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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
48692	CABLE	081141Z AUG 86 (PARTIAL)	1	8/8/1986	B6
48693	BIO	TOMAS KRUGER BIOGRAPHIC RESUME (PARTIAL OF FRONT]	1	ND	B6
48694	LETTER	LYNDON PINDLING TO ADMIRAL MURPHY	4	1/9/1985	B1 B2 B7(E)

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

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FYL

Unión Nacional Independiente de Acción Democrática

Apartado 4977
Panamá 5, Panamá

Para:
De:

18 AUG 1986

attn: [Signature] - G.

F. I.
D. ANA A

CARTA ABIERTA AL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

Panamá, July 5, 1986

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

Mr. President:

Last night while watching on television the Centennial Celebration of the Statue of Liberty, and listening to your moving words citing Thomas Jefferson: "What is more important to man than the right to self government?" and referring to the Lady Liberty "guiding millions to a future of peace and freedom", I could not help but wonder why we Panamanians have been excluded by the United States Government from that "hope for peace and freedom".

On December 26, 1984, I wrote you a letter in which as a Panamanian citizen, complained of the U.S. policy of double standard, specifically towards my country and towards Latin American in general. I ended this letter by saying: "It is this type of actions by the U.S. - like in the case of Central America - that help the promotion of unrest and violence, thus favoring the enemies of peace and democracy - by those of left or right - which we believed you opposed. These facts only lead us to conclude that both the U.S. Government and the American ambassador to Panamá are misinformed about the social and political realities of this country."

After the recent Senate and Congressional hearings about Panamá, it has been publicised - not yet officially denied - that the U.S. White House, State Department officials, Pentagon, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, have known all along, since 1968, the corruption that prevailed in the Panamanian military establishment which controls the civilian government and oppresses the people of Panamá. According to Senate and Congressional sources, this military government has been involved in narcotraffic, laundering of drug money, arming guerrillas and sponsoring subversive groups, has served as double agent for the U.S., Cuba and Israel, tortured and murdered citizens. We know your Government was also very much aware of the 1984 fraudulent president and legislative elections which it then enthusiastically endorsed.

As much as we admire the U.S. as a country, its wonderful people, ideals and beliefs, it is very hard for us to understand the morals of its governments.

We share your worries about the security of the Panamá Canal, but how can U.S. beliefs and preachings about Democracy, Human Rights, Freedom and Hope for Peace be justified while the U.S. Government keeps providing funds, weapons and sophisticated technology to maintain what - it had know for the last 18 years - to be a corrupt, anti-democratic, military dictatorship? Did the State Department ever stop to consider the consequences in a country where its citizens were being corroded, frustrated and demoralized by successful organized vice and political repression, year after year? Does the U.S. Government think this organized corruption - which it knows derives partly from drugs - would not reach U.S. soldiers stationed in the Panamá Canal and its own civilians? Does the U.S. Government feel any responsibility towards its own citizens if not for ours? Does the recent direct and personal defense made by Dictator Fidel Castro of General Manuel Antonio Noriega confirms close ties between Panamá and Cuba?

United States policy seems to have been simplified to the point of "bad" if it favors the URSS and "good" if it favors the U.S. Government. Panamanians have struggled and keep struggling to regain our democratic traditions; nevertheless, we cannot fight corruption, the military, comunism and the U.S. at the same time. Much less when the U.S. and the URSS policies seem to agree on trampling on Human Rights to keep in power corrupt, military, anti-democratic government, as long as they help them to attain their own goals.

Cuba (Batista), Nicaragua (Somozas), El Salvador and Guatemala (military cliques), all travelled this road with corrupt military government maintained in power by the U.S. for its own purpose. Fifty years after this policy was adopted in Central America and the Caribbean, after so much bloodshed, is this area now safer for Democracy? Have these countries with scant resources - including mine - been guided as the U.S. claims, toward a future of "Hope, Peace and Freedom"?

He who sows dictatorship shall harvest communists.

Hoping that what is left of this year will bring about better understanding between the people of Panamá and the people and the Government of the United States, I am yours,

Respectfully,

Rosario Arillas de Galindo

Rosario Arillas de Galindo

Ced.: 8-24-116

Ced. 8-24-116



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Por Cristián Bofill
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YAKARTA (AP) F

Excelentísimo señor
 Ronald Reagan
 Presidente de los Estados Unidos
 Washington, D.C., EE.UU.

Señor Presidente:

Anoche, mientras en la televisión veía la ceremonia del Centenario de la Estatua de la Libertad y escuchaba la conmovedora cita que usted hacía de las palabras de Thomas Jefferson: "Qué puede ser más importante para un hombre que el derecho a escoger a sus gobernantes?" y su referencia a la Dama de la Libertad "que guía a millones hacia un futuro de paz y libertad", no pude menos que pensar el por qué los panameños hemos sido excluidos - justamente por el Gobierno Norteamericano - de la esperanza para alcanzar la paz y la libertad".

El 26 de diciembre de 1984 le dirigí una carta en la cual, como ciudadana panameña, me quejaba de la política de duplicidad aplicada por los EE.UU. específicamente hacia mi patria y América Latina en general. Terminaba mi carta expresando: Hechos como éstos vienen a provocar a la larga - como en el caso de América Central - actuaciones de violencia, y a favorecer a los enemigos de la paz y de la democracia - sean éstos de derecha o de izquierda - y a los cuales hemos creído usted se opone. Esto nos inclina a pensar que tanto el Gobierno de los EE.UU. como su Embajador de Panamá se encuentran mal informados sobre la realidad social y política de nuestro país."

Las recientes audiencias llevadas a cabo por el Senado y el Congreso de los EE.UU. sobre la situación en Panamá - publicadas profusamente sin haber sido desmentidas - informan sobre el conocimiento que funcionarios de la Casa Blanca, del Departamento de Estado, Pentágono, la C.I.A. (Central Intelligence Agency), D.I.A. (Defense Intelligence Agency) y N.S.A. (National Security Agency) han tenido durante todos estos años - es decir, desde 1968 - de la corrupción que ha prevalecido entre los militares que controlan el gobierno civil y oprimen al pueblo panameño. Según las audiencias del Senado y del Congreso, este gobierno militar ha estado involucrado en narcotráfico, lavado de dinero, venta de armas a guerrilleros, agentes dobles de espionaje para los EE.UU., Cuba e Israel, torturas, asesinatos, etc. El Gobierno Norteamericano estaba además informado sobre el fraude llevado a cabo durante las elecciones presidenciales y legislativas de 1984, las cuales fueron aprobadas con entusiasmo por su Gobierno.

A pesar de todo lo que admiramos a los EE.UU. como nación, su gente emprendedora, sus ideales y creencias, es difícil para nosotros comprender la moral de sus gobiernos.

Compartimos su preocupación por la seguridad del Canal de Panamá; pero no podemos menos que preguntarnos como pueden las prédicas sobre Democracia, Derechos Humanos, Libertad, Paz y Esperanza del Gobierno de los EE.UU. ser justificadas mientras han mantenido y mantienen provistos de fondos, armas y la más sofisticada tecnología a dictaduras militares anti-democráticas y corruptas? Se detuvo el Departamento de Estado a considerar las consecuencias para un país, cuyos ciudadanos estaban siendo corroidos, frustrados y desmoralizados - año tras año - por la opresión política y el vicio organizado? Cómo puede el gobierno de los EE.UU. pretender que esta corrupción - que sabe se deriva en parte del narcotráfico - no alcanzaría a las tropas norteamericanas acantonadas en la Zona del Canal y a sus propios civiles? No siente su Gobierno alguna responsabilidad hacia ellos, ya que no hacia nosotros? La reciente directa y personal defensa del Dictador Fidel Castro del General Manuel Antonio Noriega confirma estrechas relaciones entre Panamá y Cuba?

La política exterior de los EE.UU. parece haber sido simplificada al punto de ser "malo" si favorece a la Unión Soviética y "bueno" si favorece al gobierno de los EE.UU. Los panameños hemos luchado y continuamos luchando por reconquistar nuestras tradiciones democráticas; sin embargo, no podemos luchar contra la dictadura militar, la corrupción, el comunismo y los Estados Unidos al mismo tiempo.

Mucho menos si la política exterior de los EE.UU. y la Unión Soviética coinciden en que pueden ambas pisotear los derechos Humanos y cooperar a mantener gobiernos militares corruptos y antidemocráticos en otros países, si éste los ayuda a obtener sus propias metas u objetivos.

Cuba (Batista), Nicaragua (Somozas), El Salvador y Guatemala (cliques militares) transitaron por este mismo camino de gobiernos militares corruptos y antidemocráticos mantenidos en el poder por los EE.UU. para su propia conveniencia. Cincuenta años después que esta política exterior fue adoptada para Centro América y el Caribe, después de haberse derramado tanta sangre, es esta área menos peligrosa en la actualidad para la democracia? Han sido estos países de escasos recursos - incluyendo el mío - guiados por los Gobiernos de los EE.UU. hacia "un futuro de Esperanza, Paz y Libertad?"

Quien siembra dictaduras, cosecha comunismo.

