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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name TURNER, CARLTON: FILES

Withdrawer

SRN 2/28/2012

File Folder MEMOS: MARCH 1983 (2)

FOIA

F06-0060/04

Box Number 4

POTTER

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DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	MEMO	CARLTON TURNER TO FLO RANDOLPH RE: REQUEST FOR SIGNED PICTURES OF MR. MEESE	1	3/16/1983	B6 B7(C)
2	NOTES	HANDWRITTEN NOTE RE: REQUEST FOR PHOTOS OF ED MEESE	1	ND	B6 B7(C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CRAIG FULLER

FROM: ^{cc} CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Civil Aeronautics Board

Thank you for forwarding me a copy of Chairman Dan McKinnon's speech to the Annual Workshop For ATA Security regarding the misuse of CAB license by allowing aircraft to be used for illegal importation of drugs.

I appreciate you bringing this matter to my attention. Thanks again.

cc: Ed Harper
Roger Porter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE BAROODY

FROM:


CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT:

Update on Media and Communication Activities for
the week of February 28-March 4

There have been a number of negative reports in the media lately about the President's drug program. This week John drew up some suggestions to counter these news stories. I would appreciate your opinion of these suggestions before we go ahead with any of them.

A copy of John's recommendations is attached.

March 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM: JOHN M. KELLER *JMK*

SUBJECT: Countering negative reports about the President's
drug program

Following up on our conversation the other day, I suggest that we make an effort to reach media outlets with national exposure to counter some of the negative reports (e.g. the AP report, the NBC story) that have been coming out lately about the President's drug program. Pat McKelvey and I have discussed this and he agrees with me. We came up with a list of suggested outlets to aim for:

1. Newsweek "My Turn": see attached first crack at a draft from Pat
2. Wall Street Journal -- feature story (possible contact Burt Schorr).
3. Christian Science Monitor
4. Georgie Ann Geyer -- syndicated columnist (with Gannett I think) with a good reputation for fair, hard-hitting reports
5. L.A. Times Syndicate
6. C-SPAN
7. Cable Health Network
8. CBS Radio Network (9/10 owned and operated stations)
9. Scripps-Howard Syndicate
10. Business Network
11. Paul Harvey (your suggestion)
12. Stewart Nightingale (your suggestion)

I think we should try to get exposure in as many of these outlets as we can line up to make some of the following points:

- o The continued availability of drugs in the cities does not mean that the President's drug program is failing; interdiction is only part of the picture and has never been regarded as the benchmark for success. What is more significant is what has been happening with the user population, particularly young people who have been turning away from drugs in record numbers.
- o Our strategy is not just a government effort but involves the initiatives of the entire American society. We are trying to change attitudes and we think that we have had some success here. This is a more realistic way of assessing results than citing drug seizures. It's a matter of definition and we think that most honest Americans looking at the problem would admit that the attitude towards all drugs is much more negative than it was a few years ago.
- o The organized crime and drug investigation task forces being established in various parts of the country will make a difference. We expect to see some encouraging results over the next year.

While the South Florida Drug Task Force earned respect for choking the flow of illicit narcotics into that port of entry from other countries, any thinking person realizes that hard-nosed law enforcement that stymies drug trafficking at its source can be only one step toward eradicating this menace. Wall-to-wall cops on our borders, even if that were physically and financially possible, would -- at best -- solve half the problem. Our job will not be finished so long as there is an enormous profit to be made by scoundrels dealing in the slow destruction of human lives.

It doesn't take an advanced degree in economics to know that supply results in demand and that the reverse holds true. So long as drug-taking is fashionable, for example, among notables of entertainment and athletics, some of America's unthinking adolescents (agewise and otherwise) will continue to emulate their idols. And profiteers will continue to capitalize on the weakness many have in effectively dealing with life's ups and downs.

Fortunately, for every John Belushi or Janis Joplin who killed themselves on drugs, or every Mercury Morris or Don Reece who are paying for their transgressions with prison terms, there are hundreds of others in the celebrity spotlight whose competitive abilities and staying power at the "top of their game" is reinforced without

artificial stimuli. Some have found that drugs served to dilute their stardom and successfully stopped. Pro basketball player John Drew wasn't the only one who rebounded from a bad drug experience; so did actor Michael Landon.

This gives us some very credible individuals to showcase in a concerted effort to educate youngsters and their parents how to recognize and deal with drug abuse at home, at school and in the community. Offering to help us get across the message that drugs aren't the answer are such diverse organizations as the professional sports associations, the entertainment industry and the mass media, as exemplified by this column.

For the Federal government to attempt -- by itself -- such a large-scale assault against the insidious purveyors of narcotics addiction and human misery would be ludicrous. For one thing, events of recent American history have shamed some of what Uncle Sam does and there has evolved a great distrust of what we are trying to do and a disbelief in our motives. This makes the job of controlling drug abuse that much harder. Our poor examples make it unsurprising that a great number of today's youth seek escape from the present with total disregard for the future.

