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2

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
48578	MEMO	C. TURNER TO JACK SVAHN RE DRUG ABUSE POLICY DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	1	6/19/1986	
48579	REPORT	ANALYSIS OF THE DOMESTIC CANNABIS PROBLEM AND THE FEDERAL RESPONSE - MAY 1986 (PAGES 51-53 AND 62-64 ONLY, W/NOTATIONS) DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	6	ND	Open 11/2/09 KMU
48580	MEMO	C. TURNER TO JACK COURTEMANCHE RE REVIEW OF STAFF MEETING REMARKS - 5/26/86 DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	2	6/5/1986	
48581	MEMO	C. TURNER TO MRS. REAGAN	2	6/13/1986	B6
48582	MEMO	C. TURNER TO J. SVAHN RE NBC TODAY SERIES "UNDERGROUND EMPIRE"	2	6/10/1986	B1
48583	MEMO	SHARYN LUMPKINS TO C. TURNER RE CRACK CONFERENCE (PARTIAL)	1	6/6/1986	B6 B7(C)

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK COURTEMANCHE

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: LEN

Here is the card on Len. I hope we have the final word before she gives the talk.

Also, I am enclosing a copy of a memo I sent Jack Svahn yesterday. I want you to be aware of it.

QUESTION: RECENTLY LEN BIAS, A YOUNG MAN WHO HAD EVERYTHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO, DIED OF WHAT SOME HAVE REFERRED TO AS AN OVERDOSE. DOES THIS MEAN THAT YOUR EFFORTS ARE NOT HAVING AN IMPACT?

ANSWER: LEN BIAS WAS KNOWN AS A BORN-AGAIN CHRISTIAN AND AS A LEADER ON THE CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. HE WAS WELL-RESPECTED AND HAD JUST SEEN HIS DREAM COME TRUE AS TOP-PICK OF THE BOSTON CELTICS.

AS FAR AS WE KNOW, PEER PRESSURE PLAYED A VERY STRONG ROLE IN GETTING LEN TO TRY COCAINE FOR WHAT HIS FRIENDS SAY WAS THE "VERY FIRST TIME."

THIS TRAGEDY POINTS OUT WHAT I HAVE BEEN SAYING ALL ALONG. THERE ARE NO SAFE DRUGS. WE SHOULD ALWAYS SAY "NO." MAYBE THE CONSEQUENCES DON'T ALWAYS SEEM SO DRAMATIC, BUT THE DREAMS AND LIVES OF MANY YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE BEEN TAKEN AWAY BECAUSE THEY DID NOT SAY "NO" THAT "VERY FIRST TIME."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK A. SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

Following up on our discussion regarding policy management, there is a current example of how to deliberately create a policy disaster in spite of specific warnings. As background, the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board has a full-time staff in the Department of Justice, reporting to the Deputy Attorney General. The Staff is preparing a report on the existing domestic cannabis eradication program for the Board.

While most of our proposed changes have been made, there are several parts of the report which are insensitive to policy needs. On page 63, the recommendation "to avoid the contentious debate over adverse health consequences" of marijuana flies in the face of the positive program to inform the public of the undeniable physical harm caused by marijuana and proven in several thousand completed research projects. The continuing discussion of page 63 of how public policy is determined speaks for itself! Also, the conclusion limiting the use of herbicides on page 64 could adversely affect our international eradication policy.

The greatest error is the publication of an official document which considers a legalization option (Page 52)-"Support legislation to regulate the legal cultivation and use of cannabis." Even though the option is described as "neither desirable nor feasible", the very existence of the option is a significant policy liability. The fact that the government even considered legalization is news and the probable headline is "U.S. Attorney General considers legalizing marijuana of cultivation and use." This could set us back 5 years, particularly in the international area. My staff and I have brought this to the attention of the DOJ staff working on the report three times and they argue vehemently that to be intellectually correct and protect from criticism, they must include a full range of options. They also argue that such political considerations are not relevant to a study of this nature. Plainly stated, the DOJ staff did not accept our comment. As late as yesterday at the Coordinating Group meeting, DEA again expressed concern; Dick repeated our objections and the NSC representative pointed out the potential international response. While Dick said that it was agreed to change the report, I will not be comfortable until we have seen a revised version and Mr. Jensen indicated that they do not intend to circulate a corrected version before the report goes final. The DOJ staff clearly feels that they have the final say.

