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Collection Name TURNER, CARLTON: FILES

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File Folder MEMOS: AUGUST 1984-MAY 1985 705 (9)

FOIA

F06-060/1

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POTTER

5

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
48593 MEMO	C. TURNER TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE DRUG ABUSE AND FOREIGN POLICY	1	12/18/1984	B1
48594 MEMO	C. TURNER TO JACK SVAHN RE DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	3	12/18/1984	B1
48595 MEMO	C. TURNER TO JOHN HERRINGTON RE PERSONNEL PROPOSAL	1	12/5/1984	B6
48596 MEMO	C. TURNER TO ROGER PORTER RE TRAVEL	1	12/4/1984	B6
48597 MEMO	C. TURNER TO BECKY NORTON DUNLOP RE PERSONNEL PROPOSAL	1	12/2/1984	B6
48598 MEMO	C. TURNER TO JIM ROSEBUSH RE ISSUES PERTAINING TO ATTACHED ARTICLE (W/COMMENTS ADDED)	1	1/18/1985	B6
48599 MEMO	SAME MEMO AS DOC #48598, W/DIFFERENT NOTATIONS (C. TURNER TO JIM ROSEBUSH RE ISSUES PERTAINING TO ATTACHED ARTICLE)	1	1/18/1985	B6
48601 MEMO	C. TURNER TO R. MCFARLANE RE SITUATION IN COLOMBIA	1	1/9/1985	B1

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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]
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ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
48602 LETTER	C. TURNER TO ALFRED DEANGELUS RE STEPHEN JACOBS	1	2/22/1985	B6
48603 FORM	STEVEN JACOBS PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS STATEMENT (FORM SF 171)	8	2/23/1985	B6

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 18, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK SVAHN

FROM:  CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Program

The 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking reinforces the comprehensive fight against drug abuse which was initiated by the Administration during the first term. In the next four years, we will build upon the solid foundation already established. Our focus will be in three major areas:

- International Cooperation to eliminate illicit drug production and the adverse social, political and economic impact on countries around the world. Our strategy is to spur mutual concern, shared responsibility and the political will to control drugs by all involved nations.
- Drug Law Enforcement to destroy criminal drug trafficking networks, both international and domestic, and to intercept and eradicate illicit drugs which are enroute to consumers. The drug law enforcement strategy includes criminal investigations, drug interdiction, domestic eradication, diversion control, and criminal justice matters.
- Drug Abuse Health Issues to reduce the abuse of drugs by Americans and eliminate the use of illicit drugs by young people. Included are medical detoxification and treatment to help current drug users free themselves from the drug abuse habit; research to improve our ability to treat and prevent drug abuse; and drug abuse prevention through awareness, education and action.

President Reagan has brought drug abuse prevention to the forefront as the long-range solution to the drug abuse problem. He established the central philosophy of the Administration's drug program when he stated that, "as important as intercepting the drug traffic might be, it cannot possibly equal the results in turning off the customers, the users, and making them take a different course in deciding to no longer be customers."

Drug abuse prevention is also the least expensive. The budget authority for the drug abuse program is \$1.5 billion in FY 1985. This includes \$105 million (7 percent) for international narcotics

control; \$1.1 billion (76 percent) for drug law enforcement, including \$500 million for border interdiction; and \$260 million (17 percent) for drug abuse prevention, treatment and research. Of this, only \$17 million, or 1.1 percent of the total budget, is for prevention programs.

Most of the prevention and education efforts are in the private sector and it is extremely difficult to put a value on it, but it is in the millions of dollars. For example, the upcoming special on Cable Network News "Snow Flakes in the Jungle," by the Cousteau Society, could not have been bought by the Federal government.

