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Last Updated: 11/14/2024

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 15, 1983

491
156057PD
HE006-01

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN CRIBB

FROM:


CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT:

Cannabis Eradication Status
(For information only)

The cannabis eradication effort (previous memo at Tab 7) is progressing on schedule. For your information, the National Guard policy statement has been sent to all States (Tab 1). The latest report on the State National Guard Memorandum of Understanding shows that 10 States have signed agreements (Tab 2). The information has also been furnished to the National Governor's Association.

DEA's domestic marijuana fact sheet has been sent to their field offices (Tab 3).

The U.S. Attorney in Sacramento has already personally prosecuted one case (Tab 4). Also, the U.S. Attorney in the Eastern District of Washington has received some excellent press coverage (Tab 5).

Our draft information papers are included under Tab 6.

We are still planning a September or October briefing of with the results of the 1983 Eradication Program for the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy (CCLP). I will continue to keep you informed.

The heaviest eradication activity should be starting around August 15. As soon as I have a date for Mr. Meese's visit to the California command center, I will provide an updated status report and talking points. I am planning to attend, also.

cc: Ed Harper ✓
Roger Porter
Mike Uhlmann



DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

Expires 22 June 1984

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

NGB-MS

23 June 1983

SUBJECT: Support to Drug Enforcement Operations

The Adjutants General of All States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia

1. General. The National Guard Bureau has recently stated its full support to Congress in its desire to assist civil law enforcement officials in drug enforcement operations. This letter is intended to further clarify National Guard Bureau policy, provide guidelines to the states, territories and possessions regarding support to drug enforcement programs; and is applicable to both ARNG and ANG.

2. Status.

a. Title 32 Status. National Guard may support civil authorities in Title 32 status, either during UTA, ATA (IDT) or AT periods. This support will be limited primarily to surveillance missions and the reporting of locations used for growing marijuana. The requested assistance must be agreeable to the adjutant general and incidental to and compatible with scheduled training. This is a critical limitation which must be carefully weighed when assistance is requested by law enforcement agencies. Due to the mandate of Congress to use our appropriations to train our forces to perform their federal missions upon mobilization, as well as the limited UTA, ATA (IDT) and AT periods to do this, it is essential that required training not be sacrificed for support of law enforcement missions. Nevertheless, when in the opinion of the adjutant general and the unit commanders involved, requests from law enforcement agencies may be honored on a non-interference-with-training basis, every effort should be made to support these requests. This may include modification of pre-planned locations, routes, etc., as long as essential training is fully accomplished.

b. State Active Duty Status. Missions involving support of interdiction, search, seizure, destruction, and transportation of confiscated drugs must be performed while in state active duty status, with the state funding all costs and accepting liability, or on a reimbursable basis. However, unless the governor has declared an emergency in accordance with state law, and as identified in paragraph 1-6b(3), NGR 735-12, AFR 67-1, and DoD Directive 5525.5, there are restrictions on the use of certain equipment, such as aircraft, tracked vehicles and weapons. Furthermore, NGR 735-12 requires approval by Secretary of the Army for the loan or use of ARNG/ANG equipment for non-emergency operations in support of law enforcement, or when such use is in competition with commercial

NGB Log 83-1047

NGB-MS

SUBJECT: Support to Drug Enforcement Operations

sources. In summary, unless the governor has declared that illegal drug operations represent a threat to the populace of the state constituting an emergency and/or requiring emergency measures, the use of certain federal equipment is restricted without approval by the appropriate Department of Defense authorities.

c. Reimbursable State Active Duty. State active duty status may also be used when state authorities are supporting federal agency requests for assistance. In this case, the state would have entered into an agreement for the reimbursement of costs. If this were to occur, the same limitations on the use of equipment would apply.

3. Use of Aircraft. The use of aircraft requires continuous special attention, due to the existing and anticipated limitations in the flying hour and federal mission programs of the ARNG and ANG. Any flying hours flown in support of drug enforcement operations are chargeable to the allocated Flying Hour Program. Inappropriate use of aircraft would severely inhibit the requirement to train our aircrews to perform their federal mission. Concomitantly, the National Guard Bureau has not been allocated any additional flying hours for support of drug enforcement operations. Whenever practical and realistic accommodations can be made whereby all training requirements and support to drug enforcement operations may be simultaneously accomplished, it is National Guard Bureau policy to fully support requests which permit this mutual benefit to both agencies. When support is provided incidental to training, as described in paragraph 2a above, no reimbursement costs are involved. However, when support is provided as referenced in paragraphs 2b and 2c above, costs will be charged in accordance with rates published by NGB-AVN, or as provided by NGB/AC.

