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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name TURNER, CARLTON: FILES

Withdrawer

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File Folder MEMOS: AUGUST 1983-SEPTEMBER 1983 708 (2)

FOIA

F06-060/1

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POTTER

4

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
48589 MEMO	DANIEL LEONARD TO C. TURNER RE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	1	9/13/1983	
48590 MEMO	C. TURNER TO JACK SVAHN RE DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE AND PRIORITIES DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	6	9/9/1983	
48591 REPORT	TRIP REPORT SUMMARY: COLOMBIA, PERU, BOLIVIA, JULY 17-31, 1983	10	ND	B1
48592 REPORT	COLOMBIA, PERU, AND BOLIVIA: FOLLOW-UP TRIP REPORT	2	10/11/1983	B1

open
11/3/09
KMU

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

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- 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]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM:

DANIEL LEONARD 

SUBJECT:

Talking points for Ed Meese before A.S.I.S.

I spoke before the Xerox security managers attending the American Society of Industrial Security (ASIS) conference this morning. These people acknowledged that they have a problem, and are seeking ways to address it. I gave them some suggestions, i.e. establishing and publishing a firm policy prohibiting the use of drugs in the work environment.

Their concern is the attitude of the upper level executives that they answer to. Top management of the various corporations are very concerned about their corporate image in the marketplace, if they start making public that they have a drug problem. One quote was, "Who will deal with a brokerage firm whose analysts have been arrested or fired for using coke."

They commended the administration for its various efforts in the drug abuse arena but then criticized us for ignoring the problems of major corporations. I suggested that the Xerox security executives contact their counterparts in other organizations such as IBM, Greyhound, Delta Airlines, McNeil Pharmaceutical etc., and attempt to get a concerned group together to address the problem. I told them that if they succeeded in forming such a group they could contact us and we would do whatever we could to help them address the problem.

This seemed to answer their complaint about neglect by the administration.

NNBIS Seizure Statistics

June 11, 1983 to September 13, 1983:

1,127,651 lbs of Marijuana

7,317 lbs of Coke

46 lbs of Heroin

269 lbs of Hash

16,796 Dosage Units of Quaaludes, etc.

South Florida Task Force (SFTF) Seizure Statistics

As of June 29, 1983:

1,959,302 lbs of Marijuana

7,088 lbs of Coke

177853 dosage units of Quaaludes, etc.

Less than one gram of Heroin was seized in Florida and no Hash.

NOTE: Some of the seizure data in the SFTF figures will be carried in the National Narcotic Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) figures also. Since June 11th, SFTF has been considered a region of NNBIS.

WAR STORY

On September 8, 1983 the Coast Guard seized the Colombian shrimper "Cone" with 27,760 lbs of marijuana on board. This is the same Colombian vessel that was fired upon by the Coast Guard several months ago. When the ship failed to stop the Coast Guard, received permission to use force and put about 150 rounds of .50 calibre machine gun slugs into the vessel, disabling her. The Coast Guard then towed the vessel into a Colombian port when it was supposedly seized by the Colombians. Point: Like a bad penny, they keep turning up.

Incidentally, the "Cone" fled into Bahamian waters on September 8th. The Bahamian police in Freeport requested that the Coast Guard assist in the apprehension.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1983

04
MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

From: Daniel Leonard *DL*

Subject: Temporary Restraining Order (TRO)

On September 13, 1983 in the District Court of the District of Columbia, Judge June Green issued a Temporary Restraining Order against the use of the herbicide paraquat on cannabis cultivated on federal lands anywhere in the United States. The order runs until September 26th, but Judge Green also ruled that the government must do an Environmental Impact Study Statement (EIS) before she will allow the use of paraquat.

RECOMMENDATION

Since an EIS will take several months, I suggest we put off further spraying until next year. This will allow time for an EIS dealing with paraquat and 2,4-D. Incidentally, 2,4-D is approved for use on cannabis, as stated on the label.

With the EIS we will answer both the Judge's and EPA's objections and we can go in on a large scale spraying operation in 1984. Also, with the EIS we can spray and forget about guarding the plots thereby allowing us to hit many growing sites before the opposition can gear up to fight us.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Law Enforcement --
Talking Points

Per the request from John Richardson, attached are brief talking points on the overall drug law enforcement effort and a report on the South Florida drug seizures.

