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THE AMBASSADOR

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CARACAS, VENEZUELA

File
08 DEC 1986
3895

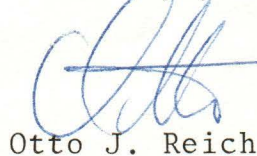
September 16, 1986

Dr. Carlton E. Turner
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Carlton:

I want to thank you for your timely consideration of Venezuela as a participant in the President's Conference. I look forward to this meeting and the opportunity it will provide to discuss the challenge posed by illicit narcotics and our response.

Sincerely yours,



Otto J. Reich



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PAUL B. SIMMONS

President

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Washington, D.C. 20006
202/659-0050

*CT - Give PBS a
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M. SUZANNE RESPES

Vice President
for Member Services

1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., #470
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11 DEC 1986

December 10, 1986

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Ransdell Surgical Supply

Dear Carlton:

Congratulations! Thanks for taking a few minutes out of your always hectic schedule to take my call this morning. I know that you look forward to returning to the private sector and a somewhat "normal" life, even at the pace you keep. Paul and I highly recommend it.

I have enclosed the telephone numbers for the speaker bureaus we have used and were highly recommended to us.

Program Corporation of America
Our contact person: Graeda (Greta) Fischer
800/431-2047
212/365-3565

Potomac Speakers Bureau
Judith Geller, Director
362-0005

Washington Speakers Bureau
Harry Rhoads, Director
684-0555

If you do pass through Huntsville next week and have a chance to stop, please give me a call. I will be at my folk's home (205/883-1115) and do not have any plans except to relax and do some of the work I cannot accomplish here. If it is lunchtime, we can meet at a true Southern restaurant which serves real barbeque, catfish or vegetables and cornbread!

Best wishes to you and MaryAnn and the girls for a wonderful Christmas and an exciting New Year.

Warmest regards,

Suzanne Respass

Vice President for Member Services

The Honorable Carlton Turner
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

DEC 1986



TOWARZYSTWO
ZAPOBIEGANIA
NARKOMANII

3883

Society for Prevention of Drug Abuse

AL. UJAZDOWSKIE 22 (IV p.), 00-478 WARSZAWA Tel. 29-64-73
Konto NBP XV O/M Warszawa 1153-8178-132

Ldz. /TZN/86

Warszawa, dnia October 2, 1986

Mr Carlton E. Turner
White House Council for Problems of Drug Abuse
White House
Washington, DC.

Dear Mr Turner,

Mr Bogdan Zamecki, Master of Social Prevention and Rehabilitation, at the present and since its creation in 1981, the Chief Staff Officer of the Bureau of the Society for Prevention of Drug Abuse in Warsaw will be in the USA in October-April 1986/1987

Mr Carlton E. Turner

I permit myself to profit from our long-standing acquaintance with you, to introduce to you Mr Zamecki with kind request to help him to learn the methods, tactics and strategy of prevention and fight against drug abuse. You may wish, if you care to, please, ask your secretary to direct Mr Zamecki to appropriate people, working at the State /or Federal or other/ level, who would permit him to visit treatment centres, to meet the members of Societies involved /PRIDE, Parents Association, etc./. Mr Zamecki is expected to continue his involvement with our Society after his return from the USA and knowledge collected by him will be very helpful for the Society activities.

I hope that this request will not cause any inconvenience. The deep devotion of Mr Zamecki in the fight against drug abuse deserves recognition.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

Prof. Dr. Tadeusz L. Chruściel
V-president

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 30, 1985

TO: Carlton Turner

FROM: Ralph Bledsoe

FYI.

File
Implementations
OB President's
Drug Program
1986

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 30, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RALPH BLEDSOE

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL *Bob for*
SUBJECT: Department of Defense Initiatives for a Drug-Free
America

Attached at Tab A is a memorandum for the President from Secretary Weinberger reviewing Department of Defense accomplishments in the implementation of Executive Order 12564.

Attachment

Tab A - Weinberger Memo to the President

7749



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 OCT 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Department of Defense Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

This responds to your memorandum of October 4, 1986, concerning each Federal agency's proposed plans to implement Executive Order 12564. I am pleased to report that the Department of Defense has ongoing programs in all of the areas that are addressed in the Executive Order. I am very proud of our accomplishments to date and will ensure that this record continues.

Attached is a list of your six goals for a drug-free America with the Defense Department plans and programs to implement the goals. I have designated the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel) to be responsible for monitoring and coordinating all DoD activities in the implementation of these goals.

Sep

Attachment

GOAL 1: Drug-Free Workplaces

Drug abuse in the military has decreased by 67 percent since 1980, as reported by the 1985 worldwide survey of military personnel. I am proud of this statistic but believe that we cannot rest until all drug abuse is eliminated from our ranks.

