

methods, such as light aircraft landing at remote airstrips, Ingersoll said. After that they found their way into illicit drug trade channels in southeast and southwest states.

Garner said the Strassenburgh product, Bifetamine, has not been shipped to the Mexico company for at least six months. He said the Mexico company has been making Bifetamina since 1966.

In this country and Mexico, he said, the production of amphetamines is strictly controlled to the point of delivery to the pharmacies. "We operate strictly under the law," he said. "We have these charges under very serious study."

Amphetamines are supposed to be used only when prescribed by a doctor. In illegal use they're known as "speed" or "uppers" and give the user a feeling of exhilaration.

[From the Daily News, Jan. 19, 1972]

• SEIZE \$1.5M PEP PILLS

(By Jeffrey Antevil)

Washington, Jan. 18 (News Bureau)—Federal officials announced today the seizure of \$1.5 million worth of amphetamines manufactured by a Rochester, N.Y., firm which the government charged was the principal source of illegal "speed" in the southern United States.

Announcing the end of an investigation called Operation Blackjack, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs said the firm, Strassenburgh Prescription Products, exported bulk amphetamine to a Mexican affiliate, which placed it in black capsules and smuggled them back into the U.S.

The pep pills acquired such street names as Black Beauties, Black Mollies and Black Widows in the Southern states, where they were widely distributed, according to Andrew C. Tartaglino, the bureau's deputy director for operations. He told reporters that the 10-month investigation ended in 80 arrests and the seizure of 1.2 million capsules, 22 vehicles and 15 weapons by bureau agents.

The Justice Department ordered the Rochester company to show why its license to export amphetamines should not be revoked.

[Press Release, Jan. 21, 1972]

• PENNWALT CORP.

In view of the Department of Justice's action on January 18, 1972, challenging the company's right to export amphetamine-containing products out of its Strassenburgh Prescription Products Division at Rochester, N.Y., William P. Drake, President and Chairman of Pennwalt Corporation, stated today that the company is conducting a complete review of its marketing of those products by our Mexican pharmaceutical operation, Laboratorios Strassenburgh de Mexico, S.A. de C. V.

Mr. Drake said that on the basis of the results of this study thus far, the following conclusions appear to be warranted:

(1) The company's sales of Biphetamine (our amphetamine-containing product) in Mexico were made only through channels of distribution licensed by the Mexican government. No Biphetamine, in any form, was exported by the company's Mexican operations to the United States.

(2) The company has no knowledge, nor is it aware that any of its employees have been charged with having knowledge that its products were being sold into illicit channels of distribution in Mexico or the United States.

(3) Although the company has manufactured Biphetamine capsules in Mexico since 1967 and has not exported any capsules to Mexico since 1967, it did continue to export to Mexico the resin complexes from which capsules are manufactured until June, 1971. (Our initial understanding that we exported nothing was clearly erroneous.) Since that time, there have been no exports of Biphetamine in any form to Mexico.

(4) The company learned on January 20, 1972 that the Mexican government had served notice on that date to all producers (8) of amphetamine-containing products in Mexico that (1) as of January 14, 1972, such products and other specified pharmaceuticals became subject to even more stringent regulatory