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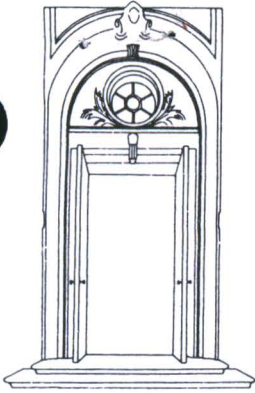
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## Visitor Program Service of Meridian House International

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

---

3 AUG 1986  
3737

*Richard K. Fox, Jr., Executive Director*

August 1, 1986

Dr. Carlton E. Turner  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Drug Abuse Policy  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Turner:

I very much appreciate your taking time from a very busy schedule to see Mr. Albert Korthals, a member of the Dutch Parliament, who is interested in discussing American approaches in combatting drug addiction. A biographic sketch of the visitor is attached.

This will serve to confirm the appointment for Mr. Korthals at 9:15 a.m. on Wednesday, August 13.

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm C. Peck  
Program Officer



Visitor Program Service of  
Meridian House International

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

PRELIMINARY

Biographic information on Albert Hendrik "Benk" KORTHALS, of THE NETHERLANDS, 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 Dr. Malcolm C. Peck, Program Officer, and Ms. Paula Manganelli, Program Assistant, of the Visitor Program Service of Meridian House International (VPS/MHI).

-----August/September, 1986-----

NAME: Albert Hendrik "Benk" KORTHALS

PRESENT POSITION: Member, Second Chamber of Parliament, for Liberal Party (VVD)  
*Permanent Member of the Committees: Justice (First Party Speaker); Social Affairs; National Ombudsman; Police*  
*Deputy Member of the Committees: Defense; Housing and Planning; Transport and Waterworks; Parliamentary Affairs; Internal Affairs; Education and Sciences; Parliamentary Requests*  
Guest Lecturer at the Police Academy  
Member of the Board of ABAL (promotion of sale of Third World articles)  
Senior Partner, Law Firm Kneppelhout & Korthals, Rotterdam (company law; maritime law, criminal law; insurance law; labor law)

PREVIOUS POSITIONS: President, Leiden Students Corporation  
President, Local Chamber of Student Associations  
President, Netherlands Chamber of Student Corporations  
President, General Conference of Student Associations  
President, Rotterdam Young Lawyers Association  
Member, Netherlands Conference of Presidents of Young Lawyers Associations  
Chairman of the Board, Rotterdam Youth Center

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND: Masters Degree, Dutch Law, University of Leiden

PERSONAL DATA

Born: October 5, 1944; Voorschoten  
Marital Status: Married; three children  
Dietary restrictions:  
Preferred mailing address: Slotstraat 36, 3062 Rotterdam, The Netherlands  
Languages: Dutch; English  
Travels Abroad: U.S.

OVER...

MEMBERSHIPS:

Rotterdam Young Lawyers Association

PUBLICATIONS:

AVOCATIONAL INTERESTS:

PROGRAM INTERESTS:

1) American judicial system - operations of law enforcement institutions; differences in structure and administration of various penitentiary institutions; U.S. experiences with privately run prisons; innovative developments with regard to prosecution, alternative punishments, and rehabilitation programs.

2) Police operations - automation of police operations; improvement of work and organization; use of informants; conditions and justification of the use of undercover agents; prevention of terrorism.

3) Civil courts - new codification; steps to simplify procedures; experiences with "people's " courts.

4) Civil rights and equal opportunity laws - impact on American society; degree of compliance; enforcement procedures applied in case of violation.

5) Drug policies - medical and social treatment of addicts.



08 SEP 1986

3684

File - Pakistan

**Humayun Saifullah Khan**  
16-OLD JAMRUD ROAD  
UNIVERSITY TOWN PESHAWAR  
PAKISTAN

August 23, 1986.

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

Dear Dr Carlton,

I hope my letter finds you in the best of health and spirits.

I was delighted to see your letter of August 5, 1986 and the information which I received on my return to Pakistan on August 16, 1986.

I take this opportunity to thank you for the breakfast at the White House which I enjoyed very much. Whenever you plan to visit Pakistan please do let me know or else ask Ron to inform me or Anwar so that we have the honour to meet you again.

With best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

(Humayun Saifullah Khan)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1986

Dear Ann:

It seems there is someone opposing the bilateral eradication program in Burma. I have been asked to respond by the powers to be. Could you have Rayburn or someone draft me a strong, hard-hitting response for my signature?

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Carlton E. Turner

Honorable Ann B. Wrobleski  
Assistant Secretary  
International Narcotics Matters  
Department of State  
2201 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20520

Enclosures

Project Maje  
14 Dartmouth Rd.  
Cranford, N.J. 07016

July 22, 1986

Mr. Kenneth Barun  
Mrs. Reagan's Project on Drug Abuse  
Room 213, The East Wing,  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Barun,

I am the director of an independent, non-profit project concerned with the political situation in Burma, particularly the insurgency there and related issues such as human rights and the narcotics trade. Of particular concern is the current herbicide aerial spraying program in Northern Burma, as we have been getting information that the herbicide spraying is having serious effects on the welfare of minority ethnic groups (hill tribes) in that area.

I would like to draw your attention to the following factors that I believe indicate that this program may be inappropriate for use in Burma:

- .Military usage of the herbicide against villages/suspected of support for insurgent groups. Burma has in the past used narcotics suppression aid for military purposes.
- .Government animosity towards ethnic minority groups, and possible lack of concern about effects on herbicides on them.
- .The hill tribes are completely dependent on growing opium as a cash crop. Opium has been grown by these tribes for 100 years, and the breakdown of the economy in the Shan State under Ne Win has caused them to be completely reliant on the opium crop. There is no significant attempt to provide alternative crops to the opium destroyed.

- .In Northern Burma, opium poppies are grown in small fields surrounded by food crops; aerial spraying of the herbicide will drift over food crops, cotton crops, and water supplies. The herbicide used, 2,4-D, is toxic to food crops grown by hill tribes, and to cotton, and will enter the water supply. The ~~hills~~<sup>fields</sup> are uphill of village houses and livestock, and often very close to them. The spraying takes place during the winter and catches people (mainly women and children) working in the fields or resting in field huts.
- .The effects, or feared/perceived effects, of the 2,4-D spraying cause displacement migration of the hill tribes. The spraying program is causing hill tribe villagers in Kengtung to seek the protection of insurgent armies (both non-communist and communist factions).
- .The program was originally designed for use in Mexico, where poppy growing is a recent, organized crime originated phenomenon, and poppy fields tend to be large and isolated.

I believe that the above considerations, as well as available data on the toxicity of 2,4-D to humans, animals, food crops, water, soil, etc., indicate strongly that this program should be reviewed as to its suitability for use in Burma.

The solution to the drug trade in the Golden Triangle must, in the long run, be a political solution. Only a negotiated settlement between Burma and the insurgent groups will bring about peace. Only in peace can alternatives to opium growing be developed and instituted. For the time being, interdiction efforts, of chemicals and heroin, in Thailand, seem to be the best way to squeeze the drug traders. Working towards a solution with the insurgents in control of major opium traffick points might be another possibility.

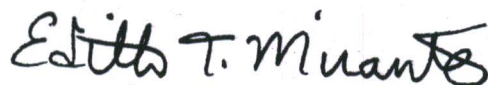


The 2,4-D spraying program seems to be a most unsatisfactory approach to drug suppression. There is, of course, a "war on drugs"-- and there must be-- but dropping chemicals on primitive hill tribes who will flee to communist rebels seems to be the wrong way to go about it. As far as the hill tribes are concerned, the crop dusters (Made in U.S.A.) might as well be a B-52 bombing raid.

I am enclosing some material on the insurgency and narcotics which might be of interest to you. You will note that the letter of protest "Chemical Warfare in Burma: U.S. Involvement" includes a letter which Sai Lek of the Shan State Progress Party addressed to the First Lady during her recent Southeast Asia trip, in hopes of alerting her to the dangers of a drug suppression program gone wrong.