En espera que lo que resta este año nos traiga más comprensión entre el pueblo panameño y el pueblo y gobierno de los EE.UU. y con muestras de mi más alta consideración, quedo de usted,

Atentamente,

Atentamente,

Rosario Arias de Galindo
 Rosario Arias de Galindo
 Céd. 8-24-116

Recorte esta página y envíela a sus amistades en los Estados Unidos.

los precios domésticos de algunos combustibles, para ayudar a la industria del país a reducir sus costos y ser más competitiva en los mercados de exportación.

El ministro de Energía y Minas, Subroto, dijo que el gobierno no espera que las rebajas también contribuirán a aumentar el empleo en el sector industrial.

El precio de dos combustibles utilizados para aviones se rebajó del equivalente de 33 centavos de dólar por litro a 25 centavos de dólar por litro, es decir de 1,27 dólares a 96 centavos de dólar el galón (unos cuatro litros), indicó Subroto.

En cuanto al combustible diesel, se rebajó del equivalente de 25 centavos de dólar a 20 centavos el litro, es decir de 96 centavos a 77 centavos el galón, agregó.

Ahora sus rec
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Drug-Crazed Potential Killers in Our Streets: A Case in Point

To the Editor:

Ten years ago this month I was almost murdered by a 15-year-old boy. I don't know if crack was in use at that time, but the viciousness of the assault convinces me he was on drugs. As he was a minor, this information was not available to me, so I cannot confirm it.

He was waiting behind the front door to our house in the Catskill Mountains as I returned from a late afternoon walk. Our bread board was in his hands, and he used it repeatedly over my head, smashing the board and badly mangling my left hand. During this attack, he kept muttering "Kill her, kill her!" I'm sure we were both amazed that I was able to get up off the floor and struggle out the door. I later needed extensive hand surgery and 19 stitches on my head.

Several years before this, he had been placed with a foster family in the area by the New York City Department of Social Services. We did not know the family. When I was in the hospital, the foster mother told my husband that they felt he was taking drugs, as he had been acting very unusual for the past year. At the time of the attack on me, he was on probation from burglary, vandalism and arson charges, and he had been adjudicated a juvenile delinquent.

As he was under 16, my "near murder" was referred to as "attempted burglary," and he was sent to an unsecured facility in Staten Island. A few months later, he escaped back to the Catskills and burglarized sev-

eral residences and the high school.

We were told by lawyers that my case "had merit," so we brought suit against the City of New York for negligence and lack of supervision. As often happens with crime victims, the suit was permitted to drag on for nine years, at which time the judge ruled in favor of the city.

I'll always have a partially deformed hand, and will never be able to play the piano or do other things as well as I could. I felt bitter and disgusted with this court decision. Whom could I blame? The inept and corrupt judicial system? The uncaring family environment? My own bad karma? Probably all of the above.

The anger I felt toward the judge's decision has been redirected to where it belongs: illegal drug use. Over the past 10 years, I've heard and read a lot about the horrors of drug-related deaths and murders.

The disease of illegal drug use is festering throughout the nation, eating into every industry. Anyone taking crack is a physically dangerous threat to the rest of us, and there will be more and more incidents like my own. We should not have to live with this threat.

Obviously we have to get to the very core of the problem. More must be done to keep cocaine from sliming its way into the country. For instance, are there ways to detect whether it's being mailed through regular post office channels? Preventing this evil should be a top priority to anyone concerned with the future.

I fought so hard to stay alive 10 years ago. But with so many drug-crazed potential killers walking the streets, I wonder if the quality of life will have been worth the effort.

KAY T. REILLY
New York, July 5, 1986



The New York Times Company

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21 July - 1986

165

Congress hears charges of Panamanian corruption

By ALEXANDER G. HIGGINS

Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Congress heard allegations Wednesday that the Panamanian military has assumed absolute power over several years and is involved in drug and arms trafficking as well as election fraud.

Jack Hood Vaughn, who served under President Johnson in the mid-1960s as ambassador to Panama, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs and director of the Peace Corps, told two House Foreign Affairs subcommittees that he regards the Panamanian military as "the Teflon troops."

"No matter what they do, they seem to go merrily on their way, becoming more and more influential, more and more corrupt, abusing more and more rights,"

Vaughn said.

"In most of the Western world, drug-running, gun-running and related [crime] is handled by the Mafia," Vaughn said. "That's true in our country. In Panama, all of that is handled by the military. The Panamanian military handles drug-money laundering, gun smuggling and the rest."

Professor Richard L. Millett of Southern Illinois University, a political-risk adviser with New York-based Frost and Sullivan consultants, said U.S. officials and Congress appear to be ignoring the Panamanian situation, which he said had become critical.

Roberto Eisenmann, editor and publisher of the independent Panamanian newspaper La Prensa, submitted testimony saying "the Panamanian military, because of

'In most of the Western world, drug-running, gun-running and related crime is handled by the Mafia . . . In Panama, all of that is handled by the military.'

Jack Hood Vaughn, former ambassador to Panama

their absolute power, have become absolutely corrupt, converting a soldier's institution into a virtual gang."

As a result of recent U.S. news reports on corruption in Panama, Eisenmann said, the military has "come down hard" on the opposition and the Panamanian news media in particular, causing some journalists, including himself, to

go into exile.

Vaughn said that in his 35 years of involvement with Panama as an economist, U.S. official and businessman, he has seen the Panamanian military consolidate its power rapidly.

During the 1950s the main abuse was smuggling arms to rebel forces in Colombia, he said, "but things have gotten much worse

since."

"Panama has been under military dictatorship for 18 straight years," Vaughn said, even though "the military of Panama have had the good sense to prop up a civilian leader most of the time."

However, he said, "in recent years they have become so cynical" that they voided the May 1984 presidential election to keep Arnulfo Arias Madrid, whom they have ousted from the presidency three times, from taking office a fourth time.

Vaughn said he knew the former Panamanian leader, the late Gen. Omar Torrijos, well and that Torrijos used to refer in English to his successor, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, then Torrijos' intelligence chief, as "my gangster."

"In the period of General Torri-

jos beginning in '68, one could see Lord Acton's axiom coming true again and again, that absolute power corrupts absolutely and when it's military power and when it's fueled by drug money, the process happens even faster," Vaughn said.

"In effect the military force for 18 years has had control of customs, immigration, communications, transportation, security, intelligence, the casinos, the duty-free shops," he said. "It's no big surprise to see the position to which we have come today."

Vaughn said that if the Panamanian military has a rival for corruption in Latin America, "it would have to be the military and what they do in Cuba and Nicaragua in terms of drug and other involvement."

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dear Jim and Margarete,

10-16-86

Thank so much for your thoughtful note. we are doing well. Thanks to those wonderful people at USIS who are keeping the world informed about The President's Drug effort.

Jim, I too was home recently but did not get to Mobile: only Choctaw County. You there are many changes: most for the better. Margarete bring him to D.C. to see me.

Carly

American Consulate General
Sao Paulo
APO Miami 34030
September 26, 1986

14 OCT 1986
365D

Dr Carlton Turner
Special Assistant to the President of the USA
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr Turner:

Carlton

After several weeks, things have slowed down enough for me to drop a line and say thanks for your help in attempting to identify some experts to come to Brazil to participate in the 1st International Conference on Narcotics sponsored by the Sao Paulo state Association of Psychologists. The objectives of the conference impressed the state Governor enough to host the conference in the state executive building (government palace) and to co-sponsor the conference. In fact our long range hopes (remember our discussion when you were here?) were realized just last week, the Governor formally re-established the Sao Paulo State Committee on Narcotics. There is no doubt that this came about as a result of the successful weekend conference (over 600 attendees Friday through Sunday). I am attaching a copy of the program for your perusal.

One of the most noteworthy contributions to the success of the conference was Pan American Airline's provision of three first class round trip tickets to the three American specialists who came down and presented papers and participated in the conference: Dr Manuel Gallardo, Special NY City Prosecutor Sterling Johnson and Minnesota State rehabilitation specialist Peter Bell. PanAm's lead stimulated Brazil's Varig airline to provide free domestic tickets for the American specialists.

On a more personal note, I was back down home in Mobile in July and noted many changes although I was only there for a few days. Actually I made a whirlwind visit through Montgomery and Selma before ending up in Mobile. I look forward to the day when I can spend more than just a few days visiting in the gulf city. Maybe that opportunity will come next summer when I finish my tour here in Sao Paulo and before reporting to my new job as Counselor of Embassy for Public Affairs in La Paz, Bolivia. With this I can factually say that I am moving up in the world.

