in last year's stepped-up volume of drug seizures worldwide - which more than doubled in 1972 over the 1971 level.

Arrests of traffickers have risen by more than one-third since 1971. Prompt Congressional action on my proposal for mandatory minimum sentences for pushers of hard drugs will help ensure that convictions stemming from such arrests lead to actual imprisonment of the guilty.

Notwithstanding these gains, much more must be done. The resilience of the international drug trade remains grimly impressive - current estimates suggest that we still intercept only a small fraction of all the heroin and cocaine entering this country. Local police still find that more than one of every three suspects arrested for street crimes is a narcotic abuser or addict. And the total number of Americans addicted to narcotics, suffering terribly themselves and inflicting their suffering on countless others, still stands in the hundreds of thousands.

Announced: 3/28/73
To Congress: 3/28/73 (mem)

A UNIFIED COMMAND FOR DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Seeking ways to intensify our counteroffensive against this menace, I am asking the Congress today to join with this Administration in strengthening and streamlining the Federal drug law enforcement effort.

Funding for this effort has increased sevenfold during the past five years, from \$36 million in fiscal year 1969 to \$257 million in fiscal year 1974 -- more money is not the most pressing enforcement need at present. Nor is there a primary need for more manpower working on the problem, over 2100 new agents having already been added to the Federal drug enforcement agencies under this Administration, an increase of more than 250 percent over the 1969 level.

The enforcement work could benefit significantly, however, from consolidation of our anti-drug forces under a single unified command. Right now the Federal Government is fighting the war on drug abuse under a distinct handicap, for its efforts are those of a loosely confederated alliance facing a resourceful, elusive, worldwide enemy. Admiral Mahan, the master naval strategist, described this handicap precisely when he wrote that "Granting the same aggregate of force, it is never as great in two hands as in one, because it is not perfectly concentrated."

More specifically, the drug law enforcement activities of the United States now are not merely in two hands but in half a dozen. Within the Department of Justice, with no overall direction below the level of the Attorney General, these fragmented forces include the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence, and certain activities of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Treasury Department is also heavily engaged in enforcement work through the Bureau of Customs.

This aggregation of Federal activities has grown up rapidly over the past few years in response to the urgent need for stronger anti-drug measures. It has enabled us to make a very encouraging beginning in the accelerated drug enforcement drive of this Administration.

But it also has serious operational and organizational shortcomings. Certainly the cold-blooded underworld networks that funnel narcotics from suppliers all over the world into the veins of American drug victims are no respecters of the bureaucratic dividing lines that now complicate our anti-drug efforts. On the contrary, these modern-day slave traders can derive only advantage from the limitations of the existing organizational patchwork. Experience has now given us a good basis for correcting those limitations, and it is time to do so.

I therefore propose creation of a single, comprehensive Federal agency within the Department of Justice to lead the war against illicit drug traffic.

Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, which I am transmitting to the Congress with this message, would establish such an agency, to be called the Drug Enforcement Administration. It would be headed by an Administrator reporting directly to the Attorney General.

The Drug Enforcement Administration would carry out the following anti-drug functions, and would absorb the associated manpower and budgets:

- All functions of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (which would be abolished as a separate entity by the reorganization plan);
- Those functions of the Bureau of Customs pertaining to drug investigations and intelligence (to be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Attorney General by the reorganization plan);
- All functions of the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement; and

- All functions of the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence.

Merger of the latter two organizations into the new agency would be effected by an executive order dissolving them and transferring their functions, to take effect upon approval of Reorganization Plan No. 2 by the Congress. Drug law enforcement research currently funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and other agencies would also be transferred to the new agency by executive action.

The major responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Administration would thus include:

- development of overall Federal drug law enforcement strategy, programs, planning, and evaluation;
- full investigation and preparation for prosecution of suspects for violations under all Federal drug trafficking laws;
- full investigation and preparation for prosecution of suspects connected with illicit drugs seized at U.S. ports-of-entry and international borders;
- conduct of all relations with drug law enforcement officials of foreign governments, under the policy guidance of the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control;
- full coordination and cooperation with State and local law enforcement officials on joint drug enforcement efforts; and
- regulation of the legal manufacture of drugs and other controlled substances under Federal regulations.