I would be most interested in your comments on this issue. If you would like to discuss this further, or if Project Maje can provide other information you might require, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Edith T. Mirante

201-276-8494

# State Dept. to Buy Spray Aircraft For Overseas Drug Eradication

By Paul Proctor

Washington—U. S. State Dept. plans to procure additional high-speed, extensively modified and armored fixed-wing agricultural spray aircraft, which have proved to be very effective in overseas drug eradication programs, especially in high-risk areas.

A request for proposals was issued in April for approximately 15 additional fixed-wing turboprop spray aircraft to be procured over several years; if funded, the contract value could exceed \$11 million. The aircraft will supplement a fleet of 150 aircraft, mostly helicopters, which have been provided to cooperating countries working with the State Dept.

Nine modified and armored Ayres Turbo Thrush spray aircraft were procured by the State Dept. from 1983 through 1985. That \$5.5-million contract was awarded on a sole-source basis due to the urgency of the drug eradication mission and availability of a fast, two-seat version of the Turbo Thrush. The aircraft are used mainly in Mexico, Colombia and Burma.

In 1985, fixed-wing aircraft in service with the State Dept. sprayed 26,000 acres in one high-risk country where they encountered experienced light infantry equipped with quad 50-caliber antiaircraft guns, although they received no hits.

The modified Turbo Thrushes have been so successful in inhibiting narcotics traffic, governments of other countries where significant amounts of narcotic crops are harvested, including Belize and Panama, are expected to join in interna-

tional drug eradication efforts. The accuracy and speed of the aircraft offers an attractive alternative to countries that have lost troops and strained relations with local governments during manual defoliation efforts. Manual defoliation also is tremendously expensive and requires a large and coordinated logistic effort.

### Aircraft Specifications

According to the RFP, the spray aircraft must carry two crew—a pilot and pilot-observer, a VLF/Omega navigation unit in addition to other avionics, a self-sealing auxiliary fuel tank, and it must have the capability to apply up to 400-gal. spray loads in high altitudes and in hot, humid weather conditions. Aircraft level speed capability is required to exceed 150 mph. to minimize exposure to ground fire during spraying operations. Armored seats and engine panels that protect the aircraft's fuel control and compressor areas, as well as other systems, also are specified. The armor plate must be capable of withstanding hits from 7.62-mm. ball ammunition at 100 meters.

To maximize spray effectiveness at high aircraft speeds and to minimize drift damage to nearby legitimate crops, the State Dept. has conducted a spray boom flyoff resulting in selection of a specially developed unit made by Waldrum Specialties, Inc. The boom was found effective at aircraft speeds up to 220 mph. and altitudes to 200 ft. above ground level. Agricultural spraying usually is conducted at speeds less than 130 mph. and altitudes of 12 ft.

A chief responsibility of the pilot-observ-

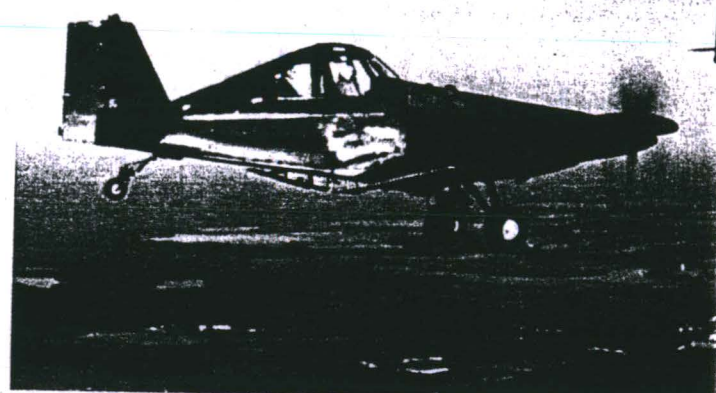
er is to assist the pilot in navigation and in spotting fields where narcotics crops, such as poppies, are grown. The crops often are found on plots ranging in size from a half to a full acre. During spraying operations, however, the pilot-observer will primarily watch for ground-based antiaircraft fire.

The rear-seat position also is equipped with a full set of flight controls so the pilot-observer can return the aircraft to base if the primary pilot is disabled by gunfire. During high-risk missions, crewmembers will wear flak and survival vests and ballistic helmets.

Though aircraft with herbicide payload capabilities up to 500 gal. may be acquired, missions that involve spraying multiple, small narcotics fields probably will carry payloads limited to 400 gal. to reduce pilot fatigue.

Both contact and systemic herbicides such as Paraquat and 2-4-D are used. Cockpit air filtration equipment, standard in certain commercial spray plane applications to block dangerous herbicide fumes, is not necessary because toxic herbicides are not used and multiple passes over the same field are not flown due to the increased chance of encountering antiaircraft fire.

At least two of the U.S. agricultural aircraft manufacturers, Ayres of Albany, Ga., and Air Tractor of Olney, Tex., plan to respond to the request for proposals. Since the RFP was issued by the State Dept. in September, Air Tractor has developed and flown a modified version of its new AT-500 class turboprop spray aircraft, called the AT-503, largely in re-



Two Ayres Turbo Thrushes are shown. Despite chunky aerodynamic boom, the 1,200-shp form caused by two-place configuration, fixed landing gear and spray gives the aircraft wor-

sponse to the RFP. The aircraft already has received its Federal Aviation Administration Type Inspection authorization, and full FAA certification is expected this summer.

The AT-503 is equipped with a 1,100-shp. Pratt & Whitney Canada PT6A-45R turboprop engine, a more powerful engine than on other Air Tractor spray aircraft. The engine is capable of driving the aircraft at level flight speeds of 215-mph. calibrated air speed, Leland Snow, company president, said.

Ayres plans to offer the State Dept. the same highly modified version of its \$395,500 base-cost Turbo Thrush that it sold the department in the past, including

seats for two crew, armor-plating and self-sealing long-range fuel tanks. It is powered by a 1,200-shp. Pratt & Whitney Canada PT6A-65R turboprop engine.

In addition to giving the aircraft the speed to minimize its exposure to antiaircraft fire, high engine power is necessary for adequate spray aircraft performance at the high altitudes and hot, humid conditions where narcotics crops are grown. Average air density altitude during State Dept. overseas drug eradication efforts is 6,000 ft. above sea level, which is an optimal growing altitude for opium poppies. Five-bladed propellers with low-tip speeds are used to reduce aircraft noise. The Turbo Thrushes regularly catch narcotics



Air Tractor AT-503 dual-place agricultural aircraft specifically designed for drug eradication role is shown above with 1,100-shp. Pratt & Whitney Canada PT6A-45R turboprop. The difficulty of narcotics

crop spraying is evident in photo at right of a defoliated Mexican marijuana patch measuring four-tenths of an acre. Surrounding tree canopy was not affected due to precision of the herbicide application.



## ot. to Buy Spray Aircraft seas Drug Eradication

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Two Ayres Turbo Thrushes are shown. Despite chunky aerodynamic form caused by two-place configuration, fixed landing gear and spray boom, the 1,200-shp. Pratt & Whitney Canada PT6A-65R turboprop gives the aircraft working speeds greater than 150 mph.

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farm personnel working in their fields, a situation the noisier State Dept. helicopters rarely encounter.

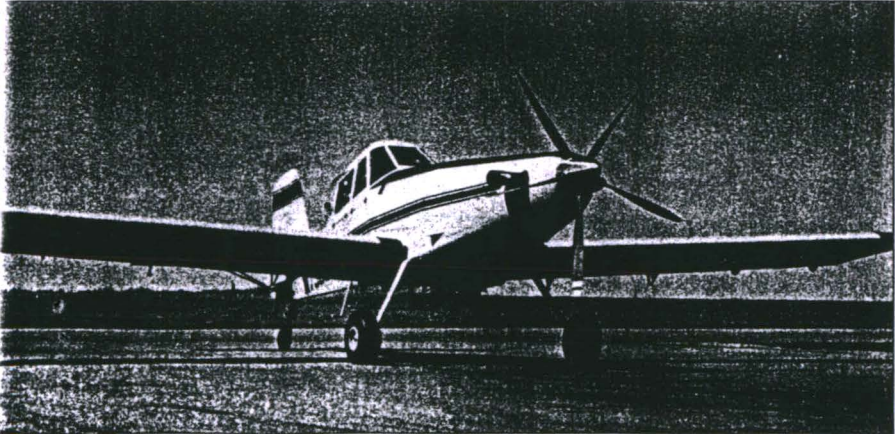
The majority of the State Dept.'s overseas herbicide applications are currently performed by helicopter, using approximately 36 single-engine Bell 206 Jet-Rangers and LongRangers. The move to higher-speed fixed-wing spray aircraft is helping cut State Dept. costs. The operating expense of a fixed-wing spray aircraft averages one-fourth that of a helicopter for approximately the same initial acquisition outlay. Fixed-wing spray aircraft also are more than six times as productive as small helicopters in the drug eradication role and are reliable enough to require no backup aircraft. The Turbo Thrushes operating with the State Dept. have never missed a scheduled mission due to a maintenance problem.