4. Loan of Equipment. All requests for loans of equipment must be processed in accordance with existing National Guard Regulations and DoD procedures. Since support to drug enforcement operations will be considered an emergency type mission, requests from state authorities will be processed through the adjutants general to NGB-MS for resolution. All requests by federal authorities must be processed by them through their headquarters in Washington, D.C. to DoD for approval. NGB-MS will notify the state adjutant general concerned of the decision.

5. Agreements. Attached is a copy of a memorandum of understanding between the Georgia National Guard and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. This is provided as a sample to encourage each state to develop an agreement with state authorities to insure proper procedures, lines of communication, and areas of responsibility are clearly delineated. While such agreements are not expressly required, their use will greatly assure smooth and effective response to requests for assistance.

6. Civilian Observers and Surveillance Training of Aircrews. When information gathering missions are performed in Title 32 status, civilian

NGB-MS

SUBJECT: Support to Drug Enforcement Operations

observers may not fly in National Guard aircraft. Surveillance training should be given to appropriate military personnel by civilian authorities. Such training may be given, utilizing a portion of the civil disturbance training time for ARNG personnel, and special training work days for ANG personnel.

7. Public Affairs. It is recognized that this support can generate considerable news media interest, and while it is important for the general public to be aware of the role of the National Guard in these operations, counterbalancing safety and security concerns dictate some restraint in publicizing Guard participation in the operations. The following public affairs guidelines are provided for National Guard support to civil drug enforcement agencies.

a. News media requests to accompany Guard members during operations will be coordinated with NGB-PA.

b. Individuals and specific units should not be identified.

c. News releases should be prepared, distributed, and coordinated with supported agencies and NGB-PA prior to release.

d. Responses to inquiries should only indicate that Guard members of that state have assisted local/state/federal law enforcement authorities. It should be emphasized that this support was provided as a by-product of mission-related training.

e. Freedom of Information requests, other than the above, should be referred to the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), U.S. Department of Justice, for resolution.


8. Reporting. It is essential that all requests be carefully coordinated in order to insure both the effectiveness of the support requested and the integrity of policy. The Chief, National Guard Bureau, Attn: NGB-MS will be immediately notified whenever requests for support to drug enforcement operations are received from any source. The National Guard Bureau has a recurring requirement to testify before Congress and interact with DoD and other federal agencies regarding National Guard support to drug enforcement operations. Consequently, all mission support, including results and benefits to training must be promptly reported to NGB-MS upon mission completion. Procedures established in Chapter 8, NGR 500-50 will be used to insure proper reporting of support provided. After Action Reports should include all articles published by media regarding support provided by the National Guard.

NGB-MS

SUBJECT: Support to Drug Enforcement Operations

9. Point of contact for National Guard Bureau is Chief, Office of Military Support (NGB-MS), AUTOVON 225-0396 and 227-4338, who will coordinate all questions with other National Guard Bureau divisions for both ARNG and ANG support.

Enclosure


EMMETT H. WALKER, Jr.
Lieutenant General, USA
Chief, National Guard Bureau

DISTRIBUTION:

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HEADQUARTERS STATE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
PO BOX 17965, ATLANTA, GA 30316

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1001 INTERNATIONAL BLVD, SUITE 820
ATLANTA, GA 30354-1897

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

ON

SHARING OF DRUG RELATED INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION

1. PURPOSE: This memorandum sets forth policies and procedures agreed to by The Adjutant General of Georgia and the Director of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, regarding the gathering and sharing of information concerning drug trafficking and production activities in the State of Georgia acquired by the Georgia Army and Air National Guard as a result of their normal training missions.

2. OBJECTIVES:

a. To increase the proficiency of Georgia National Guard personnel in aerial observation techniques and radar tracking operations while gathering information regarding the growing, harvesting and distribution of illegal drugs.

b. To establish procedures for providing information gathered during training missions to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI).

c. To establish procedures for safeguarding information gathered during these missions.

3. POLICES AND PROCEDURES:

a. Georgia National Guard personnel will not be used in a law enforcement role.