The Attorney General, working closely with the Administrator of this new agency, would have authority to make needed program adjustments. He would take steps within the Department of Justice to ensure that high priority emphasis is placed on the prosecution and sentencing of drug traffickers following their apprehension by the enforcement organization. He would also have the authority and responsibility for securing the fullest

possible cooperation -- particularly with respect to collection of drug intelligence -- from all Federal departments and agencies which can contribute to the anti-drug work, including the Internal Revenue Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

My proposals would make possible a more effective anti-drug role for the FBI, especially in dealing with the relationship between drug trafficking and organized crime. I intend to see that the resources of the FBI are fully committed to assist in supporting the new Drug Enforcement Administration.

The consolidation effected under Reorganization Plan No. 2 would reinforce the basic law enforcement and criminal justice mission of the Department of Justice. With worldwide drug law enforcement responsibilities no longer divided among several organizations in two different Cabinet departments, more complete and cumulative drug law enforcement intelligence could be compiled. Patterns of international and domestic illicit drug production, distribution and sale could be more directly compared and interpreted. Case-by-case drug law enforcement activities could be more comprehensively linked, cross-referenced, and coordinated into a single, organic enforcement operation. In short, drug law enforcement officers would be able to spend more time going after the traffickers and less time coordinating with one another.

Such progress could be especially helpful on the international front. Narcotics control action plans, developed under the leadership of the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, are now being carried out by U.S. officials in cooperation with host governments in 59 countries around the world. This wide-ranging effort to cut off drug supplies before they ever reach U.S. borders or streets is just now beginning to bear fruit. We can enhance its effectiveness, with little disruption of ongoing enforcement activities, by merging both the highly effective narcotics force of overseas

Customs agents and the rapidly developing international activities of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs into the Drug Enforcement Administration. The new agency would work closely with the Cabinet Committee under the active leadership of the U.S. Ambassador in each country where anti-drug programs are underway.

Two years ago, when I established the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention within the Executive Office of the President, we gained an organization with the necessary resources, breadth, and leadership capacity to begin dealing decisively with the "demand" side of the drug abuse problem -- treatment and rehabilitation for those who have been drug victims, and preventive programs for potential drug abusers. This year, by permitting my reorganization proposals to take effect, the Congress can help provide a similar capability on the "supply" side. The proposed Drug Enforcement Administration, working as a team with the Special Action Office, would arm Americans with a potent one-two punch to help us fight back against the deadly menace of drug abuse. I ask full Congressional cooperation in its establishment.

IMPROVING PORT-OF-ENTRY INSPECTIONS

No heroin or cocaine is produced within the United States; domestic availability of these substances results solely from their illegal importation. The careful and complete inspection of all persons and goods coming into the United States is therefore an integral part of effective Federal drug law enforcement.

At the present time, however, Federal responsibility for conducting port-of-entry inspections is awkwardly divided among several Cabinet departments. The principal agencies involved are the Treasury Department's Bureau of Customs, which inspects goods, and the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service, which inspects

persons and their papers. The two utilize separate inspection procedures, hold differing views of inspection priorities, and employ dissimilar personnel management practices.

To reduce the possibility that illicit drugs will escape detection at ports-of-entry because of divided responsibility, and to enhance the effectiveness of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the reorganization plan which I am proposing today would transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury all functions currently vested in Justice Department officials to inspect persons, or the documents of persons.

When the plan takes effect, it is my intention to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to use the resources so transferred -- including some 1,000 employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service -- to augment the staff and budget of the Bureau of Customs. The Bureau's primary responsibilities would then include:

- inspection of all persons and goods entering the United States;
- valuation of goods being imported, and assessment of appropriate tariff duties;
- interception of contraband being smuggled into the United States;
- enforcement of U.S. laws governing the international movement of goods, except the investigation of contraband drugs and narcotics; and
- turning over the investigation responsibility for all drug law enforcement cases to the Department of Justice.

