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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name TURNER, CARLTON: FILES

Withdrawer

KDB 1/9/2008

File Folder CHRON FILE AUGUST 1986-SEPTEMBER 1986 (6)

FOIA

F06-0060/01

Box Number 23

POTTER

19

| Doc No | Doc Type | Document Description | No of Pages | Doc Date | Restrictions |
|--------|----------|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | NOTE | FROM C. TURNER RE ATTACHED MATERIAL | 1 | 8/11/1986 | B6 |
| 2 | RESUME | RE MICHAEL GEORGE DANA (COVER PAGE) (PARTIAL) | 1 | ND | B6 |

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]

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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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: White House Staff Lapel Pin

In the likely event that I accompany the President again to events such as today regarding the drug abuse program, it would be helpful if I had a White House staff lapel pin to wear.

Thank you for your assistance.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1986

Dear Ms. Peters:

Thank you for the cookies, paperweight, and information booklet on substance abuse. I will be able to appreciate the non-edible items a little while longer than the cookies, as my staff devoured the entire box of cookies within minutes of stealing it from my desk.

We all appreciate the efforts the Girl Scouts have been putting into the campaign against drug abuse, and the President's new initiative relies on organizations like your own to help him in his drive to raise public awareness.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy and
Deputy Assistant to the President

Ms. Mary Frances Peters
Director, Washington Office
Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.
1625 I Street, NW
Suite 612
Washington, DC 20006

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1986

Dear Mr. Affatato:

Thank you for your kind letter and for the recent copy of the Elks Magazine.

I too enjoyed the opportunity to meet with leaders of the various organizations who are leading the way in this noble endeavor to stop drug abuse in this nation.

Thank you for your offer to assist in any way.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy and
Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. Peter T. Affatato
Grand Exalted Ruler
Order of Elks
Box 247
Hicksville, NY 11802

THE WHITE HOUSE

8-6-86

Dear Hal,

I enjoyed meeting you during the visit you paid to President Reagan. As the President said we need your support in staying busy always. If I or my office can be of assistance in your effort please let us know.

Carole

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1986

Dear Bob:

Thank you for sending along the photograph from the Substance Abuse Seminar, and for your kind letter.

I very much enjoyed addressing the American Gas Association group and look forward to future meetings of this type.

Best regards,

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy and
Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. Robert G. Pontillas, Manager
Human Resources and Services
American Gas Association
1515 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22209

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1986

Dear Dean Telang:

Please accept my sincere condolences on the loss of your father.

I do appreciate your recent letter expressing thanks for my talk at the 133rd Annual Banquet of the Pharmaceutical Association. I am pleased that my speech was so well received.

Working together we can eradicate drug abuse from our society and the nation. We must all work together to achieve this goal.

Again, thank you for writing and for your offer of assistance.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy and
Deputy Assistant to the President

Vasant G. Telang, Ph.D.
Associate Dean
Howard University
College of Pharmacy and
Pharmacal Sciences
Washington, D.C. 20059

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RESUME

Michael George Dana, Ph.D.

2517 Melba Road
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043
(301) 461-1450

b(6)



~~PRIVATE~~
NO.

523 - 8604 - MESSAGE

OBJECTIVE:

TO ACHIEVE HIGHEST QUALITY AND COST EFFECTIVE EXECUTIVE LEVEL RESULTS IN THE CONTEXT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN'S GOAL TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WHILE REDUCING ITS OVERALL SIZE AND BUDGET.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Since 1956, successful administrative and programmatic experience in: criminal investigation; law enforcement; crime prevention; criminal and juvenile justice; corrections; victim and witness assistance; narcotics interdiction and drug and alcohol abuse prevention; dispositional sentencing at County Probation and State Parole Board levels; Congressional and intergovernmental affairs; human resources management; labor and employee relations; budget preparation, justification and defense; research, technical assistance, marketing and training; extensive public speaking and writing and interaction with the media; contract and grant management; negotiation; and, planning and evaluation.

PROFESSIONAL
EXPERIENCE AND
ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. (7/85 to Present).