Depending on the arrangement with the host country, defoliation missions are flown either by U.S., host country or a mix of U.S. and host country crews. Aircraft operation is similar. The State Dept. gives the fixed-wing spray aircraft to some countries, loans the aircraft to other countries and acts as a visiting eradication team for a third group.

The traveling eradication team concept is especially cost-effective as a small group of Turbo Thrush spray aircraft require an average of less than two weeks to spray most countries' narcotics crops. They can then wash out and refill their chemical hoppers with fuel and ferry to another location a significant distance away. With a hopper fuel load, the PT6A-65R-powered Turbo Thrush is capable of flying a San Francisco, Calif., to Honolulu, Hawaii, leg. □



crop spraying is evident in photo at right of a defoliated Mexican marijuana patch measuring four-tenths of an acre. Surrounding tree canopy was not affected due to precision of the herbicide application.



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 14, 1986

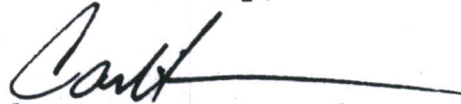
Dear Manuel:

Enclosed are the stickers we discussed while in Cancun.

As you can imagine, the Office of Drug Abuse Policy has been extremely busy of late. Hope all is well with you and your family.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely,



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

Dr. Manuel Mondragon y Kalb  
Coordinator de Participacion Social

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1986

*Rich*  
Dear Mr. Chidester:

I would be most appreciative if you would please have the enclosed envelope delivered to Dr. Manuel Mondragon y Kalb.

Thank you very much for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,



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

Mr. Richard Chidester  
NAU  
American Embassy  
P. O. Box 3087  
Laredo, Texas 78044

Enclosure



Embassy of the United States of America

F-11

22 AUG 1986

Banjul  
The Gambia

3895

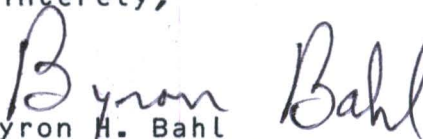
August 12, 1986

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

Dear Dr. Turner:

As you requested in your note of July 25, 1986, I will be happy to deliver your enclosed letter to Lady Chilel Jawara. However, Lady Jawara is out of the country at the moment; she is expected back around August 28, 1986. I will forward the envelope to her as soon as she returns.

Sincerely,

  
Byron H. Bahl  
Charge d' Affairs

File

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 27, 1986

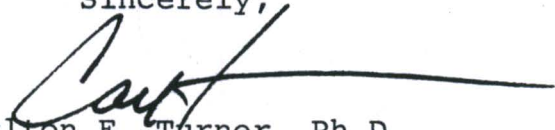
Dear Peter:

Enclosed is a Project Proposal for the Establishment of a Drug Education and Public Awareness Program in Costa Rica.

I think the concept is good. Could you please have someone review it and give it your consideration?

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

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

Honorable M. Peter McPherson  
Administrator  
Agency for International Development  
210 21st St., N.W.  
Washington, DC 20523

Margarita Penón de Arias

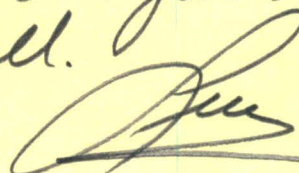
San José  
July 26-1986

*Vieta  
429-1700*

Carlton  
Hore &  
see you later  
Best regards &  
all.

*cc Tambs  
Am*

*Peter  
at ANO  
good contact  
don't forget  
aw*



Mr. Lewis Tambs  
Ambassador United States of America  
San José.-

*647-9420*

Dear Mr. Tambs:

I deeply appreciate your interest in the development of a drug prevention program in Costa Rica. We share a common concern which is the health and protection for the youth of this nation.

I am including the project "To Establish a Drug Education and Public Awareness Program in Costa Rica." I thank you for your kind offer to take this proposal to Washington.

A research study to provide the parameters for future evaluation of the impact of our drug prevention program, was sent to you to your office. This proposal, "Costa Rican Youth: Usage and Attitude towards Drugs within the Context of the Community", is a complement to the drug education and public awareness program. Therefore I kindly request the inclusion of this research proposal in your presentation in Washington.

I thank you for your help and interest.

With deep appreciation,



*Margarita*



PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT  
OF A DRUG EDUCATION AND PUBLIC  
AWARENESS PROGRAM IN COSTA RICA

JULY, 1986

Presented by Mrs. Margarita P. de Arias,  
First Lady of Costa Rica.  
To Mr. Lewis Tambs,  
Ambassador of the United States of  
America.

July 23, 1986

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## INTRODUCTION

In looking to the future, the people of Costa Rica must look to the nation's youth to provide the leadership and manpower to successfully lead the country into the 21st. century. However, there is evidence that a growing problem of adolescent drug abuse in Costa Rica threatens the country's youth and, with them, her future.

The problem of adolescent drug abuse is complex, tied to family, peer, and societal values and pressures. There are many aspects of the youth culture that suggest the use of drugs as an attractive means for coping with their many problems. Yet, few institutions that affect Costa Rican youth take a strong stand against this pro-drug culture. Nor is the problem being addressed effectively by government and private agencies.

The intent of this proposal, therefore, is to request U. S. donor agency assistance in the fight against adolescent drug abuse through support for the establishment and operation of VIDA (Vínculos de Instrucción sobre Drogas y Alcoholismo), a private, non-profit drug education and information center. Utilizing the PRIDE model which is described in the ANNEX to this document, VIDA will work toward reduction of adolescent drug abuse in Costa Rica

through the organization and education of parents, educators, community leaders and youth.

Goal: The goal of the project is to strengthen the Costa Rican family unit by working in the community to prevent drug abuse and encouraging a strong national anti-drug campaign.

Purpose: The project purpose is to increase public awareness of trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs in Costa Rica, with particular emphasis on the health, social, economic and political consequences of drug abuse. The purpose will be achieved through the establishment and operation of a private, non-profit drug information and education center; and through support to the Ministries of Education, Health and Youth, as well as the network of private organizations and citizens involved in drug education activities.

Description: The project will be conducted in three phases. U. S. donor agency financial assistance will be required for the first two phases which cover five and one half years.

Phase I will be a six-month start-up period under the PRIDE model for the drug education and information center, and initiation of a television and radio media awareness program.

Phase II will be the implementation and operational phase of the U. S. donor agency-assisted drug-abuse prevention program. According to the PRIDE model, this phase will include community-level organization of parents, community leaders, and youth; a questionnaire survey of drug-usage prevalence among the youth of each community; and, based on the results of the survey, promoting participation in the program, planning prevention strategies, and monitoring drug-usage activities. In addition, Phase II will continue media public awareness programs begun under Phase I. Finally, Phase II implementation will involve identifying sources of financial support for continued functioning of VIDA, since effective drug abuse prevention is an ongoing, long-term commitment.

Phase III will be the assumption of responsibility for the VIDA program by the Costa Rican people.

## I. BACKGROUND

Costa Rica, with a population of some 2.4 million people, is a vibrant, functioning democracy. Its tradition of commitment to the wellbeing of its population has helped it achieve health and education statistics that compare well with those of developed countries. However, Costa Rica is also a country which is facing increasing drug trafficking and drug abuse problems.

The country's geographical characteristics facilitate drug traffic. Bordered by two oceans, Costa Rica is a natural bridge between the U. S. and the cocaine-producing countries in South America. Costa Rica's long virgin coastlines and large uninhabited areas provide difficult-to-control pathways for drug traffic. It is estimated, for example, that in 1985 8.000 kilos of cocaine passed through the country; an estimated 12.000 kilos will be introduced into Costa Rica in 1986. Moreover, the 130 hectares of marijuana planted in 1985 produced 150 metric tons of the drug.