The reorganization would thus group most port-of-entry inspection functions in a single Cabinet department. It would reduce the need for much day-to-day interdepartmental coordination, allow more efficient staffing at some field locations, and remove the basis for damaging inter-agency rivalries. It would also give the Secretary of the Treasury the authority and flexibility to meet changing requirements in inspecting the international flow of people and goods. An important by-product of the change would be more convenient service for travellers entering and leaving the country.

For these reasons, I am convinced that inspection activities at U.S. ports-of-entry can more effectively support our drug law enforcement efforts if concentrated in a single agency. The processing of persons at ports-of-entry is too closely interrelated with the inspection of goods to remain organizationally separated from it any longer. Both types of inspections have numerous objectives besides drug law enforcement, so it is logical to vest them in the Treasury Department, which has long had the principal responsibility for port-of-entry inspection of goods, including goods being transported in connection with persons. As long as the inspections are conducted with full awareness of related drug concerns it is neither necessary nor desirable that they be made a responsibility of the primary drug enforcement organization.

DECLARATIONS

After investigation, I have found that each action included in Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in Section 901(a) of Title 5 of the United States Code. In

particular, the plan is responsive to the intention of the Congress as expressed in Section 901(a)(1): "to promote better execution of the laws, more effective management of the executive branch and of its agencies and functions, and expeditious administration of the public business;" Section 901(a)(3): "to increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable;" Section 901(a)(5): "to reduce the number of agencies by consolidating those having similar functions under a single head, and to abolish such agencies or functions as may not be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Government;" and Section 901(a)(6): "to eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort."

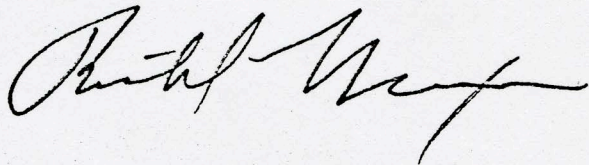
As required by law, the plan has one logically consistent subject matter: consolidation of Federal drug law enforcement activities in a manner designed to increase their effectiveness.

The plan would establish in the Department of Justice a new Administration designated as the Drug Enforcement Administration. The reorganizations provided for in the plan make necessary the appointment and compensation of new officers as specified in Section 5 of the plan. The rates of compensation fixed for these officers would be comparable to those fixed for officers in the executive branch who have similar responsibilities.

While it is not practicable to specify all of the expenditure reductions and other economies which may result from the actions proposed, some savings may be anticipated in administrative costs now associated with the functions being transferred and consolidated.

The proposed reorganization is a necessary step in upgrading the effectiveness of our Nation's drug law enforcement effort. Both of the proposed changes would build on the strengths of established agencies, yielding maximum gains in the battle against drug abuse with minimum loss of time and momentum in the transition.

I am confident that this reorganization plan would significantly increase the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal Government. I urge the Congress to allow it to become effective.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard Nixon", written in a cursive style.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

March 28, 1973.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

7/1/73

EXECUTIVE

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FG17-8

FG17-18

FG12

FG12-5

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The Speaker of the

House of Representatives

Sir:

In the enclosed letter, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget recommends various amendments to the budget which I have submitted to the Congress for fiscal year 1974. These amendments would reallocate amounts totaling \$103,229,000 in our requests for appropriations. Both outlay estimates and budget authority in the 1974 budget would be increased by \$14,988,000.

These increases and reallocations are necessary to pay for unanticipated costs incurred during recent disturbances at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, finance the work of the Special Prosecution Force, and carry out the recent reorganizations and reassignments affecting the Departments of Treasury and Justice.

I concur with the comments and observations of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and ask that the Congress act favorably on these amendments.

Respectfully,

Richard Nixon