I serve at the pleasure of the Secretary. I have provided policy recommendations and analysis regarding the Department's interaction with Organized Labor with specific emphasis on the implementation of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. I have also provided proposals relative to both the 1) long range goals of the Department as a whole (in the context of changing/evolving trends and needs of the Nation) and 2) methodologies for achieving these goals.

ACTING DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND (3/85 to 7/85)

On cost reimburseable detail from U.S. Customs, I was assigned as second in command of the National Emergency Training Center. I made policy recommendations relative to the Center's overall management and functions.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR AND SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. (6/84 to 3/85)

I assisted the Director in the development of policy relative to both the short and long range mission of the Agency. I provided executive policy advice on the conduct of national, state, local and international

emergency preparedness and management systems. This advice was rendered in the context of the specific objectives articulated by the President. I also provided policy advice regarding the role of law enforcement in the emergency preparedness and management process.

Deputy Director, Office of Human Resources
U.S. Customs Service, Department of the
Treasury
Washington, D.C. (3/84 to present)

In this capacity, I facilitated the development of a human resources management system relative to maximizing the use of limited resources during a period of personnel reductions.

Director, Labor and Employee Relations Division
U.S. Customs Service, Department of the
Treasury
Washington, D.C. (3/82 to 3/84)

Administered and reorganized the U.S. Customs Service labor relations office in a way that reduced the number of staff from 30 to 3 while improving the over all efficiency of the labor relations process. This involved the implementation of a matrix management system that enabled management, at all levels, servicewide, to have a working knowledge of Civil Service Reform Act and its administration. Cost savings were in the hundreds of thousands of dollars and growing. Firmly dealt and negotiated with the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU), rekown for its militancy, with results beneficial to management. No losses were ever sustained during my administration.

Executive Advisor to the Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice,
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. (1/80 to 3/82).

I provided executive advice relative to the criticality of focusing major program emphasis on the problems of juvenile violence and domestic violence. I prepared position papers that underscored the reality and seriousness of these problems. I also successfully consulted with and lobbied members of Congress relative to the enactment of new juvenile justice legislation.

Administrator, Office of Criminal Justice
Planning

U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. (3/77 to 1/80)

Under the auspices of the Inter-governmental Personnel Act, I worked directly with the State of Maryland and the County of Howard in the development and implementation of innovative community anti-crime and criminal/juvenile justice improvement initiatives. During this period I provided instruction and technical assistance to state, circuit and district court judges, state prosecutors, chiefs of police and staff, corrections leaders at both the state and county levels and the general citizenry in contemporary approaches to crime prevention and criminal/juvenile justice improvement. I provided the leadership, directed the planning of and secured the legislative and general public support for the building of a new county/state correctional facility. I also set into motion local victim/witness and alternative sentencing projects along with police administered juvenile justice efforts. I received the National Association of Counties U.S. of America Special Achievement Award for my accomplishments.

Director, Field Services Divison
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. (6/74 to 3/77)

Developed, directed and promulgated programs which have been duplicated both transnationally and internationally. These programs pertain to the most contemporary ways to prevent crime, particularly community or "street" crime, and improve the criminal justice and corrections systems. They include victim/witness assistance innovations; methods to alleviate the disparity in dispositional sentencing as well as alternative sentencing concepts. Additionally, I pioneered "risk scale criteria" as a means of more accurately determining the appropriateness of detaining or imprisoning certain criminals while releasing others. This also involved ways to narrow the probability of recidivism as related to the projected parole of certain inmates. The major thrust of my efforts at this time was the prevention of all kinds of criminal victimization.

Persuaded the governments of high crime cities to conduct assessments, on a holistic basis, of the crime and criminal justice problems and needs of these cities, and assisted them in this regard. The result was that each city developed a comprehensive understanding of the true nature and scope of its crime and criminal justice problems and the kind of methodologies to resolve them. This resulted in the savings of millions of dollars of Federal funds that had been inaccurately targeted to these cities prior to the aforementioned assessments. I was nominated for an Outstanding Performance Award for my effort/accomplishments.