Structure, discipline and cohesiveness with parents are difficult to accept for most in their formative years. It comes with the turf, this expected generation gap. Youngsters are idealistic and I say more power to them. They want to achieve a higher plateau for

mankind, itself not an unreasonable objective. But drugs, they soon find, aren't even a reprieve from the modern pressures of everyday living, much less the nirvana most users hope for.

I believe the President's strategy for the prevention of drug abuse and drug trafficking holds tremendous potential for good. But it requires cooperation among those groups with which nearly all Americans have some kind of contact, particularly physicians, pharmacists, religious groups and insurance agents.

Easily understood is the interest by medicine and religion, but...insurance agents? Yes, especially those who insure young drivers. They know that young people between 15 and 24 are the only age group whose overall health declined over the past decade. A reason for this, as cited by the U.S. Surgeon General, is drug abuse and alcoholism. The leading cause of death for those between 15 and 24 is drunk driving, and insurance agents are in the unenviable position of paying for the hospital bills and other miseries that come from youthful abuse of narcotics and alcohol, or the two in combination. Also, when these agents raise our premiums to help cover their losses, we rightfully squawk, don't we? So let's pitch in and do our part.

Marijuana and alcohol are keystones of our awareness campaign. Young people have told us we must talk about both these gateway drugs if we hope for success since regular use of one often leads to the other. Readers tell Ann Landers that they started on beer and booze before "graduating" to pills, pot, cocaine and LSD.

Legislatively, state by state, much can be done. Several states with legal minimum ages for drinking below 21 are seeing the light. Three states in every five have adopted laws requiring health insurance coverage for alcoholism treatment, and 13 states have similar mandates for drug abuse treatment. Laws outlawing the sales of drug paraphernalia from cocaine-sniffing spoons to cigarette papers have been passed in 31 states, the District of Columbia and many individual cities and counties. Texas, to name one, has a tough set of laws attacking illicit drugs across the whole "chain of command" designed to rope in the source (grower or manufacturer), wholesaler, retailer and user. Mississippi, my home state, is near Texas geographically but has its own priorities; its version of the Texas laws is similar, yet modified to fit what Mississippi's legislators perceive as their needs.

Tough laws are fine and if the laws are different because the needs of a state are different, that's fine with me. I recognize that the fleet of Coast Guard cutters the Task Force used off Florida to snare drug traffickers wouldn't be as appropriate or effective in, say, St. Louis; by the same token, the kinds and prevalence of drugs in middle America require treatment that may be different from that accorded the two coasts. I am satisfied so long as state lawmakers are interested enough in the problem to avoid standing "pat" with outmoded laws.

There is domestic encouragement in both the marijuana and medical fields. In 1980, U.S.-grown marijuana was allowed to flourish (except in California) because spraying of cannabis plants with the herbicide paraquat was prohibited; now, with that ban lifted, American "pot gardens" are subject to destruction. Back in '80, the U.S. Surgeon General was issuing directives on everything except drugs of abuse; now Dr. Everett Koop, the Reagan appointee to that post, is speaking out on drugs and is firmly in our corner.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Supreme Court's late February ruling that a motorist's refusal to take a sobriety test may be used as evidence of guilt in a drunk-driving case should help curb the 25,000 or so drunk-driver caused deaths each year on our highways.

Victories also have been achieved in other countries such as Colombia, which destroyed more than a million coca plants (the source of cocaine) in 1981, and Mexico, which began paraquat-spraying its cannabis fields. Every additional bit of cooperation is helpful as we focus on our twin targets -- supply and demand.

In attacking demand, I consider two groups of utmost importance. Both parents and their children have to get involved in stamping out the alcohol and drug menace. Without the support of both, we are destined to fail; with it we don't expect to turn around instantly. the prevailing attitudes of more than a decade. We'll be satisfied to negotiate a step at a time.

A significant arsenal became available for our war on alcohol and drug abuse in the pivotal year of 1980 with the formation of the National Federation of Parents, a group that has grown to _____ chapters in _____ states. Their nomenclature doesn't include so-called "reasonable" or "recreational" use because, in their correct view, sacrificing even one youth to potential addiction or alcoholism is too high a price to pay for allowing adolescents to define responsibility.

A natural outgrowth of the many parents groups around the country are student organizations weary of seeing some of their generation disrupting classes in a stoned condition -- or not showing up at all because of drug-induced lack of interest or failure to negotiate a car skillfully because of alcohol or drugs. One San Francisco bay area group calls itself "Teens Who Care."

First Lady Nancy Reagan has learned from young people in the several drug treatment centers she's visited that marijuana and alcohol go hand-in-hand. "Kids have come up to me," she said, "and they say, 'Educate our parents. We don't believe anything the government says; we wouldn't even believe President Reagan. But we'll believe our parents.'"

We believe the students when they say that. They know since they are already undergoing the agony often associated with drug rehabilitation. They realize much of their discomfort could have been avoided if only their parents had known.

Law enforcement, while important, is not the whole answer. A policeman in every school yard and home still wouldn't solve the problem. We owe it to our youth to educate their parents and, in turn, them. Government didn't bring anyone's child into the world; parents did. But there are some things government must do to assist.