For civilians, the Army has an ongoing program; the Navy and the Air Force are expected to follow. We are in the process of rewriting the April 1985 DoD Directive on civilian drug testing to comply with Executive Order 12564.

The Justice Department has been tasked by the Domestic Policy Council to examine the issues associated with extending this program to government contractors. We have been working with Justice and have advised them of our full support of a program that would do this. We will continue to work toward a satisfactory conclusion to this aspect of your program.

GOAL 2: Drug Free Schools

Both our overseas dependents schools and Section 6 schools already have in place drug abuse education and information programs. These materials are available throughout the year to students, parents and teachers. In order to enhance our efforts in this area, we are beginning consultations with the Department of Education on a Model Schools program for the Defense schools.

GOAL 3: Expand Drug Treatment and Research

The Services have 400 nonresidential and 52 residential facilities for alcohol and drug treatment. The military have made substantial progress in curbing nonmedical drug use. The large investments that we have made in our programs to deter drug use have had positive results and these efforts will be continued.

GOAL 4: Improve International Cooperation

We are taking steps in other countries to deal with the drug production problem at its source. Such operations are accomplished in full accord with the host countries, Department of State and Department of Justice. Examples of this successful cooperation are the recent drug trafficking operations BLAST FURNACE and OPBAT in Bolivia and the Bahamas.

GOAL 5: Strengthen Law Enforcement

To date, the Department has honored nearly 8,000 individual Federal, state and local law enforcement agency requests for assistance, and has loaned over \$140 million in equipment. This represents a 98 percent response rate to such requests. Examples of DoD cooperation in this area are the recent initiatives along the Southwest border and our cooperation in the proposed initiative along the Southeast border.

GOAL 6: Increase Public Awareness and Prevention

Health educational pamphlets and films on drug and alcohol abuse and smoking have been procured, produced and used in the Department of Defense. The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service has produced many radio and TV spot announcements. A total of 175 drug and alcohol and 15 smoking audiovisuals are available for use within the Services and DoD.

I am strongly committed to supporting your program for a drug-free America. I will soon send a memorandum to all my departments and agencies reminding them of the Department's current success in the war on drugs and urging them to continue to expand their efforts in this regard. The Department of Defense wholeheartedly supports your efforts in this area. We stand ready to assist you in any way that we can.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Office of
the Secretary

Office of
Finance and
Management

Washington, D.C.
20250

October 28, 1986

Honorable Ralph Bledsoe
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Bledsoe:

Assistant Secretary John J. Franke, Jr. asked me to send you a copy of Secretary Lyng's memorandum to the Department of Agriculture (USDA) employees on the Drug-Free America. We will keep your office informed of our program efforts.

Sincerely,



JULIUS C. JIMENO

Chief
Safety and Health Management Division

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

October 10, 1986

SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

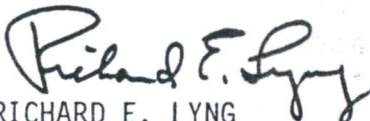
Printed on the reverse is a copy of a memorandum to all employees from the President asking for your help in achieving the goal of a drug-free America. I am requesting that each of you join with me in making a commitment to this exceptionally important goal.

One of the most significant actions we can take within USDA is to implement the Executive Order of September 15, 1986 on a "Drug-Free Federal Workplace" within the Department.

As the President points out, the intention of this program is not to punish users of illegal drugs but to help rehabilitate them. Assistance is presently available to USDA employees and their families through the Department's Employee Counseling and Assistance Program.

The Department of Agriculture will develop and implement a plan to achieve a drug-free workplace. The Department's plan will be based upon a foundation of fairness, and will insure the protection of the rights of each person.

I am requesting that each of you join me in responding to the President's call now, and in the weeks and months to come, in supporting goals of a drug-free Department of Agriculture and a drug-free America.


RICHARD E. LYNG
Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES

As you know, I recently approved several new initiatives with an overriding goal of a drug-free America. This is no easy task, requiring as it does the commitment and support of all Americans. I am asking you, as citizens, parents, friends, and colleagues, to take a leading role.

As members of the Nation's largest work force, you can continue to set an example for other American workers. I know an overwhelming majority of Federal employees have never had trouble with illegal drugs, but our goal is a safe and drug-free workplace for all employees and the American public. Certainly the issue of drug testing has caused some concern, but I want to assure you that my Executive Order contains provisions to ensure that any testing program will be fair and will protect your rights as citizens.

Our intention is not to punish users of illegal drugs, but to help rehabilitate them. When you see colleagues or friends struggling with a drug problem, encourage them to seek help from your Employee Assistance Program or from some other organization or person skilled in drug counseling and treatment. Together we can send a message that illegal drug use in every office, shop, and laboratory simply will not be tolerated. The combined efforts of all of us will make it easier for Federal as well as private sector employees to "Just Say No."