Assistant Commissioner,
Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention
Administration
U.S. Department, Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C. (1/70 to 6/74)

Reorganized and directed the operation of a major United States Agency. My methods included decentralizing operations to the Federal regions in order to better assist the states and local units of government to develop a capacity to solve their own problems largely within the scope of their own resources. This resulted in a significant cut in the size of the staff of the Washington office as well as a pronounced increase in its efficiency. This was because the Washington office no longer focused on meddling technicalities, on a centralized basis, but, instead, provided leadership and warranted technical assistance.

Provided leadership to state and local criminal justice planning agencies, national private sector organizations, including foundations, and other Federal Departments in the development and implementation, on a networking basis, of new ideas and initiatives to prevent juvenile crime and improve juvenile justice. This led to the development of such efforts as the National Runaway Youth Program and a pioneering focus on domestic violence. I concentrated successfully on obtaining the involvement and resources of Organized Labor in these efforts. I was given several awards including the Secretary's Outstanding Leadership and Achievement Cash Award for my accomplishments.

Represented the United States Government abroad in the countries of Tunisia, Italy, Egypt and Yugoslavia to monitor criminal/juvenile and corrections projects funded by the United States. While on this mission, I provided technical assistance and training relative to the functioning of these projects. I also negotiated methods to exchange knowledge and information on matters pertaining to international crime and criminal/juvenile justice. I served as my Agency's key official for international affairs and worked closely with the United Nations Criminal/Juvenile Desk during this period.

Senior Research Criminologist
Association of Bay Area Governments
Berkeley, California (1/69 to 1/70).

Developed new concepts of delinquency prevention, narcotics interdiction and prevention, and criminal justice improvement methodologies which I promulgated throughout the state of California through direct technical assistance to state law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. I focused heavily on the implementation of integrated initiatives to insure that all components of the criminal justice system and general citizenry were effectively involved.

Social Planning Consultant
Bay Area Social Planning Council
San Francisco, California (1/68 to 1/69)

I provided policy advice to the mayors, chiefs of police, judges, civic and business leaders on a range of social problems including crime and criminal justice. Directed research studies of these problems and recommended solutions within the context of local public and private resources.

Director, Community Treatment Project
California State Department of Parole
San Francisco, California (3/63 to 1/68)

Spearheaded and directed new community-based treatment concepts in parole and probation supervision as alternatives to incarceration. Although the supervisees were hard-core felons and delinquents, recidivism was kept below 10%. The cost savings to the state and counties was in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. I received a San Francisco Civic Award for my effort on behalf of this program.

Supervisory Probation Officer
Alameda County Probation Department
Oakland, California (9/57 to 3/63)

Involved in all facets of case preparation, investigation, and supervision of adults and juveniles. Worked closely with all components of the criminal justice system on a "grass roots" basis. Develop all manner of community resources including group homes, foster homes, jobs, health care, recreation, and education. I was heavily trained in all aspects of criminal investigation as well as individual, family and group therapy. I acted as court hearing officer and made dispositions of a quasi-judicial nature.

Executive Director, Salesian Boys Club
Oakland, California (9/56 to 9/57)

Directed the operations of all club activities which involved organizing sporting events and providing instruction on all kinds of athletic programs. I supervised the club members many of whom were minorities of indigent families. I conducted fundraisers in order to pay for many of their personal needs such as dental care. I arranged summer camp activities through the private sector organizations and churches with whom I developed a close working relationship.

EDUCATION:

Saint Mary's College
Moraga, California
A.B. (1957)
Psychology and Business Administration

San Jose State University
San Jose, California
M.S. (1966)
Sociology and Criminology

Union Graduate School
Cincinnati, Ohio
Ph.D. (1979)
Criminology and Public Administration

MEMBERSHIPS:

Member of the American Correctional Association
Member of the Social Justice Commission of the
Order Sons of Italy in America
Member of the Council of 1000 of the National
Italian American Foundation
Member of the Board of Directors of the Italian
American Charities of Maryland, Incorporated
Member of the Board of Trustees of the American
University of Rome
President and Past President of the Howard County,
Maryland Lodge, Order Sons of Italy in America
Past President of the American Council of Domus
Nostra School and Home for abandoned, neglected
and abused girls
Past President of the San Francisco Salesian Boys
Club Father's Club
Member of the Parish Council of Saint Paul's Church
of Ellicott City, Maryland
Former member of the Parish Council of Saints Peter
and Paul Church of San Francisco, California
Former member of the California Probation and Parole
Association
Former member of the San Francisco Crime Commission
Former member of the San Francisco Juvenile Justice
Commission
Former member of the Juvenile Justice Commission of
the National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Former member of the American Public Welfare
Association
Former member of the American Society of Criminology
Former member of the Alameda County, California
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Former member of the Federal Criminal Justice Coor-
dinating Council
Former advisor to the National Council of Juvenile
Court Judges
Former advisor to the National Association of Volun-
teers in Criminal Justice
Former member of the National Association of Public
Administrators
Former advisor to the criminal and juvenile justice
desks of the United Nations
Associated with the Institute for Government and
Politics ^{FRSE CONCEPTS FOUNDATION}
First Friday Group
Academy of Public Service (Italian/American Foundation)

INTERESTS AND HOBBIES:

I enjoy family outings, reading, writing, volunteer and charity work, helping others, sporting events, athletics, music and the arts.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

THROUGH: JOHN A. SVAHN

FROM: ^{cut} CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: International Drug Activities

Our sources in Vienna report good coverage in the international press of President Reagan's announcement of the drug initiative.

Also, I want to alert you to a possible opportunity in the spring of 1987. It was reported that Elliot Richardson, Chairman of the United Nations Association of the USA (UNAUSA) is sending you a letter announcing a major conference in Washington to precede the World Conference in Vienna in June 1987.

The Washington conference, to be held April 3-5, 1987, is to host the U.S. delegates to the World Conference and brief them on all aspects of the U.S. program and objectives, nationally and internationally. Thus, they can be most effective in representing the United States at the Conference.

A similar approach was taken for the Law of the Sea Conference in 1982 and the Conference on Science and Technology in 1979. Mr. Richardson probably will ask for the President and Mrs. Reagan to be associated with the Washington Conference and possibly host a reception.

I will discuss this with the State Department. More follows on planning for the World Conference.

THE WHITE HOUSE

8-8-86

Dear Earl,

I have just finished reading your letter. The day has been too long and I would like to read a letter or two to let my mind rest. you rested and stimulated at the same time. Keep up the good word all I do hope to visit you before long. Take care.

Carly

8/8/86
10:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

8-8-86

Dear Ron,

Thank you for the note. It is good
to hear from friends who take the
time to let me know what they
are doing. Good luck. See you
in Oct.

Carl

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN A. SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Countries Involved in Illegal Drug Problem

Attached is a list of 40 countries involved in the illicit drug traffic as suppliers, consumers, or donors to international drug control efforts. The list is not at all inclusive; in fact, almost every country in the world now has some form of drug abuse problem or is playing a role in the international traffic.

Most notably missing from the list is the U.S.S.R., which has been increasingly open about its drug abuse problem during the past six months.

August 8, 1986

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Role in Drug Traffic</u> |
|----------------|---|
| Afghanistan | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major producer of hashish and opium; heroin processing in border area with Pakistan. Southwest Asian (SWA) heroin makes up 47% of U.S. supply.- In 1985, produced 200-800 metric tons opium and 200-400 metric tons hashish.- Consumer of hashish and opium. |
| Argentina | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Minor cocaine processing and transiting area.- Use of marijuana and cocaine may be increasing. |
| Australia | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Producer of marijuana.- 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.- Serious consumption of heroin and marijuana. |
| Bahamas | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major transshipment area for cocaine and marijuana.- Some production of marijuana.- Widespread consumption of marijuana and cocaine; heavy consumption of "rock" cocaine. |
| Belize | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Large marijuana producer - 645 metric tons in 1985.- Conducted first aerial herbicidal <u>eradication program</u> in 1985.- Heavy use of marijuana among youth and growing cocaine use. |
| Bolivia | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major coca producing, processing & trafficking country.- In 1985, produced 34,250 metric tons coca; used to supply cocaine refining laboratories in Colombia and Bolivia. Bolivian laboratories supply only 15% of U.S. refined cocaine.- Began demonstration coca <u>eradication program</u> in 1985.- Heavy consumption of coca paste through smoking. Drug abuse is major health problem. |
| Brazil | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major producer of ethyl ether for cocaine processing in South America; some cocaine processing in Brazil; and crossroads of South American cocaine traffic.- In 1985, small-scale coca & large marijuana production.- <u>Eradication program</u>: initiated operations to destroy both coca and marijuana in 1985.- Consumption growing rapidly. |