THE NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT POLICY BOARD

ANALYSIS OF THE DOMESTIC CANNABIS PROBLEM
AND THE FEDERAL RESPONSE

Staff Report

DRAFT

EXTRACT
COPY

May 1986

The benefits of a strong federal role are also symbolic. Selected, highly visible prosecutions of commercial growers can be an important tool in moving public opinion from apathy to active support. The national effort to reduce the demand for cannabis products is another beneficiary of broadly-based public support. Finally, a strong program materially improves the position of the United States when negotiating with other source countries on drug law enforcement issues, particularly source-country crop eradication.

The limits of law enforcement are set by practical realities and public support. It is simply not feasible to investigate and establish ownership of the 40,000 plots eradicated last year. Seizing eight houses on a block of ten for growing a few plants in the backyard is feasible but imprudent. Federal drug efforts must remain sensitive to public opinion. Pro-drug organizations have demonstrated their ability to use the media and would certainly exploit efforts that might appear disproportionate to the situation. Effective law enforcement in any area requires the good will of the people.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The policy issue before the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board is the control of domestically cultivated cannabis. Before considering specific recommendations, the Board should weigh three basic crop control options:

*Probable press lead
X AG considers legalization
MS cultivation and use !!*

Option #1: Support legislation to regulate the legal cultivation and use of cannabis. This would require a drastic reversal of existing policy, a renunciation of our treaty obligations, and a repudiation of public opinion and legislative consensus. Furthermore, the social costs of such a change appear prohibitive (e.g., higher accident rates, productivity losses and health care costs). This option is neither desirable nor feasible.

Option #2: Maintain the criminal sanction, but encourage state and local governments to assume the primary law enforcement role by restricting the scope of federal assistance. This does encourage local initiatives, but does not provide a solution for the developing problem of multi-state criminal organizations. It also fails to provide a dependable means of concentrating law enforcement efforts in rural areas handicapped by limited resources. This is a weak option because public assurances about controlling the problem may contrast with a steadily expanding market share for domestic cannabis. Moreover, the combination of high profits and ineffective law enforcement invites the participation of organized criminal groups.

Option #3: Strengthen a national program that directs coordinated federal, state and local law enforcement resources against the major financiers, cultivators and distributors of domestic cannabis. This is a flexible approach that emphasizes local law enforcement, yet adds significant capabilities from federal assistance in such crucial areas as training, logistics, intelligence and investigation. It also demonstrates an effective level of commitment and allows the nature of

*LEGALIZATION
OPTION*

The existence of this as an option will make new and cause many problems internationally.

It has been our policy to declare that legalization is not an option.

the regional problem to dictate whether the emphasis is placed on eradication or investigation. Option #3 balances local interests and national priorities and is, therefore, recommended.

The scope of domestic cannabis production presents a problem that will not yield easily; it requires a broad law enforcement initiative guided by clear goals and sustained by broad public support. The goals of a national program should be: to suppress cannabis cultivation in established areas, to deter cultivation in potential growing areas, and to minimize product availability through crop destruction. The recommendations that follow are designed to implement a national program based on Option #3.

Targeting Law Enforcement Resources

- (1) The DEA and IRS should work closely with state and local authorities to identify and neutralize organizations that underwrite and/or manage large domestic cannabis operations in regions of extensive cultivation.

Discussion: Commercial cannabis cultivation is in a period of rapid change. The emergence of multi-state criminal organizations that finance and distribute domestic cannabis has undermined U.S. crop control efforts in source countries and increased the burden of drug abuse borne by all Americans. The problem requires a comprehensive federal response that includes financial investigative capability.

current program. One county judge in northern California singled out training as one of the most important ingredients in the day-to-day effort against domestic cannabis.

- (17) Recommendation: Agencies planning a major law enforcement operation should take all necessary measures to protect its security.

Discussion: The "Delta-9" news leak in August 1985 produced a groundswell of anger among state law enforcement officials. Several complained to NDEPB staff that the leak caused a flurry of harvesting and needlessly endangered their officers.

Building Public Support

- (18) Recommendation: The DEA and the DOJ Office of Public Affairs should craft a public relations initiative that articulates the Administration's position, and effectively counters the various claims made by pro-drug lobbies in support of cannabis legalization.