Moreover, a study undertaken in 1984 by the Director of the National Alcoholism's Research Department indicated that there was an alcohol and drug abuse problem in the San José capital even at that time. The research carried

out among San José's poorest population aged 15 and above found that 14 percent of the surveyed population was suffering alcohol problems (9% heavy drinking, 5% physical dependence on alcohol). Eight percent was using such drugs as marijuana, solvents, psychoactively effective common plants, etc. In addition, frequent intake of medicaments without any therapeutic aim was also high.

The study, however, also included observations which indicate that something can be done about the problem. According to the study, the drug problem can be viewed from two perspectives: First, from the point of view of the individual who has a drug problem. The prognosis for the individual improves when the society/community makes medical treatment available through an assistance program. Second, from the point of view of the society which needs to be protected from the problem. From this perspective, the problem surpasses the health sphere and demands a well organized and systematic prevention program which takes into account the complex economic and social factors which lead people to take drugs. Further studies on the ecology of the problem will permit the development of a preventive/assistance program targeted to specific groups affected or menaced by alcohol and drugs.



The VIDA program which is based on the PRIDE model can be a major factor in the prevention/assistance effort.

There is already national and community-level support for reducing adolescent drug abuse through a program based on the PRIDE model.

A prime supporter is Costa Rica's First Lady. Fully appreciating that young Costa Ricans will soon be the leaders of her nation, Mrs. Margarita Arias has publicly announced her commitment to strengthening the family through the prevention of drug abuse by the children of her country. She is well versed in the PRIDE process and strongly supports its implementation in Costa Rica. Her concern and commitment are expected to prompt the families of other leading government officials to participate in the program.

The Minister of Education, Health, and Youth have also endorsed the proposed project. Their support will be important for successful implementation of the program in the short and the long term.

Finally, and most consistent with the PRIDE philosophy, groups of community leaders who can serve as liaison and volunteer workers at the community level have been identified.

## II. STRATEGY

The project strategy is based on the PRIDE model which recognizes that before a community will take significant actions to deal with its drug problems, there needs to be a high level of public concern about the issue, good understanding of the problem, and support for efforts to deal with it.

The Costa Rican public does not presently have this high level of concern, understanding, and support. Thus, before they can deal with the drug problem, they must go through a process of raising awareness, and acquiring and analyzing relevant information. Then, they can take action. The project will help in this effort by supporting: (a) the establishment of a private, non-profit Costa Rican drug education and information center (VIDA); (b) complementary activities of the Ministries of Education, Health and Youth; and (c) the extensive network of other institutions which have an interest in drug-related issues. It will build on and utilize existing Costa Rican networks and agencies as the most rapid, effective, and economical means of reaching the largest number of people.

The project will focus on the private sector VIDA center because it is likely to be more flexible than a

public sector institution, be able to mobilize more human and financial resources, and thus have greater impact. Because of the need for long-term commitment to drug abuse prevention, the PRIDE model recognizes the need for the center to work toward some measure of self-sustainability. Considerable efforts will be made from the beginning of project implementation to encourage support from Costa Rican public and private entities, as well as from other donors.

### III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### A. PHASE I. ACTIVITIES.

The implementation of the PRIDE model in Costa Rica will begin through the establishment of VIDA, a national education and information center on adolescent drug abuse. There will be a six-month start-up period for staff recruitment; acquisition of facilities and equipments; staff training; identification, modification and/or development of materials; planning for the implementation of the PRIDE model in communities throughout Costa Rica; and initiation of a media campaign to alert communities about the problem.

1. Hire VIDA staff. PRIDE, Inc., will employ a Project Director who, with PRIDE assistance, will assume the responsibility for establishing VIDA. The director will recruit members of the VIDA professional and support staff. The professional staff will include:

- Education Coordinator
- Resource Center Coordinator
- Media Specialist
- Community Coordinator
- Survey Coordinator
- Office Administrator

2. Appoint VIDA Advisory Board. Influential Costa Ricans committed to the goals of VIDA will be appointed to the VIDA Advisory Board. The Board will advise the Project Director on policy matters related to operating the VIDA program in Costa Rica.

3. Acquire Physical Facilities and Office Equipment. VIDA office space will be rental property. Office furniture, equipment, and supplies will be purchased or leased, as appropriate.

4. Acquire Vehicles. Three vehicles will be needed to permit VIDA staff to cover Costa Rica's 92 cantons, all of which are expected to be involved in the VIDA program.

5. Train Professional Staff. Although each VIDA staff member will have specific responsibilities, they will serve as a team to accomplish VIDA's objectives. They will also receive training during Phase I under the "training for trainers" concept from PRIDE staff and by outside consultants, the latter of which will cover survey administration and media production. Training sessions will include, among other topics, the PRIDE model, harmful effects of drugs, administration procedures of the VIDA/PRIDE Survey, and workshop skills development.

6. Plan and Prepare for Phase II. One of the first steps in planning and preparing for Phase II will be to

identify contact persons in the various communities through Costa Rica. The existence of a list of volunteers who have already expressed interest in the project will facilitate this effort. Another step will be initiating the development of workshop materials, pamphlets, articles and other information materials. The VIDA staff will also have to collect information about services available to individuals and communities from various agencies through the country. Finally, VIDA will need to plan for implementation of Phase II via such mechanisms as time lines, visitation schedules, and evaluation procedures.

7. Develop Survey. PRIDE will prepare a prototype of its questionnaire in Spanish for review by the VIDA staff and Board. Revision 1 of the questionnaire, prepared on the basis of VIDA's comments, will be field tested in selected schools and grade levels to obtain student feedback as to clarity of the questions and truthfulness of response. A check for accuracy of response will be made from these results. Revision 2 will be prepared on the basis of results of the first field test and further review by VIDA staff. A second field test will be conducted to determine procedures to be used in data collection prior to country-wide conduct of the survey.

8. Develop and Implement the Media Campaign. VIDA's Phase I media-campaign activities will include the following:

- Developing two public service announcements and making them available to public radio and television.
- Planning for a multi-media campaign whose initiation will coincide with the beginning of the project's Phase II.
- Preparing and training for a major documentary on Costa Rican adolescent drug abuse.
- Preparing for a VIDA newsletter and developing training materials to assist communities with local newsletters.

B. PHASE II

Phase II will be a five-year period of U. S. donor agency-supported VIDA activity. VIDA will implement the PRIDE-model drug abuse prevention program established during Phase I of this project. VIDA will be the education and information center for community level drug-prevention activity. VIDA will visit community groups and train community-level volunteers in skills that allow for effective and organization and education of parent and community groups. VIDA will also continue the mass media information dissemination program developed during Phase I. One of VIDA's activities during this project phase will be

identifying sources of financial support so that their operations can continue after the U. S. donor agency assistance has terminated.

C. PHASE III

Phase III will be the Costa Rican people's assumption of financial responsibility for the continued functioning of the VIDA program.



ILLUSTRATIVE BUDGET FOR PRIDE/VIDA COSTA RICA. PHASE I  
(SIX MONTHS)

Item	\$	¢	Total
<u>Personnel Costs</u>			
Director	19,500	-	19,500
Office Administrator	13,000	-	13,000
Education Coordinator	9,750	-	9,750
Resource Center Coordinator	9,750	-	9,750
Media Specialist	9,750	-	9,750
Community Trg. Coordinator	9,750	-	9,750
Survey Coordinator	9,750	-	9,750
Secretary	-	208,800	3,600
Driver	-	191,790	1,755
Guard	-	84,796	1,462
Cleaning Person	-	67,860	1,170
Subtotal	81,250	463,246	89,237
Benefits	12,188	185,298	36,595
Total Personnel Costs	93,438	648,544	104,619
<u>External Consulting/Training</u>			
Documentary Team			
Travel (2 x \$720)	1,440	-	1,440
Per diem (\$82 x 7 x 2)	1,148	-	1,148
Consultant Fees (\$500 x 5)	2,500	-	2,500
Subtotal	5,270	-	5,270
Survey Team			
Travel (6 x 920)	5,520	-	5,520
Per Diem (\$82 x 7 x 6)	3,444	-	3,444
Consultant Fees (\$250 x 30)	7,500	-	7,500
Subtotal	16,464	-	16,464
Education Team			
Travel (2 x 720)	1,440	-	1,440
Per Diem (\$82 x 7 x 2)	1,148	-	1,148
Subtotal	2,588	-	2,588
Administrative Team			
Travel (3 x 720)	2,160	-	2,160
Per Diem (\$82 x 7 x 3)	1,722	-	1,722
Subtotal	3,882	-	3,882
Regional Director			
Travel (\$168 x 5)	840	-	840
Per Diem (\$82 x 5 x 5)	2,050	-	2,050
Subtotal	2,890	-	2,890
Total Ext.Cons/Trg.	30,912	-	30,912