Country Role in Drug Traffic

- Burma - Golden Triangle area of Thailand, Burma and Laos is a major producing, processing and trafficking region. Southeast Asian (SEA) heroin makes up approximately 15% of U.S. heroin supply.
- In 1985, produced 420 metric tons of opium.
- Herbicidal eradication program had measurable impact on poppy production in 1985.
- Traditional opium use; other drug use unknown.
- Canada - Transshipment country for heroin and cocaine.
- 1985 Donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.
- Consumption of marijuana, cocaine and some heroin.
- Colombia - Major producing, processing & trafficking country.
- In 1985, produced 11,000 metric tons coca & 2,500 metric tons marijuana.
- Colombian laboratories supplied with coca from Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador provide 75% of U.S. refined cocaine.
- Colombia also supplies roughly 49% of U.S. marijuana.
- Eradication programs: In 1985, herbicidal eradication program destroyed 6,000 hectares of cannabis; manual coca eradication program continued.
- NOTE: Marijuana production down to 2,500 metric tons in 1985 from 7,500-11,000 metric tons in 1981.
- Coca paste mixed and smoked with marijuana is a major health problem.
- Costa Rica - Small scale marijuana production.
- Increasing transshipment area for cocaine.
- Eradication program: destroyed marijuana plantations
- Some marijuana consumption.
- Egypt - Consumption area for Middle Eastern drugs (opium, heroin and hashish).
- Ecuador - Minor cocaine producing, processing, storage and transshipment point.
- In 1985, produced 2,400 metric tons of coca.
- Intensifying eradication program in 1986.
- Consumption of cocaine slowing growing.
- Federal Republic of Germany - Some transshipment of heroin to the U.S.
- 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.
- Major consumer of hashish and heroin; increasing cocaine problem.
- France - Southern France noted for heroin laboratories and trafficking during "French Connection" era.
- Consumption of hashish, heroin and cocaine.

| Country | Role in Drug Traffic |
|-----------|--|
| Guatemala | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small scale marijuana production. - <u>Eradication program</u> started in 1986. |
| Hong Kong | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major financial center. - Heroin transshipment point and consumption area. |
| India | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing role as processing center for SWA and SEA opiates into heroin; producer of marijuana. - In 1987 will play more important role in heroin traffic. - Increasing use of heroin; some use of marijuana. |
| Indonesia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transshipment country. - Some use of heroin and marijuana. |
| Iran | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major opium producer and consumer; some processed for Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and West, but most consumed domestically. - In 1985, produced 200-400 metric tons of opium. - Consumption of heroin is a major problem. |
| Italy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key role in processing and transshipment of SWA heroin, with strong links to U.S. distribution channels. - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Major consumer country for heroin, cocaine and other drugs. |
| Jamaica | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major producer of marijuana. - In 1985, produced 625-1,280 metric tons of marijuana. - Manual <u>eradication program</u> had measurable impact on marijuana production in 1985. - Consumption of marijuana and cocaine. |
| Laos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golden Triangle area of Thailand, Burma and Laos is major producing, processing and trafficking region for Southeast Asian heroin, which makes up approximately 15% of U.S. heroin supply. - In 1985, produced 100 metric tons of opium. - Traditional opium use; other consumption unknown. |
| Lebanon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refines SWA opiates into heroin and traffics in heroin and hashish to Western Europe and U.S. - Major producer of hashish: 720 metric tons in 1985. |
| Malaysia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transshipment country for SEA heroin. - Has death penalty for possession of small amounts of heroin. - Consumption of heroin considered national security issue. |