In talks I make around the country I am fond of quoting a very great American who said this: "A child is a person who is going to carry on what you have started. He (or she) is going to sit where you are sitting and, when you are gone, attend to those things you think are important. You may adopt all of the policies you please, but how they are carried out depends on him (or her). The fate of humanity is in his (or her) hands."

Abraham Lincoln took and summarized my thoughts beautifully, didn't he? While we owe our kids the education that will allow them to make intelligent decisions about this country's future, we owe ourselves the satisfaction of knowing the reins are being turned over to minds unaltered by drugs and alcohol.

That's the best legacy anyone can leave.

The Associated Press

DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 1983

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RW

DRUG CRUSADE

BY MICHAEL J. SNIFFEN

WASHINGTON (AP) -- TOP FEDERAL DRUG OFFICIALS CONCEDE THAT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS BATTLED THEM TO A VIRTUAL DRAW DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUGS.

EVEN THOUGH DRUG SEIZURES WERE UP SHARPLY IN 1982, THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION'S OWN FIGURES SHOW THAT HEROIN AND COCAINE BECAME SLIGHTLY MORE PLENTIFUL, CHEAPER AND PURER ON U.S. STREETS AND MARIJUANA PRICES REMAINED STABLE.

IN RECENT INTERVIEWS, ACTING DEA ADMINISTRATOR FRANCIS MULLEN AND ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR INTELLIGENCE GARY LINING ACKNOWLEDGED THE EFFORT WAS A DRAW BECAUSE OVERALL AVAILABILITY AND CONSUMPTION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS DID NOT DECLINE. "I CAN'T ARGUE WITH THAT JUDGMENT," MULLEN SAID.

"DRUG TRAFFICKERS PAID A HIGHER PRICE TO OPERATE IN 1982," LINING SAID. "BUT THE AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION REMAINS SUFFICIENT TO MEET DEMAND."

BUT MULLEN WAS CONFIDENT THAT THE ADDITION OF MORE THAN 1,000 NEW AGENTS AND PROSECUTORS THIS YEAR IN 12 INTER-AGENCY DRUG TASK FORCES THROUGHOUT THE NATION WILL REDUCE THE DRUG PROBLEM.

THE DEA MEASURES THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS PRIMARILY BY TRACKING THEIR STREET PRICE AND PURITY. LOWER PRICES AND HIGHER PURITIES INDICATE THE SUPPLY IS UP.

IN 1982, DEA FOUND THE AVERAGE PRICE OF COCAINE WAS 62 CENTS PER MILLIGRAM, DOWN FROM 69 CENTS IN 1981. ON AVERAGE, THE COCAINE ON THE STREET WAS 13 PERCENT PURE IN 1982, UP FROM 11.6 PERCENT IN 1981.

FOR HEROIN, THE AVERAGE COST OF ONE MILLIGRAM FELL FROM \$2.33 IN 1981 TO \$2.13 IN 1982, WHILE PURITY ROSE FROM 3.9 PERCENT TO 5 PERCENT. AND, HOSPITALS REPORTED MORE HEROIN-RELATED INJURIES.

THE RETAIL PRICE OF A POUND OF COLOMBIAN COMMERCIAL GRADE MARIJUANA REMAINED BETWEEN \$450 AND \$600 AND THE AVERAGE PRICE OF HIGH-GRADE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA MARIJUANA REMAINED IN THE \$1,500-\$1,900 RANGE. NO FIGURES ARE KEPT ON THE PURITY OF MARIJUANA.

ON THE OTHER HAND, COCAINE SEIZURES NEARLY TRIPLED FROM 4,353 POUNDS IN 1981 TO 12,535 IN 1982. HEROIN SEIZURES NEARLY DOUBLED FROM 332 POUNDS IN 1981 TO 608 POUNDS IN 1982. AND MARIJUANA SEIZURES ROSE MORE THAN 45 PERCENT FROM 1,935,206 POUNDS IN 1981 TO 2,814,787 POUNDS IN 1982.

AP-WX-02-22-83 0956EST

DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 1983

2.

Drug war hasn't cut trafficking

Special for USA TODAY

The USA's yearlong war on drugs has been, at best, a draw.

Heroin and cocaine are slightly more plentiful on the nation's streets than in 1982, and marijuana supplies are stable, according to the government's own figures.

A year ago, the Reagan administration announced with considerable fanfare its attack

on drug dealers. The FBI joined the fight, opening more than 1,000 investigations during the year.

Top-level officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration acknowledge there was no decline in the overall availability and consumption of illegal drugs in 1982.

Acting DEA Administrator Francis Mullen conceded in an interview with the Associated

Press the stepped-up federal effort hasn't cut into the business of drug traffickers.

But he said that the addition of more than 1,000 new agents and prosecutors this year will reduce the drug problem.

While drug levels weren't declining, the government made some progress:

■ Cocaine seizures nearly tripled, going from 4,353 pounds in 1981 to 12,535.

■ Heroin seizures nearly doubled, going from 332 pounds in 1981 to 608 pounds last year.

■ Marijuana seizures were up more than 45 percent. In 1981, 1,935,206 pounds were seized; last year, 2,814,787.