Item	\$	¢	Total
<u>Support Costs</u>			
In-country Travel			
15 overnight trips x \$60	-	52,200	900
15 overnight trips x \$30	-	26,100	450
Office supplies & Printing	-	232,000	4,000
Communications	3,000	--	3,000
Education Materials	2,000	-	2,000
Vehicles (Maint. & Insurance)	37,500	-	37,500
Computer Equip. & Supplies	7,200	-	7,200
Office Furniture	16,500	-	16,500
Audio Visual Equipment	20,000	-	20,000
Rent & Utilities	-	580,000	10,000
Total Support Costs	86,200	890,300	101,550
<u>Media</u>	-	3,480,000	60,000
Total All Costs	210,550	5,018,844	297,081
Overhead (30% of all costs)	89,124	-	89,124
Contingencies (10% of all above)	-	2,239,970	32,405
GRAND TOTAL	<u>299,674</u>	<u>7,258,814</u>	<u>424,825</u>
Rounded	300,000	7,260,000	425,000

ANNEX  
THE PRIDE MODEL

The PRIDE model is based on the belief that the child's parents and the community in which the child is reared are important influences on the child's development and behavior. These influence, if properly directed, may be used as effective deterrents to drug abuse. While the idea of using parents and community to provide effective drug prevention for adolescents seems simple, the implementation of a process where this will effectively occur is not. Thus the model includes providing training and technical assistance to parents and other community members to facilitate the prevention and reduction of adolescent drug abuse.

The PRIDE model begins with parent involvement through organization, education and commitment to the proposition that their child will remain (or become) drug-free. To quote Dr. Thomas Gleaton, President and co-founder of PRIDE, "We believe that a child's parents are his best bulwark against drug involvement. We also believe that the universal instinct of parents to protect their young is a society's best bulwark against expansion of the commercialized drug culture."

One of the objectives of the PRIDE model is to build clusters or networks of mutually committed and communicating parents who can establish a sense of cohesive community values and standards. Parents helping parents has given the support needed for many communities to successfully cope with drug abuse problems. When groups of parents commit themselves to mutual respect, candor, concern and support, they can eliminate the blaming, scapegoating and denying processes that tend to undermine the parents' commitment to direct personal involvement in the prevention of drug use by their own and neighborhood youngsters.

One of the major deterrents to the formation of parent groups and other prevention strategies in the communities has been the denial by parents, educators and other within the community that there exists a drug abuse problem among their youth. To combat this problem, PRIDE developed a questionnaire survey procedure to provide baseline data on the prevalence of drug usage in the community. The survey results serve three purposes:

1. They allow parents and concerned community members to determine for themselves the extent of drug usage among their adolescent population;
2. They provide data for planning drug abuse prevention strategies within the community; and

3. They provide a monitoring system to assess the status of various drug usage patterns on an annual basis.

Finally, the PRIDE model provides for an organization that promotes the fight against drug abuse through a community-wide effort. If drug abuse is not prevented, the local community and the larger society stand to lose much of the production potential of the individual, and many end up with an individual who is a liability rather than an asset. An overall plan of action which allows the community to work together in a non-blaming manner will serve to ensure a successful drug abuse prevention effort.

The following community plan can be adapted to the different strengths and weaknesses of individual communities:

1. Parents - Parent groups can alert the community to the drug problem and solicit support for activities to prevent drug abuse among the student population.
2. Youth - Peer pressure has been given as a major cause of adolescent experimentation with drugs. Positive peer pressure not to try drugs can work in favor of drug abuse prevention.

3. Media - The news media can greatly assist the prevention effort by making the public aware of the problem supporting parent and community efforts by publicizing prevention events, and educating the public through documentaries and other education programming.
4. Law Enforcement and Judicial System - The law enforcement agencies often have a sense of the availability of drugs and of which drugs young people are using most. They can be an important resource for community education on drug abuse prevention. Also, the judicial system makes vital decisions about the lives of children involved with drug use. The actions taken by the courts will often determine how seriously the community takes the problem of drug abuse.
5. Health Professionals - The health professional can give credible expertise on biological effects of adolescent drug use. The message about drugs' harmful physiological and psychological effects should be consistent and support by "health facts".

6. Churches and Synagogues - The religious communities are vital component of the community and can serve as sources of spiritual strength for families in the prevention and intervention process.
7. Business and Industry - Business and industry must become part of the community effort. They need to realize that today's youth become tomorrow's workforce and business leaders. Drug abuse spans all levels of society from blue collar workers to the highest levels of management. This role can be one of financial support as well as active citizen involvement.
8. Schools - Students should learn about the harmful effects of drugs; but equally important they should develop attitudes about drug use beginning early in the school career. School organizations can promote the idea of drug-free youth and the schools can take a leadership role in the prevention process.

Specific activities that are conducted by the parent groups, schools or other community organization in given communities will depend upon the nature of the adolescent drug abuse problem and the resources, ability and inclination

of the individual community to respond to the problem. Community success in this regard can be greatly increased if there is a resource center where assistance, materials and expert advice can be obtained.

While there are no absolute solutions to the problem of adolescent drug abuse, the PRIDE model has been successful in numerous U. S. communities, in Belize, and in Canada. There is also a newly formed PRIDE organization in Panamá.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 3, 1986

Dear Ambassador:

Recently Secretary Hurd visited the United States. During his visit, I had the opportunity of meeting and discussing with him issues of mutual interest.

As a follow-up to our conversations, I have written him. Unfortunately, I do not have a correct address.

I am enclosing the letter and would appreciate your forwarding it to him. Also enclosed, for your information, is a copy.

Thank you for your assistance.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,



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

The Honorable Charles H. Price, II  
Ambassador  
American Embassy  
Box 40  
FPO New York 09510

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

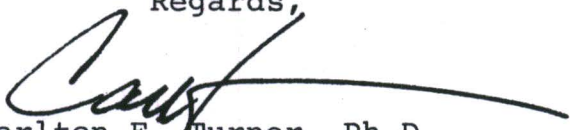
July 9, 1986

Dear Richard:

Thank you for your condolences that I have passed on to my wife and family.

Good luck in the narcotics effort and thanks for the invitation to visit Mexico. I may do that soon.

Regards,

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

Mr. Richard J. Chidester  
N.A.U. Acting Director  
Embassy of the United States  
Paseo De La Reforma  
305  
Col. Cuauhtemoc  
06500  
Mexico d. f  
Mexico

525-(234-6000)  
211-0042

07 JUL 1986

3662



**EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

June 17, 1986

Dear Carlton:

Thank you for your kind letter of April 25. We are looking forward to the arrival of our new Ambassador. He has an unenviable task. Ambassador Gavin was super supportive of our efforts in the narcotics program and we shall miss him.

I hope I can persuade you to come to Mexico for a visit in the near future. I sincerely believe that the Mexican program can again be the success it was once touted to be. We have all the tools necessary to make it so. I appreciate your support and look forward to seeing you -- hopefully soon in Mexico.

I was sorry to hear of the death of your mother-in-law. Please accept my condolences. Take care.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard J. Chidester".