As I end this informal note, I pass on Margarete's regards along with my wishes for success in the new challenges that we all are faced with.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T.L.Dandridge, II



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04609 São Paulo SP
(011) 241 6090

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1º CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL SOBRE TOXICOMANIAS

22 A 24 DE AGOSTO DE 1986
PALÁCIO DOS BANDEIRANTES SÃO PAULO SP

Promoção: Sociedade de Psicologia de São Paulo

Apoio: Governo do Estado de São Paulo

22 DE AGOSTO

19:00 hs **Cerimônia de Abertura**

Opening Session

Salão Nobre do Palácio dos Bandeirantes

Abertura realizada pelo Exmo. Governador do Estado de São Paulo

20:00 hs Coquetel

23 DE AGOSTO

8:00 hs **Drogadicção - Uma Visão Social e Econômica**

Drug Addiction - A Social and Economical View

Participantes Dr. Peter Bell, Estados Unidos
Dr. Luiz Francisco Carvalho Filho
Dr. Edgar Carvalho
Sra. Marijane Vieira Lisboa

Debatedor Dr. Edgar Carvalho

10:00 hs **Aspectos Psicodinâmicos da Drogadicção**

Psychodynamics Aspects of Drug Addiction

Participantes Dr. Roberto Azevedo
Dr. Gentil de Oliveira
Dr. Oswaldo Amaral
Dr. Samuel de Vasconcelos Titan

Debatedor Dr. Octávio Luiz de Barros Salles

14:00 hs **Cocaína - Uma Visão Atual**

Cocaine - A Contemporary View

Participantes Dr. Sterling Johnson Jr., Estados Unidos
Sr. Fausto Macedo
Sr. Marcelo Itagiba Nogueira

Debatedor Psic. Sergio Grabler Pen

16:00 hs **Alternativas Terapêuticas da Drogadicção**

Therapeutic Alternatives to Drug Addiction

Participantes Dr. Haim Gröspun
Dr. Gentil de Oliveira
Dr. Maurílio dos Santos
Dr. Mauro Mercadante

Debatedor Dr. José Elias Murad

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Os associados só poderão se inscrever na Sociedade de Psicologia de São Paulo (Rua Professor Mello de Moraes, 1721 - Instituto de Psicologia, USP) ou na secretaria do Congresso.

24 DE AGOSTO

8:00 hs **O Adolescente e as Drogas**

The Teenager and Drugs

Participante Dr. Eduardo Kalina, Argentina

Debatedor Dra. Amélia Thereza de Moura Vasconcellos

10:00 hs **Família, Tratamento e Reabilitação do Drogadicto**

Family, Treatment and the Addicted Rehabilitation

Participantes Dr. Eduardo Kalina, Argentina
Psic. Líliliana Shélliga
Dr. Silvio Saldenberg
Psic. Ana Maria de Souza Barbosa
Psic. Ruy de Mathis

Debatedor Dr. Oswaldo Amaral

14:00 hs **Programas de Prevenção**

Prevention Programs

Participantes Dr. Ryad Simon
Dra. Marilda Novaes Lipp
Dr. Francisco Caldeira Algodal Filho
Dra. Maria de Lourdes de Souza Zemel

Debatedor Dr. Richard Kanner

16:00 hs **A Política Internacional das Drogas**

International Drug Policies

Participante Dr. Carlton Turner, Estados Unidos

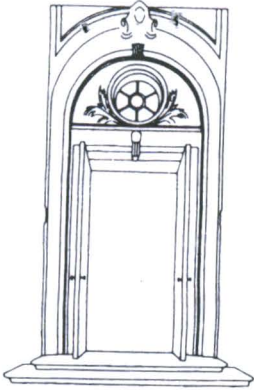
Debatedores Dr. José Elias Murad
Dra. Cremilda Medina
Sr. Luiz Carlos Ramos
Sr. Fausto Macedo

Oct. 16 - 3:00

Marilyn Barker-Walsh

9/17/27

Barbados



Visitor Program Service of
Meridian House International

1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-1988
Telephone (202) 822-8688

Could/would
you do this
if I arrange
it?
Dena

Richard K. Fox, Jr., Executive Director
and Vice President, MHI

September 17, 1986

Dr. Carlton Turner
Deputy Assistant to the President
on Drug Abuse Policy
Room 230 Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Dr. Turner:

I am writing to you on behalf of Judge Tomas H. Krueger, Chief Judge at the District Court, City of Malmo, Sweden. Judge Krueger is visiting the United States under the auspices of the International Visitor Program of the U.S. Information Agency. He will be in Washington October 14-19.

Oct. 16
2:00

As you can see by the enclosed cables and biographic information, Judge Krueger is here to examine the U.S. legal system, and, particularly our experience with the drug problem, both from the enforcement and juridical points of view. In addition, the Judge would be interested to learn how U.S. officials are involved in combatting the problem, both in prevention and education.

Would it be feasible for you to meet with Judge Krueger during the week he is in here. I will take the liberty of calling your office in a few days to see if such an appointment is possible.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Sue Gerson
Sue Gerson
Program Assistant

Enclosure

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[CHRON FILE 1986 - FOREIGN II] (1)

FOIA

F06-060/1

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<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restrictions</i>
48692	CABLE 081141Z AUG 86 (PARTIAL)	1	8/8/1986	B6

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

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

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

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

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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.

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UNITED STATES
INFORMATION AGENCY

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE #1

#37#51 ICA698
88/1150Z

#37#51 ICA698

ACTION OFFICE E-88
INFO ACOC-#1 DSO-#2 PG-#1 EU-#3 /#15 A2 2

R #81141Z AUG 86
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO USIA WASHDC 818#
BT
UNCLAS SECTION #1 OF #2 STOCKHOLM #6227

USIA

FOR E/VF

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: SWEDISH VOLUNTARY VISITOR -- TOMAS KRUEGER,
OCTOBER 6-10, 1986

REF: 85 USIA 24899

1. POST WOULD APPRECIATE AGENCY ASSISTANCE IN ARRANGING A PROGRAM IN WASHINGTON OCTOBER 7-10 FOR MR. TOMAS KRUEGER, CHIEF JUDGE IN THE CITY OF MALMO, SWEDEN, WHO WILL VISIT THE U.S. ON A GRANT FROM THE SWEDISH INSTITUTE (A GOVERNMENT-FINANCED FOUNDATION) TO STUDY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASPECT OF THE DRUG PROBLEM IN THE U.S.

2. FOLLOWING IS BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

NAME: TOMAS H. "KRUEGER"

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: SEPTEMBER 14, 1936, MALMO, SWEDEN

PRESENT POSITION: CHIEF JUDGE AT THE DISTRICT COURT OF MALMO (POPULATION APPROXIMATELY 240,000) SINCE 1985.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS: JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT OF MALMO, 1978-85; JUDGE AT THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE CITY OF GAVLE, 1975-78; ASSISTANT JUDGE AT THE SUPREME COURT IN STOCKHOLM, 1974-75; ASSISTANT JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS IN MALMO, 1970-74.

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY: EXCELLENT
ESCORT/INTERPRETER: NOT REQUIRED

POST OBJECTIVES FOR NOMINATING: JUDGE KRUEGER'S VISIT WILL MEET POST OBJECTIVES TO EXPLAIN THE U.S. LEGAL SYSTEM, AS WELL AS GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE EFFORTS TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING. IN ADDITION, HE WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY HOW THE U.S. LEGAL AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS COOPERATE TO PREVENT DRUG ABUSE. THE INCREASE IN NARCOTICS-RELATED CRIME IN SWEDEN, COMBINED WITH CONCERN THAT INTRAVENOUS DRUG USERS ARE PRINCIPAL CARRIERS OF AIDS VIRUS, HAS LED SWEDES TO LOOK CLOSELY AT THEIR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEDURES. JUDGE KRUEGER IS CONVINCED THAT SWEDEN CAN LEARN FROM THE UNITED STATES EXPERIENCE IN DRUG MATTERS.

PREVIOUS TRAVEL TO THE U.S.: BRIEF TOURIST VISITS

MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED

MAILING ADDRESS: (HOME)

OTHER TRAVEL ABROAD: GERMANY (W), SHORT VISIT IN 1983 TO STUDY PRISONS, COURTS AND OTHER JUDICIARY INSTITUTIONS AND A SHORT (ONE WEEK) VISIT TO THE USSR IN 1981 FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

ACADEMIC TRAINING: BACHELOR OF LAW DEGREE IN 1963.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS: CHAIRMAN OF THE LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION IN THE PROVINCE OF GAVLEBORG 1977-78; LAWYERS' UNION REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE JUDGES AT THE DISTRICT COURT OF MALMO 1980-85; MEMBER OF THE SWEDISH JUDICIARY BOARD ON EMPLOYMENT AND SALARY TERMS (LAWYERS' UNION).

3. FOLLOWING ARE SOME RECOMMENDATIONS THAT MIGHT BE HELPFUL WHEN ARRANGING HIS PROGRAM:

A) NARCOTICS: POST SUGGESTS THAT MR. KRUEGER RECEIVES AN OVERVIEW OF DRUG PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EFFORTS TO COMBAT THEM. HE IS INTERESTED IN LEARNING HOW U.S. OFFICIALS AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM.

B) JURISDICTION: MR. KRUEGER WOULD LIKE TO OBSERVE WORK IN THE COURTS, ATTEND A TRIAL ON NARCOTICS CHARGES, AND VISIT A PRISON. HE IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN THE ROLE OF THE JURY; ATTITUDES OF THE JUDGES TO PLEA BARGAINING; THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S VIEW ON THE PROSECUTORS' USING SUMMARY FINES (WITHOUT COURT PROCEDURE) IN CASES OF BT
#6227

b(6)

b(6)

UNCLASSIFIED
UNITED STATES
INFORMATION AGENCY

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01

037050 ICA699
08/1150Z

ACTION OFFICE E-08
INFO ACOC-01 DSO-02 PG-01 EU-03 /015 A2 2

R 081141Z AUG 86
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO USIA WASHDC 8181
BT
UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 STOCKHOLM 08227

USIA

FOR E/VF

E. O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: SWEDISH VOLUNTARY VISITOR -- TOMAS KRUEGER,
ADMITTED NARCOTICS VIOLATIONS, AND CONFISCATION OF MONEY
AND OTHER ASSETS IN DRUG CASES.