Mullen said the government had its best year ever in destroying domestic marijuana fields, eradicating about 1,650 metric tons.

The government has put particular emphasis on controlling drugs entering the USA through South Florida. This has forced some drug traffickers to alter methods. More drugs are now being smuggled into the USA along the Gulf Coast, the Carolinas, Virginia and even by plane into Tennessee.

"They have to find new outlets now, and this is going to help us," Mullen said.

Hard drugs cheaper and purer

Washington (AP) — After one year of the Reagan administration's war on drugs, the government's own figures show that on U.S. streets heroin and cocaine are slightly more plentiful, cheaper and purer, and marijuana prices have remained stable.

Top-level officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration acknowledge there was no decline in the overall availability or consumption of illegal drugs in the United States in 1982.

Acting Administrator Francis Mullen conceded in a recent interview that the stepped-up federal effort basically produced a draw in the battle with drug traffickers during its first year. But he remains confident that the addition of more than 1,000 new agents and prosecutors this year will produce a detectable reduction in the drug problem.

Gary Liming, assistant administrator for intelligence, said, "Drug traffickers paid a higher price to operate in 1982, but we haven't hurt them bad enough for them to make major changes. They've just made adjustments so far, but that day will come."

The agency measures the avail-

ability of drugs primarily through tracking the street price and purity of drugs. Lower prices and higher purities mean more drugs are available.

In 1982, Drug Enforcement Administration figures show the average price of cocaine was 62 cents per milligram, down from 69 cents in 1981. Average street purity was 13 percent in 1982, up from 11.6 percent in 1981.

For heroin, the average cost of 1 milligram fell from \$2.33 in 1981 to \$2.13 in 1982, while purity rose from 3.9 percent to 5 percent. In addition, hospitals reported a rising number of heroin-related injuries and overdoses.

For marijuana, the retail price of a pound of Colombian commercial grade remained in the range of \$450 to \$600, and the average price of sensemilla, primarily grown in Northern California, remained in the \$1,500-\$1,900 range.

Mr. Mullen said that the retail supply was maintained at increasing cost to drug suppliers as federal seizures of all three drugs surged.

Cocaine seizures nearly tripled from 4,353 pounds in 1981 to 12,535 in 1982. Heroin seizures nearly doubled

from 332 pounds in 1981 to 608 pounds in 1982. And marijuana seizures rose more than 45 percent, from 1,935,206 pounds in 1981 to 2,814,787 pounds in 1982.

Mr. Mullen said the government had its best year ever in destroying domestic marijuana fields, eradicating about 1,650 metric tons.

With considerable fanfare, the administration took several major steps in 1982. The FBI joined the drug fight, opening more than 1,000 investigations during the year.

Vice President Bush supervised a permanent joint task force in South Florida to seize cocaine and marijuana coming from Latin America. Coast Guard cutters watch the Caribbean straits through which drug ships pass, and the military was authorized to help gather intelligence on drug ships and planes as part of that effort.

And Attorney General William French Smith visited Thailand and Pakistan to enlist additional cooperation in stemming the flow of heroin.

Mr. Mullen and Mr. Liming said the South Florida effort has forced drug traffickers to alter their methods.

Drug war figures mislead, U.S. says

Federal drug seizures in Florida

	Marijuana (pounds)	Cocaine (pounds)	Heroin (pounds)	Quaaludes (pills)	Other (pills)
1979	1.2 million	1,109	6.5	3.7 million	1.1 million
1980	874,000	4,940	5.4	15.7 million	187,000
1981	2.5 million	4,012	2.5	9.8 million	445,000
1982	2.4 million	6,565	12.2	1.5 million	1 million

By ANDERS GYLLENHAAL
Herald Staff Writer

In the year since the Presidential Task Force came to South Florida, the anti-smuggling campaigns produced seemingly unimpressive statistics that its members say actually reflect marked success.

Although drug seizures have decreased in some categories since hundreds of extra federal agents assembled in Florida, the figures mean much of the drug industry has been chased away, task force officials say.

According to U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) figures for Florida in fiscal year 1982, seizures of marijuana dropped slightly from 2.5 million pounds in 1981 to 2.4 million in 1982, cocaine seizures rose from 4,012 to 6,565 pounds, methaqualone pills dropped from 9.8 million in 1981 to 1.5 million in 1982 and heroin rose from 2.5 to 12.2 pounds.

The statistics include the drugs seized by all federal agents, including the more than 320 DEA, U.S. Customs, U.S. Treasury and other agency officers assigned to the task force to battle South Florida's drug smugglers.

Task force members say the statistics fail to reflect the steady shift of smuggling routes away from heavily patrolled South Florida. With the change, agents say, drug smugglers be-

come more prone to arrest, must pay their workers more and spend more money to travel longer routes.

"The smugglers have been disrupted," said Jim Dingfelder, a spokesman for the task force. "A lot of them are no longer here."

Said DEA spokesman Brent Eaton: "We feel there has been a degree of deterrence at least in this area. This winter season, there's a dramatic reduction in mother ship [larger hauler] activities. Seizures of marijuana are going to be down substantially this winter season."