ENCLOSURE

missions.

c. The GBI will be the office of record for all information gathered during these missions. The information will be prepared in one copy only which will be given to the GBI at the conclusion of each mission. The National Guard will provide gathered information to the appropriate Squad Commander in Charge without delay at the completion of each mission.

d. The GBI will provide, on a timely basis, to the National Guard information concerning methods and procedures for detecting production and distribution of illegal drugs in Georgia.

e. The GBI is authorized direct coordination with the local commanders concerned.

f. The GBI will be responsible for all follow-up action. No member of the National Guard will be permitted to be involved beyond the reporting of information.

g. Requests for assistance beyond the terms of this agreement will be made directly to the Georgia National Guard State Aviation Officer, telephone 656-6520, and/or the State Military Support Officer, telephone 656-6252.

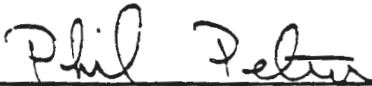
h. Information gathered by members of the National Guard will be treated in the same manner as CLASSIFIED military information and will be given only to authorized personnel on a need-to-know basis.

i. Loan of equipment and special mission requests will be in accordance with current regulations and procedures.

4. FUNDING. Normally, these activities described herein will be supported from regular training funds and no cross reimbursement will be required.

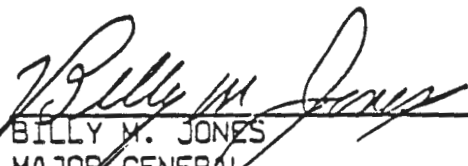
However, loan of equipment and special missions may incur obligation for funding and must be authorized by The Adjutant General.

5. TERM OF AGREEMENT: This memorandum is in effect upon signature and will remain in effect until rescinded, revised or suspended.



PHIL PETERS, DIRECTOR
GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11-18-82
(DATE)



BILLY M. JONES
MAJOR GENERAL
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

25 Oct 82
(DATE)

INFORMATION PAPER

NGB-MS
21 June 1983

SUBJECT: Update on National Guard Support of Drug Enforcement Operations

1. Support to drug enforcement operations.

a. States which have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Guard for drug information collection and reporting, while Guard units are on routine training flights.

(1) Georgia	(5) Ohio	(9) Missouri
(2) South Carolina	(6) Indiana	(10) Alabama
(3) Virginia	(7) Mississippi	
(4) North Carolina	(8) Kentucky	

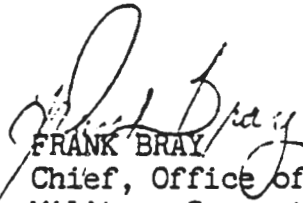
b. States in the process of developing agreement for Guard support.

(1) Florida
(2) West Virginia

c. States engaged in discussions on possible Guard support.

(1) California	(5) Arkansas	(9) Oregon
(2) Oklahoma	(6) Washington	(10) New Mexico
(3) Texas	(7) Idaho	(11) Michigan
(4) Louisiana	(8) Tennessee	

NOTE: Other states will be involved as the growing season commences.


FRANK BRAY
Chief, Office of
Military Support

DOMESTIC MARIJUANA GUIDELINES

I. DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication Program

- A. DEA worked with seven states in 1981, 25 in 1982, and will work with at least 40 states in 1983.
- B. There will be a total federal effort in 1983 of between \$4 million and \$5 million. DEA, the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are the principal federal agencies involved.
- C. Seventeen DEA training schools are scheduled around the U.S. in 1983.

II. Production estimates

- A. Marijuana cultivation estimates are difficult to make because there are no reporting systems or indicators as with legitimate agriculture, i.e., known or estimated labor pool, annual crop production figures, government regulatory activities, etc.
- B. 1982 was the first year for uniform state reporting of the number of plants eradicated.
- C. States reported eradicating 1653 metric tons of marijuana (2.5 million plants), and this exceeded the production estimates for 1981 of 1200 metric tons by 38%.
- D. Are we eradicating more, or is more being grown?
 - 1. As DEA works with more states in eradication efforts, the quantity and quality of the state reporting will produce better data, and fewer generalizations will be necessary.
 - 2. Interdiction efforts here and in Colombia are increasingly successful.
 - 3. Domestic marijuana has been gaining an image of high quality and potency, particularly as associated with alleged and real production of sinsemilla.

III. Primary concerns about cannabis cultivation on public lands are:

- A. There is a vast potential for undetected cultivation on public lands.
- B. Cannabis growers have been reported to have threatened the safety of visitors to the public lands and to Federal, state and local employees.
- C. Cannabis cultivation on public lands prevents our achieving land management objectives in areas where cannabis is grown.