C) MEASURES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN COMBATTING
DRUGS: BRIEFING IS REQUESTED ON THE ROLE/IMPORTANCE OF
COMPUTERS IN THE WORK OF U. S. CUSTOMS AND POLICE.

4. ITINERARY:

OCTOBER 6 (EVENING)
ARRIVE WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 12

DEPART WASHINGTON, D. C.

5. POST WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF THE FOLLOWING ENHANCEMENT
BENEFITS (REFTEL) COULD BE GIVEN JUDGE KREUGER:

- A) DOMESTIC TRAVEL FROM WASHINGTON, D. C. TO NEW YORK.
- B) FIVE DAYS PER DIEM WHILE IN WASHINGTON.
- C) CULTURAL ALLOWANCE.

6. MR. KRUEGER WOULD APPRECIATE ASSISTANCE WITH HOTEL
RESERVATION (LOW-PRICED SINGLES).

7. PLEASE ADVISE FEASIBILITY OF REQUEST AND NAME OF
PROGRAM OFFICER.

8. POST'S CONTROL OFFICER IS CAO JERRY SCOTT. PHONE:
(8) 783-54-39. PANACCIONE

BT
#6227

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[CHRON FILE 1986 - FOREIGN II] (1)

FOIA

F06-060/1

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<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
48693	BIO TOMAS KRUGER BIOGRAPHIC RESUME (PARTIAL OF FRONT]	1	ND	B6

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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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.



Visitor Program Service of
Meridian House International

1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 822-8688

Biographic information on Judge Tomas H. KRUEGER of Sweden who is visiting the United States under the auspices of the Voluntary Visitors Division of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). The visitor's program is being arranged by Mrs. Sue Gerson and Ms Colleen Roberson of the Visitor Program Service of Meridian House International (VPS/MHI).

October 14 - 23, 1986

NAME: Tomas H. KRUEGER

PRESENT POSITION: Chief Judge at the District Court,
City of Malmo, since 1985 (Pop. of
Malmo: 240,000)

PREVIOUS POSITIONS: 1978-1985, Judge District Court of
Malmo
1975-1978, Judge at the District
Court of the City of Gavle
1974-1975, Assistant Judge at the
Supreme Court in Stockholm
1970-1974, Assistant Judge, Court of
Appeals in Malmo

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND: Bachelor of Law Degree, 1963

PERSONAL DATA:

Born: September 14, 1936
Marital Status: Married

[REDACTED] b(6)

LANGUAGES: Swedish (native), English (excellent)

TRAVELS ABROAD: Brief tourist visits to the United
States. Travel to Germany and USSR,
(both were short visits to study
prisons, courts, and other judiciary
institutions)

- continued -

MEMBERSHIPS:

Chairman of the Lawyers' Association
in the Province of Gavleborg
1977-1978
Lawyers' Union Representative for
the Judges at the District Court of
Malmo 1980-1985
Swedish Judiciary Board on
Employment and Salary Terms
(Lawyers' Union)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

Judge Krueger is visiting the United States to examine the U.S. legal system and how Sweden can learn from the U.S. experience on drug matters. He would like to study the law enforcement aspect of the drug problem, how American officials and private organizations cooperate to deal with it, their efforts to prevent drug abuse, and how we combat international drug trafficking. Judge Krueger is interested in the role and importance of computers in the work of U.S. Customs and police.

With regard to court procedures, the Judge would like to observe work in the courts, attend a court trial on narcotics charges, and visit a prison. He is interested in the role of the jury, and the attitudes of the judges to plea bargaining. Another aspect of special interest is the Department of Justice's view on prosecutors' use of summary fines (without court procedure) in cases of admitted narcotics violations and 'seizure of assets' in drug cases.

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY
2720 - 34th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

9 October 1986

Enclosure

GKHV/KRV

Office of Carlton E. Turner (Ph.D.)
Director for Drug Abuse Policy &
Deputy Assistant Old
Executive Office Building - Room 218
Washington, D.C. 20500

Att: Diana Cruz,

Dear Ms. Cruz,

Referring to our telephone conversation of yesterday,
please find some information on Mr. Trond Haanaes and Mr.
Hans C. Michaelsen.

They will be available for meetings in Washington D.C.
Tuesday 14 of October and Wednesday 15 of October until noon.
I will be grateful if you can arrange a meeting for them
with someone at your office.

Sincerely yours,

Guro K.H. Vikør

Guro K.H. Vikør

Secretary of Embassy

Vikør
333-6000 x 202

9:00 Wed.
Oct. 15
Tues.
Oct. 14

ACTION
COPY

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Department of State

Dina Cruz
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

Scandinavia

PAGE 01 OSLO 06080 301332Z
ACTION INM-07

5052

INFO LOG-00 COPY-01 ADS-00 AID-00 INR-10 EUR-00 OIC-02
CIAE-00 10-19 NSAE-00 L-03 CTME-00 TRSE-00 ED-04
OMB-01 HNS-06 JUS-01 USIE-00 DEAE-00 SP-02 DS-01
DSE-00 /B57 W

-----376020 010444Z /10

R 301326Z SEP 86
FM AMEMBASSY OSLO
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 6328

UNCLAS OSLO 06080

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: SNAR NO
SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS FOR NORWEGIAN
PARTICIPANTS IN NFP CONFERENCE

REF: BURNS/READ TELCON OF SEPT. 29

1. AS REF TELCON REQUESTED, TWO NORWEGIAN PARTICIPANTS IN THE NFP CONFERENCE, TROND HAANAES AND HANS CHRISTIAN MICHAELSEN HAVE REQUESTED ASSISTANCE IN ORGANIZING A SCHEDULE FOR MAKING CONTACTS RELEVANT TO THEIR INTERESTS OF REHABILITATION OF DRUG ADDICTED YOUTHS AND ANTI NARCOTICS-ABUSE EDUCATION. THEY WILL TRAVEL FROM NORWAY TO US WEST COAST ON OCT. 2, WILL ARRIVE IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA ON OCT. 8 AND WILL TRAVEL TO NYC ON OCT. 15. RETURN TO NORWAY IS SCHEDULED FOR OCT. 19.

2. THEY ARE PRIVATELY ARRANGING WEST COAST ACTIVITIES BUT NEED ASSISTANCE FOR THEIR WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK SCHEDULES. CONTACTS THEY HOPE TO MAKE INCLUDE SEC. OF EDUCATION BENNETT, PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR DR. CARLTON TURNER, THE "DRUG DEPARTMENT" AT BETHESDA NIH, DR. GABRIEL NAHAS, AND DR. ROBERT DU PONT. DEPARTMENT MAY ALSO BE ABLE TO SUGGEST APPROPRIATE SUBSTITUTES SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE BE INAVAILABLE. THEIR PURPOSE IN MAKING US CONTACTS IS TO GAIN INSIGHT ON AMERICAN STRATEGIES FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AS WELL AS REHABILITATION. THEY WILL BE AVAILABLE ON OCT. 13 AND OCT. 14 IN WASHINGTON, SHOULD ANY SCHEDULING BE POSSIBLE ON THE COLUMBUS HOLIDAY. THEY WILL BE AVAILABLE IN NYC BEGINNING THE AFTERNOON OF OCT. 15, THROUGH OCT. 17.

3. BIO INFO ON NORWEGIAN PARTICIPANTS IS AS FOLLOWS: MR. TROND HAANAES IS A TEACHER AT THE REHABILITATION COLLECTIVE "FOSSUMKOLLEKTIVET", WHERE HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR RUNNING THE SCHOOL AND THE EDUCATIONAL PART OF THE REHABILITATION OF YOUNG DRUG ADDICTS. MR. HAANAES HOLDS A DEGREE FROM COLLEGE IN SPECIAL EDUCATION, AND HE IS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS AS WELL AS A CURRENT MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF THE FEDERATION FOR A DRUG-FREE SOCIETY IN NORWAY (RNS-NORWAY). HIS ACTIVITIES ALSO INCLUDE LECTURING ON DRUG ABUSE AND PREVENTION TO SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND COLLEGES. HIS PROJECTS INCLUDE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ORGANIZED EDUCATION ON DRUGS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OFFERED TO VARIOUS GROUPS, AS WELL AS STARTING A SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE TO EDUCATE PROFESSIONAL REHABILITATIONS ON A MODEL FROM "THE FOSSUM COLLECTIVE".

MR. HANS C. MICHAELSEN (DEGREES IN PSYCHOLOGY, ENGLISH, NORWEGIAN AND MEDICINE) HAS PRACTICED FOR 2 YEARS AS A TEACHER AT THE "FOSSUM COLLECTIVE" AFTER TEACHING AT HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL. HE IS CURRENTLY DIRECTING A NEW GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED PROJECT IN OSLO. ITS OBJECTIVES ARE TO GIVE CONSULTING SERVICES IN PREVENTION TO COMMUNITIES AND TOWNS; RECRUITING, TRAINING, AND GUIDING PROFESSIONAL FAMILY HOMES FOR YOUNG DRUG ABUSERS; AND PRODUCING GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRUG PROBLEMS. SPECIFICALLY THE

PROJECT OFFERS A CHAIN OF ACTIONS TO COMMUNITIES, DIRECTED AT THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF A DRUG ABUSE CAREER. MOREOVER, THE PROJECT WILL BE INVOLVED IN ESTABLISHING AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE DEALING WITH DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF DRUG ABUSE, AMONG OTHERS, AIDS. MR. MICHAELSEN IS A DIRECTOR OF THE BOARD OF THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF INTERCULTURAL LEARNING..