To provide additional background, also attached are two Fact Sheets: Drug Law Enforcement Initiatives and The Domestic Marijuana Suppression Program.

Please let me know if you would like any additional information.

cc: Jack Svahn
Roger Porter

TALKING POINTS: NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

- A key element of President Reagan's strategy against drug abuse is the interdiction and eradication of illicit drugs "wherever cultivated, processed or transported. This includes the responsible use of herbicides."
- As early as September 28, 1981, the President declared to the International Association of Chiefs of Police his support for an exception to the Posse Comitatus Act so that the military could assist in identifying and reporting drug traffickers.
- In the same address, President Reagan announced his intention to develop a border policy that would improve detection and interdiction of illegal narcotics imports.
- The President's first step in developing a border policy came on January 28, 1982 when he announced the South Florida Task Force (SFTF). Under the direction of the Vice President, the SFTF was designed to answer a myriad of crime problems plaguing the State of Florida.
- Following up on the results achieved by a unified action in South Florida, the President, on October 14, 1982, announced the creation of 12 regional Organized Crime/Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDE).
- The Organized Crime/Drug Enforcement Task Forces are attacking the drug problem by investigating organized crime's involvement in drug trafficking.
- Established by President Reagan on March 23, 1983, the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, with an Executive Board chaired by Vice President Bush, is designed to combat drug smuggling around the borders of the United States from six regional offices.
- The National Narcotics Border Interdiction System is the latest in a series of drug law enforcement initiatives directed at reducing the availability of illicit drugs in the United States.
- Domestic cannabis (marijuana) cultivation supplies about 20% of the marijuana available in the United States. Domestic production has been increasing since the early 1970's, and some marijuana production is now occurring in almost every State.
- The cultivation of cannabis is an illegal activity which breeds contempt for the law and increases the potential for violence, corruption, and the threat to public safety.

- The United States, as a signatory to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, is required to control the domestic production of marijuana. The Single Convention is the cornerstone agreement which we cite in encouraging other nations to meet their responsibilities in narcotics control, and we must set the example.
- The Reagan Administration was the first to encourage an aggressive national Domestic Marijuana Eradication/Suppression Program.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration coordinates the program, which promotes information sharing and contributes training, equipment, investigative and aircraft support to State and local law enforcement officers.
- The domestic eradication program has expanded from 7 States in 1981 to 40 States in 1983. In 1982 with 25 States participating, 2.5 million plants were destroyed and 2,512 violators were arrested.
- The use of herbicides for the eradication of cannabis is encouraged whenever feasible and environmentally sound.
- Federal funding for the cooperative effort has been increased by 150%, from about \$960,000 in 1982 to \$2.4 million in 1983. \$75,000 of the \$2.4 million is set aside for herbicidal spraying.
- These major law enforcement initiatives are reinforced by U.S. military assistance, international cooperative investigations, refined intelligence collection and dissemination, innovative programs to control the diversion of drugs from legitimate commerce, and a spirit of cooperation and commitment at all levels.
- The Reagan Administration has increased the overall effectiveness of drug law enforcement by bringing all available Federal, State and local resources and expertise to bear on the full spectrum of drug trafficking and related criminal activities.

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South Florida Task Group Statistics

Week Ending June 29, 1983

1. Drug Seizures (Reports reflect initial totals reported, pending final reports and laboratory analyses.)

Name	<u>Week Ending 8/24/83</u>		<u>Cumulative</u>	
	<u>No. Seized</u>	<u>Amount Seized</u>	<u>No. Seized</u>	<u>Amount Seized</u>
Heroin	0	0	1	.4 G
Cocaine	5	115,228.0 G	361	3,222,369.0 G
Cannabis	3	5,103.0 KG	563	890,592.0 KG
Methaqualone	0	0	9	164,183 DU
Other	0	0	10	13,670 DU

2. Asset Seizures

Name	<u>Week Ending 8/24/83</u>		<u>Cumulative</u>	
	<u>No. Seized</u>	<u>Amount Seized</u>	<u>No. Seized</u>	<u>Amount Seized</u>
Vehicles	0	\$ 0	74	\$ 613,325
Vessels	3	260,000	178	16,036,550
Aircraft	0	0	26	1,720,500
Currency	0	0	123	2,551,600
Bond	0	0	1	50,000
Fine	0	0	0	0
Firearms	0	0	350	135,191
Other	0	0	22	38,945
Total	3	260,000	774	21,146,111