Richard J. Chidester  
N.A.U. Acting Director

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

Paseo De La Reforma

305

Col. Cuauhtemoc

06500

Mexico d. F.  
Mexico

UNCLASSIFIED  
Department of State

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 OF 02 QUITO 05612 00 OF 02 171431Z  
ACTION INM-07

9638

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INFO SECSTATE WASHDC 3393  
DEA HQS WASHDC

UNCLAS QUITO 05612

USIS

USIA FOR E/VGR-MCCONNELL, AR-LEROY; STATE FOR  
INM-WROBLESKI, ARA/AND GMcCULLOCH, ARA-JMICHEL, DEA  
FOR OF/OC

E.O. 12356: N/A  
SUBJECT: FY-86 IV GRANTEE: MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT  
LUIS ROBLES

REF: A) QUITO 5500, B) QUITO 0188

1. DURING VISIT BY AMBASSADOR, DCM, DEA CHIEF AND  
A/PAO TO MINISTER ROBLES TO DISCUSS HIS PROPOSED JULY  
IV PROGRAM, PRES. FEBRES-CORDERO CALLED ROBLES AND  
TOLD HIM HE SHOULD TRAVEL IN EARLY JULY. AMBASSADOR  
AND ROBLES DETERMINED JULY 6-18 TO BE MOST SUITABLE  
DATES.

2. STATE DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER ASSISTANCE ON  
WASHINGTON APPOINTMENTS FOR ROBLES. DEPUTY ASSISTANT  
SECRETARY FOR INTERAMERICAN AFFAIRS JAMES H. MICHEL  
IS PERSONALLY INTERESTED IN ROBLES' PROGRAM AND HAS  
OFFERED TO HELP ARRANGE APPOINTMENTS WITH ATTORNEY  
GENERAL HEESE AND, IF TIME PERMITS, THE CENTER FOR  
STATE COURTS IN WILLIAMSBURG. PLEASE COORDINATE WITH  
STATE DESK OFFICER GERALD MCCULLOCH.

3. DEA ALSO INTERESTED IN COOPERATING IN ARRANGING  
PROGRAM FOR ROBLES. O'CONNOR OF "OF" HAS BEEN IN  
TOUCH WITH ECUADOR DEA CHIEF RHYN TRYAL AND WILL  
ASSIST IN APPOINTMENTS. O'CONNOR ALSO INVESTIGATING  
POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING DEA HELICOPTER TO TAKE  
MINISTER AND MRS. ROBLES FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK.

4. SUGGESTED PROGRAM:

SUNDAY, JULY 6:

- TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, JULY 7 - THURSDAY, JULY 10:

- APPOINTMENTS IN WASHINGTON:

- ATTORNEY GENERAL HEESE

- DR. CARLTON TURNER, WHITE HOUSE DRUG ADVISOR  
(ROBLES WOULD BE INTERESTED IN A TOUR OF THE  
WHITE HOUSE, IF POSSIBLE).

- DAS -- JAMES MICHEL

- INM - ACTING CHIEF ANN WROBLESKI.

- CONGRESSMAN CHARLES RANGEL (CONGRESSMAN RANGEL  
AND HIS CODEL MET WITH ROBLES DURING THEIR AUGUST  
VISIT TO ECUADOR).

- SENATOR PAULA HAWKINS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON  
NARCOTICS.

- DEA DIRECTOR JOHN LAWN. LAWN DISCUSSED  
POSSIBILITY OF ROBLES VISIT WITH ECUADOR DEA CHIEF  
RHYN TRYAL WHEN TRYAL WAS IN WASHINGTON  
IN OCTOBER. LAWN VERY INTERESTED IN SUPPORTING  
ROBLES VISIT.

- DIRECTOR OF U.S. CUSTOMS VON ROBB

- DIRECTOR, M/CTP, ROBERT OAKLEY AND OTHER VISITS  
WITH OFFICES INVOLVED IN U.S. PROGRAMS AGAINST  
TERRORISM. IN PREVIOUS CABLE POST HAD SUGGESTED  
VISITS WITH DIRECTORS OR DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF CIA,  
FBI AND DIA.

IF TIME PERMITS, CENTER FOR STATE COURTS,  
WILLIAMSBURG.

FRIDAY, JULY 11:

TRAVEL TO NEW YORK. DEA SHOULD BE CHIEF CONTACT  
POSSIBILITY OF ROBLES ACCOMPANYING A NARCOTICS  
SQUAD TEAM ON A ROUTINE PATROL.

WEEKEND, JULY 12-13: FREE.

- ROBLES VERY INTERESTED IN VISITING MAJOR ART

- MUSEUMS BOTH IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON IF  
POSSIBLE. HE IS MORE INTERESTED IN THE  
"CLASSICAL" MUSEUMS THAN IN THE MODERN ART  
MUSEUMS. POST WOULD APPRECIATE PROGRAMMER HAVING  
AVAILABLE FOR ROBLES INFORMATION ON ANY SPECIAL  
EXHIBITS IN THE MAJOR MUSEUMS.

MONDAY, JULY 14:

- TRAVEL TO MIAMI.

TUESDAY - WEDNESDAY, JULY 15 - 16:

- MEDICAL CHECKUP IN MIAMI.

THURSDAY, JULY 17:

- CUSTOMS AND DEA PROGRAM.

FRIDAY, JULY 18:

- RETURN TO ECUADOR.

5. AGENCY AND PROGRAMMER SHOULD BE AWARE THAT ROBLES  
SHOULD NOT BE TOO HEAVILY PROGRAMMED FOR HEALTH  
REASONS.

6. MRS. ROBLES WILL ACCOMPANY HER HUSBAND. SUGGEST  
ECUADOREAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON BE CONTACTED ABOUT  
POSSIBILITIES OF THEIR PROVIDING AN ESCORT FOR MRS.  
ROBLES.

7. NEITHER THE MINISTER NOR HIS WIFE SPEAK ENGLISH.  
BIODATA WILL BE PROVIDED SEPTEL.

8. FOR DEA: SINCE MOG ROBLES PLAZA HAS BEEN SUCH A  
CLOSE CONTACT OF THE QCO, IT IS REQUESTED THAT DEA  
COUNTRY ATTACHE TRYAL BE PRESENT DURING DEA  
PARTICIPATION IN ROBLES PLAZA'S VISIT. FOREIGN

*Trip postponed  
per Neilson  
7/13/86*

*Embassy  
Ron Don*

*1 call Ecu desk  
Desk officer*

*Breakfast @ w.H  
mess minister,  
his wife?*

*promised  
to treat  
him to  
coz or  
lunch  
Dutifully  
Eg  
8-6-86*

UNCLASSIFIED  
*Department of State*

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 02 OF 02

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION FOR C/A TRYAL IS THEREFORE REQUESTED. ALL EXPENSES INCURRED BY C/A TRYAL WITH REGARDS TO THIS VISIT WILL BE PAID FROM QCO FUNDS.

9. FOR USIA AND STATE: YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THE INVITATION TO MINISTER ROBLES WAS EXTENDED PERSONALLY BY THE AMBASSADOR THROUGH PRESIDENT FEBRES CORDERO.

10. POST IS AWARE THAT THE TIMING OF PROPOSED PROGRAM IMMEDIATELY AFTER JULY 4TH HOLIDAYS MAKES EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING VERY DIFFICULT. IT IS, HOWEVER, THE ONLY TIME THE MINISTER CAN TRAVEL.

11. REQUEST REPLY REF QUITO 11326 REGARDING AUTHORIZATION OF FIRST CLASS TRAVEL FOR ROBLES.

12. PLEASE PROVIDE DOLS 200 EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ALLOWANCE. HOLMBERG, ACTING

UNCLASSIFIED



De Europæiske Fællesskaber  
EUROPA-PARLAMENTET  
Europäische Gemeinschaften  
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT  
Ευρωπαϊκές Κοινότητες  
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ

European Communities  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
Comunidades Europeas  
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO  
Communautés Européennes  
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

Comunità Europee  
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO  
Europese Gemeenschappen  
EUROPEES PARLEMENT  
Comunidades Europeias  
PARLAMENTO EUROPEU

BRUXELLES

Luxembourg,

27.06.86 \* 809739

1, 1 JUL 1986  
3654

Dr Carlton E. TURNER,  
Director,  
Drug Abuse Policy and Deputy Assistant to  
the President,  
The White House,  
WASHINGTON, DC.,  
U.S.A.

CT  
Info. pls. see  
Rae's note below.  
Dena  
7/2

Dear Dr Turner,

The chairman of the Inquiry Committee into the Drugs Problem, Mrs GIANNAKOU, has asked me to thank you for forwarding the article from The Washington Times concerning her visit to the United States.

As you know, the European Parliament will debate the report on the results of the inquiry in the week of 6 - 10 October 1986.