4. MR. MICHAELSEN AND MR. HAANAES HAVE BEEN GIVEN NAME AND TELEPHONE OF JERRY HARRISON BURNS AS STATE DEPT. CONTACT. THEY ADVISED THAT THEY WILL CONTACT EMBASSY OF NORWAY IN WASHINGTON. THEIR CONTACT THERE WILL BE PER AASEN.

5. POST AS WELL AS MR. MICHAELSEN AND HAANAES APPRECIATE DEPT'S EFFECTS TO ARRANGE SCHEDULE AT SHORT NOTICE. STUART

GURO KATHARINA H. VIKØR
SECRETARY OF EMBASSY

THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY
2720 34TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

202-333-6000

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ACTION
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Department of State

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TELEGRAM

Scandinavian

PAGE #1 OSLO 06080 301332Z
ACTION INM-07

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INFO LOG-00 COPY-01 ADS-00 AID-00 INR-10 EUR-00 OIC-02
CIAE-00 10-19 NSAE-00 L-03 CTME-00 TRSE-00 ED-04
OMB-01 HNS-06 JUS-01 USIE-00 DEAE-00 SP-02 DS-01
DSE-00 /057 W

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R 301326Z SEP 86
FM AMEMBASSY OSLO
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 6328

UNCLAS OSLO 06080

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: SNAR NO
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5. POST AS WELL AS MR. MICHAELSEN AND HAANAES APPRECIATE DEPT'S EFFECTS TO ARRANGE SCHEDULE AT SHORT NOTICE. STUART

UNCLASSIFIED



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 6, 1986

Mr. Per Aasen
Press Counselor
Embassy of Norway
2720 34th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Aasen:

As per our previous conversation, enclosed please find several pieces of information to assist the Embassy in organizing a program of visits for Mr. Hans Christian Michaelsen and Mr. Trond Haanaes.

There are 15 copies of a cable from the U.S. Embassy in Oslo with background information on the visitors that you may wish to share with the individuals selected for their program. Also enclosed is an address list of individuals recommended for the program. The third item is a calendar that indicates those commitments which are already fixed. There is an implicit assumption that they will travel from Washington to New York on Wednesday, October 15, about noon.

If you or your staff require any additional assistance, please feel free to call me at (202) 647-7097.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jerry Harrison-Burns".

Jerry Harrison-Burns
Consultant
Bureau of International
Narcotics Matters

October 1986

10/1	10/2	10/3	10/4	10/5	10/6	10/7	10/8	10/9	10/10	10/11	10/12	10/13	10/14	10/15	10/16	10/17	10/18	10/19	10/20	10/21	10/22	10/23	10/24	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31
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SUNDA	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	01	02	03	04	05	06
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

10
National Federation
of Parents for Drug Free Youth
Conference: Capitol Hilton
→

14
Dep of Education
1000 H. Canty

1115
Straught

13
Columbus
Day

11:00 am
Dr. Gabriel Nohus

Visitor Program Service
of Meridian House International
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-1988
(202) 822-8688

October 9, 1986

Dear Dena,

Enclosed is a copy of biographic information on Mr. Yves Bonnet. I have sent a copy to Capt. Gehring of the NNBS, as you suggested, after I spoke to his assistant. Thank you for assisting me on this.

Sue Gerson



Visitor Program Service of
Meridian House International

1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 822-8688

Biographic information on Mr. Yves BONNET of France who has been invited to the United States under the auspices of the International Visitor Program of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). The visitor's program is being coordinated by Mrs. Sue Gerson and Ms. Colleen Roberson of the Visitor Program Service of Meridian House International (VPS/MHI).

November 12-14, 1986

NAME: Yves BONNET

PRESENT POSITION: o Prefect (State Governor) of Guadeloupe
Mr. Bonnet is the appointed head and senior French Administrator of the Guadeloupe Government , as well as the chief law enforcement officer.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS: Head of the D.S.T. (FBI), Paris
Prefect of Finistere, France

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND: Graduate, National School of Administration, Paris

PERSONAL DATA:

Born: November 22, 1935, Chartres, France
Marital Status: Married, five children
Dietary restrictions: None
Preferred mailing address: Prefecture, Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe
Languages: French (native), English (fair)
Travels Abroad: United States and Western Europe

Note: Mr. Bonnet will be attending the Conference on the Caribbean in Miami, Florida, November 16-20. His schedule in Washington, D.C. is being planned and coordinated with the Department of State.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

CC: Tambs
sent
10/14/86
6 OCT 1986
3888

September 30, 1986

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Dear Carlton:

Thank you for your letter of August 27 which transmitted a project proposal for a Drug Education and Public Awareness Program in Costa Rica. I understand this same proposal was presented earlier to Ambassador Tambs by Mrs. Margarita P. de Arias, the First Lady of Costa Rica.

We have reviewed the proposal on a preliminary basis and believe it has merit. We intend to appraise the proposal more closely in collaboration with the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics Matters (INM), which plans to send an expert to Costa Rica in the near future for this purpose.

As part of our closer review of the proposal, we will be working with State/INM to look at the administrative and programming implications; i.e., whether VIDA has the organizational strength to carry out this activity, at what cost, and what the funding sources might be.

As regards funding, State/INM here in Washington has indicated its inability to fund the proposal because of budget constraints and because Costa Rica is not on INM's list of "priority countries." The Embassy and A.I.D. Mission in Costa Rica are prepared to program local currency for the in-country costs of the program, if some way can be found to cover the dollar expenses implicit in a project such as this one. Finally, as you are probably aware, the House has authorized in H.R. 5484 (the Omnibus Drug Act of 1986) \$3 million in FY 1987 funds for drug education programs to be administered by A.I.D., which would provide a potential source of support if funds ultimately are appropriated for the Act.

We will keep you informed of progress as we appraise the situation further in coming weeks.

Sincerely,


M. Peter McPherson

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

*As you probably
know I am a strong
supporter of drug education
programs. Thanks for your
letter.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

10-22-86

Dear Benito and Raquel,

Thanks for the article. I have
enclosed a couple for you. Hope to
see you before long. Regards to
all.

Carw

BENITO COURIEL Q. F. B.
AGUA 770-2
JARDINES DEL PEDREGAL
MEXICO 01900, D. F.

10-22-86

B. COURIEL

28-VIII-86

21 OCT 1986

3687

Dear Carl:

It was nice talking to you
and knowing everything is fine.

Enclosed please find the news-
paper clipping related to your
T.V. conference. It appeared
on the front page of Excelsior.

With all our love to Maryan
and the girls

Benito + Raquel



THE NEW REPUBLIC

FEBRUARY 3, 1986

CT - FYI
Bolivia
File

GOING TO THE SOURCE

The mini-rebellion in the Bolivian village of Ivarzagama seems to be over. On January 7 some 17,000 coca leaf farmers, led by narcotics traffickers, surrounded the camp of the "Leopards" anti-drug police force. The 245-man unit, which is financed by the United States, was pinned down inside for three days. In December the Leopards had entered Ivarzagama, in the Chaparé cocaine-producing region, not long after some 10,000 farmers staged a protest against the Bolivian government's new "voluntary" coca crop reduction program. The locals decided to take action after a recent Leopards bust-up of cocaine paste factories—and after the rape of an Ivarzagama woman by two drunken cops. With the Leopards running low on food and all roads to the Chaparé blocked, the Bolivian government considered sending in troops, but eventually managed to negotiate a peaceful solution. The farmers dispersed, warning the authorities that violence would follow any future "abuses." The Bolivian Embassy in Washington reports that the farmers "have resumed their normal activities—farming coca."

This was hardly the first time that South Americans who live off the drug trade have risen up against the efforts of North Americans to put them out of business. Similar attacks on U.S.-financed anti-drug units have also been reported in neighboring Peru, which produces even more coca paste than Bolivia does. Peruvian cops were so frightened by the resistance in one coca paste-producing town that they called off part of a major anti-drug operation, also funded by the United States. Peru's Maoist Shining Path guerrillas have turned popular resentment toward American-inspired anti-drug efforts into support for their cause. Meanwhile, U.S. efforts to persuade coca farmers in South America to grow other crops have flopped, largely because of peasant resistance. (See "Postcard Peru: The Coke Basket of America" by Charles Lane, December 30.)

As these events illustrate, "going to the source" to stop the flow of cocaine from South America is as politically dicey in the countries that produce cocaine as it is popular in North American congressional districts. Many Americans, including President Reagan, who has declared disrupting

the drug trade a top priority of his foreign policy, apparently take comfort in believing that unscrupulous Latins are to blame for our own national coke habit. Some 22 million of us have tried the stuff; five million toot regularly. Politicians like Senator Paula Hawkins of Florida and Representative Charles Rangel of New York have practically built their careers on calls for a big south-of-the-border crackdown. The so-called Hawkins amendment, signed into law in 1983, orders President Reagan to cut off American aid to countries that do not meet American-set drug enforcement targets.