Your efforts to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse are also crucial. Illegal drug use is not a "victimless crime," nor is it glamorous or a matter of personal choice. Drug abuse victimizes everyone in productive time lost, lives shattered, and families and communities torn apart. We must send this message beyond the workplace to friends and neighbors and especially to our young people.

I have called upon you many times in the past, and your support and dedication have already helped us achieve so much. Now I am asking you to get personally involved in ridding our offices, schools, homes, and communities of drugs and making them better places to live and work. I know I can count on your personal help.

Ronald Reagan

ASSIGNMENT

FROM: CT

TO:

DW FC LA

SD RN MM

Xerox # _____ Make a File

Name: _____

File Look Into Draft

Contact _____

Other _____

DETAILS:

Donna Pull File
on OAS - Let
look at file
+ then I want
to review the
File

STUDY OF FINANCING MECHANISMS FOR THE
INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM OF ACTION OF RIO DE JANEIRO
AGAINST THE ILLICIT USE AND PRODUCTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND TRAFFIC THEREIN

The Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic
Drugs (CEIN), which met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 22-25, 1986,
approved the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro Against
the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic
Substances and Traffic Therein (CEIN/doc.22/86, rev. 3). Among the
recommendations made to the General Assembly in Chapter IV 1.b. is:

"b. That it consider the adoption of financing mechanisms
--including the possible establishment of a regional
fund--to promote within the region activities and programs
aimed at preventing drug abuse and combatting unlawful
drug trafficking, with special attention to assistance
that might be made available by the United Nations Fund
for Drug Abuse Control, based on the study to be carried
out by the General Secretariat of the Organization."

The CEIN further recommended to the General Secretariat in Chapter IV

3.g.:

"g. That it submit to the sixteenth regular session of the
General Assembly a study of financing mechanisms
--including the possible setting up of a regional fund--
to promote activities and programs within the region to
prevent abuse of, and combat unlawful traffic in drugs,
with special attention to assistance that might be made
available by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse
Control."

This document is in response to the recommendation directed to the General Secretariat and is intended to provide the basis for consideration by the General Assembly of mechanisms to finance the Program approved by the Inter-American Specialized Conference.

I. Financial Implications of the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro

The implementation of the subject program will entail substantial new costs for the Organization. These costs can be divided into two components:

The first is the establishment of the administrative machinery in the Organization to provide for its direction and management.

The second covers the projects designed to provide regional support for the member states in their efforts to deal with the broad range of activities contemplated under the Program.

How to meet these new administrative and project costs is the precise issue which must be assessed by the General Assembly. There appear to be four options which may be considered for covering these new costs:

1. The Regular Program-Budget of the Organization could be increased to absorb all of the increased costs.
2. A Multilateral Fund similar to those already established for the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture could be created to which the member states could make voluntary contributions annually.

3. A Specific Fund could be established in which voluntary contributions could be made by member states, non-member states and other donors, without the formalities required for creating a Multilateral Fund.
4. A combination of these various alternatives, under which, for example, the administrative elements (the Commission, personnel, operating expenses) would be included in Regular Fund while specific actions projects to combat drug use and drug trafficking would be financed by a Multilateral Fund or a Specific Fund.

In assessing these options, the following factors should be considered:

1. In compliance with the specific mandate contained in operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly Resolution AG/Res. 699 (XIV-0/84), Study N° 4, "The Creation of an Inter-American Fund" of the "Socio-Economic Studies for the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Drug Traffic", (CEIN/doc.7/86, pages 107-126) was prepared for the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs.
2. The requirement for funds for the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro should be considered from a longer-term perspective. Several years will be required to develop acceptable solutions, and the costs will tend to increase as the proposed Inter-American Commission identifies and recommends relevant actions to reduce demand and supply as well as to

intercept shipments. Demand reduction, the top priority, for example, will require substantial funding for efforts to support government and private efforts to mobilize public opinion, educating people about the effects of drugs, developing a functioning network of action agencies throughout the Hemisphere to support national efforts, upgrading the effectiveness of anti-drug materials and distributing them to those engaged in discouraging drug use. The initial expenses in 1987 will primarily be to organize the Program and to set up the Commission. By 1988-89, the requirements for project operations in the various component areas will increase sharply.

3. The major expenditures under the Inter-American Program of Rio will involve regional projects to assist member countries in their efforts to deal with the drug problem, including training projects, data sharing, campaigns to awaken public and community awareness and action, sustained operations to educate in the schools, research about drug and causes of drug abuse, joint undertakings by two or more member states and other activities designated by the Inter-American Commission and approved by the General Assembly. 1987 will be a planning and start-up year for regional projects, and project costs should be relatively modest, possibly about \$200,000. However, once the Commission has the opportunity to consider specific country and regional proposals, it is likely that projects costs should be quite substantial, at least a million dollars a year for the next several years.