3. Arrest Statistics

	<u>Week Ending 6/29/83</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
Task Group (DEA/USC/USCG)	11	1,556
INS/Border Patrol		
Checkpoint Operation	0	55
Other Operations	0	29
U.S. Marshals Fugitive Arrests	0	210
ATF	0	224
Operation Bat	0	96

[Faint handwritten notes and stamps, including a date stamp "2018 JUN 29"]

THE WHITE HOUSE

Drug Abuse Policy Office

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 27, 1983

FACT SHEET

THE DOMESTIC MARIJUANA SUPPRESSION PROGRAM

Domestic cultivation of cannabis now supplies an estimated 20 percent of the marijuana available in the United States. Domestic production has been increasing since the early 1970's. Some marijuana production is now occurring in almost every state.

A key element of President Reagan's strategy against drug abuse is the interdiction and eradication of illicit drugs "wherever cultivated, processed or transported. This includes the responsible use of herbicides." All cocaine and heroin and about 80 percent of the marijuana available in this country are produced in foreign countries. The United States has undertaken a vigorous foreign policy to encourage other nations to meet their drug control responsibilities, and we must set the example.

The Reagan Administration is the first to encourage and support a nation-wide aggressive domestic cannabis eradication program.

- Marijuana is a dangerous drug which has damaging effects on the lungs, reproductive organs and the immunity system; impairs memory, learning performance and motivation; and may permanently damage brain tissue. Eleven percent of our young people ages 12-17 are regular users of marijuana.
- The production and distribution of marijuana are illegal activities which breed contempt for the law, threaten public safety, and create the potential for violence and public corruption.
- The domestic eradication program is an integral part of the overall Federal strategy to apply pressure on all aspects of the drug abuse problem so that success in reducing supplies from one area will not be reversed by increased production from other sources.

The nature of domestic production places it primarily under the jurisdiction and capabilities of state and local authorities. The Federal role is one of leadership, coordination and technical support to local efforts and vigorous pursuit of illegal cultivation on Federal lands.

The Federal government will also directly prosecute large cases of commercial cultivation where major drug traffickers are involved or where state penalties are inadequate in the particular situation.

The Drug Enforcement Administration coordinates the national Domestic Marijuana Suppression Program which promotes information sharing and contributes training, equipment, investigative and aircraft support to state and local law enforcement officers. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is also assisting.

The States of California and Hawaii initiated eradication programs in 1979. In 1981, Oregon, Florida, Georgia, Missouri and Kentucky started eradication programs. Since 1981 when seven states participated, the cooperative eradication program has expanded rapidly to include 25 states in 1982 and 40 in 1983. In 1982, 2.5 million plants were destroyed in 4,657 plots, 2,512 violators were arrested, and 785 weapons were seized.

The use of state National Guard resources to assist is also expanding. In 1982, Hawaii, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas and Oklahoma were assisted by their state National Guard. In 1983, 10 states have signed support agreements. The National Guard Bureau is encouraging state participation.

Federal funding for the cooperative effort has more than doubled, from about \$960,000 in 1982 to \$2.4 million in 1983. Training is being expanded from four aerial observation schools in 1982 to 17 eradication schools and 12-17 prosecutors schools in 1983. DEA has dedicated 11 aircraft to the national eradication effort in 1983. Detection is also being improved by the use of high altitude surveillance. Individual citizens can play an important role by reporting suspected cultivation to local law enforcement agencies.

The U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are actively involved in a major effort to eradicate cannabis being cultivated on Federal lands.

The use of herbicides for the eradication of cannabis is encouraged whenever feasible and environmentally sound. Trace amounts of herbicide in a marijuana cigarette have never been found to cause lung damage, but the serious health problems caused by marijuana itself are well documented.

The seriousness with which Federal authorities view the domestic production of marijuana is well illustrated by the fact that a recent case, involving four growers and approximately 4,400 cannabis plants, was personally prosecuted by the United States Attorney in Sacramento, California.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Drug Abuse Policy Office

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 17, 1983

FACT SHEET

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES

The National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) is the latest in a series of drug law enforcement initiatives directed at reducing the availability of illicit drugs in the United States.