But there's little evidence to suggest that this policy has succeeded, or that it ever will. According to the U.S. National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers' Committee, the amount of cocaine available for export from South America to the United States more than doubled between 1982 and 1984. Last year Colombia and Peru, led by the crusading new government of Alan Garcia, began to take on their drug industries in earnest. But they are still playing catch-up. One basic obstacle in the Andean countries is that governments still exercise little authority in the remote jungle regions where cocaine is produced. Meanwhile, some 40,000 Bolivians have flocked to the Chaparé region in the last three years. The reason is simple. The amount of money peasants can make by cultivating coca, or by helping to process the leaves into cocaine paste, far exceeds what they can get in any other agricultural endeavor. It's not all that surprising that these people would rather fight than switch, especially when you consider that whatever damage their produce may do is felt mostly by rich people in a foreign country.

What's more, judging by the amounts of money the United States is dedicating to the fight, we aren't really all that serious about the war on drugs ourselves. According to Bolivia's interior minister Fernando Barthelemy, the cocaine industry brings \$450 million a year to his country's economy—about as much as legal exports. The best estimate of Peru's haul is between \$600 million and \$800 million a year. Against this, the United States supplied about \$4.5 million in police and crop-control assistance to Bolivia last year, and about three million dollars to Peru. Colom-

bia, the center of the smuggling network and a large producer of marijuana and cocaine in its own right, received about ten million dollars. The United States has always conditioned funding increases on the fulfillment of very demanding targets for drug control. And now, says a State Department official, the budget constraints created by Gramm-Rudman make it unlikely that there will be any drug assistance increases this year. The result: units like the Leopards will probably continue to find themselves overmatched by well-heeled, well-armed traffickers.

THE United States may end up putting some drug-producing countries in a very tight spot. Take Bolivia. Last summer, frustrated by the Bolivians' almost complete lack of progress against coke production, Congress passed a second amendment, also sponsored by Senator Hawkins, which threatens a 50 percent cut in American economic assistance unless the government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro meets certain coca crop eradication targets. This threat was the reason for the Leopards' incursion in the Chaparé. Yet even if the government manages by some miracle to meet the targets and save its economic aid, it can't look forward to more money for its hapless police forces. And it will have deeply antagonized a very large portion of its own population. American economic aid (\$64.5 million since August) is nothing to sneeze at. But Paz Estenssoro faces numerous daunting problems, such as controlling quadruple-digit inflation and keeping Bolivia's fledgling democracy alive. Under these circumstances, he might some day find it necessary to sacrifice American aid in order to avoid domestic conflict—and to save the cocaine dollars that keep his economy afloat.

American law shouldn't put the fight against drugs at the center of America's relations with countries in which we have other important interests, such as fostering democracy. The Hawkins amendment itself implicitly recognizes this fact by giving the president the right to continue aid to drug-exporting countries when they "cooperate" with U.S. drug control efforts or when he thinks national security makes it necessary. To its credit, the administration has made liberal use of this loophole. But as Bolivia's current situation suggests, Hawkins and others in Congress who look for scapegoats beyond our borders are being tempted into making ever more impatient threats. Better to repeal her amendments before some Latin country calls our bluff on drugs.

To really cut off cocaine at the source, it would take a lot more money and stronger enforcement measures (such as giving arms to foreign anti-drug police, which is forbidden now). Until the United States is willing to take such steps, we can only hope that Latin governments will make the most of their limited resources. Meanwhile, we might turn our attention to the runaway domestic consumption that sustains South America's drug producers. "No nation that contributes to [drug] problems should be considered our friend," says a Senate summary of the argument for the Hawkins amendment. In that sense, America is its own worst enemy.

NOTEBOOK

□ JOSEPH KRAFT, 1924-1986: The prestige column has never been greater, and sin corrupting, the contemporary column s day more and more given over to partis and phrase-mongering. The death of Jc fore, marks a loss of great magnitude quality of American opinion-making. K derstood the importance of opinion in a just as intuitively he understood the ful cal, commercial, and ideological influe with the clarity required to form opin And so he betook his supremely scholar Washington, to the precincts of "the j players" of American politics. Rarely i there been such a splendid mixture of th and the inquiring outsider. The strikin work is that his columns were writte spirit of his books. He was, in everytl one of America's great explainers. And, NEW REPUBLIC last week in an article a mann written in the final weeks of his li the vineyards of journalism, he did . Lord."

□ IS IT GOOD FOR THE JEWS? That questi Morris B. Abram, a prominent attorney of the National Conference on Soviet nounced last week that his group wou arms control with the Soviet Union to If Abram seriously means to suggest th the prevention of a nuclear war by me should await more Jewish visas, well outrageous, and an embarrassment. A control is a contribution, large or sma tune of the world (an assumption Mr make, if his proposed blackmail is to persuade), most Jews will agree that t the world is rather a more urgent me good fortune of the Jews. And what i that remain hostages of Soviet totalit less important than the Jews? May w their fate? No, the question of arms c bated on its own; the stakes are too confuse the issue as Mr. Abram propo

□ NOBODY EVER WENT BROKE overesti ness—nay, eagerness—of journalists gan administration's slightest desires ing the 1984 campaign White House o voters had concerns about the presic quickly cooked up an article on bodyt voted athlete Ronald Reagan: *Parade* published it. Now the problem is the that the president is soft on organize

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 15, 1986

Dear Ambassador McDonald:

Thank you for your September 8 letter with copies of recent communications between officials of our two Governments and the Statements by the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister.

I am enclosing a copy of the national television address by the President and First Lady on Sunday along with a fact sheet.

We look forward to continuing to work together with you in this important endeavor.

Sincerely,



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

The Honorable Margaret E. McDonald
Ambassador
Embassy of the Commonwealth of the
Bahamas
Washington, DC 20037

*Proke or
Thombs
File*

09 SEP 1986
3700

EMBASSY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF THE BAHAMAS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20037

THE AMBASSADOR

EMB/300/4

8 September, 1986

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

Dear Dr. Turner:

I learnt with great satisfaction that President Reagan will be launching a major Administration campaign against illegal narcotic drugs this Sunday with a nationally broadcast address.

As you are aware from your visits to Nassau and your contact with officials of The Bahamas Ministry of Health and the National Drug Task Force, drug trafficking and the resulting abuse of illegal narcotic substances is the major social problem confronting the Bahamian nation today.

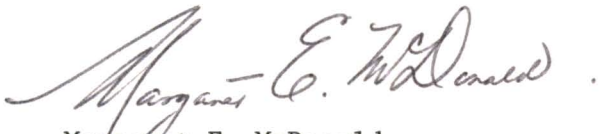
Unfortunately, we in The Bahamas are constrained in our efforts to fight both the traffic and the abuse of drugs as we find that so many of the necessary anti-trafficking measures are beyond our economic means.

Your office has been instrumental in the past in organizing an important drug abuse symposium in The Bahamas. Similarly, diverse U.S. law enforcement agencies have collaborated with their Bahamian counterparts in launching important operations against the use of the Bahamian archipelago as a transit route for narcotics into mainland North America.

Most recently, concerned members of Congress in both the House of Representatives and the Senate have drafted far reaching legislation which when passed will substantially improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies to stem the flow of narcotics into the United States with a positive effect on drug abuse. These developments bode well for The Bahamas where the abuse of drugs is linked to the quantity of narcotics transitting the archipelago destined for North America.

I trust that we can depend on the Administration's continued and increased support for joint U.S.-Bahamian anti-drug operations. I am enclosing for your information, copies of recent communications between officials of our two Governments together with Statements by my Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister outlining The Bahamas' commitment to the war against the traffic of narcotic drugs.

Sincerely


Margaret E. McDonald
Ambassador

EMB/300/4

5 September, 1986

The Hon. Glenn English
Chairman, House Government
Operations Committee
Subcommittee on Information, Justice
and Agriculture
B-349-C Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman English:

I know that you are aware of how encouraged I and my Government have been by your efforts in the U.S. Congress to substantively address the need for continued and increased assistance to The Bahamas in the war against international drug traffickers.

Indeed as I expressed to you in August, the inclusion of language in the House Omnibus Drug Bill which would have provided training and hardware to bolster the joint U.S.-Bahamian drug interdiction effort, was especially welcomed in The Bahamas where we find many of the required anti-trafficking measures beyond our economic means.

Mr. Chairman, you will appreciate then our serious concern on learning that those parts of the Omnibus Drug Bill pertinent to The Bahamas were removed from the same prior to the Bill's debate on the floor of the House.

I have now been advised that you wish to introduce an amendment to this Bill early next week to restore some of the provisions vital to the U.S.-Bahamian joint anti-drug traffic effort. Please be assured of the fullest continued support of my Government for your efforts.

I know that I do not have to recount for you the serious consequences for both our societies if the anti-drug abuse effort were to stall at this time. The recent successes realized through joint U.S.-Bahamian interdiction operations such as Operation Blue Lightning (April 1985), Operation Thunderstorm (August 1985) and the ongoing cooperative efforts coordinated under Operation BAT based in Exuma Island in The Bahamas depend on continued and increased support from U.S. Legislative and law enforcement agencies.

As you are aware the cooperation between U.S. and Bahamian law enforcement agencies has allowed joint U.S.-Bahamian "response teams"

to operate within Bahamian jurisdiction to disrupt the drug trafficking network. In the past, such response teams have been comprised of Bahamian Police Officers and Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) agents transported by U.S. Air Force helicopters. Arrangement has now been made to expand these efforts to involve U.S. Customs craft.