Country Role in Drug Traffic

- Mexico - Major producing, processing and trafficking country.
- In 1985, produced 21-45 metric tons of opium and 2,500-3,000 metric tons of marijuana.
- Provided 38% of U.S. heroin supply and roughly 32% of U.S. marijuana supply.
- Cocaine transshipment.
- Eradication programs: Improvements planned for 1986.
- Consumption of marijuana.
- Morocco - In 1985, produced 30-60 metric tons of hashish.
- Traditional use of hashish.
- N. Antilles - Financial services used by drug traffickers.
- Norway - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.
- Pakistan - Major producing, processing & trafficking country;
Southwest Asia supplies an estimated 47% of heroin in U.S.
- In 1985, produced 40-60 metric tons of opium and 200 metric tons of hashish.
- Heroin laboratories also supplied with opium from Afghanistan.
- Opium suppression program includes eradication.
- Serious problem with heroin and quaalude use. Consumption of opium and cannabis.
- Panama - Financial, transshipment and marijuana production.
- Conducted first-time aerial eradication program using herbicides in 1985.
- Some consumption of marijuana.
- Peru - The major coca producing country.
- In 1985, produced 95,000 metric tons of coca, but only provided approximately 5% of U.S. refined cocaine supply -- large quantities of coca are shipped to processing laboratories in Colombia.
- Manual eradication program destroyed 5,000 hectares of coca in 1985.
- Consumption of coca paste is a major health problem.
- Saudi Arabia - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.
- Some drug use and very fearful of increase.
- Sweden - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.
- Heavy hashish use; some heroin use.
- Switzerland - Major financial center.

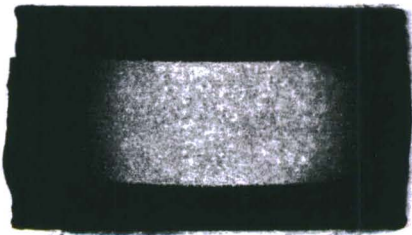
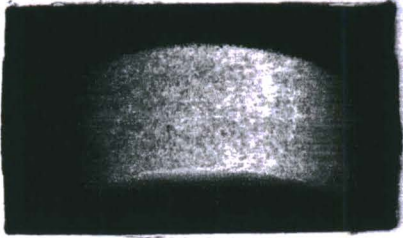
| <u>Country</u> | <u>Role in Drug Traffic</u> |
|----------------|--|
| Syria | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SWA heroin processing and trafficking to U.S. - Controls Bekaa Valley, the primary production area for hashish. - Drug use patterns unknown. |
| Thailand | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golden Triangle area of Thailand, Burma and Laos is major producing, processing and trafficking region for Southeast Asian heroin which makes up approximately 15% of U.S. heroin supply. - In 1985, produced 36 metric tons of opium. - <u>Eradication program</u> had measurable impact on poppy production in 1985. - Also produces marijuana "Thai Sticks." - Drug abuse is serious health problem. Major consumer of opium, heroin and marijuana. |
| Turkey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major transshipment and staging area for opium, morphine base, and heroin from Southwest Asia to consuming nations. - Produces and uses hashish. |
| United Kingdom | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major consumption country for heroin; growing cocaine and hashish consumption a problem. - Serious concerns over drugs in England and Ireland. |
| Venezuela | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emerging role as trafficking area. - Consumption of cocaine and marijuana increasing. |

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

TO: JIM STARK

FROM: CARLTON TURNER 



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: ^{CS} CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Countries Involved in Illegal Drug Problem

Attached is a list of 40 countries involved in the illicit drug traffic as suppliers, consumers, or donors to international drug control efforts. The list is not at all inclusive; in fact, almost every country in the world now has some form of drug abuse problem or is playing a role in the international traffic.

Most notably missing from the list is the U.S.S.R., which has been increasingly open about its drug abuse problem during the past six months.

