being grown and processed, to try to keep them out of the Untied States through efficient customs enforcement and to drive large wholesalers out of business through prosecution of organized crime.

Under the 45-year-old Mr. Ambrose, the new program would subject suspected dealers to the close scrutiny of special units operating out of the Justice Department. These units would draw men from the department, from the narcotics bureau and from the offices of United States attorneys.

In announcing the program, the President is expected to say that Mr. Ambrose will have the strong support of the White House and will coordinate his work with the White House staff, although his office will be in the Justice Department and he will be responsible to Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

According to Government sources, those running the program will go to state and local officials in "target areas" and ask for their help. They may offer them some funding and will try to enlist them in a cooperative program against street pushers and the second, third and fourth level suppliers between the pushers and the large-scale suppliers.

Mr. Ambrose was named Commissioner of Customs in June, 1969. Prior to that, he was a lawyer in New York and, from 1957 to 1960, special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in charge of enforcement. In that post he had general supervision of the Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Customs. He also served as executive director of the Waterfront Commission for New York Harbor.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 19, 1972]

UNITED STATES ACTS TO BLOCK AMPHETAMINES FROM MEXICO

(By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.)

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs took action today against what it called the largest exporter of amphetamines in an effort to curb the heavy illicit return flow of the drug from Mexico into this country.

The bureau ordered the concern to show why its export license for amphetamines should not be revoked.

The bureau said that a 10-month investigation showed that much of the company's exported amphetamine was returning to the United States illegally across the Mexican border. More than a million of the pills, estimated to be worth $1.5-million in street sales, have reportedly been seized.

The legal action, the first step toward revocation of the export license, was taken against Strasenburgh Prescription Products of Rochester, a division of the Pennwalt Corporation of Philadelphia.

MOVE CALLED BASELESS

Later, William P. Drake, president of Pennwalt, termed the bureau's order baseless, The Associated Press reported.

In a statement, he said that although Pennwalt's division in Rochester has a license to export amphetamines, it does not now export any such drugs to Mexico, the news agency reported. He asserted that since 1966 Pennwalt has manufactured in Mexico its amphetamine products that are sold in that country, the news agency said.

But an official of the narcotics bureau, responding to Mr. Drake's reported statement, said that over the last 18 months the Pennwalt subsidiary continued to ship the amphetamines to Mexico. He said that the drug was shipped in bulk and was only capsuled in Mexico.

Officials of the bureau said that halting the illegal return flow from Mexico to the United States would plug a big hole in efforts to curb the illegal traffic in amphetamines. The so-called "pep pills" are used by drug abusers for the "high" they produce and by others, notably truck drivers, who want to stay awake for long periods.

On the illegal market, the black capsules from Strasenburgh's Mexico affiliate are called "black beauties," "black Mollies," "black widows" and "R.J.S's."

At a news conference today, officials of the bureau said that the company exported bulk amphetamine resin to Laboratories Strasenburgh de Mexico City. There the drug is produced in 25-milligram capsules to be sold under the trade name Bifetamina.