Sir, we can ill afford to lose momentum in our efforts. If we fail to slow the flow of drugs into our neighbourhoods, then the strides being made in education against drug abuse will be lost in the continuing tide of illegal drugs.

Mr. Chairman, The Bahamas sees in you one of America's great stalwarts against the single most serious scourge confronting modern society - drug abuse. Your message that the war against abuse can only be won if we fight on three fronts simultaneously - production, traffic and market - is a message which must be inculcated in the minds of all legislative and law enforcement officials.

I hope and trust that your efforts in this struggle will be successful and wish to assure you that I remain at your disposal for continued discussion of this matter.

Sincerely

Margaret E. McDonald
Ambassador

EMB/300/4

5 September, 1986

Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker
U.S. House of Representatives
2331 Rayburn H. Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I have learnt with great concern of the recent deletion of certain provisions of House Bill H.R.5310 which were designed to provide manpower training, sophisticated communication networks and additional required equipment vital to the continued success of the joint U.S.-Bahamian narcotic interdiction efforts. Mr. Speaker, my Government strongly endorses the efforts of the U.S. Congress to improve the law enforcement agencies of our two countries to adequately fight the war against the illegal drug trade, and therefore The Bahamas welcomes your recent instruction to Representative Glenn English (D. Okla) to draft an Omnibus Drug Bill.

Representative English is well known to The Bahamas for his dedication to the war against the international trade in narcotic drugs. We understand that Mr. English wishes to introduce an amendment to H.R.5310 early next week, which would restore some of the provisions of the Bill with direct effect on U.S.-Bahamian cooperative efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that we may count on your support for this amendment which we feel is essential ~~to~~ the continued success of the campaign against drug traffickers transiting the Bahamian archipelago enroute to U.S. markets.

Enclosed please find copies of correspondence between officials of our two governments and public statements by my Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister which outline our commitment to and support for all efforts made against this modern day scourge.

Please be assured, Sir, that I am available for further discussion of this and any other matter of mutual importance to our two countries.

Sincerely

Margaret E. McDonald
Ambassador

EMB/300/4

13 August, 1986

Mr. William Von Raab
Commissioner
U.S. Customs Service
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In April of this year, my Deputy Prime Minister, the Hon. Clement T. Maynard, met with United States officials of the State Department, Customs Service and Congress at a luncheon meeting to discuss issues of mutual interest. At that time, the Deputy Prime Minister reinforced and confirmed Bahamian dedication to a cooperative effort with the United States against drug trafficking.

Earlier and subsequent discussions between representatives of the Bahamian Ministry of National Security and representatives of the U.S. Customs Service resulted in a suggestion that Bahamian Law Enforcement officers be allowed to fly on U.S. Customs Aircraft based at Homestead Air Force Base in Florida to provide so-called "hot pursuit" capability against traffickers in The Bahamas.

At the time of the luncheon, the Deputy Prime Minister confirmed Bahamian agreement for the use of Bahamian law enforcement personnel for this purpose. On the following day, this commitment was reiterated in formal testimony before the House Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Information, Justice and Agriculture.

The Bahamas understood at the time that the joint operation could be implemented within ten days if funding was made available for this purpose. Therefore, we would like to move forward expeditiously to fulfill this commitment. We believe that this program will vastly improve the response time to intelligence and increase opportunities for successful apprehensions of drug traffickers.

Sir, I should be grateful were you to verify my information and to advise when The Bahamas might expect to station its personnel on U.S. Customs aircraft. Please be assured that I will be at your disposal to discuss any administrative details required by this joint effort.

Yours faithfully

Margaret E. McDonald
Ambassador



COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS

No. _____
IN REPLYING PLEASE
QUOTE THIS NUMBER

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
P. O. BOX N7147
NASSAU, N. P. BAHAMAS

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE SIR LYNDEN PINDLING,
PRIME MINISTER OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF THE BAHAMAS IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
SATURDAY, 26 JULY, 1986

IN MY REMARKS EARLIER THIS MORNING I SPOKE AS A COMMONWEALTH HEAD OF GOVERNMENT IN DISCHARGE OF MY INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. THAT RESPONSIBILITY HAD BECOME ENLARGED BY REASON OF THE ACCIDENTAL FACT THAT I WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING WHICH WAS HELD IN NASSAU, THE BAHAMAS IN OCTOBER LAST YEAR.

ARISING OUT OF THAT MEETING SEVEN EMINENT PERSONS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH WERE APPOINTED TO GENERATE AN INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF THE CRITICAL ISSUES IN SOUTH AFRICA, FACILITATE A DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS IN THE CONFLICT, ASSESS THE DEGREE OF GENUINE MOVEMENT TOWARD THE DISMANTLING OF APARTHEID AND REPORT THEIR FINDINGS TO THE COMMONWEALTH. THEIR STARTLING REPORT, ENTITLED "MISSION TO SOUTH AFRICA", IS NOW AVAILABLE IN A SPECIAL EDITION PUBLISHED BY PENGUIN BOOKS. I AM PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO SUPPLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF THIS CRUCIAL DOCUMENT.

I WOULD NOW WISH TO TURN AWAY FROM THE MISERY, DEGRADATION AND ENSLAVEMENT IMPOSED BY MAN ON HIS FELLOWMAN AND CONCENTRATE, IF I MAY, ON THE MISERY, DEGRADATION AND ENSLAVEMENT IMPOSED BY MAN UPON HIMSELF.

CULTIVATION, CARRIAGE, AND CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTICS THREATENS TO CORRODE OUR INSTITUTIONS AND CRACK THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF OUR SOCIETIES. IT IS A GRAVE PROBLEM THAT RECOGNISES FEW BOUNDARIES, BE THEY SOCIAL OR INTERNATIONAL. WHILE WE ARE HERE THIS MORNING I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS THIS SERIOUS DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY WHICH THREATENS BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND THE BAHAMAS.

THE BAHAMAS IS BOTH BLESSED AND BURDENED BY AN ARCHIPELAGIC GEOGRAPHY COMPRISING A CRESCENT OF 700 ISLANDS SCATTERED FROM FLORIDA TO CUBA. WE ARE NO BANANA REPUBLIC. OUR PARLIAMENT, HAVING FIRST MET IN 1729, HAS CONVENED WITHOUT INTERRUPTION FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLENIUM. BEREFT OF ANY PROVEN NATURAL RESOURCES SAVE OUR SUN, OUR SAND, OUR SEA AND OUR CITIZENS WE HAVE, NEVERTHELESS, BUILT THE MOST HEARTY AND STABLE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEM OF ANY DEVELOPING COUNTRY IN THE HEMISPHERE. OUR DEBT RATING IS SUPERIOR TO ALL SAVE CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. OUR FOREIGN RESERVES CONTINUE ROBUST, INFLATION REMAINS ON THE DECLINE AND OUR BUDGET CONTINUES BALANCED.

WE HAVE BEEN BLESSED WITH A STUNNING COUNTRY: AN EMERALD NECKLACE OF ISLANDS SET IN AN EMERALD SEA. OUR TOURIST INDUSTRY, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR 70% OF OUR GROSS NATIONAL

PRODUCT, IS THE REGION'S MOST CAREFULLY DEVELOPED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL.

DRUG TRAFFICKING IN OUR ISLANDS BECAME EVIDENT IN THE LATE 1970'S AND HAS ESCALATED TO ALARMING PROMOTIONS OVER THE ENSUING YEARS. AS THE TRAFFIC GREW, DRUG USE CREPT IN AND GRADUALLY ESTABLISHED A Foothold. DRUG ABUSE HAS NOW BECOME A SERIOUS PROBLEM. IT IS DESTROYING OUR YOUTH; IT IS DESTROYING OUR COUNTRY. SOME YEARS AGO I WARNED MY OWN COUNTRYMEN THAT DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING WERE JEALOUS AND INSIDUOUS SLAVE MASTERS AND, AS A RESULT, THEY WOULD SURELY DIE. AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME, I INFORMED WASHINGTON THAT IT WAS THE DEMAND IN AMERICA THAT HAD CREATED THE PROBLEM IN THE BAHAMAS.

THE BAHAMAS HAS LED THE WAY IN USING ITS ARMED FORCES TO HELP STEM THE FLOW OF DRUGS. THE RECORD WILL SHOW THAT THE BAHAMAS IS THE COUNTRY MOST ASSISTING THE UNITED STATES TO MEET AND CONQUER THAT THREAT. WHEN I WARNED SOME YEARS AGO THAT BAHAMIANS WOULD DIE, NO ONE PAID MUCH ATTENTION. NOW BAHAMIANS ARE DYING IN INCREASING NUMBERS. WHEN I WARNED SOME YEARS AGO THAT IT WAS AN AMERICAN PROBLEM DUE TO ITS LARGE UNSATIABLE DRUG APPETITE, NOBODY LISTENED. TODAY AMERICANS ARE DYING IN EVER INCREASING NUMBERS. NOW BAHAMIANS AND AMERICANS ARE LISTENING.