4. On the other hand, the Secretary General proposes that personnel and management expenses be kept to the minimum required to insure efficient execution of the Program, which would include for 1987 and probably 1988-1989: (a) an Executive Secretariat of 6 officers and 4 secretarial and clerical personnel; and, (b) other costs required to support the Commission, operate projects and maintain effective relations with the related U.N. agencies (headquartered in Vienna), the South American Accord (ASEP - headquartered in Buenos Aires) and key national bodies responsible for combatting drugs and drug trafficking. These costs should be about \$532,000 for 1987.

To keep in-house personnel costs at a minimum, it is suggested that the Commission draw on the expertise of relevant units of the General Secretariat and Specialized Organizations. For this purpose, the Commission would look to the Executive Secretariat on Economic and Social Affairs and Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture for advice on area development and crop substitution; to the Executive Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture, on education to combat drug abuse; to the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, on legal and juridical issues; to the Pan-American Health Organization, on epidemiology, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; to the Inter-American Children's Institute, on drug problems of the youth; and, to the

Inter-American Indian Institute, on the effects of drugs on indigenous peoples. Systematic involvement of these and other elements of the Organization not only would keep direct personnel costs at a minimum but also would serve to engage these units directly in the campaign to combat drugs.

5. Under existing Multilateral Funds, such as the Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF) and that for Education, Science and Culture (FEMCIECC), administrative personnel and management expenses have been normally borne by the Regular Fund, with the voluntary funds primarily absorbing the costs of project operations, including additional staff that might be required.
6. The OAS has considerable experience managing both Multilateral Funds and Specific Funds. They are normally established pursuant to an agreement entered into between the General Secretariat and the donor(s). A Specific Fund is less formal than a Multilateral Fund and can be established without a formal statute such as that used to create, for example, the SDAF or FEMCIECC. Multilateral Funds usually require formal pledging mechanisms while Specific Funds allow member and observer countries to ear-mark voluntary contributions for such specific purposes as they deem appropriate without formal pledging sessions. The administrative flexibility afforded by a Specific Fund is offset by the uncertainty about the availability of funding; however, under Multilateral Funds, a formal pledge is

often no assurance of prompt payment; and, in either case, it may be necessary to be follow up repeatedly until monies are actually deposited. As a result, program activities can be significantly delayed.

II. Financing the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro

In assessing the relative applicability of the four options set forth above, the central consideration should be the priority which the member states attribute to the drug problem and the urgency with which they wish to initiate inter-American regional efforts. If that priority and urgency correspond to the recommendations of the Specialized Inter-American Conference, then the choices would be limited to:

- option 1 under which the Regular Fund would be increased sufficiently to fund administrative, personnel and project costs. This option would insure that the Program would be financed from the assessed resources required annually from the member states under the Charter; or
- option 4 under which the Regular Fund would cover administrative and personnel costs while a Multilateral Fund or a Specific Fund, financed by voluntary contributions, might be set up to finance projects and other activities, to which member and observer states, international organizations, foundations and interested private groups could make voluntary contributions. This option would insure Regular Fund support for the Inter-American Commission and its Secretariat and provide

machinery for identifying and managing projects; however, it would obviously delay initiation of project operations until voluntary funds were committed and on deposit.

Relying exclusively on voluntary funds would likely delay initiation of Program activities for a considerable length of time while monies were being pledged and deposited. Neither the financial situation nor the regulations of the Organization would permit the OAS to advance funds while voluntary contributions were being sought and received.

If the General Assembly were to adopt option 4 and determine that the Regular Fund would cover administrative and personnel costs while a Multilateral Fund or Specific Fund, based on voluntary contributions, were to cover project activities, the General Assembly might consider an initial appropriation of funds in the Regular Fund to permit expeditious initiation of projects under the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro. It may take some time to mobilize voluntary resources, especially since most donors will be seeking detailed project description before making commitments. Such an appropriation would give the Commission the necessary time to establish its capability and develop a track record. The General Assembly might consider appropriating \$250,000 for this purpose in 1987 and perhaps \$500,000 for the 1988-89 biennium.

Under either option 1 or option 4, the Organization could seek to comply with the recommendation of the Inter-American Specialized Conference that "special attention (be given) to assistance that might be available by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control." (CEIN/doc.22/86, rev. 3, Chapter IV, 1.b. and Chapter IV 3.g.). The

specific criteria and procedures for establishing an appropriate relationship between the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) and the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro would have to be defined by UNFDAC and the proposed Inter-American Commission once the Commission becomes operative. The Secretary General has already advised the Secretary General of the United Nations of the recommendations of the Specialized Conference and is prepared to support the Commission in developing appropriate machinery for insuring compliance with these recommendations.

It should be pointed out that any arrangement with UNFDAC would be limited to assistance to action projects. There is no precedent for UNFDAC support of the administrative machinery of a mechanism like the Inter-American Commission. The administrative costs for the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro will have to be borne by Organization in the manner indicated by the General Assembly.