August 8, 1986

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Role in Drug Traffic</u> |
|----------------|---|
| Afghanistan | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major producer of hashish and opium; heroin processing in border area with Pakistan. Southwest Asian (SWA) heroin makes up 47% of U.S. supply.- In 1985, produced 200-800 metric tons opium and 200-400 metric tons hashish.- Consumer of hashish and opium. |
| Argentina | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Minor cocaine processing and transiting area.- Use of marijuana and cocaine may be increasing. |
| Australia | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Producer of marijuana.- 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.- Serious consumption of heroin and marijuana. |
| Bahamas | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major transshipment area for cocaine and marijuana.- Some production of marijuana.- Widespread consumption of marijuana and cocaine; heavy consumption of "rock" cocaine. |
| Belize | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Large marijuana producer - 645 metric tons in 1985.- Conducted first aerial herbicidal <u>eradication program</u> in 1985.- Heavy use of marijuana among youth and growing cocaine use. |
| Bolivia | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major coca producing, processing & trafficking country.- In 1985, produced 34,250 metric tons coca; used to supply cocaine refining laboratories in Colombia and Bolivia. Bolivian laboratories supply only 15% of U.S. refined cocaine.- Began demonstration coca <u>eradication program</u> in 1985.- Heavy consumption of coca paste through smoking. Drug abuse is major health problem. |
| Brazil | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major producer of ethyl ether for cocaine processing in South America; some cocaine processing in Brazil; and crossroads of South American cocaine traffic.- In 1985, small-scale coca & large marijuana production.- <u>Eradication program</u>: initiated operations to destroy both coca and marijuana in 1985.- Consumption growing rapidly. |

| Country | Role in Drug Traffic |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Burma | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golden Triangle area of Thailand, Burma and Laos is a major producing, processing and trafficking region. Southeast Asian (SEA) heroin makes up approximately 15% of U.S. heroin supply. - In 1985, produced 420 metric tons of opium. - Herbicidal <u>eradication program</u> had measurable impact on poppy production in 1985. - Traditional opium use; other drug use unknown. |
| Canada | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transshipment country for heroin and cocaine. - 1985 Donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Consumption of marijuana, cocaine and some heroin. |
| Colombia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major producing, processing & trafficking country. - In 1985, produced 11,000 metric tons coca & 2,500 metric tons marijuana. - Colombian laboratories supplied with coca from Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador provide 75% of U.S. refined cocaine. - Colombia also supplies roughly 49% of U.S. marijuana. - <u>Eradication programs</u>: In 1985, herbicidal eradication program destroyed 6,000 hectares of cannabis; manual coca eradication program continued. - NOTE: Marijuana production down to 2,500 metric tons in 1985 from 7,500-11,000 metric tons in 1981. - Coca paste mixed and smoked with marijuana is a major health problem. |
| Costa Rica | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small scale marijuana production. - Increasing transshipment area for cocaine. - <u>Eradication program</u>: destroyed marijuana plantations - Some marijuana consumption. |
| Egypt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumption area for Middle Eastern drugs (opium, heroin and hashish). |
| Ecuador | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minor cocaine producing, processing, storage and transshipment point. - In 1985, produced 2,400 metric tons of coca. - Intensifying <u>eradication program</u> in 1986. - Consumption of cocaine slowing growing. |
| Federal Republic of Germany | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some transshipment of heroin to the U.S. - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Major consumer of hashish and heroin; increasing cocaine problem. |
| France | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Southern France noted for heroin laboratories and trafficking during "French Connection" era. - Consumption of hashish, heroin and cocaine. |

| Country | Role in Drug Traffic |
|-----------|--|
| Guatemala | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small scale marijuana production. - <u>Eradication program</u> started in 1986. |
| Hong Kong | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major financial center. - Heroin transshipment point and consumption area. |
| India | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing role as processing center for SWA and SEA opiates into heroin; producer of marijuana. - In 1987 will play more important role in heroin traffic. - Increasing use of heroin; some use of marijuana. |
| Indonesia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transshipment country. - Some use of heroin and marijuana. |
| Iran | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major opium producer and consumer; some processed for Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and West, but most consumed domestically. - In 1985, produced 200-400 metric tons of opium. - Consumption of heroin is a major problem. |
| Italy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key role in processing and transshipment of SWA heroin, with strong links to U.S. distribution channels. - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Major consumer country for heroin, cocaine and other drugs. |
| Jamaica | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major producer of marijuana. - In 1985, produced 625-1,280 metric tons of marijuana. - Manual <u>eradication program</u> had measurable impact on marijuana production in 1985. - Consumption of marijuana and cocaine. |
| Laos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golden Triangle area of Thailand, Burma and Laos is major producing, processing and trafficking region for Southeast Asian heroin, which makes up approximately 15% of U.S. heroin supply. - In 1985, produced 100 metric tons of opium. - Traditional opium use; other consumption unknown. |
| Lebanon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refines SWA opiates into heroin and traffics in heroin and hashish to Western Europe and U.S. - Major producer of hashish: 720 metric tons in 1985. |
| Malaysia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transshipment country for SEA heroin. - Has death penalty for possession of small amounts of heroin. - Consumption of heroin considered national security issue. |