Drug law enforcement receives an inordinate proportion of the budget and the public focus. We have increased the enforcement budget by 75 percent during the Administration, and, while enforcement has achieved some notable successes in the past year, it can at best disrupt the drug traffic and create a favorable environment for the long-term initiatives to take hold. Interdiction in particular is a necessary, but expensive and controversial part of the strategy. Effective interdiction has also required a high level of attention, namely the Vice President's involvement in the South Florida Task Force and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), because of the problems in coordinating the activities of three Cabinet departments, the military, and the intelligence community.

If we continue to allow the focus on interdiction, we will perpetuate public expectations which we cannot fulfill. At present, we are creating the potential for a great deal of criticism. For example, Customs recently had a four-engine aircraft refitted to do maritime and air surveillance for the United States. The cost, which was publicly stated to be \$3 million, was actually around \$9 million. In addition, NNBIS recently stepped outside its role as a coordinating committee to set up a NNBIS task force in Hawaii. We do not need an armada around Hawaii: the response is inappropriate to the problem. What is needed is more basic (and less costly) law enforcement, such as transferring a few more Customs inspectors to Hawaii or helping the Postal Service to improve inspection of the the mail, which is the primary method of smuggling from Hawaii.

Some balance can be restored by an aggressive public communications program. We had an active communications strategy and the result was very positive, but we have not had a person handling communications in the office since mid-1984. Therefore, part of the problem may well reside in the insufficient staff to do the job. We have continued to discuss the health and social costs of drug abuse in an open forum and remind people of the President's philosophy that wall-to-wall policemen will not solve our drug problem. It is a health problem that must be dealt with by

society and individuals. This message needs a lot of visibility, however, to balance the excessive attention given to interdiction.

We should also look at ways to keep operations in line with the balanced program outlined in the President's Strategy. I believe that further increases in border interdiction and enforcement are not wise. Our successes in law enforcement have brought increased visibility and sensationalism which, in some ways, are counterproductive to maintaining a positive attitude toward solving our drug problems.

If you want more information, I will be happy to provide it. Attached is a summary of the drug czar issue.

CABINET-LEVEL DRUG ABUSE POLICY COORDINATION

Included in the new crime legislation is a "National Drug Law Enforcement Board" with the Attorney General as the drug law enforcement czar. The legislation is effective on January 20, 1985. The new Board will have responsibility for "facilitating coordination of United States operations and policy on illegal drug law enforcement," including:

- Reviewing, evaluating and developing policy, strategy and resources, including budgetary priorities and a National and International Drug Law Enforcement Strategy;
- Facilitating coordination of all U.S. Government efforts to halt national and international drug trafficking; and
- Coordinating the collection and evaluation of information necessary to implement U.S. policy with respect to drug law enforcement.

The legislation designates the Attorney General as Chairman of the Board, with duties of: (a) advising the Board on drug law enforcement; (b) recommending to the Board coordination of drug enforcement activities; and (c) acting as primary adviser to the President and Congress on national and international drug law enforcement programs and policies developed by the Board.

The legislation also specifies membership: the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, Transportation, and Health and Human Services; the Director of OMB; the Director of Central Intelligence; and such other officials as may be appointed by the President.

Pending issues:

- The relationship of the new Board with the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) Executive Board, the present policy board for drug interdiction, which is chaired by the Vice President, and
- The role of the new Board in personnel and budgetary decisions.

The responsibilities of the new National Drug Enforcement Policy Board could be assigned to the existing Cabinet Council on Legal Policy. If desired, the current NNBIS Executive Board could be incorporated within the new Council/Board, with the Vice President passing responsibility for NNBIS to the new Board. The Vice President could continue to be involved as a member of the Cabinet Council/Board.

Drug Abuse Policy Office, December 18, 1984

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1984

Dear Carlton:

Several administration officials have contributed to a recent publication, The Deficit Debate: Critical Crossroads to the Future. The accounting firm of Touche Ross has made a number of copies available for members of the Administration. A copy for you is enclosed. It is also being sent to many chief executive officers of major corporations, state governors, and members of the Congress.