In this context, given the present financial situation of the Organization and other demands on it, the implementation of the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro will require additional funding from the member states. The choice of financial mechanisms is limited. The decision by the General Assembly on the source of funds to be used to finance the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro is the sine qua non for initiating activities and for setting the time-frame in which operations under the Program could begin.

CHAPTER: GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND OTHER ORGANS
 Subprogram: Inter-American Program of Action of Rio against the
 Consumption, Production and Illicit Traffic of Drugs

10H

The Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro to combat the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was approved by the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Narcotic Drugs (CEIN), April 25, 1986 (CEIN/doc. 22/86, rev.3). The purpose of the Program is to promote effective inter-American cooperation to reduce the demand for drugs, prevent drug abuse and combat unlawful traffic in drugs.

CEIN recommended to the General Assembly that it establish an Inter-American Commission to develop, coordinate, evaluate and monitor the Program. The Sixteenth Regular Meeting of the General Assembly will consider that recommendation as well as the other Program components.

The General Assembly in Resolution AG/Res. 699 (XIV-0/84) convoked the CEIN to consider possible instruments and actions by the member states to combat drugs. The CEIN met in Rio de Janeiro April 22-25, 1986, and unanimously approved the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro (CEIN/doc.22/86 rev.3). The Program is designed (a) to increase and strengthen the capacity of the member states to reduce the demand for drugs, prevent drug abuse and effectively combat unlawful production of and trafficking in drugs; and (b) to elicit an appropriate inter-American response through an increase in regional activities in the field of research, exchange of information, training of specialized personnel and the furnishing of mutual assistance.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECT

*	-- 1986 --			-- 1987 --			*
	REGULAR	OTHER	TOTAL	REGULAR	OTHER	TOTAL	
01. PERSONNEL	.0	.0	.0	439.9	.0	439.9	
N/PERSON.	.0	.0	.0	201.6	242.9	444.5	
02. TEMP. OVRT	.0	.0	.0	6.5	.0	6.5	
03. FELLOWSH.	.0	.0	.0	.0	75.0	75.0	
04. TRAVEL	.0	.0	.0	132.9	27.8	160.7	
05. DOCUMENT	.0	.0	.0	22.3	18.5	40.8	
06. EQUIPM.	.0	.0	.0	31.7	97.1	128.8	
07. BUILDING	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
08. PERF. CONT	.0	.0	.0	.0	18.0	18.0	
09. OTHERS	.0	.0	.0	8.2	6.5	14.7	
TOTALS	.0	.0	.0	641.5	242.9	884.4	

US \$1000 SUMMARY OF POSITIONS, REGULAR FUND

10H

CLASS	--1986--		--1987--	
	NO.	\$	NO.	\$
Q	.00	.0	1.00	73.4
P	.00	.0	1.00	71.5
M	.00	.0	1.00	38.1
L	.00	.0	1.00	47.6
K	.00	.0	2.00	81.8
G	.00	.0	1.00	29.7
F	.00	.0	1.00	27.0
E	.00	.0	2.00	48.8
*	.00	.0	10.00	439.9

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS

FUND	APPRO.85	APPRO.86	%	APPRO.87	%
REGULAR		.0		641.5	.0
TOTAL		.0		884.4	.0

CLASSIFICATION BY CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY

*	* 1986 *				* 1987 *			
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
TECHN. ASSIST.	.0		224.7	25.4				
TRAINING	.0		75.0	8.5				
RESEARCH	.0		18.5	2.1				
TECHN. SUPPORT	.0		566.2	64.0				
SUPPORT ORGANS	.0		.0					
SUPPORT OTHERS	.0		.0					
TOP MANAGEMENT	.0		.0					
OPERAT. SERVICES	.0		.0					
UNDEFINED	.0		.0					
TOTALS	.0		884.4	100.0				

LISTING BY PROJECT

*	CODE	* APPRO. * * 1985 *	* 1986 *		* 1987 *	
			\$	%	\$	%
*	118-WS2		.0		884.4	.0
*			.0		.0	.0
*			.0		.0	.0
*			.0		.0	.0
*			.0		.0	.0
*			.0		.0	.0
*			.0		.0	.0
*			.0		.0	.0
*			.0		.0	.0
*	TOTAL		.0		884.4	.0

THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES FOR THE
INTER-AMERICAN DATA BANK ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The Specialized Inter-American Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs which met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 22-25, 1986, approved the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro Against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein (CEIN/doc.22/86 rev.3). In Chapter IV of the Program, the Conference recommended to the General Secretariat of the OAS:

"3.a That it establish a data bank on drug abuse and unlawful trafficking in drugs at the headquarters of the Organization. Such a bank would be at the disposal of all the member states and would be compatible with similar systems already in existence".