The seizure figures also show only a portion of the task force's results, officials say. Besides confiscating drugs and arresting smugglers, the effort enlisted the U.S. Navy in tracking suspected smuggling ships, brought in out-of-state judges to aid prosecutions, shifted some state cases into federal courts to ease caseloads and cracked down on the use of illegal firearms.

"It's a mistake to look at any one area for success," said Dingfelder. "While the narcotics and interdiction have had all the sexy attention, the task force has tried to address any and all areas where there is federal responsibility."

Although the most direct measurement of the anti-drug effort, statistics on drug seizures are low priority items for the task force, officials say. Consequently, the

The statistics of various federal agencies also seem to differ from one another.

Since the DEA collects all of the drugs seized by federal agencies, the modest totals compiled for 1982 are considered the most complete. The task force, however, has assembled seizure statis-

tics for its agents alone that show far more dramatic increases from 1981 to 1982.

The task force figures run from Feb. 15, when the effort was getting under way, to Sept. 30, and are compared to the seizure reports by regular federal agencies for the same period the year before.

The task force's statistics recorded a 56 per cent increase in cocaine seizures from 3,396 to 5,303 pounds; a 35 per cent increase in marijuana seizures from 1.3 million to 1.7 million pounds and a 49 per cent increase in seizures over-all, from 417 for the eight months in 1981 to 621 for the same period in 1982.

"I'm not sure what that means," said Dingfelder. "Just off the top of my head, since these figures include only the latter part of the year, maybe seizures were way down in the first few months."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT CARLESON

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Cabinet Council on Human Resources -- Drug Briefing

The Department of Defense has just completed their worldwide survey of drug use in the military. Preliminary data indicate a significant decrease in the Navy and Marines. The Air Force and Army also had decreases. Overall decrease may approach 50 percent.

A decrease in the civilian drug use has been recorded in four recent surveys; thus I recommend we have Secretary's Heckler and Weinberg brief the President on their significant accomplishments. The Administration is being accused of being only concerned about enforcement. Enforcement is necessary, but the true successes are in the reduction of drug abuse in the military and civilian population.

I would strongly recommend that we schedule this as soon as feasible.

cc: Ed Harper
Roger Porter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 10, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DENNIS PATRICK
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL

FROM: CARLTON TURNER
DIRECTOR, DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE
OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: Associate Attorney General Position

Judging from newspaper sources, Associate Attorney General Rudolph W. Giuliani may be leaving his position at the Department of Justice. If this occurs, Assistant Attorney General D. Lowell Jensen would be an excellent choice for replacing him.

In the area of drug enforcement, Lowell has been very supportive of our programs and in responding to our requests. He is respected by the National District Attorneys and by the law enforcement community in general. He has demonstrated an excellent grasp of the law enforcement needs and a sensitivity for the mood change underway in America. Strong leadership and cooperation is necessary if we are to capitalize on the changing attitudes.

The President is providing the national leadership. Lowell Jensen as the Associate Attorney General would strengthen our ability to make the organized crime task forces work. His selection, in my opinion would also lessen some of the presumptions that there is friction between the Department of Justice and the White House. If the vacancy occurs, I would strongly support Lowell's selection.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Proposed Senate hearings on the role of Cuba in drug trafficking

I have heard from a staff aide to Senator Hawkins that a hearing on the role of Cuba in drug trafficking under the auspices of the Senate Judiciary Committee has been proposed for April 30 in Miami. Possibly the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Drug Enforcement Caucus (32 members) will associate themselves with the hearing.

Ordinarily I am not eager to volunteer to testify before Congress. However, if you think it would benefit the Administration to have me or someone else testify at this hearing, we will begin working up a statement right away.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/14/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FYI

SUBJECT: Robert W. Sweet, Jr.

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRUG POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TURNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BARR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BLEDSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION		
BOGGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOPKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BRADLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARLESON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OTHER		
DENEND	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FAIRBANKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FERRARA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GALEBACH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GARFINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GUNN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONTOYA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROCK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UHLMANN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADMINISTRATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>


REMARKS:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR OPD STAFF

FROM: EDWIN L. HARPER 
SUBJECT: Robert W. Sweet, Jr.

I am pleased to announce that Bob Sweet will be joining the OPD staff on March 21 as a Senior Staff Member reporting to Bob Carleson.

He will assist Carleson on matters related to education and all aspects of handicapped policy.

Bob comes to us from the Department of Education where he has served as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, Deputy Director of the National Institute of Education and most recently as Executive Director of the National Council for Education Research.

He holds a B.A. degree in English from the University of Maine with graduate work at the University of New Hampshire and Brandeis University.

Bob has had practical teaching experience at the high school level in the subjects of chemistry, physics and biology.

He will be 46 on March 18.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/14/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FYI

SUBJECT: Senior Staff Mtg

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRUG POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>TURNER</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BARR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	D. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BLEDSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION		
BOGGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOPKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BRADLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARLESON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OTHER		
DENEND	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FAIRBANKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FERRARA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GALEBACH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GARFINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GUNN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONTOYA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROCK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UHLMANN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADMINISTRATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

OPD
Staff
FYI

Economic Data This Week

- Basically trend is up but don't get too involved in month to month data.
- Expect a less than satisfactory set of numbers.
- Auto sales may be the key numbers.