IV. High technology

- A. High altitude aircraft will be used to spot marijuana in portions of the United States.
- B. While neither confirming nor denying the use of the high technology equipment, we should say that we will use whatever techniques are available.

- C. U-2's are routinely used in the United States to collect agricultural information, and there is nothing prohibiting their use for spotting marijuana fields.

V. Organized crime and marijuana cultivation

- A. Traditional organized crime groups are not known to have been involved in domestic marijuana cultivation, but the potential exists.
- B. The marketing and distribution of domestically produced marijuana seem to be dominated by entrepreneurs. Regional or larger distribution systems have not evolved as yet, and we intend to take strong actions to prevent their formation.
- C. The FBI has been requested to furnish to DEA field intelligence regarding marijuana cultivation, especially with organized crime implications.
- D. ATF has accompanied DEA and state authorities on selected marijuana eradication missions because of the potential dangers from booby traps and automatic weapons.

VI. Military and national guard involvement

- A. DEA is encouraging the states to use National Guard personnel to assist in detection and eradication efforts.
- B. The National Guard has been used in Hawaii, New Mexico, Arkansas, Georgia and Florida in support ranging from active on-going involvement of personnel to the loan of equipment.
- C. Thus far, 12 states have or will have programs to involve their National Guard units, and others are considering such plans.
- D. The military is also likely to be selectively involved, under the constraints of the posse comitatus doctrine, in assisting civilian law enforcement in domestic marijuana eradication activities.
- E. Military involvement in domestic marijuana eradication programs may entail the loan of equipment; training; spotting and reporting on normal training missions; and making personnel available for duty on federal public lands.

VII. Public Programs

- A. Three states now have state-wide, toll-free numbers for the reporting of marijuana fields: Missouri (800/BAD-WEED); Idaho (800/52G-RASS); and Washington (800/DEA-1983).
- B. DEA has produced a 30-minute videotape depicting eradication efforts across the country. Entitled "Eradication and Suppression of Domestic Marijuana," it has been scheduled for showing on commercial and public television outlets in Idaho and Washington and can be used elsewhere.
- C. U.S. Attorney in Spokane sent brochures to 10,000

registered pilots requesting their assistance in reporting sightings of marijuana fields.

- D. U.S. Attorney in Spokane is meeting with private conservation groups such as the Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Foundation, and others to show the DEA videotape and discuss the problems of booby traps on the public lands.
- E. Stock photographs of booby traps--grenades, fish hooks suspended across paths, and punji sticks--will be available.

VIII. Paraquat

- A. The Administration supports the eradication of the cannabis plant as a legitimate activity to reduce the availability and use of marijuana. Paraquat is one tool which can be used to achieve this goal.
- B. DEA has consistently advised states that paraquat is an option to consider for use in eradicating marijuana subject to the appropriate NEPA regulations.
- C. The use of paraquat may, for the first time, be partially funded by DEA under the auspices of its domestic marijuana eradication program.
- D. Approximately four million pounds of paraquat are sprayed on over 10.7 million acres in the U.S. each year in conjunction with normal agriculture.
- E. Since 1976, the Mexican Government has used paraquat successfully to eradicate cannabis in order to reduce marijuana production in Mexico. The Government of Belize has also used paraquat to eradicate marijuana in 1983.
- F. In 1977, it was confirmed that marijuana containing paraquat was available on the street in the U.S. Analysis by the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta in 1978 detected low levels of paraquat in 3.6 percent of their samples of confiscated marijuana. Yet not one case of lung damage due to smoking marijuana containing paraquat was found by CDC despite a follow-up on all reported cases during the "paraquat scare" of 1978.
- G. Paraquat is a fast-acting herbicide which is biodegradable, photodegradable and decomposes upon storage and heating.
- H. Paraquat has been on the market as a herbicide since 1962 and is one of the most widely used herbicides in the world. While almost all chemicals used in agriculture are dangerous in concentrated form or if used improperly, when paraquat is used in accordance with the label instructions, it presents no danger.
- I. Paraquat is used to control broad-leaf weeds, and cannabis is a broad-leaf weed.

IX. General Federal Strategy Notes

- A. On October 2, 1982, President Reagan stated in a radio address to the nation: "The mood toward drugs is changing in this country and the momentum is with us. We're making no excuses for drugs, hard, soft or otherwise. Drugs are bad and we're going after them."