This document responds to that recommendation. It presents to the General Assembly for its consideration a proposed scope of work for the Data Bank, an initial listing of information to be covered and an analysis of its budgetary implications, including personnel, equipment and operating expenses.

In accordance with the afore-mentioned recommendation, this proposal is based on the assumption that the Data Bank will be created at OAS headquarters, that it will function as an integral element of the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro and that it will be compatible with existing systems at the world-wide, regional and subregional levels.

I. Scope of Work

The Inter-American Data Bank is designed to provide to all member states as broad a base of relevant information as possible about the history of and current situation on illicit production, traffic and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, primarily of the Western Hemisphere but including that relevant from other areas of the world. The Data Bank will draw on information available from the United Nations, INTERPOL, the South American Accord on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP), reports from member states and reliable secondary sources, including books and media. The OAS Department of Management Systems and the Statistical Unit of the Executive Secretariat for Economic and Social Affairs will provide technical assistance and operational guidance in its creation and functioning.

It is not intended that the Data Bank be the source of "real time" information or the basis for news stories about drug matters, but rather provide a comprehensive information source for timely reports on and analyses of conditions, trends and developments in combatting the illicit production, traffic in and abuse of illicit drugs.

The information to be included in the Data Bank will include:

1. Glossary in the four OAS official languages of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances controlled by the International Narcotics Control Board.
2. Legislation of member states on the various aspects of the problem, including production, processing, traffic and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

3. Model laws prepared by international organizations, committees of experts and other specialists.
4. International conventions, international agreements and recommendations by international specialized bodies.
5. Statistical data and analytical reports on the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, crop substitution and eradication programs, evaluations of production reduction efforts, and related matters.
6. Statistical, trade and scientific reports on the processing and preparation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including identification of precursors, solvents and chemicals used therefor, location of laboratories and factories and efforts by member countries to intercept, seize and decommission precursors, solvents and chemicals.
7. Statistics on the interception by the member states of illicit drug shipments; estimates of intercountry drug shipments; information about illicit trafficking patterns and routes; effects of trafficking on member states, including corruption, economic impact and other consequences; and, intergovernmental agreements to cooperate in the suppression of illicit traffic.
8. Statistical reports and estimates on the use/abuse of illicit drugs in the member countries; epidemiological studies; information about national, regional and local media campaigns and educational efforts to reduce and prevent drug use/abuse specially in the schools and universities and among youth;

descriptions of key elements of media campaigns and educational efforts, including community organization, techniques and evaluations; data on drug treatment and rehabilitation.

9. Statistics on the identification, tracing, seizure and forfeiture of funds generated by the drug traffic with special emphasis on activities in and by member states; analyses of money laundering techniques; identification of geographic areas in which money laundering is centered.

The organization, indexing and access to the information in the Data Bank will be compatible to the optimum extent possible with existing world-wide, regional, subregional and national systems.

The OAS Specialized Organizations will be consulted about their particular interests, including the Inter-American Children's Institute, the Inter-American Indian Institute, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture and the Pan American Health Organization so that the Data Bank can serve their program needs.

Once the Data Bank has been set up, essential information about its organization, indexing and access will be provided to the member states to facilitate their use thereof as well as to the United Nations, INTERPOL, the South American Accord on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP), CARICOM, OECS, the OAS Specialization Organizations and other regional and subregional bodies.

II. Work Plan for 1987

The first phase of establishing an OAS Data Bank will involve the analysis of important data banks already in existence, especially those

operated by the United Nations in Vienna, the ASEP in Buenos Aires and member states. A professional search will be made of the organization, thesaurus and characteristics of those data banks to insure that the OAS system will to the maximum extent possible be compatible with them. Limited consultant services will be used in the search whenever in-house expertise is unavailable.

The second step will be the design and installation of the OAS Data Bank to meet the requirements of the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro and to insure the ready incorporation and retrieval of essential information. It is expected that the Data Bank will be functioning in the second-half of 1987.

The 1987 expenses will be for the personnel needed to operate the system as well as the consultant services, software, books, periodicals and related in-puts for making the OAS Data Bank operational.

1618S

7/16/86

THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES FOR
INTER-AMERICAN TRAINING CENTERS UNDER THE
INTER-AMERICAN PROGRAM OF ACTION OF RIO DE JANEIRO AGAINST THE
ILLICIT USE AND PRODUCTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND TRAFFIC THEREIN

The Specialized Inter-American Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, which met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 22-25, 1986, approved the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro Against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein (CEIN/doc.22/86 rev.3). In Chapter IV of the Program, the Conference recommended to the General Secretariat:

- "b. That it set up inter-American training centers for basic and professional training in the areas of education, treatment and rehabilitation, police action, and control, in order to prevent drug abuse and combat unlawful drug trafficking in the member states, taking advantage of existing national and subregional structures;"

This document responds to that recommendation. It proposes the criteria and basis for a comprehensive inter-American training effort through which member countries can meet their priority personnel requirements.