The volume contains a broad range of opinion and contributions from executive branch officials, including Secretaries Regan and Baldrige and Ambassador Brock, members of Congress, businessmen and academics. I think you would find it of interest.

Sincerely,



Roger B. Porter
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Policy Development

Enclosure

Carlton Turner
Special Assistant to the President
for Policy Development
Office of Policy Development
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

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48595	MEMO C. TURNER TO JOHN HERRINGTON RE PERSONNEL PROPOSAL	1	12/5/1984	B6

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48597	MEMO C. TURNER TO BECKY NORTON DUNLOP RE PERSONNEL PROPOSAL	1	12/2/1984	B6

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MEMOS: January 1985

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 24, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR OVERSIGHT WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

The next meeting of the Oversight Working Group will be held on Wednesday, February 20, 1985 at 10:00am in room 476 of the Old Executive Office Building. All future meetings will be held on the second Wednesday of each month at the same time and in the same room. Attached for your use is a schedule for 1985.

Each agency is encouraged to suggest agenda items. Agenda items should be phoned to Sue Daoulas (456-6554) and are due by close of business Wednesday, February 6, 1985. Also, please let Sue know if you do not have any items.

The monthly reports are due by Friday, February 8, 1985. The principal member of the Working Group will be cleared in the building. Please advise Sue if he will not be attending. Since the group has not met for some time, no alternates will be excepted. For your information, attached is a list of the members and their alternate.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

/s/ Carlton E. Turner

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Special Assistant to the President
for Drug Abuse Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OVERSIGHT WORKING GROUP

1985 Meeting Schedule

<u>MEETING DATE</u>	<u>AGENDA ITEMS DUE</u>	<u>MONTHLY REPORTS DUE</u>
February 20, 1985	February 6	February 8
March 13, 1985	March 6	March 8
April 10, 1985	April 3	April 5
May 8, 1985	May 1	May 3
June 12, 1985	June 5	June 7
July 10, 1985	July 3	July 5
August 14, 1985	August 7	August 9
September 11, 1985	September 4	September 6
October 9, 1985	October 2	October 4
November 13, 1985	November 6	November 8
December 11, 1985	December 4	December 6

All meetings will be held from 10:00am to 11:30am in Room 476 of the Old Executive Office Building.

OVERSIGHT WORKING GROUP MEMBERSHIP

As of October 22, 1984

MEMBER

Mr. Jon Thomas
Assistant Secretary for
International Narcotics
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Admiral James Gracey
Commandant
U.S. Coast Guard
2100 Second Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20593

Mr. Stephen Higgins
Director
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco
and Firearms
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20226

Dr. J. Jarrett Clinton
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary
Department of Defense
Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Mr. James Knapp
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
10th & Constitution, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Mr. Francis Mullen
Administrator
Drug Enforcement Administration
1405 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20537

Dr. Robert Niven
Director
National Institute on Alcohol
Abuse and Alcoholism
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

Dr. Frank Young
Commissioner
Food and Drug Administration
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

ALTERNATE

Mr. Clyde Taylor
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
International Narcotics
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Admiral Benedict Stabile
Vice Commandant
U.S. Coast Guard
2100 Second Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20593

Mr. Phil McGuire
Acting Deputy Director
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco
and Firearms
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20226

Dr. John Mazzuchi
Staff Director, OASD (HA)
Department of Defense
Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Mr. Thomas O'Mally
Deputy Associate Atty General
Department of Justice
10th & Constitution, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Mr. John C. Lawn
Acting Deputy Administrator
Drug Enforcement Administration
1405 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20537

Mr. Loran Archer
Deputy Director
National Institute on Alcohol
Abuse and Alcoholism
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

Dr. Stuart Nightingale
Associate Commissioner
Food and Drug Administration
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

MEMBER

Dr. William Pollin
Director
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

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

Mr. William vonRaab
Commissioner
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20229

Judge William Webster
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

ALTERNATE

Mr. James Lawrence
Deputy Director
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

Mr. Daniel Leonard
Deputy Director
Drug Abuse Policy Office
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Mr. Al DeAngelus
Deputy Commissioner
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20229

Mr. Oliver Revell
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

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Drug Abuse Increases Rapidly Worldwide, U.N. Group Says

Leveling of U.S. Consumption Noted; Situation in West Europe Called 'Grim'

Associated Press

VIENNA, Jan. 17—Worldwide drug abuse and related crimes reached unprecedented proportions last year, even posing a threat to the security of some countries, according to a United Nations report released today.