The Reagan Administration has increased the overall effectiveness of drug law enforcement by bringing all available Federal, State and local resources and expertise to bear on the full spectrum of drug trafficking and related criminal activities.

On January 21, 1982, the Attorney General assigned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration to investigate drug law offenses and assigned to the Director of the FBI general supervision over drug law enforcement efforts and policies.

In July 1981, there were 12 cooperative FBI/DEA investigations; today there are 475 underway. The number of court authorized wiretaps increased 178 percent between 1981 and 1982. The value of trafficker assets seized by DEA increased from \$94 million in 1980 to \$190 million in 1982.

The Reagan Administration was the first to encourage and support an aggressive national Domestic Marijuana Eradication/Suppression Program. Coordinated by DEA, the program has expanded from 7 States in 1981 to 40 States in 1983. In 1982 with 25 States participating, 2.5 million plants were destroyed and 2,512 violators were arrested.

Working together in the drug law enforcement effort are seven Federal agencies with law enforcement authority, prosecutors, U.S. military personnel, and State and local officials. The South Florida Task Force, created by President Reagan on January 28, 1982 and headed by Vice President Bush, is an outstanding example of cooperation and of the U.S. commitment to stop drug trafficking and related crime.

-more-

The South Florida experience is a model for two major national initiatives. The criminal investigation aspects are mirrored in 12 Organized Crime/Drug Enforcement (OCDE) Task Forces. The drug interdiction effort is expanded in the new National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS).

The Organized Crime/Drug Enforcement Task Forces were announced by President Reagan on October 14, 1982 as part of a major program headed by the Attorney General to combat drug trafficking by organized crime. The OCDE Task Forces are now operational in 12 key areas throughout the country to investigate and prosecute major organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking.

The National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, with an Executive Board chaired by Vice President Bush, was created by President Reagan on March 23, 1983 to combat drug smuggling around the borders of the United States from six regional offices.

On March 16, 1983, President Reagan forwarded to Congress the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983. This significant legislative proposal includes reform of the bail laws, comprehensive reforms in Federal forfeiture laws, and sentencing reform.

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC's) have been established by the Attorney General in 91 of the 94 Federal judicial districts. The heads of Federal, State and local prosecutorial and law enforcement agencies in the area are members and work together to focus all available resources on the most serious crime problems in each district. Indeed, each LECC has identified drug trafficking as the single most serious problem facing all levels of law enforcement.

These major initiatives are reinforced by U.S. military assistance, international cooperative investigations, refined intelligence collection and dissemination, innovative programs to control the diversion of drugs from legitimate commerce, and a spirit of cooperation and commitment at all levels.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM

FOR: SHERRIE COOKSEY
FROM: CARLTON TURNER
SUBJECT: 501 (c) (3) Organizations

According to information obtained from your office, two parts of the University of Mississippi are classified 501 (c) (3); the Alumni Association and the University Foundation.

For your information, attached is a letter I received from the University Attorney clarifying their tax status.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI 38677

Office of the University Attorney

September 8, 1983

601-232-7014

Mr. Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy
The White House
Washington, DC 20000

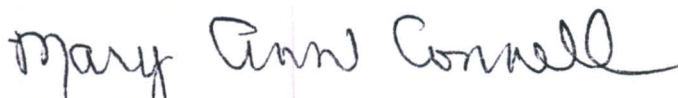
Dear Dr. Turner:

The funds which will be used to pay expenses incurred by you and your family on your forthcoming trip to the University of Mississippi will be paid by the University. The University of Mississippi is a tax-exempt organization pursuant to §501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Attached hereto for your review is a letter to the University from the District Director of the Internal Revenue Service explaining in more detail the official government publication classifying the University of Mississippi as a 501(c)(3) educational institution.

If you have any further questions concerning the tax exempt status of the University or the source of funds used to pay your expenses, please feel free to contact me. The University is honored to have you return to the campus and I personally look forward to meeting you at that time. Your work in Washington has brought much credit to the University and we are all proud of what you are doing.