The Inter-American Training Program

The Specialized Conference has called for a major effort by the OAS to assist the member countries in building up the cadre of operating personnel, technicians and specialists required for more

effective action in the enforcement of anti-drug laws, in the discouragement and prevention of drug abuse and in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. The area of training recommended is extensive.

In addition, the Specialized Conference has proposed that, in setting up inter-American centers, advantage be taken of "existing national and subregional structures". It is clear that the OAS activity should avoid duplication of efforts and should concentrate resources, whenever possible, in institutions whose capability has already been established.

Given the scope of training recommended and the variety of needs in the member states, one of initial requirements is that priorities be established and a rational plan to channel inter-American resources in support of these priorities be adopted.

In this context, the design of an effective long-term training program will require extensive preparatory work and in-depth consultation with the key national agencies in the member states engaged in the war of drugs. In this process, the involvement of OAS specialized organizations will be encouraged; and their advice sought. To initiate this process, the work plan for 1987 should include the following steps:

1. A survey of national priority needs of the member states in each of the major training components specified by the Specialized Conference.
2. The consolidation of the specific needs identified by the various member states into an inter-American priority list, and the approval of this consolidated list as the guideline for OAS programming.

3. The preparation of a comprehensive directory of public and private training facilities in the member countries, with information about their specialization, student capacity, training courses and materials, faculty and facilities. It should be noted that the Secretary General has already initiated the compilation of such data by requesting information from the member states on training institutions operating in their respective countries. Similar requests have also been sent to the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs, the South American Accord on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP) and other international organizations.
4. The identification of those public and private institutions whose courses and facilities warrant consideration as a possible inter-American training center. These institutions should also be assessed for their academic and research capabilities in connection with one or more aspects of the drug problem and their potential for assisting all or part of the Hemisphere.
5. The coordination of the Inter-American Training Program with CIECC effort to promote and implement educational campaign in public and private schools to prevent use of narcotic drugs.
6. The negotiation of necessary understandings with identified private and public institutions for them to conduct priority programs, courses or specialization in support of the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro.

7. The negotiation of understandings with the U.N., ASEP, member and observer states, other international and regional multilateral organizations, and other public and private groups interested in supporting training in this field, for their technical and financial assistance, as needed, for the selected inter-American training centers.

The design and activation of such a training effort will require constant assessment; and, for this purpose, an evaluation system will be designed. The evaluation system should include a systematic follow-up on those trained to ascertain the short and long-term effects of the training provided.

Effective training may also require OAS support of research to develop new approaches to understanding and dealing with the drug problem. The causes of drug abuse and effective peer, school, community and church action to eliminate these causes represent one of the priority areas in which research is required. Similarly, innovative approaches to eliminate the production of crops from which illicit narcotic drugs are produced appear to be an urgent topic for many member countries. As an integral part of preparing relevant courses of training, at the practical and academic levels, research can be justified for upgrading the effectiveness of courses on a variety of subject, such as (a) the optimum use in combatting drugs of the media, peer groups, schools, communities and churches; (b) development strategies to displace illicit production of crops from which narcotic drugs are derived; (c) innovative techniques for isolating and intercepting illicit movement of narcotic drugs and

psychotropic substances; and (d) the identification, tracing, seizure and forfeiture of assets derived from the drug trade, under procedures and processes consistent with respect of democratic freedoms and human rights.

Possible Initial Training Activities in 1987

In 1987, the primary thrust of the OAS training effort should be directed to the initiation of the program outlined above, with a detailed presentation to the first or second meeting of the Inter-American Commission of this proposed Program for its analysis and approval.

For 1987, however, some initial training activities can be undertaken on an interim basis to provide an immediate OAS response to the needs for training by member states. Such training activities could include:

1. Support for the ASEP training programs. ASEP supports three training programs in South America: (1) the Regional Training Center on Drug Treatment and Reeducation of Users in Buenos Aires; (2) the Regional Center for Training Instructors for Control of Illicit Drug Traffic in Lima; and (3) the Regional Center for In-Service Training for Education on Drug Prevention in Caracas. A fourth center may soon be established in Brasilia for training customs agents on drug traffic control standards and procedures. Arrangements could be made expeditiously to identify specific OAS inputs to support these ASEP courses in 1987 while the preparation of the long-term program is in process.
2. Specialized training courses by recognized public and private institutions for officials of member governments and private

voluntary groups. There are a number of highly respected institutions which conduct specific training programs. The OAS could arrange to finance a course or two in 1987 for selected officials, trainers or leaders of private voluntary groups in 1987.