Discussion: A national eradication/suppression program raises the visibility of the marijuana issue. One beneficial effect of this is increased public awareness and support. However, the increased visibility is also being exploited by pro-drug lobbies who repeatedly use the media to argue that the Program is costly and ineffective and that needed revenue could be raised through taxation of a legal product. The present government practice of issuing low-level, non-specific rebuttals has effectively allowed pro-drug arguments to remain unchallenged.

- (19) Recommendation: In preparing any public relations initiatives, the Department should stress the known economic and social costs of cannabis abuse, while avoiding the contentious debate over adverse health consequences.

Discussion: Two problems are associated with the current focus on health consequences. First, the protracted and controversial debate over health consequences falsely implies that the resolution of these issues is central to the formulation of United States drug policy. The pro-drug lobbies encourage this type of debate and are quick to argue that the ill effects of marijuana, like alcohol and tobacco, could be minimized through regulation.

Second, to focus on health issues detracts from economic and social costs as the primary basis for social policy. These costs need to be articulated and integrated into public relations initiatives.

- (20) Recommendation: The Attorney General, in cooperation with the U.S. Information Agency and the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters, should invite foreign media coverage of significant domestic eradication efforts.

Discussion: First-hand news accounts by reporters from producer nations will have more impact and credibility abroad than American press reports, thus enhancing the perception of United States' resolve in this matter.

(21) Recommendation: The DEA should continue selective use of herbicides on large remote plots.

Discussion: Public support is an essential ingredient of an effective eradication/suppression program. During fact-finding interviews, NDEPB staff were warned on numerous occasions that public support for eradication does not embrace herbicide use. Even the most carefully prepared environmental impact statement is unlikely to assuage public fear and aversion. In Hawaii, for example, many people associate Paraquat with its illegal use as a poison for stray dogs. Widespread application of herbicides could evoke an emotional response that would cripple the Program.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

File
File 5600

June 5, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK COURTEMANCHE

FROM: ^{CT} CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Review of Staff Meeting Remarks - May 26, 1986

As promised, here is an analysis of data provided in the staff report.

On page five, the answer to number seven requires a bit of finesse; wording is extremely important. There are approximately 18 million adults who are alcoholics or alcohol abusers. Of this number, 10.6 million are considered alcoholics; 7.3 million are considered adult alcohol abusers who are defined as having at least one serious alcohol-related consequence in the past year.

There are 4.6 million adolescents who have serious alcohol problems. Young people are not called "alcoholics" in the adult sense.

An estimated 20 million people are current users of marijuana and 4.2 million are current users of cocaine. Current use means they have used at least one time during the month preceding the survey. Media sources always use the largest possible number - for obvious reasons.

The statement that at least 50 percent of crime is drug-related cannot be verified. The data may come from the President's Commission on Organized Crime which concluded that about 50 percent of all organized crime activities are drug-related. Other data from urinalysis of those arrested for crimes in New York and D.C. found that 59 percent tested positive for drugs. These tests excluded marijuana, thus the real number is much higher.

I think the prudent thing to do would be to say there is an undeniable link between crime and drugs.

The issue of freebase cocaine reaching epidemic proportions throughout the country is basically a media event. Cocaine, regardless of the form, has been an epidemic for several years. I think the proper approach would be to say that the new forms of cocaine accelerate and expand the horrible health problems associated with cocaine use.

On page six, we state that in 1985 it cost approximately \$180 billion to fund the Nation's drug abuse problem and we attribute that to Newsweek. This is actually a 1983 study done by the Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina which stated that drugs cost the country \$60 billion per year and alcohol cost \$120 billion per year; combined: \$180 billion per year. My gut reaction is that the First Lady should not talk about these numbers, but if Mrs. Reagan choses to do so, we should quote the North Carolina study and not Newsweek.

Attached are some Q & A's which you may want to provide the First Lady. I have also provided 3X5 and 5x8 cards.

DRAFT Q & A - June 4, 1986/Turner

Question 1:

You have talked about drug abuse and what we can do about it. Yet we continue to read about corruption in Mexico and how much of our drug supply comes from there. Question is what are we doing about solving the corruption problem in Mexico?

Answer: Attorney General Meese is working closely with Attorney General Rameriz in Mexico and there is an honest and sincere effort by President Miguel de la Madrid and his government to stop illegal drugs.