Edwin L. Harper
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development
(46515)

Please return this tracking sheet with your response

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III

FROM: ^{CA} CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: March 16, 1983 1:00pm Meeting

The following are my suggestions for attendees for the meeting tomorrow at 1:00pm.

HOUSE

SHAW, E. Clay (R-FL): Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control

KINDNESS, Thomas N. (R-OH): Government Operations & Judiciary

SENATE

HAWKINS, Paula (R-FL): Labor and Human Resources

MATTINGLY, Mack (R-GA): Appropriations, Government Affairs

OTHER POSSIBILITIES:

HOUSE

DICKINSON, William (R-AL): Armed Services

GILMAN, Benjamin A. (R-NY): Foreign Affairs & Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control

LOTT, Trent (R-MS): Rules

SAWYER, Harold S. (R-MI): Judiciary

SENATE

HATCH, Orrin (R-UT): Budget, Judiciary, Chairman-Labor and Human Resources

THURMOND, Strom (R-NC): Chairman-Judiciary, Armed Services, Veterans

TOWER, John - (R-TX): Armed Services, Banking & Budget

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN

FROM: EDWIN MEESE III

SUBJECT: Congressional Invitations

Attached is a list of Members of Congress to be invited to attend a meeting with me and other Administration officials for the purpose of discussing important drug policy initiatives.

The meeting will be held Wednesday, March 22, 1983 in Room 474 of the Old Executive Office Building at 2:45pm.

HOUSE

GILMAN, Benjamin A. (R-NY): Foreign Affairs & Select Committee
on Narcotics Abuse and Control

KINDNESS, Thomas N. (R-OH): Government Operations & Judiciary

LOTT, Trent (R-MS): Rules

McCOLLUM, Bill (R-FL): Judiciary

SAWYER, Harold S. (R-MI): Judiciary

SHAW, E. Clay (R-FL): Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and
Control

ENGLISH, Glenn (D-OK): Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and
Control

HUGHES, William (D-NJ): Judiciary

RANGEL, Charles (D-NY): Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and
Control

RODINO, Peter (D-NJ): Judiciary & Select Committee on Narcotics
Abuse and Control

SENATE

BAKER, Howard (R-TN): Foreign Relations, Intelligence

DOMENICI, Pete (R-NM): Budget

HATCH, Orrin (R-UT): Budget, Judiciary, Chairman-Labor and Human
Resources

HAWKINS, Paula (R-FL): Labor and Human Resources

LAXALT, Paul (R-NV): Appropriations, Judiciary

MATTINGLY, Mack (R-GA): Appropriations, Government Affairs

THURMOND, Strom (R-NC): Chairman-Judiciary, Armed Services,
Veterans

BIDEN, Joseph (D-DE): Judiciary, Intelligence

CHILES, Lawton (D-FL): Governmental Affairs

DeCONCINI, Dennis (D-AZ): Judiciary

Sd —

This is an
extra copy —
does anyone
get it ?!

(We have one
in CT's outgoing?
file,
& one to CF)

P.S. do you
want to keep
attached notes?

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1 MEMO

1 3/16/1983 B6

CARLTON TURNER TO FLO RANDOLPH RE:
REQUEST FOR SIGNED PICTURES OF MR. MEESE

B7(C)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASSIGNMENT

TO:

- DL SL SD
 DW JK JN

FROM: CT

- Xerox Make a File

_____ Name _____

- File Look Into

- Draft Contact

DETAILS/OTHER:

A Nice Ladie

Sherry Jones of

American Airlines

O'Hare Air Port
update upgraded my

Ticket. I would like
to get her A VIP
Ticket to White House
She will call left
He'll be out

Note:

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

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MEMOS: MARCH 1983 (2)

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2 NOTES

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B6

HANDWRITTEN NOTE RE: REQUEST FOR
PHOTOS OF ED MEESE

B7(C)

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

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

DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE: TO BE DONE

March 15, 1983

<u>TO DO</u>	<u>TIME</u>
1) List of people to invite to briefing; Clear with Vice President's Office; To Meese -- Duberstein's Calls	3:30pm
✓ 2) Reserve Room 248 -- OMB From 1:00p - 2:30p	3:19pm (DONE)
3) Rough draft of concept paper	4:15pm
4) Receive Correction on Concept Paper	5:30pm
5) Redo concept paper	6:00pm
6) Concept paper reviewed by West Wing and decide on briefing order	7:00pm
7) Draft possible press release -- redo as needed	7:30pm
8) Circulate papers to people at meeting	7:45pm

March 16, 1983

1) Briefing papers prepared by	9:00am
2) Charts, etc. submitted to OMB	9:30am
3) Charts back for OMB	11:30am
4) Dry run briefing materials	11:45am
5) Pass out briefing materials	12:30pm
6) MEETING	1:00pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Concept Paper

For your information, a copy of the attached draft concept paper was hand carried to the Department of Justice yesterday at approximately 6:40pm. The paper was given to Mr. Ken Starr in the Attorney General's office.