3. The Vice-President of Bolivia, on behalf of the Andean Parliament, has requested OAS assistance for the Andean University "Simon Bolivar", which plans to create a high-level academic program on the drug problem for a specialized faculty on drug addiction. Short-term assistance could be provided to help "Simón Bolívar" design its program and prepare basic documentation.
4. The National Drug Council of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas has proposed the establishment of a Cocaine Research and Training Institute in the Bahamas "to develop the appropriate technology through research and training to protect the valuable human resources of member states of the OAS from the ravages and degradation of cocaine addiction." The National Drug Council proposed a budget of US\$289,170, of which the Bahamas Government would cover 56.60% (US\$163,670) and the OAS is requested to provide the balance of US\$126,500 to cover experts, consultants, seminars, international travel for trainees, etc. While a longer-term decision is weighed on OAS involvement in the Institute, arrangements could be made with the National Drug Council to conduct one or two training projects for the Caribbean area.

Developing modestly these four interim training activities in 1987 would require about US\$75,000 in program funds. The magnitude of a full-scale training program is difficult to assess at this time and needs to await the more precise calculations which would be made on preparing the long-term training plan and having it reviewed and approved by the Inter-American Commission.

1653S

8/05/86

THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES FOR THE
INTER-AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION CENTER ON NARCOTIC
DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

The Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, which met at Rio de Janeiro April 22-25, 1986, approved the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro Against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein (CEIN/doc.22/86, rev.3). Among the recommendations made to the General Secretariat in Chapter IV of the Program is the following:

- "c. That it establish a documentation center on drugs, at the headquarters of the Organization, to promote coordinated inter-American efforts in this area" (CEIN/doc.22/86, rev.3, Chapter IV, 3.c.)

This document responds to that recommendation. It presents to the General Assembly for its consideration a proposed scope of work for the recommended Center and an analysis of its budgetary implications, including personnel, equipment and operating expenses.

In accordance with the recommendation in Chapter IV 3.c., this proposal is based on the assumption that the Center will be established at OAS headquarters, that it will function as an integral part of the Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro, that it will consolidate in one facility all of the documentation on this subject used by the various offices and units of the Organization and that its operations will be closely coordinated with other offices of the OAS, especially Public Information, to insure optimum use of equipment and other resources.

I. The Proposed Scope of Work

The Inter-American Documentation Center will be the depository of available materials from public and private sources in member and non-member states on the production and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; and, preventive education to discourage drug use.

The materials will included: film strips, TV and radio tapes, books, pamphlets, posters, educational devices and such other items as may be useful in national and local campaigns to reduce demand for drugs and drug abuse.

The Inter-American Documentation Center will:

1. Encourage all public and private institutions in member and non-member states to make available copies of film strips, TV and radio tapes, books, pamphlets, posters, educational devices and other relevant items utilized in public information, educational, treatment and other activities to combat the use and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
2. Maintain a library of these materials for the information and use of the member states, with a catalogue system compatible with that used by existing international and national organizations.
3. Develop and maintain a directory of public and private agencies in the member states engaged in combatting the production, traffic and use of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

4. Prepare periodic listings of all available materials in the Documentation Center, for the information of public and private agencies in member states.
5. Provide copies of the materials to those public agencies which solicit them and, at cost, to private institutions.
6. Translate into the four official languages of the Organization those materials on file in the Documentation Center, to facilitate their use in all member states. However, the reproduction of such translations on film strips, TV and radio tapes and other materials would be at the expense of the public or private agencies requesting them.
7. Provide technical advice and guidance as requested, to national, public and private documentations centers in the member countries and facilitate exchange of information and experience among them.

The OAS Documentation Center will support subregional facilities in various parts of the Western Hemisphere and work closely with the Documentation Center of the United Nations in Vienna and that of the South American Accord on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP) in Buenos Aires. In addition, the Inter-American Children's Institute, which has developed a specialized library and documentation facility on the problems of the youth of the Americas, has indicated its interest in becoming an integrated part of the OAS Documentation Center on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

II. 1987 Work Plan

The primary focus of 1987 activities would be the organization of the Documentation Center and the initiation of its operations, through:

1. The design and installation of (a) a classification and cataloguing system to insure bibliographic retrieval of materials in the Center and (b) a storage system to facilitate physical retrieval.
2. The cataloguing of available materials in a computer as well as in a card file for appropriate control.
3. The identification of and acquisition of films, film strips, radio tapes, posters, books, pamphlets, et.al., for use in combatting drugs.
4. The preparation of the criteria and procedures for the translation of texts into the four official languages of the Organization.
5. The establishment of relations with Documentation Centers in the member countries and the development of systems for exchange of materials.
6. The design of the format and initial publication of lists of available materials for distribution to member states and associated documentation centers.
7. The design of a plan for horizontal cooperation among documentation centers in member countries.

It is anticipated that by the end of 1987 the OAS Documentation Center would be operational.