My concern is that young people in each country are given the support and assistance they need to say no to drugs and have healthy, productive lives. The President shares my concern.

Question 2:

You have talked about personal commitment and what each of us can do. What about the commitment of the Federal government, given the reported budget reductions proposed by the President?

Answer: The commitment of the Federal government seems obvious given the high level of effort by Federal agencies working toward stopping drug abuse; drug law enforcement, international drug control efforts, and in preventing drug abuse among our youth and in the workforce. The Federal expenditures for drug abuse programs increased over 60 percent between 1981 and 1986 (from \$1.0 billion to over \$1.7 billion).

Yet I believe that the amount of Federal money is neither a good measure of nor a good substitute for real progress in stopping drug abuse in the United States. Each of us must do everything we can to stop drug abuse, at home, at our jobs, at social activities, and in community service. Private citizens must take the lead in raising drug abuse awareness and their participation and commitment cannot be bought. It must come from the heart. People from every segment of society have gotten involved in the awareness campaign which has brought so many million Americans a personal commitment to stopping drug abuse. Parents, celebrities, writers, television producers (Different Strokes and Simon and Simon), the many who participated in the Chemical People program, the many who participated in the nationwide walk against drugs and the Just Say No initiative, Keebler, IBM, Lions International, the Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse; the list is long and I intend to continue to help the list grow and grow.

OTHER INFORMATION, NOT RECOMMENDED FOR DIRECT ANSWER - It is the time of year that many public discussions take place which are designed to influence the budget process. The drug law enforcement budget has increased over 100 percent in the past five years and is still criticized. On the health side, the

President established Federal block grants as the best way to provide money to the states, allowing them to make the decisions on how to best use the money in their state. It is better that these decisions be made by people who are closest to the local problems and know best where the money should be used.

Question 3:

What about government spending more dollars for drug treatment?

Answer: It is not the role of the Federal government to set up and run treatment facilities or programs in each neighborhood.

Individuals in need of treatment and those already in treatment have a difficult road ahead of them. To overcome addiction, they need help. The support of a strong family unit is the best place to start, whenever possible. When medical and psychological care are needed, it is best handled through local governments and the private sector -- with an appropriate facility or approach which fits the needs in each community. Alcoholics Anonymous is a wonderful example of a program which works and does not depend on Federal money. We look to the state government to decide when and where government facilities are appropriate. The Federal government is not too good at making these decisions.

Question 4:

Why are we not cutting off aid to foreign countries which are producing illegal drugs?

Answer: Our foreign aid system works, and there is a considerable effort to insure that the available aid is put to the best use. Consider the probable results of cutting off aid to a producing country? What will it do to drug production? When we stop our assistance, remove our agents, stop our efforts to cooperate with the government? The logical answer is that if we cut off aid which is targeted on stopping narcotics, the production and supply will expand. Therefore, it is hard to understand why someone who wants to reduce narcotics production could also want to stop our cooperative aid programs which are working toward this objective.

I have often said that eliminating drug abuse in the United States depends on the commitment of every citizen, in every community around the Nation. Ridding the world of drug abuse needs the same type of commitment around the world. Once drug abuse was considered a unique problem of the United States, but now in my talks with First Ladies around the world, they recognize that drug abuse is a problem we all share. It is a problem we must all work together to overcome. Nations are

setting aside their political differences and joining together to create a generation of drug-free youth.

Question 5:

Why don't we just legalize drugs and insure that everyone uses them under safe conditions?

Answer: Simply put, there are no safe conditions for using these dangerous drugs. Legalization is completely out of the question. And the more dangers which research continues to reveal, the more ridiculous it is to even bring up the possibility. People who suggest legalization are kidding themselves -- they are not facing the facts -- and, tragically, they are sending some dangerous signals to the young people who trustfully read such articles in the newspapers.

Question 6:

You have talked about drugs. What about alcohol--a growing number of students are using alcohol and it is an obvious danger?

Answer: I do not make a distinction between youthful use of alcohol and youthful use of drugs. Alcohol is a drug, and it is just as illegal and tragic for underage children to use alcohol as it is for them to use drugs. I don't need to tell you about the dangers. You know the obvious effects.

We are trying to prevent the use of all drugs, including alcohol, by young people, and almost everyone is on board with this effort. MADD, student organizations, parent groups, and many others are doing wonderful things and I hope each of you is a part, a personal part, of these efforts.