Sincerely,


Mary Ann Connell
University Attorney

MAC/gn

attachment

cc: Mr. Doyle Russell
Mr. Joe B. McCaskill



U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

DISTRICT DIRECTOR
301 NORTH LAMAR STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39202
April 26, 1967

IN REPLY REFER TO
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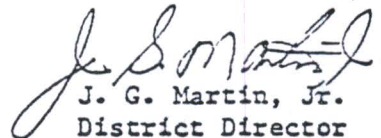
The University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi 38677

Gentlemen:

The records of the Internal Revenue Service disclose that you are exempt from the income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as an educational institution. You are listed on page 394 of Internal Revenue Service Publication No. 78 (revised 12-64), Cumulative List of Organizations Described in Section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. This is an official publication of organizations, contributions to which are deductible under the income tax laws.

Contributions made to you are deductible by donors as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers or gifts to or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under the provisions of section 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the Code.

Very truly yours,


J. G. Martin, Jr.
District Director

Office of the Business Manager
University of Mississippi

MAY 11 1967
AM 7,8,9,10,11,12,3,4,5,6 PM
③

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Office & Priorities

The Drug Abuse Policy Office within the Office of Policy Development has evolved out of the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1972 with subsequent revisions in 1976 and 1979. In summary the Statute requires:

- The President to establish a system to develop Federal drug abuse policies and to coordinate the performance of the functions by the departments and agencies.
- The President to designate a single officer to direct these activities, with this officer to be available to the Congress.
- The President to direct the development of a comprehensive, coordinated, long-term Federal strategy, updated every two years.

On June 24, 1982, Executive Order 12368 was signed by the President. This clarifies the performance of drug abuse policy functions within the Executive Office of the President and states:

- The Office of Policy Development has been assigned to assist the President in the performance of the drug abuse policy functions.
- Within the Office of Policy Development, the Director of the Drug Abuse Policy Office is primarily responsible for assisting the President in the performance of those functions.
- The Director of the Drug Abuse Policy Office is primarily responsible for assisting the President in formulating policy for, and in coordinating and overseeing, international as well as domestic drug abuse functions by all Executive agencies.

On October 5, 1982 we released the 1982 Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. The Strategy outlines the five-point plan of the Reagan Administration to prevent and control drug abuse in the United States. We are working on an implementation status report and this should be released by late October 1983. We have begun work on the 1984 Strategy to be completed by August 1984.

Thus far, the Drug Office has experienced a high level of interest and visibility. Frankly, we are looking good. The President's personal knowledge and support, the First Lady's efforts, the Vice President's drug law enforcement initiatives, the Attorney General's organized crime/drug enforcement task forces and the private sector response to our education and prevention efforts, are excellent examples.

To meet my coordination responsibilities and keep myself informed, I must have timely and open communications with the agency heads (33 are involved in the drug issue). Since I have no line authority over the agencies involved, there must be a mechanism which allows me to exchange information and suggestions with the agencies in a way which insures the President's policies are implemented. At the same time, I try to avoid confrontation with the Departments (9 have responsibilities in the drug area) which have line authority because it would reduce my channels of communication.

Therefore, I established, under my responsibility to provide coordination and oversight, the Oversight Working Group. The group is comprised of eleven agency heads and officials responsible for specific operating elements of the drug abuse program. The group meets the second Wednesday of each month in the OEOB.

Two Cabinet Councils have working groups on drug abuse. Under Human Resources, I chair a Working Group on Drug Abuse Health Issues. Under Legal Policy, D. Lowell Jensen (Associate Attorney General), chairs the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction which addresses a series of international and domestic issues to control the supply of illegal drugs. As specified by Mr. Meese, with concurrence from the President, I am responsible for ensuring activities of the two groups are fully coordinated.

My office also represents the White House with the drug abuse special interest groups. By capitalizing on the rapidly expanding interest in controlling drug abuse, we can continue to have a dramatic impact in education and prevention without massive Federal expenditures. The health-related programs are most affected by the State block grants and we are vigorously pursuing leadership initiatives to offset the perception that the Administration lacks interest in drug abuse prevention and treatment.

Thus, the majority of my time is spent coordinating the overall drug effort to include; travel with the First Lady, assisting with the Vice President's projects, eliciting support from private and volunteer organizations, and working with the Congress and with our Ambassadors in drug producing countries.

Within the five major areas of the President's Strategy, (International Cooperation, Drug Law Enforcement, Education and Prevention, Detoxification and Treatment, and Research) I am focusing on three current priorities:

1. Control of domestically produced marijuana.
2. Control of drug abuse in the workplace.
3. Drug education and prevention.