"Illicit production, trafficking and abuse has become even more serious" in 1984, the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board said. "An unprecedented number of countries and human beings are affected."

"The problem has become so pervasive that . . . even the very security of some states is threatened," the report said. It did not elaborate on that issue but may have alluded to developments in Colombia, where the justice minister was assassinated last May.

after declaring war on drug traffickers. A national state of siege was imposed there after the killing.

The 13-member panel of nongovernmental specialists cooperates closely with the World Health Organization and other U.N. organizations in seeking to prevent drug abuse. The 1961 Convention on Narcotic Drugs is formally accepted by 115 countries and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances by 77 nations.

The 45-page report said U.S. high school students were turning away from marijuana, one of the few positive findings in a generally pessimistic overview of the world situation.

"The abusive consumption of drugs remains a serious public health problem" in the United States, the study said. But it added

that "overall percentages of new and current abusers" of some drugs are believed to be leveling off within some age groups.

In contrast, it described as "grim and deteriorating" the drug abuse and trafficking situation in Western Europe. "The number of abusers, involving even the very young, is growing," it said. "The number of drug-related deaths is increasing in many countries."

Heroin use there is "a major public health problem," according to the report. It said the amount reported seized has grown steadily during the past decade and jumped to 1.6 tons in 1983, about 40 percent more than in 1982.

Italy, West Germany and Britain reported the highest amounts seized and "other countries most gravely affected by heroin abuse are France, the Netherlands and Belgium," it said.

In the United States, heroin abuse remained "relatively stable" while cocaine use "continues to escalate," the report said. Most widely misused is marijuana, "and the number of persons who use this drug once or more monthly is estimated at more than 20 million."

But the report said hashish and marijuana use among U.S. high school seniors declined in 1984 for the fifth successive year. It attributed the trend partly to education and changes in attitudes.

The report said the Middle East "remains a major source of opiates for the international illicit traffic. Over one-half of the heroin seized in North America and around 70 percent seized in Western Europe during the first seven months of 1984 originates in the Near and Middle East."

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Leveling of U.S. Consumption Noted; Situation in West Europe Called 'Grim'

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VIENNA, Jan. 17.—Worldwide drug abuse and related crimes reached unprecedented proportions last year, even posing a threat to the security of some countries, according to a United Nations report released today.

"Illicit production, trafficking and abuse has become even more serious" in 1984, the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board said. "An unprecedented number of countries and human beings are affected."

"The problem has become so pervasive that . . . even the very security of some states is threatened," the report said. It did not elaborate on that issue but may have alluded to developments in Colombia, where the justice minister was assassinated last May

after declaring war on drug traffickers. A national state of siege was imposed there after the killing.

The 13-member panel of nongovernmental specialists cooperates closely with the World Health Organization and other U.N. organizations in seeking to prevent drug abuse. The 1961 Convention on Narcotic Drugs is formally accepted by 115 countries and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances by 77 nations.

The 45-page report said U.S. high school students were turning away from marijuana, one of the few positive findings in a generally pessimistic overview of the world situation.

"The abusive consumption of drugs remains a serious public health problem" in the United States, the study said. But it added

that "overall percentages of new and current abusers" of some drugs are believed to be leveling off within some age groups.