To coincide with the debate an exhibition will be organised in the European Parliament building in Strasbourg to allow MEPs and representatives of the international press to see the type of information currently being used in the different Member States, in particular in the area of prevention and education.

I should be most grateful if you could forward to us any publications, posters, videos, slides or any other material which you think might be suitable for such an exhibition.

I am sure that we can count on your cooperation in organising this exhibition which should allow the European Parliament to valorise the different actions undertaken by various organisations throughout the world.

Yours sincerely,  
For the Secretary-General  
of the European Parliament,

Anne MANSON,

Committee of Inquiry into the Drugs Problem  
in the Member States of the Community

Annex

NOTE: We sent  
comic book, brochures,  
etc.  
Rae  
7/2/86



*De Europæiske Fællesskaber*  
EUROPA-PARLAMENTET  
*Europäische Gemeinschaften*  
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT  
*Ευρωπαϊκές Κοινότητες*  
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ

*European Communities*  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
*Comunidades Europeas*  
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO  
*Communautés Européennes*  
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

*Comunità Europee*  
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO  
*Europese Gemeenschappen*  
EUROPEES PARLEMENT  
*Comunidades Europeias*  
PARLAMENTO EUROPEU

ANNEX

Practical information

1. At least two copies of all the material should be sent to:

Mr Yves QUITIN,  
Information Office,  
European Parliament,  
97-113 rue Belliard,  
1204 Brussels

2. It will be preferable if posters and any material to be displayed on boards are not folded.
3. Audio-visual material and any valuable material will be returned after the exhibition.
4. The programme of the exhibition will include the names of organisations and individuals who have contributed to its realisation.

For any further information, please call: Anne MANSON (Ext. 2413) or Christina STEIN (Ext. 2885)

20 June 1986



Put IN  
Belize  
Folder

unclassified

February 26, 1985

TO: Russ Reina

FM: Econ/Comm: Chris Beede  
U.S.

RE: Per Capita/Foreign Assistance to Belize

All calculations use 160,000 as the population of Belize. All money amounts in U.S. dollars.

1. In FY 1985, Belize will receive \$1.0 million in military assistance -- material, uniforms, mess equipment, and training and the like.
2. In FY 1985, the U.S. will likely obligate more than \$27 million and economic support funds in development assistance/to Belize. However, not all money obligated this year will be spent within this fiscal year. Likely amounts: -\$14 million in economic support funds, \$13 of which goes to balance of payment support. Spread over 18 months  
-\$7 million for health programs spread over four years.  
-\$6.5 million for agricultural diversification spread over five years.

The U.S. and GOB will be entering into agreements to obligate funds in these approximate amounts over the next several months.

3. Actual funds disbursed during this fiscal year will be considerable. Portions of the above categories will be disbursed. Programs already in place for which there will be disbursements this fiscal year include housing guarantee program, ~~and the rediscount~~ the rural road and bridges program, the livestock improvement program, and the rediscount ~~program~~ fund established with the Central Bank.
4. If we approximate disbursements this FY at \$8 million, the per capita aid that Belize receives from the U.S. is \$50. New obligations that will be entered into during this year work out to about \$168 dollars for every man, woman and child in Belize.
5. Belize ranks near the top in level of U.S. assistance per capita, AID/Jenkins, the DCM, and I all agree. But we are unable to locate sufficient data to make a specific ranking or country-by-country comparison.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

8/14/86

Carlton:

*fell*

FYI.

15 AUG 1986  
3862

Alfred R. De Angelus

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

THE 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.

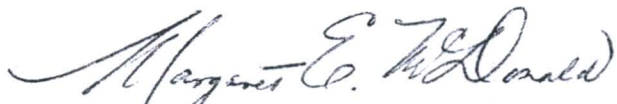
At the time of the luncheon, the Deputy Prime Minister confirmed Bahamian agreement for the use of Bahamian law enforcement personnel for this purpose. On the following day, this commitment was reiterated in formal testimony before the House Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Information,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

1/E

Yours faithfully



Margaret E. McDonald  
Ambassador

655 Fifteenth Street, N.W.  
Suite 200  
Washington, D.C. 20005-5701  
202/638-4600

Public Relations & Public Affairs

Mexico  
file

11 AUG 1986

August 7, 1986

3797

Dear Friend:

The  
Hannaford  
Company,  
Inc.

As Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid's working visit with President Reagan nears, focus tends to center on less-than-perfect and unresolved areas of the U.S. - Mexico bilateral relationship.

Such emphasis on problem areas is perfectly natural, perhaps a prime element in coverage of a meeting between heads of state. Even the theme of the visit, "Different paths to shared goals," emphasizes the rich diversity of Mexico and the United States while stressing the common values held by the two nations.

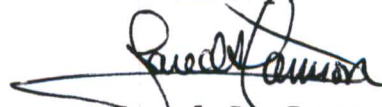
Contrast and controversy are two elements which make for exciting headlines and interesting coverage.

On the other hand, the search for contrast and controversy often obscures the solid, day-to-day cooperation and excellent relations that exist between Mexico and the United States on various levels. At the same time, the various problems which Mexico must solve on its road to full development often obscure the real and tangible progress Mexico has made toward those goals.

The attached Dateline Mexico highlights some of the good news about U.S. - Mexico relations and looks at the significant progress Mexico has made under President de la Madrid's leadership.

We hope you will find it useful in placing both the presidential visit and the current state of U.S. - Mexican relations in perspective.

Sincerely,



Jared S. Cameron  
Vice President

JSC:pab

Enclosure

# DATELINE: Mexico

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## MEXICO'S DEVELOPMENT DIFFICULT PROBLEMS -- SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS

- \* The society: Despite more than four years of inherited economic problems resulting in wrenching government austerity and sacrifice on the part of all segments of Mexico's population, the social compact has held. Mexico remains as the one Latin nation ruled by democratic consensus, not coups.

Even amid severe economic hardship and strict austerity programs, progress continues in the building of modern Mexico:

- \* Mexico's rate of population growth has decreased by more than 10 per cent.
- \* post-secondary education rates maintain a steady five per-cent growth rate.
- \* life expectancy has risen from 70.5 years for women and 64.1 years for men in 1982 to 72.3 years for women and 65.7 years for men in 1985, an average 2.5 per cent increase.
- \* President de la Madrid's program for moral renovation is working. The process is an inherently time-consuming one, but enactment of the strictest ethics law in the Americas, firings and prosecutions have sent a clear message to officials: No private profit from public office.

The economy: The meteoric fall of the world price of oil has severely tested the resiliency of Mexico's economy and burdened its society with a heavy external debt. In this era of widespread economic hard times, shared sacrifice and shared effort have led to a clearly visible light at the end of Mexico's economic tunnel.

President de la Madrid's reforms, broad in scope and revolutionary in concept, are changing Mexico from a protectionist, public sector-centered economy to a free trade, free market nation.

Among the economic reforms and initiatives completed or in progress are:

- \* reduced public spending: Mexico has cut public spending to 1975 levels while providing services to 20 million additional citizens. Public sector spending was held to zero growth in 1984 and declined three per cent in 1985.
- \* domestic economic growth: Despite declines in petroleum revenues and government austerity programs, the real growth domestic product grew 3.5 per cent in 1984 and 3.9 per cent in 1985.

- \* emphasis on export balance: A new emphasis on non-petroleum exports has helped raise Mexico's trade surplus to \$13 billion in 1984 and 8.5 billion in 1985.
- \* trade deficit turnaround: Mexico's 1981 trade deficit with the U.S. of \$3.8 billion has been transformed into a 5.7 billion surplus for 1985.
- \* privatization: In a little over one year, Mexico has privatized more than \$100 million worth of state-run industries. Since 1985, the number of government-owned enterprises has decreased by 35 per cent.
- \* GATT membership: Turning back on its protectionist past, Mexico has applied for and been granted general membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- \* Maquiladora program: The number and importance of maquiladoras, twin-plant manufacturing facilities which combine U.S corporate investment with Mexican labor, brought \$1.8 billion in foreign exchange to Mexico in 1985. Maquiladoras surpassed tourism as a foreign exchange earner and became second only to petroleum exports as a producer of foreign currency.
- \* investment liberalization: Policies which once discouraged foreign investment have been liberalized with an eye to their possible total elimination. All restrictions on repatriation of profits from overseas investments have been eliminated.