1. CONTROL OF DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED MARIJUANA

As a signatory to the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Substances (1961), we are obligated to control narcotic plants grown within our borders, i.e. eliminating domestic production of marijuana.

During the previous Administration, the United States had no domestic eradication program, yet tried to place pressure on other countries to eradicate. Thus, we inherited a situation whereby Colombia (a major producer of coca and marijuana and a source for cocaine, pills, etc) said that we were obviously not serious about drugs if we refused to fight production in our society. Until recently, the Colombian Government's view was "when you eradicate we will eradicate."

In 1983, 40 States signed agreements with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to manually eradicate cannabis; compared to only 7 States and Territories in 1981. Many States are using the National Guard and there has been a dramatic increase in eradication efforts by local police and sheriffs.

Additionally, DEA, in cooperation with the Forest Service, began herbicidal eradication, using paraquat, on cannabis growing on Federal lands. Spraying has occurred in Georgia (August 12, 1983) and Kentucky (August 19, 1983). Pro-drug groups (NORML) have filed suit seeking a restraining order to prohibit the spraying of paraquat on Federal lands. Hearings are scheduled before Judge Green in D.C. District Court for September 13, 1983.

Meanwhile, the Government of Peru has requested enough 2,4-D (herbicide) to eradicate over 2,000 acres of coca this year. They also plan to eradicate over 8,000 acres in 1984.

The Government of Colombia is sending a team to visit Mexico's program and us in October. The Mexicans use paraquat to eradicate cannabis and 2,4-D to eradicate the opium poppy. The Government of Bolivia has recently signed an agreement to manually eradicate coca.

It is important that our domestic eradication program continue. Not only is it effective within the United States, but it has a direct effect on world-wide eradication efforts against cannabis, coca, and opium poppies.

2. CONTROL OF DRUG ABUSE IN THE WORKPLACE

Drug use in the workplace has received a great deal of publicity reflecting the awakening of managers to the negative effect on their operations. Recent articles in Newsweek, Horizons and the Harvard Business Review have clearly identified the problem. If we are going to increase productivity; reduce worker health costs, work-related accidents, absenteeism and overtime pay; raise impaired morale; and reduce the other "intangible costs," drug use in the workplace must be controlled and eliminated.

In fact, over 55% of the Fortune 500 companies already have established Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) to help individuals with alcohol problems and provide family counselling. The trend now is toward including drug abuse in these programs. To make the EAPs more effective, a way must be developed to identify, isolate and treat drug users. The use of urinalysis, alone or during routine medical examinations, and monitoring attendance records, are two approaches.

By using urinalysis to detect drug use, the Department of Defense (DOD) has shown that drug use can be reduced significantly. During the period of 1980 to 1982, drug use by junior enlisted personnel fell 62% in the Navy, 58% in the Marine Corps, 26% in the Air Force and 22% in the Army. Greyhound also has established a urinalysis program, as have many police departments.

In order to vigorously pursue a drug detection program in those high risk categories such as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the U.S. Postal Service, the Federal Aviation Administration (i.e. air traffic controllers), et cetera, we must keep the pressure on DOD. Industry will follow suit.

Pro-drug people challenged DOD's urinalysis program, but the Courts ruled against them. Court challenges will continue, but we have no intention of backing off.

3. DRUG EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Drug education and prevention are key to our long-term solution. Mrs. Reagan's efforts have made a significant difference in encouraging personal involvement by parents, teachers, etc. Private sector corporate involvement includes Xerox, IBM, Keebler, Warner Communications, DuPont Chemical, ABC, PBS and many others. The true sense of federalism and volunteerism has been exhibited in drug education and prevention efforts.

Drug use interferes with memory, learning, discipline, health, and physical development not to mention the direct and indirect criminal issues. The President's goal of basic reform in education will not be effective unless we eliminate drug abuse. In fact, Weekly Reader (Xerox publication), with our assistance, surveyed elementary school children on their attitudes/perceptions about drug and alcohol use. The survey found that 25% of all fourth grade children in the United States say they feel peer pressure to try drugs and alcohol. By seventh grade, 60% feel pressure to try alcohol and 50% feel pressure to use drugs. We are redirecting many of the prevention efforts to the lower elementary grades, but we still face the denial syndrome among many school administrators.