OPERATION "BAT" IS AN EXAMPLE OF BILATERAL, MULTI-AGENCY COOPERATION. BASED IN NASSAU, OPERATION "BAT" RECEIVES INTELLIGENCE FROM THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, THE

COAST GUARD, THE U.S. CUSTOMS, AND OTHER SOURCES ABOUT SMUGGLING OPERATIONS. "BAT" THEN LAUNCHES RESPONSE TEAMS TO AIR DROP SITES, AIR STRIPS, STASH SITES AND OFF-LOAN SITES. THE RESPONSE TEAMS ARE COMPRISED OF BAHAMIAN POLICE OFFICERS, ACCOMPANIED BY A DEA AGENT, WHO ARE TRANSPORTED BY A U.S. AIR FORCE HELICOPTER. OPERATION "BAT" IS, ON OCCASION, SUPPLEMENTED BY U.S. ARMY HELICOPTERS AND PERSONNEL.

OPERATION "BLUE LIGHTNING" IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE. IT WAS AIMED AT CRACKING DOWN ON DRUG SMUGGLING BY BOAT FROM THE BAHAMAS TO SOUTH FLORIDA. THE OPERATION, WHICH WAS CO-ORDINATED BY THE NATIONAL NARCOTICS BORDER INTERDICTION SYSTEM, INVOLVED BOTH U.S. AND BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. AT ONE POINT, IN JUST 17 DAYS THE OPERATION YIELDED 6,533 POUNDS OF COCAINE AND 62,933 POUNDS OF MARIJUANA. 36 BOATS AND 2 AIRCRAFT WERE SEIZED, AND 76 DRUG SMUGGLING SUSPECTS WERE ARRESTED.

SINCE LAST APRIL U.S.-BAHAMIAN JOINT EFFORTS HAVE RESULTED IN THE SEIZURE OF SOME FOUR TONS OF COCAINE AND 217,000 POUNDS OF MARIJUANA IN OPERATIONS WHICH UTILISED 26 AGENCIES, 85 BOATS, 39 AIRCRAFT AND 775 AMERICAN AND BAHAMIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. AND JUST LAST WEEK, WITH THE GUIDANCE OF BAHAMIAN INTELLIGENCE, U.S. CUSTOMS AGENTS INTERCEPTED 1,000 POUNDS OF COCAINE OFF THE SHORES OF SOUTH-EAST FLORIDA, THE LARGEST IN OVER A YEAR.

THE SUCCESS OF "BLUE LIGHTNING" CONVINCED CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER VON RAAB THAT THE COOPERATIVE MODEL OF LAW

ENFORCEMENT ESTABLISHED IN THE BAHAMAS DURING THE EXERCISE SHOULD BE CONTINUED IN THE SAME WAY AGAINST DRUG SMUGGLING IN SOUTH FLORIDA. ACCORDINGLY, IN JULY 1985, U.S. CUSTOMS ORGANISED A DRUG INTERDICTION TEAM THAT INCLUDED THE PARTICIPATION OF VIRTUALLY EVERY STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN SOUTH FLORIDA AND THE COAST GUARD. IT WAS CALLED THE "BLUE LIGHTNING STRIKE FORCE".

THE SUCCESS OF THIS EXERCISE WAS GREATLY ENHANCED BY RADAR EYES LOCATED IN AN AEROSTAT BALLOON TETHERED 10,000 TO 12,000 FEET ABOVE THE ISLAND OF GRAND BAHAMA IN THE NORTHERN BAHAMAS. SO SUCCESSFUL HAVE THE INTERDICTIONS EFFORTS BEEN BY REASON OF THAT BALLOON THAT A SECOND ONE, PROPOSED BY THE BAHAMAS SOME THREE OR FOUR YEARS AGO, WILL SOON BE PUT UP OVER THE SOUTHERN BAHAMAS. A SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION TO FUND THE SECOND BALLOON HAS ALREADY BEEN AGREED BY THE CONGRESS.

LIKE OPERATION "BLUE LIGHTNING", THE SUCCESS OF THE BAHAMIAN AEROSTAT WAS SO OUTSTANDING THAT IT HAS INFLUENCED U.S. AUTHORITIES TO DECIDE TO PLACE ONE OR MORE SIMILAR BALLOONS OVER THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER WHICH, AS YOU KNOW, IS ANOTHER ROUTE FOR MASSIVE QUANTITIES OF DRUGS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES.

I AM VERY HAPPY TO HAVE RECENTLY LEARNT THAT THE U.S. CONGRESS, REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS ALIKE, ARE RESPONDING TO THE SEVERITY OF THE DRUG PROBLEM WITH LEGISLATION EMBRACING

ALL STAGES OF THE PROBLEM FROM CROP ERADICATION TO INTERDICTION, TO PUBLIC EDUCATION, TO REHABILITATION. SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN MAY FIND USEFUL A DETAILED PLAN I PUT TO VICE-PRESIDENT BUSH'S TASK FORCE ON DRUGS SEVERAL YEARS AGO. ONE THING IS CERTAIN. BECAUSE THE BAHAMAS IS NOT A PRODUCER OF DRUGS OR PROCESSOR OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES WE ARE STILL ONLY INCIDENTAL TO THE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM WHICH CANNOT BE SOLVED UNLESS PRODUCTION IS CUT OFF AND DEMAND IS ELIMINATED.

WE WISH AMERICA EVERY SUCCESS IN ITS EFFORTS TO STAMP OUT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DRUG ABUSE BECAUSE UNTIL AMERICA SUCCEEDS WE CANNOT.

--0000--

REMARKS BY THE HONOURABLE CLEMENT T. MAYNARD, DEPUTY
PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF TOURISM, COMMONWEALTH OF THE
BAHAMAS, AT A LUNCHEON AT THE
SHERATON GRAND HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
APRIL 15, 1986

Congressmen, fellow diplomats, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon and thank you for meeting with me today. Following such a pleasant, peaceful luncheon, I hesitate to speak about war but that is indeed my subject - the war against illegal narcotics trafficking which has been declared by the tiny Commonwealth of The Bahamas with the mighty United States of America.

Make no mistake about it, this is a war against a treacherous enemy who is wily, wealthy and arrogant. For some years it has been a losing battle, but today I am glad to say that with the combined resources of our two countries the tide is turning and we believe that even more progress can be made. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, I can assure you that The Commonwealth of The Bahamas will continue to foster the long-established warm and friendly relationship between our two countries and to strive together as sovereign states for the good of our peoples. However large or small, in the face of prevailing world circumstances, nations can no longer ignore the need for interdependence. The drug scourge and international terrorism are two compelling reasons for increased cooperation among allies and friends.

Cooperation between our two nations in the war against illicit drugs exists on several levels. The Royal Bahamas Defence Force, with over 500 officers and marines, has an excellent working relationship with the United States Coast Guard. The Defence Force, the Royal Bahamas Police Force and Bahamian immigration, customs and fisheries officers all work closely with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the FBI and other federal law enforcement agencies.

The United States has been generous in making technical training courses available to Bahamian Defence and Police Force personnel. There are men in training now and others who will attend courses in the fall. What might be called on-the-job training has also been made available to Bahamians on board Coast Guard vessels so as to examine first hand the various techniques used in drug interdictions.

I mentioned earlier that considerable progress has been made in the war against the traffic in illicit drugs. This progress has been enhanced by a new level of cooperation which began one year ago this month with the joint US/Bahamian 'Operation Blue Lightning'.

The genesis of this operation come during a meeting between Vice President Bush; my Cabinet colleague, the Honourable A. Loftus Roker; Minister of National Security and myself; in February 1985 here in Washington. 'Operation Blue Lightning' has been successful, and so have subsequent operations.

Since last April our joint efforts have resulted in the seizure of more than 217,000 pounds of marijuana and nearly four metric tons of cocaine. More than 150 suspected smugglers have been arrested and 47 vessels, eight aircraft and six vehicles have been seized.

To demonstrate the scope of our cooperation, in 'Blue Lightning' alone, we used the combined forces of 26 agencies of both governments: more than 85 vessels and 30 aircraft, half-a-dozen radar facilities and more than 775 law enforcement officers.

During 'Operation Thunderstorm' last August, we arrested 35 persons and seized 87,000 pounds of marijuana and 750 kilo's of cocaine.

The success of the joint efforts has been greatly enhanced by surveillance equipment in the northern Bahamas, including a radar aerostat balloon on Grand Bahama. As a result of the capability to monitor vessels passing through that area, drug traffickers have now shifted their routes to the southern Bahamas. [We have been actively negotiating with the United States to place a second aerostat balloon in the southern Bahamas to curb the flow of illicit drugs through that transit area to ports in the United States. When this is accomplished we would like to talk about the installation of a third, and even a fourth, aerostat balloon.] If and when this is achieved it would effectively increase our law enforcement agencies' ability to combat the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs thereby reducing their availability to our societies.

In response to this shift by drug traffickers to the southern Bahamas, The Bahamas Government has agreed and has established, in cooperation with the United States, an operation base near the airport at Georgetown Exuma under operation BAT.

I am also pleased to announce that we have reached an agreement with the United States Government for the provision of communication equipment, helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.

Ladies and gentlemen, the lives of our young people and the future of both countries are at stake, therefore we must continue in our struggle to combat the trafficking of illicit narcotics. That is why I have called it the war against drugs. To win this war I join the Minister of National Security in pledging the continuing cooperation of the Government of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas and the Government of the United States of America. Together we can be triumphant.

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