- B. A key element of President Reagan's strategy against drug abuse is the interdiction and eradication of illicit drugs "wherever cultivated, processed or transported. This includes the responsible use of herbicides." (Remarks to IACP, 9/28/81)
- C. The health consequences of marijuana use are well documented. Marijuana has damaging effects on the lungs, reproductive organs and the immunity system; impairs memory, learning performance and motivation; and may permanently damage brain tissue.
- D. The cultivation of cannabis plants in producing marijuana is an illegal activity which breeds contempt for the law and increases the potential for violence, corruption and threat to public safety.
- E. The United States, as a signatory to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, is required to control the domestic production of marijuana. The Single Convention is the cornerstone agreement which we cite in encouraging other nations to meet their responsibilities in narcotics control, and we must set the example for source countries.
- F. The domestic eradication program is an integral part of the overall Federal strategy to apply pressure on all aspects of the drug abuse problem so that success in reducing supplies from one area will not be reversed by increased production from other sources.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO CARLTON TURNER

FROM: DAN LEONARD 
SUBJECT: CANNABIS CULTIVATION PROSECUTION IN SACRAMENTO,
CALIFORNIA

Last week in Sacramento, California the United States Attorney Don Ayers personally tried three defendants for the cultivation of marijuana. Originally there were four defendants but one pled guilty to a misdemeanor charge. The remaining three chose to go to trial.

The case involved five plots containing 4,400 plants. Two of the plots were located on the Plumas National Forest. The remaining three plots were located on private lands. There was an elaborate irrigation system involved and the defendants possessed walkie talkie radios and firearms.

All three defendants were found guilty after trial. Two, guilty of conspiracy to possess and distribute over 1000 lbs of marijuana. Possible sentence is 15 years. The third was found guilty of conspiracy to possess and distribute less than 1000 lbs of marijuana. Possible sentence 7 years.

Sentencing is scheduled for early August.

The key point in this exercise is that it demonstrates how seriously the federal authorities consider domestic cultivation. It is hardly routine for the United States Attorney to personally conduct a marijuana prosecution.

U.S. planning war against state's marijuana crop

SPOKANE (AP) — The United States Attorney for Eastern Washington says he wants to take a multimillion-dollar crop out of production this year.

John Lamp yesterday announced the Cooperative Marijuana Eradication Project to wipe out this year's marijuana crop before it can be harvested.

The war on the illegal plant will include new detection equipment and law-enforcement pilots trained to find marijuana from the air, Lamp said.

Federal, state, county and city police agencies will be the "front line troops in this marijuana war," but citizens' help is also being asked, he said.

Up to \$50 million worth of marijuana was destroyed by officers last summer and fall in Stevens, Ferry and Okanogan counties in Northeastern Washington.

"This year, we have more sophisticated weapons and are getting an earlier start," Lamp said. "Some of the equipment we will use will allow a pilot to radio a man on the ground and give him precise directions on where a marijuana patch is located."

Federal agencies, such as the Drug Enforcement Agency, will supply the money for renting and operating airplanes and for other equipment needed by officers, Lamp said.

He did not disclose how much federal money is being made available.

Lamp said 35 officers have been trained how to identify marijuana, and National Guard and other military pilots may also receive the training.

In addition, brochures showing marijuana from several altitudes will be distributed to 10,000 private pilots in the state, he said.

Last summer, some private pilots criticized

the aerial snooping, saying they could be blasted from the sky by marijuana farmers who mistake them for law-enforcement officials.

The public will be encouraged to report any marijuana-growing operations they know about, Lamp said.

People are advised not to attempt to enter a marijuana "farm" if found, because booby traps have been reported around garden plots in California and Oregon, he said.

"I want the public to know that the people who are growing this marijuana are not a bunch of long-haired kids," Lamp said. "They are criminals. Our intelligence reports tell us there are organizations behind the growing that supply seeds, growing instructions and help with the marketing, but we have no evidence that it is typical organized crime."

Cutting down on the crop should result in higher prices, tending to keep the drug out of the hands of many youngsters, he said.