The Public Broadcasting System (PBS) is producing a program called, "The Chemical People" with Mrs. Reagan. The programs will be aired by PBS stations across the country on November 2 and 9, 1983. Coordinated Town meetings will occur in each area to drug discuss the issues within the community. This will have long-term goals and typifies our projects. Briefly, some of the other projects include the Teen Titans drug awareness comic book program, the Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse initiative, the International Association of Lions Clubs Drug Abuse programs, AMA Prescription Drug Abuse program, etc.

These three areas are only highlighted for your information. A briefing book for your use if forthcoming and will provide more detail on certain aspects of the overall program. We have a broad communication strategy for the President's Campaign Against Drug Abuse, and specific strategies for Education and Prevention, a 1983 Sports Drug Education Program and a strategy for International Communications. The International Communications strategy is being executed by the United States Information Agency (USIA).

We intend to publicize the fact that the Reagan Administration drug program is a major accomplishment and has been successful in reducing the use of illicit drugs in the United States.

You need to be aware that Congress is getting prepared to pass another drug czar bill. One bill, H.R. 3326, mandates a drug czar and is similar to the legislation vetoed by the President last Session. The other bill, H.R. 3664, modifies the existing Statute and calls for a Director and two Deputy Directors. All three positions outlined in H.R. 3664 are to be confirmed by the Senate with the Director being an Executive Level I and the Deputies being Executive Level III. Our sources on the Hill say the latter will pass.

As a point of interest, our office also answers volumes of correspondence that deals with drug issues for the President, Vice President, First Lady, Mr. Meese, Mr. Baker and others. Because our office has an enormous amount of public contact and high visibility, the volume of our incoming correspondence, speeches and travel requirements is high. Additionally, I am required to testify before the Congress when called. This does not leave much time to think and plan. So far we have been lucky!

cc: Roger Porter

C.F.

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 9, 1983

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DD

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Report on visit to South America

For your information, attached is a trip report from my visit to Colombia, Peru and Bolivia, on July 17-31, 1983. I apologize for the delay, but the paraquat issue has taken all of my time.

The summary (pages 1-3) provides an overview of the trip, and is followed by comments and recommendations (pages 4-8) for each country visited. General recommendations affecting all countries visited are found on page 9.

If you need any additional information, please let me know.

cc: Jack Svahn ✓
Roger Porter

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48591	REPORT TRIP REPORT SUMMARY: COLOMBIA, PERU, BOLIVIA, JULY 17-31, 1983	10	ND	B1

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

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III

FROM: ^{CT} CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Update on South America

For your information, attached is an update of my trip report from my visit to Colombia, Peru and Bolivia in July.

Since my trip, a Congressional Delegation headed by Congressman Charles Rangel (D-NY) visited many of the same areas and I have had an opportunity to discuss my observations with them. In addition, several major accomplishments have been made in Peru.

If you would like any additional information, please let me know.

cc: Jack Svahn
Roger Porter

bc: Ken Cribb
Jim Jenkins
Norm Bailey
Derm DeCarlo
Beck Mullen
AG- Win French Smith
David Giles

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48592	REPORT COLOMBIA, PERU, AND BOLIVIA: FOLLOW-UP TRIP REPORT	2	10/11/1983	B1

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Release for Printing Seal in Black

Attached is a letter prepared by Anne Higgins' Office for inclusion in the Medical Times drug abuse issue. The preparation of this letter was based on the letter from the President which was included in Pharmacy Times (PT). The PT letter was cleared through the Darman process.

Medical Times has asked for a release to print the Seal in black. Would it be possible to obtain such a release in time to Federal Express the letter to Port Washington, New York today (by 4:00pm)?

Please let me know if you need any additional information or if you have any questions (x6554). Attached is a copy of the Pharmacy Times drug abuse issue for your information.

cc: Roger Porter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1983

Dear Friend:

As a medical professional, you have an important role to play in our nation's war on drug abuse. The public looks to you for information on drugs; it respects your professional competence in this area; and law officers rely on you for help in apprehending drug abuse criminals.

Of course, the responsibility to oppose drug abuse does not fall on you alone. Every one of us has an obligation to live our lives in a way that will set an example for others and most especially for young people, who are tempted to drug abuse by the image of glamour too often associated with drug use.