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Role in Drug Traffic</u> |
|----------------|---|
| Mexico | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major producing, processing and trafficking country. - In 1985, produced 21-45 metric tons of opium and 2,500-3,000 metric tons of marijuana. - Provided 38% of U.S. heroin supply and roughly 32% of U.S. marijuana supply. - Cocaine transshipment. - <u>Eradication programs</u>: Improvements planned for 1986. - Consumption of marijuana. |
| Morocco | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1985, produced 30-60 metric tons of hashish. - Traditional use of hashish. |
| N. Antilles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial services used by drug traffickers. |
| Norway | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. |
| Pakistan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major producing, processing & trafficking country; Southwest Asia supplies an estimated 47% of heroin in U.S. - In 1985, produced 40-60 metric tons of opium and 200 metric tons of hashish. - Heroin laboratories also supplied with opium from Afghanistan. - Opium suppression program includes <u>eradication</u>. - Serious problem with heroin and quaalude use. Consumption of opium and cannabis. |
| Panama | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial, transshipment and marijuana production. - Conducted first-time aerial <u>eradication program</u> using herbicides in 1985. - Some consumption of marijuana. |
| Peru | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The major coca producing country. - In 1985, produced 95,000 metric tons of coca, but only provided approximately 5% of U.S. refined cocaine supply -- large quantities of coca are shipped to processing laboratories in Colombia. - Manual <u>eradication program</u> destroyed 5,000 hectares of coca in 1985. - Consumption of coca paste is a major health problem. |
| Saudi Arabia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Some drug use and very fearful of increase. |
| Sweden | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Heavy hashish use; some heroin use. |
| Switzerland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major financial center. |

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN A. SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Responses for President's Initiatives

In reviewing the responses for the President's initiatives it is clear that the public believes the time is right to get tough on drugs. The letters and phone calls are overwhelmingly positive. A sampling of the remarks are as follows:

- o The International Brotherhood of Police Officers, the largest police union in the country with a membership of 50,000, supports and fully endorses the President's drug program.
- o The National Association of Government Employees, embracing approximately 100,000 local, state and federal employees are in the President's corner for drug testing.
- o The Federal Managers Association of 2,000 members, representing mid-level managers in the Federal government, expressed their desire to work with the President and assist his efforts to eliminate drug abuse from the public sector.
- o The Los Angeles Board of Supervisors voted unanimously to support the President's approach.
- o The Governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands sent his support in a telegram to the President. Included in his message was notification that he submitted a bill to the legislature to test government employees for drugs and his commitment to push for further legislation to curb drug use.
- o The Olympic Committee telephoned to see how to become involved in the President's drug abuse campaign.
- o Ann Landers, national columnist, sent her support via telegram and ask what she could do to get involved.
- o Beth Polson, ABC Producer, has offered to do a two-hour special with rock stars who are drug-free and do not use obscene lyrics.

- o An editorial in The Christian Science Monitor on August 6, 1986 states, "The President is on the mark when he says strong action is needed."
- o Peoples Drug supports the President and has asked how they play a role in the President's initiatives.
- o There has been many phone calls and letters from private citizens who want to be involved with the President's drug program.

Jack, we have received no negative comments. The public supports the leadership of the President in eradicating drug abuse and directing us towards a drug-free America.

FYI: Mayor Koch is organizing a conference of city mayors on August 26 in New York to put pressure on the President to financially support the cities in their drug efforts.
(Thought you would want to know before the headlines tomorrow.)