In contrast, it described as "grim and deteriorating" the drug abuse and trafficking situation in Western Europe. "The number of abusers, involving even the very young, is growing," it said. "The number of drug-related deaths is increasing in many countries."

Heroin use there is "a major public health problem," according to the report. It said the amount reported seized has grown steadily during the past decade and jumped to 1.6 tons in 1983, about 40 percent more than in 1982.

Italy, West Germany and Britain reported the highest amounts seized and "other countries most gravely affected by heroin abuse are France, the Netherlands and Belgium," it said.

In the United States, heroin abuse remained "relatively stable" while cocaine use "continues to escalate," the report said. Most widely misused is marijuana, "and the number of persons who use this drug once or more monthly is estimated at more than 20 million."

But the report said hashish and marijuana use among U.S. high school seniors declined in 1984 for the fifth successive year. It attributed the trend partly to education and changes in attitudes.

The report said the Middle East "remains a major source of opiates for the international illicit traffic. Over one-half of the heroin seized in North America and around 70 percent seized in Western Europe during the first seven months of 1984 originates in the Near and Middle East."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN A. SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Office

Attached, per your request, is the fact sheet and issues on drug abuse policy.

WHITE HOUSE DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE

Current legislation (21 USC 1111-1112) requires the President to establish a system for developing policy and priorities for drug abuse functions, for coordinating the performance of drug abuse functions and for designating a single officer or employee of the United States, in the EOP or elsewhere, to direct these activities. The President is also required to "seek to assure" that drug abuse is construed as a health problem. This legislation is implemented by E.O. 12368 which assigns these responsibilities to the Office of Policy Development (OPD) and a Drug Abuse Policy Office, within OPD. Additionally, the new crime legislation specifically requires the Drug Abuse Policy Office to "insure coordination between the (new) National Drug Enforcement Policy Board and the health issues associated with drug abuse."

The first White House drug abuse office was established in 1973 and a similar office has been continued since then, with minor variations in structure. The present office provides advice and assistance to the President, the First Lady, the West Wing and East Wing Staffs; responds to Congress and to the public; conducts extensive public liaison in encouraging private sector support and participation; and develops and publishes the biennial National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking.

The five functions of the drug abuse program include international cooperation, domestic law enforcement, prevention and education, treatment, and research. The head of the office insures that the five principal functions are working in concert toward the overall goal of reducing drug abuse. Eleven cabinet departments and 37 agencies are involved in the Federal effort. To meet program coordination and policy development requirements, the head of the office also chairs the Oversight Working Group (key agency heads) and other ad hoc committees.

The budget for salaries and operating expenses of the current office is included in the OPD Appropriation, with extensive travel funded by 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations. The office also is directly involved in encouraging direct private sector funding of program initiatives, such as the President's National Drug Awareness Campaign, and selected private sector initiatives appropriate to the National Strategy. The drug staff uses 3 OPD staff positions and 2 full-time detailees. Other full and part-time assistance is provided by the involved agencies.

This Administration has moved the drug abuse program from a "Federal" program to a truly "National" effort, using the leadership of the President and the First Lady as a catalyst in expanding private sector efforts. The campaign includes priority attention on reaching young children before they become involved in drugs.