TALKING POINTS

The Domestic Marijuana Suppression Program

- o President Reagan's strategy against drug abuse and crime is moving forward on all fronts. Although drug abuse and crime rates remain unacceptably high, we have seen the first significant decrease in the number of Americans who use various illicit drugs since the early 1970's and the first decrease in the rate of reported crime since 1977.
- o One of the key elements of the national program is the interdiction and eradication of illicit drugs wherever cultivated, processed or transported. Because most of the illicit drugs available in this country are produced in foreign countries, we have undertaken a vigorous foreign policy to encourage these nations to meet their drug control responsibilities.
- o The production of marijuana in the United States is becoming an increasingly serious problem. It is estimated that growers in the U.S. now supply about 20 percent of the marijuana available in this country.
- o The production of marijuana is an illegal activity which breeds contempt for the law, increases the potential for violence and corruption, and constitutes a threat to public safety.
- o Aggressive efforts against domestic marijuana are already underway. California and Hawaii began eradication programs in 1979. In 1981, seven States had eradication programs. Nationally, the eradication program has expanded rapidly to include 25 States in 1982 and 40 in 1983.
- o In addition to the State and local efforts, Federal law enforcement officials have been directed to do all possible to encourage and support eradication programs. The Drug Enforcement Administration is coordinating the national effort, with the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Guard Bureau, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the U.S. Attorneys.
- o Officials at every level of government are urged to support the eradication program in their State, including the use of State National Guard and encouraging citizens to report suspected cannabis cultivation.

Drug Abuse Policy Office/Office of Policy Development
7/15/83 (Turner/6554)

FACT SHEET

THE DOMESTIC MARIJUANA SUPPRESSION PROGRAM

Domestic cultivation of cannabis now supplies an estimated 20 percent of the marijuana available in the United States. Domestic production has been increasing since the early 1970's. Some marijuana production is now occurring in almost every State.

A key element of President Reagan's strategy against drug abuse is the interdiction and eradication of illicit drugs "wherever cultivated, processed or transported. This includes the responsible use of herbicides." All cocaine and heroin and about 80 percent of the marijuana available in this country are produced in foreign countries. The United States has undertaken a vigorous foreign policy to encourage other nations to meet their drug control responsibilities and we must set the example.

The Reagan Administration is the first to encourage and support a nation-wide aggressive domestic cannabis eradication program.

- o Marijuana is a dangerous drug which has damaging effects on the lungs, reproductive organs and the immunity system; impairs memory, learning performance and motivation; and may permanently damage brain tissue. Eleven percent of our young people ages 12-17 are regular users of marijuana.
- o The production and distribution of marijuana are illegal activities which breed contempt for the law, threaten public safety, and create the potential for violence and public corruption.
- o The domestic eradication program is an integral part of the overall Federal strategy to apply pressure on all aspects of the drug abuse problem so that success in reducing supplies from one area will not be reversed by increased production from other sources.

The nature of domestic marijuana production places it primarily under the jurisdiction and capabilities of State and local authorities. The Federal role is one of leadership, coordination and technical support to local efforts and vigorous pursuit of illegal cultivation on Federal lands.

The Drug Enforcement Administration coordinates the national Domestic Marijuana Suppression Program which promotes information sharing and contributes training, equipment, investigative and aircraft support to State and local law enforcement officers. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is also assisting.

The States of California and Hawaii initiated eradication programs in 1979. In 1981, Oregon, Florida, Georgia, Missouri and Kentucky started eradication programs. Since 1981 when seven States participated, the cooperative eradication program has expanded rapidly to include 25 States in 1982 and 40 in 1983. In 1982, 2.5 million plants were destroyed in 4,657 plots, 2,512 violators were arrested, and 785 weapons were seized.

The use of state National Guard resources to assist is also expanding. In 1982, Hawaii, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas and Oklahoma were assisted by their state National Guard. In 1983, 10 states have signed support agreements. The National Guard Bureau is encouraging state participation.

Federal funding for the cooperative effort has doubled, from about \$960,000 in 1982 to \$1.9 million in 1983. Training is being expanded from four aerial observation schools in 1982 to 17 eradication schools and 12-17 prosecutors schools in 1983. DEA has dedicated 11 aircraft to the national eradication effort in 1983. Detection is also being improved by the use of high altitude surveillance. Individual citizens can play an important role by reporting suspected cultivation to local law enforcement agencies.

The U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are actively involved in a major effort to eradicate cannabis being cultivated on Federal lands.

The use of herbicides for the eradication of cannabis is encouraged whenever feasible and environmentally sound. Trace amounts of herbicide in a marijuana cigarette have never been found to cause lung damage, but the serious health problems caused by marijuana itself are well documented.

The seriousness with which Federal authorities view the domestic production of marijuana is well illustrated by the fact that a recent case involving four growers and approximately 4,400 cannabis plants, was personally prosecuted by the United States Attorney in Sacramento, California.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
June 22, 1983

156057PD

HE006-01

FG006-07

FG010-02

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN CRIBB

FROM:

 CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT:

Planning for Cannabis Eradication Effort

This is to provide you with an update on the planning for the late summer initiative directed at marijuana production within the United States.