This special issue of Medical Times includes several articles that will provide you with the information you need to combat drug abuse. With the help of your expertise and support, we can and will win this fight.

Sincerely,

Vance Reagan Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM

FOR: DODY LIVINGSTON
FROM: CARLTON TURNER
SUBJECT: Letters from the President

Attached is a letter from the President which appeared in the magazine, Pharmacy Times. This letter was cleared through the Darman process and included on the opening page of an issue they dedicated to drug abuse.

Medical Times is in the process of preparing a similar issue only tailoring it more to the physician. Their publication deadline is September 6, 1983.

Would it be possible to obtain a very similar letter from the President for inclusion in Medical Times?

Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Thanks.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1983

Dear Pharmacist:

There are several reasons why you, as a pharmacist, represent an important resource in today's fight against drug abuse. Your knowledge of drugs is respected in your community; you are the legal custodian of prescription medicines; you are accessible to the public for information on drugs; and you can help law officers in the apprehension of drug-abuse criminals.

In order to assure a lawful society in America, each of us has a responsibility. This is a matter of attitude, the way we live our lives, the example we set for youngsters, and the leadership we show in our community and professional activities.

The special Drug Abuse issue of Pharmacy Times includes many articles that will provide you with the informational ammunition you need to combat drug abuse. With the help of your expertise and support, we can and will win this fight!

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Nancy Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM

FOR: THERESA ELMORE
FROM: CARLTON TURNER
SUBJECT: Gift Request

Sharyn Lumpkins has worked for the Drug Abuse Policy Office for a little over a year. Her assistance in writing articles, preparing briefing papers and talking points for the President and Senior Staff, and many other aspects of the overall operation of this office has been invaluable.

She has provided a great service to the Administration and I would like to thank her. Would it be possible to obtain a gift (i.e. Presidential ash tray or Jelly Bean Jar) as a token of our appreciation?

Please contact Sue Daoulas if you have any questions or problems (x6554). I appreciate your help and consideration.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM

FOR: DODY LIVINGSTON
FROM: CARLTON TURNER
SUBJECT: Letters from the President

Sharyn Lumpkins has been loaned to the Drug Abuse Policy Office for the past year. She has provided a great service to the Administration in the area of drug abuse. Her responsibilities included facilitating the distribution of the 1982 Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, writing articles for publication, preparing briefing papers and talking points for the President and Senior Staff, and many other segments of the overall operation of this office.

Sharyn leaves us for a new position within the Drug Enforcement Administration; Special Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Intelligence. Today is her last day.

Would it be possible to get a letter from the President expressing his appreciation for her work, etc. Please let me know if you need any additional information or if there is a problem.

Thanks for all your help.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM:

DANIEL LEONARD 

SUBJECT:

Progression of Interdiction Efforts

As early as September 28, 1981, the President declared to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in New Orleans his support for an exception to the Posse Comitatus Act so that the military could assist in identifying and reporting drug traffickers. In the same address, President Reagan announced his intention to develop a border policy that will improve detection and interception of illegal narcotics imports.

The President's first step in developing a border policy came on January 28, 1982 when he announced the creation of the South Florida Task Force under the direction of the Vice President. The Task Force was designed to answer a myriad of crime problems plaguing the State of Florida. One of the most important elements of the Task Force was a stepped-up interdiction program. All branches of the military services were tasked to assist. The resources of all the Federal law enforcement agencies having an impact on drug trafficking were strengthened.

By November 17, 1982, the President announced his satisfaction with the progress of the South Florida Task Force. At Homestead Air Force Base, he declared to the Miami Citizens Against Crime, "There's no question that the South Florida Task Force has been a clear and unqualified success."

Following up on the results achieved by a unified action in South Florida, the President on October 14, 1982 announced the creation of twelve (12) new regional Task Forces. These Task Forces will attack the drug problem by investigating organized crime's involvement.

To continue our total effort against the drug traffickers, the President created the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) under the direction of the Vice President. The National Narcotic Border Interdiction System will coordinate and direct the efforts of all federal agencies having the responsibility and capability to interdict illicit drugs at the border by every mode. The System's ultimate objective is to interdict drugs entering the United States from foreign sources and to arrest those individuals responsible for the smuggling.