Question 7:

How can you be so optimistic when papers all are reporting drug abuse up, production up, corruption up, etc?

Answer: I believe there are many reasons to be optimistic. When I became closely involved in the drug awareness campaign, the situation was much different.

Today, there are over 8,000 parent groups (compared to 1,000 in 1981) uniting communities, devoted to stopping drug and alcohol abuse in their families and communities. Attitudes are changing, people everywhere are rejecting drug abuse and recognizing that people who take drugs or promote drug-taking behavior in others

are responsible for their actions. Community and corporate leaders, and other role models for youth are speaking out against drugs and aiding young people by giving them support to say no to drugs.

Even young people are calling for stronger laws against drug use and trafficking. And, despite what you may hear, daily use of marijuana by young people continues to decrease.

In May, over 2,000 young people joined me on the South Lawn of the White House and, with thousands of other young people around the Nation, these courageous citizens stood proud and tall and just said NO to drugs. This was a fine event, and we must all work toward making it a lifestyle - just say NO to drugs - all through our lives.

Question 8:

After a few months in the White House in 1981, you received criticism on china, etc., and some have said that you chose drug abuse as a way to reduce criticism of your life style. Is this true?

Answer: Anyone who says that is just plain wrong. The President and I have long been interested and involved in stopping drug abuse and committed to helping the youth of our Nation. As First Lady, I am in a position to help. I understand the fear and the hurt that drug abuse brings. I hope that by showing my concern and by bringing national attention to the problem, I can expand awareness and understanding about drug abuse for the young people of our country and around the world. And I intend to keep doing it. We all have talked for a long time about how bad drugs are. My goal is to create personal commitment and action. We can have tomorrows which are not dimmed by drug abuse.



**National Partnership
to Prevent Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among Youth**

1110 Vermont Avenue, NW., Suite 428
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone 202/429-2940

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 21, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. REAGAN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Recent Initiatives in the Drug Awareness Campaign

As you prepare for the trip to Asia, I thought it might be useful for you to know some recent changes in our awareness campaign here and elsewhere in the world.

Things are moving rapidly within Brazil.

- Under the auspices of Charles Wick and the United States Information Service, the First Ladies of five Brazilian states met in Rio during April 1986 to discuss prevention campaigns and then presented their recommendations to Mrs. Sarney, the First Lady of Brazil. Mrs. Sarney is enthusiastic and committed to becoming actively involved.
- Brazil is hosting a conference on drugs, sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS), this week in Rio. The purpose of the conference is to look at drug abuse in its entirety and to promote a regional approach to the drug problem. Special emphasis is being placed on drug prevention and education, the health consequences of drug abuse, and the role of the media in drug awareness. PRIDE is sending an observer.

The services of PRIDE are expanding internationally.

- With the assistance of the U.S. Agency for International Development, PRIDE has a program with Belize, and Dr. Gleaton is currently in Panama to develop one there. There is also a good possibility that programs will be started in Ecuador and Peru.
- PRIDE in Canada will hold their national conference on drugs and youth on May 22-24, 1986 at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
- After your luncheon meeting in Atlanta on March 20, 1986, PRIDE and the Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse (PADA) are considering uniting their efforts to be more effective.

Your "Just Say No" initiative is being emulated around the world.

- In Costa Rica, Mrs. de Arias, the First Lady-elect of Costa Rica who you met in Atlanta, and Mrs. de Monge, the outgoing First Lady who attended your meeting in New York, are working together to promote the "Just Say No" campaign. They also have other initiatives underway to facilitate treatment and awareness.
- In Grenada, Mrs. Blaize, the wife of the Prime Minister, is following your lead and organizing a "Say No" Walk by young people in her country on May 22, 1986.
- The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) has found the "Just Say No" approach to be so effective that they have now extended it to adult alcohol abuse prevention.

The role of the private sector is expanding.