I will take an active role in the eradication program in California and Oregon during August. I will coordinate my trip to coincide with Mr. Meese's visit to California whereby we can visit the command center and some individual operations.

We are preparing an information paper on domestic cultivation for later use in speeches, articles, et cetera, by Administration spokesmen, e.g. the Attorney General. Information for a Presidential radio address is being gathered and will be discussed with the Presidential speech writers. We will work toward a draft for possible use by the President.

At an appropriate time, probably following the radio broadcast by the President, someone should make an announcement regarding the scope of the national program and some technology that will be involved. We should have the fact sheet and necessary charts available by mid-July.

We will plan for a status briefing on the domestic eradication program for the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy in September. We will coordinate with the agencies concerned and Mike Uhlmann (Executive Secretariat).

The NBC evening news on June 9th had a two minute segment on high-altitude surveillance using the U-2. There is also a 30 minute video-tape in my office, prepared by the DEA, on the domestic eradication program in 1982. These are informative, and I would like to view them with Mr. Meese after I return (June 27).

Ken, the first two recommendations that Mr. Meese approved (copy attached) have already been implemented. We are working toward the third one and planning the involvement of the key White House staff members and the coordination with Ambassador Tambs of Colombia. The program to provide our Ambassadors with up-to-date communications will be handled by John Keller.

USIA is working on the international planning. Pat McKelvey will be joining the Drug Abuse Policy Office as our communication officer, and will begin preparing a communication strategy for the domestic eradication program. John Keller, currently on our staff, will return to USIA and be the person responsible for all narcotic issues involving that agency. He will coordinate with Pat to make certain that our efforts on the domestic scene are adequately communicated to our Ambassadors in drug-producing countries.

As you know from my meeting with Lowell Jensen and Jim Knapp, we are going to push for the priority needed from the U.S. Attorneys in prosecuting domestic producers. Bud Mullen's people at DEA as well as Max Peterson's people at the Forest Service will make use of the U.S. Marshal's SWAT Team at the appropriate time.

Regarding the President's communication to the State Governors, we will prepare for the first available opportunity. We will also look for other possibilities on the President's schedule for comments to be made about drugs and eradication.

Dick Williams and I have met with General Walker, Director of the National Guard Bureau (NGB) regarding the NGB and military reimbursement. Dick has been in contact with the Guard Bureau regarding assistance. A policy letter has been drafted by the NGB and we are pursuing cost sharing through a partial waiver of reimbursement costs to those States which have established support agreements. I think this will work out all right. In general we should have a very fruitful and rewarding eradication program.

The talking points Mr. Meese requested for his speaking engagement in San Diego during the week of June 20 were forwarded on June 14. A copy of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs was also included, per his request.

I will see you when I return from vacation on June 27.

cc: Ed Harper
Roger Porter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1983

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Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Drug Abuse Policy Office has initiated several innovative programs, but none of these programs have been as well received as the Keebler Company/DC Comics drug abuse awareness program. Your participation in the press conference announcing this program, and subsequent mailing of the comic books to 35,000 elementary schools nationwide, contributed greatly to the success of the program.

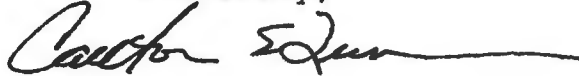
Doug Holladay, of your staff, and I have been discussing the role the Department of Education can play in the fall distribution of comic books for 5th and 6th grades. These books will be produced by DC Comics Inc., and funded by IBM and the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth, and the National Soft Drink Association for the fifth and sixth grades, respectively.

Naturally, we are extremely excited about the fall program. In fact, we have current requests for over 60,000 comic books from interested citizens and organizations in our country and several foreign countries. A few recent letters are attached.

Due to the emphasis on education under your leadership, I think it would be beneficial for my office to bring you up-to-date on the range of drug abuse education projects underway.