These and other continuing reforms of Mexico's economy have led to votes of confidence in de la Madrid policies and the future of Mexico's economy by the world banking community.

- \* Investment in Mexico is on an upswing. Foreign investment in Mexico during 1985 rose to \$1.8 billion, the highest figure ever. More than half of that amount came from the United States where investors registered bullish votes on Mexico with their capital. IBM joined the list of international investors with an announced \$90 million plant investment.
- \* The growing optimism about Mexico's economic future was topped off by a July 23 agreement between the IMF and Mexico which triggered \$2 billion in immediate financial help. IMF showed precedent-setting flexibility in endorsing Mexico's plan for recovery.

In the economic arena, no one can say with certainty that recent events mark the beginning of the end of Mexico's economic woes; few doubt, however, that these milestones mark the end of the beginning.

## U.S. MEXICO RELATIONS

### COOPERATION BUILT ON MUTUAL RESPECT

Mexico and the United States are in many ways studies in contrast. Yet, despite economic disparities, cultural differences, separate languages, and diverse history, the two nations share values and goals in many areas. Based on mutual respect for sovereignty and acknowledgement of cultural diversity, relationships between the U.S. and Mexico continue to improve.

**Law enforcement:** Mexico and the United States are allies in the difficult battle to stem the international flow of narcotics traffic. Although Mexico's domestic drug problem is limited, its commitment to fighting drugs is deep. Some 54 Mexican law enforcement officials lost their lives in drug enforcement activities during 1985. As a percentage of its national budget, Mexico spends 50 per cent more in the battle to stem the flow of illegal narcotics than does the United States. Through its days of severe austerity, Mexico has increased its enforcement manpower and expenditures; budget constraints are causing the U.S. to decrease personnel in some enforcement agencies.

**Jobs:** As an important trading partner of the United States, Mexico purchases a variety of U.S. goods. Those purchases help keep American workers on the job.

**Consumer goods:** The year-around availability of Mexican agricultural products has added to the consumer options of America's shoppers. Fresh fruit and vegetables -- once considered a seasonal luxury -- are now part of every American's daily diet.

**Labor:** While the undocumented worker remains a topic of heated discussion in many circles, the contribution of Mexican labor to the U.S. economy is significant. During both world wars and in other times of crisis for the United States, Mexican workers have filled the gap in keeping America's plants and mills on the job. Today, the success and survival of many U.S. industries depends on Mexican labor.

**Maquiladora industries:** These bonded assembly plants in Mexico whose products are returned to the U.S. play an important role in providing job opportunities on both sides of the border. They make U.S. products with labor-intensive components more competitive in world markets and help ease the U.S. balance of payments problem.

**Debt connected issues:** The de la Madrid administration inherited a tremendous foreign debt, much of it owed to U.S. banks and other financial entities. Through the darkest economic hours and periods of austerity that required so much sacrifice from its citizens, Mexico has continued to pay these debts. Ignoring the call for default from some elements, President de la Madrid had advanced a simple and straight forward position on the debt issue: "Mexico will honor its international commitments."



People-to-people: Governments may travel bumpy roads in bilateral relations. Politicians may point fingers, but in the day-to-day relations between people who live together on the U.S. - Mexico border, cooperation and friendship is the rule, not the exception.

Cities along the border pool resources on a regular basis to better serve their citizens. U.S. fire departments respond to Mexican emergencies and mayors undertake joint strategies to solve mutual problems. Cities join to build bridges and tourist facilities.

On the cultural side, languages meld and exchanges enrich both communities. Mexicans and Americans cheer for the same sports teams, attend each others churches, share educational facilities and band together in times of adversity. Ideas expressed in newspapers and on television are shared without reference to the nation of origin.

From Brownsville to Tijuana, the mutual respect and success of day-to-day cooperative efforts make the border a line that brings together rather than divides two peoples.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

25 OCT 1985  
2905

October 25, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

DR. CARLTON TURNER  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR DRUG ABUSE POLICY

FROM: ANNE N. FOREMAN *AF*  
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL

SUBJECT: Photo Opportunity with Mrs. Reagan

As we have discussed, this is to request that a photo opportunity with the First Lady be arranged for Emma Wilkey, wife of United States Ambassador Designate to Uruguay, Judge Malcolm Wilkey. Mrs. Wilkey, a great admirer of the President and Mrs. Reagan, is anxious to play as active a role as possible in supporting Mrs. Reagan's anti-drug abuse initiatives in Uruguay, and feels that her ability to do so would be greatly enhanced by a photograph of herself with the First Lady and the attendant ability to credibly represent the First Lady's strong concern regarding the issue. Apparently Mrs. Wilkey, as the wife of a non-career ambassador assumed by Uruguayans to have strong ties to the White House, has already been approached by the wives of Uruguayan and other South American leaders soliciting her assumed-to-be-first-hand knowledge of Mrs. Reagan and her anti-drug abuse program.

Since the Wilkeys are scheduled to depart for their assignment in Montevideo by mid-November, we would be grateful if something might be arranged before that time. Needless to say, both Presidential Personnel and the Wilkeys would be most appreciative if Mrs. Reagan would be kind enough to accommodate this request. We do believe that it would significantly enhance Mrs. Wilkey's ability to play a meaningful role in the forwarding of Administration goals in Uruguay.



*File Australian  
Concession*

Electorate Office  
Suite 2  
Southern Districts House  
8 McFarlane Street  
Merrylands 2160

Tel. 637 7662

3rd March, 1986

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This letter will introduce Gregory Phillip Hooper of 5/43-45 Sorrell Street, North Parramatta, 2151, New South Wales, Australia.

In his capacity as Municipal Youth Worker for the Council of the Municipality of Holroyd, Greg Hooper has been instrumental in formulating a number of initiatives at a local level aimed at addressing a growing drug problem in Western Sydney.

In response to a national drug campaign initiated by the Prime Minister of Australia the Hon. R.J.L. Hawke, the Council of the Municipality of Holroyd undertook the establishment of local initiatives to extend this campaign at the local level.

On the advice of Greg Hooper the Council conducted a Community Drug Forum at which for the first time the extent of drug problems in the area were detailed. Arising from the drug forum and with the dedicated assistance of Greg Hooper a number of steps have been taken. These include the establishment of the Community Education Youth Support group whose objectives include conducting educational programmes for parents and youth in the Holroyd area as well as the establishment of a support group for families of addicted persons.

On his visit to the United States, sponsored by the Lions Club of Merrylands, Greg Hooper will be observing the policies and practices of various institutions involved in drug education and treatment.

Knowledge gained on his visit will I am sure be of great benefit in instituting local programmes on his return to Australia.

Any assistance which can be offered to Greg Hooper will I am sure be greatly appreciated by our Community.

I thank you for your assistance.

Yours faithfully,

Geoff Irwin, M.P.,  
MEMBER FOR MERRYLANDS



**MINISTER FOR SPORT, RECREATION AND TOURISM  
AND MINISTER ASSISTING THE MINISTER FOR DEFENCE**

4 MAR 1986

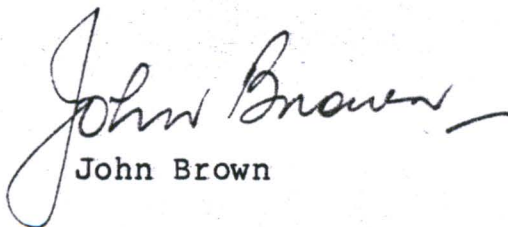
**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

It is my pleasure to commend to you Mr Greg Hooper, who has been selected as an Australian representative at the Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education Convention to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, this month.

Mr Hooper resides within my Electorate of Parramatta and has greatly impressed me with his commitment to educating our young people, our greatest natural resource, in an effort to safeguard them from the dangers of drugs. His dedication and caring nature has earned him the respect and gratitude of the many and varied members of the community and this is reinforced by his selection to attend the Convention.

While in the United States Mr Hooper will study the latest developments in drug and youth work and I am certain he will prove to be an admirable ambassador for Australia.

During his visit to the United States he would like to visit various establishments and facilities, and I should be most grateful for any assistance or advice you could extend to Mr Hooper should he require it.

  
John Brown