- Mr. Bob Rogers of NBC and I will get together to discuss the development of a documentary about cocaine and adolescent cocaine use. Bob and I worked together on NBC's documentaries "Reading, Writing and Reefer" and "The White Paper: Cocaine and Quaaludes."
- A future issue of Pharmacy Times will be devoted to drug abuse, similar to the drug abuse issue published in 1982. This will be followed by an issue of Medical Times on drug abuse, probably in 1987. Plans are to translate both of these into Spanish and make them available to Spanish-speaking people the world over.
- The Keebler Company, after their successful drug awareness comic book, developed the shopping mall program "I Believe In Me." They plan to re-issue the comic books and repeat their shopping mall program. The "I Believe In Me" film will be made available to elementary schools throughout the United States. Keebler has requested that you do a 30 to 60 second introduction to this film.
- IBM is planning to re-issue their drug awareness comic book during 1986. The U.S. Attorneys have requested that distribution be handled through their offices. I might add that, as a prerequisite to his eradication program in Belize, the Deputy Prime Minister insisted on receiving 30,000 copies of the comic books.

- The Ad Council, in cooperation with the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), has developed public services announcements on cocaine to be aired this summer and fall.
- "The McNeil-Lehrer News Hour" (PBS) is in the middle of a two-week series devoted to drug abuse issues. This week's topics will include drugs in the workplace, drugs and sports, and the health hazards of drug abuse. The series will be distributed abroad by the United States Information Service.
- The 18th International Congress of Pediatrics will address "Child Health and Well-Being: A World Commitment" during July 1986 in Honolulu. Drug abuse will be a primary focus.

Important individuals in the government are lending their visibility to your fight.

- The public service campaign by the Congressional Wives and the National Association of Broadcasters is beginning to receive play throughout the United States. Oregon, where there is an initiative to legalize marijuana, is being heavily targeted. We will defeat that initiative.
- Secretary Bennett of Education is taking a strong stand to get drugs out of the schools. He is highlighting schools which have been successful and asking other school districts to emulate these programs or develop successful programs of their own.
- Secretary Bowen of HHS agreed last week to take an active role in educating physicians -- particularly pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners -- to recognize the early clinical signs of drug abuse. The objective is to promote early diagnosis and help. One approach will be to convince medical schools to include drug abuse in the educational process for physicians.
- The U.S. Attorneys are responding to Mr. Meese's recent call to support your efforts by becoming involved in drug prevention and education campaigns. Since Mr. Meese met with the U.S. Attorneys in March 1986, my office has worked with the U.S. Attorneys in Utah, Georgia, Texas, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Washington State, and Washington, D.C. More programs are planned.

This is just a brief summary, but I assure you momentum is growing everywhere. I believe 1986 is going to be a very good year for your drug awareness campaign.

Have a great trip.

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48582	MEMO C. TURNER TO J. SVAHN RE NBC TODAY SERIES "UNDERGROUND EMPIRE"	2	6/10/1986	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
48583	MEMO SHARYN LUMPKINS TO C. TURNER RE CRACK CONFERENCE (PARTIAL)	1	6/6/1986	B6 B7(C)

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

June 6, 1986

TO CARLTON TURNER

FROM SHARYN LUMPKINS

SUBJECT: Crack Conference, New York

b(6)
b(7)(C) [REDACTED], DEA Cocaine Investigations Section, called to provide the agenda for a Conference on Crack to be held at the DEA New York Office on June 19, 1986. He said that Sue had requested the information for you.

AGENDA

9:00-9:30 Coffee
9:30-10:00 Jack Lawn & Bob Stutman - Opening Remarks
10:00-11:30 Dr. Arnold Washton, COCAINE HOTLINE - the effects of crack
11:20-11:45 Break
11:45-12:45 Lt. Marty O'Boyle and Lt. Noxon (NYCPD assigned to NYDETF) - law enforcement experience with crack
12:45-2:30 Lunch
2:30-3:30 DEA Chemist - Video or live demonstration of crack processing
3:00-3:45 Break
3:45-5:00 Round-table discussion

Addition information can be provided by Tony Senaca or Sam Weidell at 633-1628.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 7, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM:

SUE DAULAS

SUBJECT:

Finland and Mrs. Reagan

Ken has

Yesterday I spoke with Dr. Juhana Idanpaan-Heikkila of Finland. As background, Dr. Heikkila was the president of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Preparatory Conference for the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. He is active in narcotics matters in Finland and throughout the U.N. system.

Mrs. Tellervo Koivisto, wife of President Mauno Koivisto (Finland), attended Mrs. Reagan's conference at the United Nations in New York last fall. Mrs. Koivisto was very impressed by Mrs. Reagan's efforts and returned home to see how she could become more involved in reducing drug abuse in her country.