We are appreciative of the efforts and support that you and the Department of Education have provided the Administration's drug awareness campaign. I look forward to meeting with you soon. Best regards.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

The Honorable Terrence Bell
Secretary
Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

P.S. Congratulations on the recent interview published in
U.S. News and World Report.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 15, 1983

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Dear Tom:

Recently I had breakfast with Dan Popeo of the Washington Legal Foundation, the Foundation represented the coalition of the Fourth of July Family Celebration in the lawsuit filed against the coalition by the Yippies. Without the support of Washington Legal, the Yippies would have succeeded in having their smoke-in across from The White House in Lafayette Park. With Dan's support we have convinced the public that pro-drug groups can be defeated with proper legal work. Not only did the families have fun on the 4th in Lafayette Park, but the Washington, D.C. Congressional delegation (VA and MD) beat the Yippies in acquiring a permit for use of the park on July 4, 1984.

At a press conference recently, the Washington Legal Foundation publicized the fact that they would defend anyone being taken to court by a pro-drug group. Washington Legal has just opened an office in Dallas, and I suggested to Dan that he call you.

For your information, Ed Harper, Assistant to the President for Policy Development, is leaving the White House at the end of the month. He will be moving to Dallas to take a job in the home products industry.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

Mr. Tom Marquez
Texans' War on Drugs
Electronic Data Systems
7171 Forest Lane
Dallas, Texas 75230

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1983

Dear Dr. Niven:

Congratulations on your new position as
Director of the National Institute on
Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Your work at the Mayo Clinic and as
President of the Association For Medical
Education and Research in Substance Abuse
(AMERSA) will certainly provide you with
the tools necessary to lead NIAAA.

Welcome to the Administration and I look
forward to working with you.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

Dr. David Niven
President, AMERSA
Mayo Medical School
200 First Street, S.W.
Rochester, Minnesota 55905

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 30, 1983

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Dear Dick:

I am delighted that the DuPont Company has joined in the campaign against drug abuse by sponsoring a drug abuse education coloring and activity book for physicians to give parents and youngsters. The most effective weapon against drug abuse is our ability to communicate the truth about drugs to user and potential user.

Our young people report that peer pressure is the single most important factor in turning them on to drugs. Education efforts, like the activity book, will help to eliminate the negative peer pressure and replace it with positive peer pressure. It will also reinforce the role of the physician and pharmacist as being responsible for prescribing drugs when necessary.

Early in his Administration, President Reagan began a major campaign against drug abuse and has continually emphasized the importance of involvement by the private sector, parents and individual citizens. Mrs. Reagan has committed her time and leadership to help in this campaign and because of the attention she has drawn to the problem, involvement at the grassroots level has grown dramatically.

All across the country, parents, teachers, and the children themselves are looking for ways to remove drug abuse from our society. Prevention and education initiatives, like the coloring book you are preparing, provide the tools in which all segments of society can work toward achieving this goal.

Stephen Jacobs will be working closely with you in developing this program and I look forward to working with you as the project develops. We are pleased to have you as a partner working for the nation's youth.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

Mr. Richard B. Hamilton
The DuPont Company
1007 Market Place
Wilmington, DE 19898

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1983

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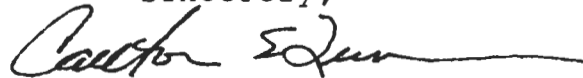
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Best regards.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

The Honorable Terrence Bell
Secretary
Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

P.S. Congratulations on the recent interview published in
U.S. News and World Report.

bc: Craig Fuller ✓

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 28, 1983

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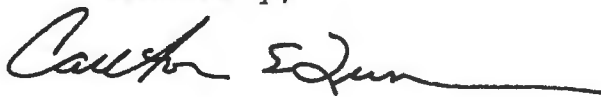
Dear Dr. Hayes:

The 1982 Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking places a high priority on the development and availability of agonist/antagonist drugs. A specific action was expediting the approval process to make new drugs such as LAAM and Naltrexone available for use in treatment facilities at the earliest date possible. In early Fall 1982, this office was informed that NDA's would be forthcoming for LAAM and Naltrexone and should be approved by late summer 1983. I am preparing an implementation report on the Federal Strategy and will include the status of Naltrexone and LAAM. Please furnish the following information to my office by August 10, 1983:

- 1) Has an NDA been filed for LAAM and Naltrexone? If so, when and by whom?
- 2) Has FDA ruled that LAAM and Naltrexone are orphan drugs? If not, why not?
- 3) If the NDA has been filed, I would like to know the date file was completed, and if not completed, the missing elements needed to make the file complete.
- 4) Providing the NDA files have been completed, when is the decision anticipated on granting or refusing the NDA? If a refusal is anticipated, please provide an explanation.

Thank you for consideration of the above questions. Best regards.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

Dr. Arthur Hayes
Commissioner
Food and Drug Administration
Parklawn Building, Room 14-71
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857