NATIONAL DRUG INTERDICTION SYSTEM

The President is establishing a National Drug Interdiction System, directed at stopping drug smuggling across the borders of the United States. In his radio address on October 2, 1982, the President stated "We're undertaking a narcotics policy that might be termed 'hot pursuit.' We're not just going to let them go somewhere else; we're going to be on their tail." This new anti-smuggling effort will complement the 12 organized crime/drug enforcement task forces in putting a full-court press on all aspects of illegal drug trafficking.

A cabinet-level Executive Board will oversee the National Drug Interdiction System. The President has asked the Vice President to chair the Executive Board and will include the following members:

- Secretary of State
- Secretary of the Treasury
- Secretary of Defense
- The Attorney General
- Secretary of Transportation
- Counsellor to the President
- Director of Central Intelligence
- Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office

The Executive Board will provide policy oversight and direction to United States efforts to interdict drugs at our borders.

An Operations Board, chaired by the Vice President's Chief of Staff, Admiral Daniel J. Murphy, will provide operational coordination and direction to all operating elements of the National Drug Interdiction System. The Operations Board will include:

- Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement
- Commissioner of Customs
- Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
- Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard
- Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
- Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force
- Chief of Naval Operations
- Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration
- Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency
- Deputy Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office
- Associate Attorney General
- Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration
- Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service
- Assistant Secretary of State (International Narcotics Matters)
- Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics

Concept of Operation: The National Drug Interdiction System, will be organized into several Regional Interdiction Groups and will be responsible for special operations to detect, identify, intercept, and arrest violators who attempt to bring illegal drugs into the United States.

-The Regional Interdiction Groups will be structured as needed to fight the smuggling threats in their geographical area. Each group will have a support element which includes data gathering and communications activities.

-The El Paso Intelligence Center will be expanded to include enhanced communications, operational involvement and analysis capabilities.

-Interdiction responsibilities currently assigned to the South Florida Task Force will continue and will be expanded into a Southeastern Interdiction Group.

-The Interdiction Groups will be operated on a mobile task force basis to provide the flexibility necessary to respond to changing smuggling threats.

This activity is part of the total national program to employ education, enforcement and health resources for a maximum effort to cover the entire spectrum of prevention, supply reduction, treatment and research directed at reducing drug abuse.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN CRIBB

FROM: ^{CT} CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Travel to Midland, Texas

The following is my flight schedule for official travel to Midland, Texas. I am scheduled to give a presentation at a county rally during the evening of March 18, 1983 and have scheduled several meetings for that afternoon.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPART</u>	<u>FLIGHT</u>	<u>ARRIVE</u>
3/18/83	National/7:28am	American #671	Dallas/9:59am
	--	CONNECTING FLIGHT --	
	Dallas/11:10am	American #487	Midland/12:17pm
3/19/83	Midland/7:03am	American #262	Dallas/8:10am
	--	CONNECTING FLIGHT --	
	Dallas/8:40am	American #272	National/12:36pm

Given the current situation, do you think I should cancel the trip and begin to make arrangements for someone to speak in my place? If so, any suggestions?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER

FROM: ~~CARLTON TURNER~~

SUBJECT: Florida

Attached is the information you requested regarding the drug situation in Florida. If you have any questions, please contact Dan.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM: DANIEL LEONARD 

SUBJECT: Requested Drug Data in South Florida

The South Florida Task Force was announced by President Reagan on January 28, 1982. Its purpose was to address a multitude of problems in South Florida caused by drugs and drug trafficking.

At the time of the Task Force's creation, six Florida cities had the dubious distinction of being in the FBI's list of the top ten most crime-ridden cities in the United States. Drug-related homicides were high and the community was living in fear.

Since the creation of the Task Force, there has been a heavy infusion of law enforcement resources plus support personnel. In addition, extra judges and court space has been made available.

The Coast Guard supported by elements of the Navy has maintained a heavy presence in the Caribbean choke points. Navy and Air Force detection equipment has been deployed against aerial smugglers.

The latest reports from those on the scene indicate that the Task Force has done much to reduce crime in Florida. Local police agencies report that homicides and violent crime are down. Although the drug traffickers are not "down for the count" the latest available statistics show that they have been hurt.

Florida Joint Task Group Statistics Only (as of March 4, 1983)

ARRESTS 1133

DRUGS SEIZED

Cocaine 1483.7 kg
Marijuana 778.5 tons
Methaqualone 157,514 Du

NON-DRUG SEIZURES

Vehicles 66
Vessels 139
Aircraft 24
Currency \$2,358,713
Firearms 347

Total value of non-drug seizures is approximately \$16.5 million.

In addition, the FJTG reports that during the two weeks ending March 4, 1983, there were no significant seizures reported to the Command Center from Miami International Airport. One Piper aircraft was seized.

Three vessels carrying marijuana were seized: two by Customs in the Florida area and one by the Coast Guard off the coast of North Carolina. Two small seizures of marijuana were made in cargo.