As a gift to Mrs. Reagan and as a direct result of her conference, President and Mrs. Koivisto prepared a video film of drug abuse in Finland. Dr. Heikkila has delivered the video from Finland to their Ambassador in Washington, D.C., Mr. Rantanen.

Dr. Heikkila, on behalf of President and Mrs. Koivisto, has asked if it would be possible to have Ambassador Rantanen and himself present the video to Mrs. Reagan personally. According to Dr. Heikkila, the Ambassador's office has talked with someone at the White House who instructed them to write a letter making the request, but relayed that a personal meeting would be unlikely.

I told Dr. Heikkila that I would mention this situation to you and he asked that we communicate the status to him next week. If it is not possible for us to phone him in Helsinki (office #: 358-0-7723255), he plans to call us.

For your information, Dr. Heikkila will be in Washington during the first week of June.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Date: 5/12/86

Purpose: Request for Information
or
Correction of Travel Vouchers

*1. Memo (2 wks)
Rodney McDaniel
exec. secretary
Grd Fl WW*

To: JUDY JOHNSTON

From: Travel Branch (Financial Management Division) MELVIN KINGWOOD

- Signature of Approving Officer/Payee
- Original T/A Not Attached
- High Rate Area, Please Itemize
- Per Diem, Please Compute on Average Cost of Lodging
- Specific Approval of:
 - Excess Taxis
 - Taxis in Excess of \$15.00 (plus tip)
 - Commercial Rental Car
 - _____
- Justification for Plane Between Washington/New York/Washington and Approval
- Justification for Utilization of Non-Contract Air Carrier and Approval
- Receipt for _____
- Other APPROVAL OF FOREIGN TRAVEL BY NSC

*Kathy
Borgeron
6534
Memo-*

Please forward the attached voucher and attachment -- after corrections are made --
to:

Travel Branch
Financial Management Division
Room 4005 NEOB

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

20051

May 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON E. TURNER

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

SUBJECT: Foreign Travel

for Catherine M. Bergson

This is to confirm that your foreign travel has retroactively been approved to Mexico with the Attorney General to attend the Mexican-American Law Enforcement Summit on April 13-15, 1986.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

20051

May 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON E. TURNER

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

SUBJECT: Foreign Travel

for Catherine M. Bergson

This is to confirm that your foreign travel has retroactively been approved to Mexico with the Attorney General to attend the Mexican-American Law Enforcement Summit on April 13-15, 1986.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 23, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN BARUN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER
SUBJECT: Keebler Request

Per our conversation; in case you do not want to contact Steve Jacobs, please respond to this gentleman.

Thank you.



Keebler Company

One Hollow Tree Lane Elmhurst, Illinois 60126

312/833-2900

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22 APR 1986

3549

April 18, 1986

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Deputy Assistant to the President
For Drug Abuse Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Turner:

You will be pleased to know that the film version of Keebler Company's "I Believe In Me" program has progressed very well.

We have been fortunate to work with a talented and sensitive film producer in Chicago who has been able to convey on film a strong anti-drug, pro-achievement message. The film is now in the "rough-cut" stage and we have begun work on developing the appropriate educational support materials for distribution to schools nationwide. It is our plan to make the complete package available beginning in Fall 1986.

There is but one final element of the film program that needs to be done -- the 30 second introduction by Mrs. Reagan. I hope you can help make it happen. Steve Jacobs has been very helpful to us and I understand a formal request for Mrs. Reagan's participation was made through him several weeks ago. Steve has told us he also provided a suggested script for the introduction.

There are two reasons why we believe Mrs. Reagan's introduction is key to success of the film. First, it legitimizes Keebler's involvement with the President's Campaign and sets the tone for viewers and; second, it reinforces the prospect for Keebler Company's continuing involvement with the Campaign.

Our film producer, director and film crew stand at the ready for a filming date at the White House. It is our objective to complete the filming no later than the end of May.

Of course, if any additional information is required about the film, its direction or intended purpose, please let me know.

I will contact your office in approximately ten days to learn if any progress has been made.

Thank you for your help and continuing support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Stuart L. Greenblatt", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Stuart L. Greenblatt
Public Relations Manager

SLG/ach

cc: S. Jacobs
C. Shemely