This memo is not to indicate that the problem is solved in Florida, but the intervention of the South Florida Task Force has reduced the size of the problem restoring the citizens of Florida confidence in the ability of the law enforcement agencies of both the Federal and local jurisdictions to address the problem.

For more detailed information I suggest you contact Admiral Daniel Murphy of the Vice President's Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER PORTER

FROM:


CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT:

Drug Abuse Policy Office Travel

International and domestic travels have given me firsthand knowledge of the drug scene. Through cooperative research programs and exchanges with scientists, Government officials and law enforcement officers and Congressional staffers, I have become familiar with the local, national, and international problems and needs. This first hand knowledge has allowed me to diffuse embarrassing situations during Congressional hearings.

During the 98th Congress we can expect a lot of attention to be focused on the drug issue. Congressman Rangel (D-NY) recently assumed Chairmanship of the Select Committee on Narcotics. His intentions are to attack our international initiatives against heroin, as well as treatment and the international control efforts (see attached). Congressman Hughes (D-NJ), Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, has attacked us on drug law enforcement coordination and is pushing the drug czar concept. Congressman English (D-OK) is currently attacking us on interdiction efforts and international aspects of the program.

Members of Congress and their staffs are making trips around the United States and to source countries to assess, firsthand, the drug situation. I need to be able to counter Congressional attacks and to do so it is important to keep up to date on the changing situations in foreign countries. Additionally, it is embarrassing to tell organizations that invite me to participate in programs, that they must pay for my trip in addition to funding their own projects to support the President's drug program.

We need to discuss the budget proposed for DAPO travel, Sue and Coye have set the meeting for Tuesday, March 22.

SUGGESTED SCHEDULE OF SCNAC:

"More or less firmed up"

1. oversight of 1982 federal drug strategy, several days in April
2. International Narcotics Control, 2nd week in May, D.C.
3. Drug Abuse Demand Reduction, 3rd week in May, probably NYC
4. Drug Smuggling in Florida, June 3 & 4, Miami
5. Domestic marijuana cultivation: San Francisco, June 10, 11; K.C., Mo. June 17, 18; Dallas June 24, 25; Atlanta, July 14, 15.

Other possible hearings (includes GOP recommendations)

military drug abuse
interagency border management cooperation
bail bond reform
mandatory minimum penalties
Seizure and forfeiture of assets
drug trafficking in Caribbean (especially Bahamas)
medical and pharmaceutical efforts to prevent drug abuse
abuse of quaaludes and prescription drugs

Foreign Trips

US-Mexican interparliamentary conference, May or June
European parliamentarians, June
drugs in the military, week in August

International Study Missions

Latin America, 10 days in August
SE Asia, SW Asia, Mid East, W. Europe, 3 weeks in November
UN General Assembly, September
UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, Feb 84

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1983

NOTE FOR KEN CRIBB
FROM CARLTON TURNER
SUBJECT: Interdiction Concept Paper

Per your request, attached is the
March 16th Draft Concept Paper with
Admiral Murphy's additional comments
noted on page 2.

DRAFT Concept Paper March 16, 1983-with Adm. Murphy's additional comments noted on page 2.

NATIONAL DRUG INTERDICTION SYSTEM

The President is establishing a National Drug Interdiction System, directed at stopping drug smuggling across the borders of the United States. In his radio address on October 2, 1982, the President stated "We're undertaking a narcotics policy that might be termed 'hot pursuit.' We're not just going to let them go somewhere else; we're going to be on their tail." This new anti-smuggling effort will complement the 12 organized crime/drug enforcement task forces in putting a full-court press on all aspects of illegal drug trafficking.

A cabinet-level Executive Board will oversee the National Drug Interdiction System. The President has asked the Vice President to chair the Executive Board which will include the following members:

- Secretary of State
- Secretary of the Treasury
- Secretary of Defense
- The Attorney General
- Secretary of Transportation
- Counsellor to the President
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- Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force
- Chief of Naval Operations
- Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration
- Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency
- Deputy Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office
- Associate Attorney General
- Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
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-The El Paso Intelligence Center will be expanded to include enhanced communications, operational involvement and analysis capabilities.

-Interdiction responsibilities currently assigned to the South Florida Task Force will continue and will be expanded into a Southeastern Interdiction Group.

● Adm. Murphy recommended above paragraph read as follows--
"There will be no change to the South Florida Task Force. It will remain under the control of the Vice President as it has in the past. Interdiction responsibilities currently assigned to the South Florida Task Force will be expanded into a Southeastern Interdiction Group."

-The Interdiction Groups will be operated on a mobile task force basis to provide the flexibility necessary to respond to changing smuggling threats.

● Adm. Murphy recommended deleting above paragraph.

This activity is part of the total national program to employ education, enforcement and health resources for a maximum effort to cover the entire spectrum of prevention, supply reduction, treatment and research directed at reducing drug abuse.

DRAFT Concept Paper March 16, 1983

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*Adm. Murphy
recommended
delete* ~~-The Interdiction Groups will be operated on a mobile task force basis to provide the flexibility necessary to respond to changing smuggling threats.~~

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