Drug Abuse Policy Office, January 11, 1985

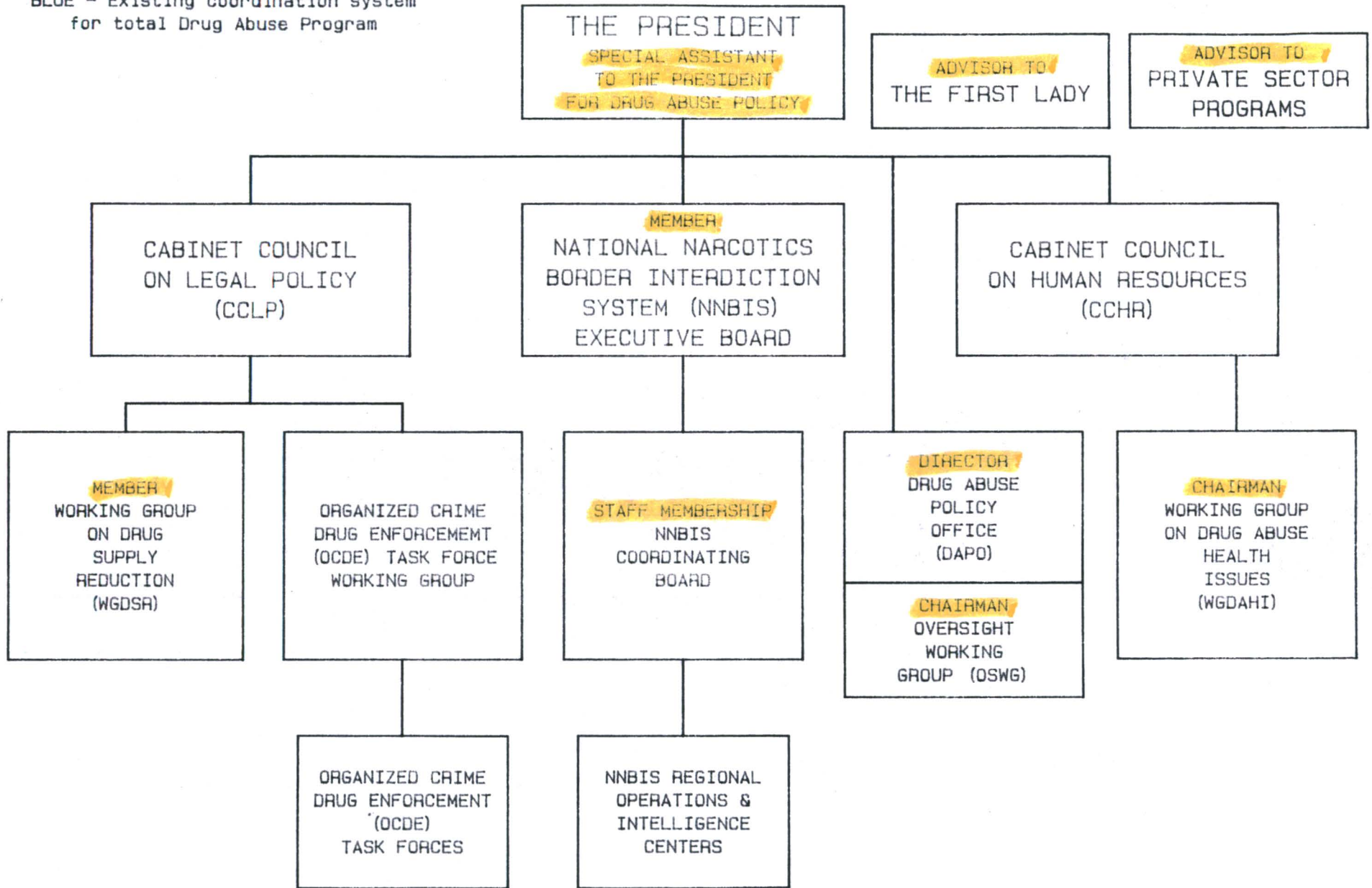
MAJOR DRUG ABUSE ISSUES

- o Implementation of the new crime legislation, effective January 20, 1985, requires a "National Drug Law Enforcement Board" with the Attorney General as the drug law enforcement "czar." Critical issues will be role of "Board," its relationship with the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), currently under the direction of the Vice President, and the "Board" involvement in personnel and budgetary processes.
- o Development and implementation of Mrs. Reagan's newly announced "First Lady to First Lady" international initiatives, as well as continuing her youth-oriented efforts within the U.S.
- o Implementation of existing international treaties and bilateral agreements to insure internal and domestic eradication of narcotic plants continues.
- o Focusing on involvement of communist-inspired terrorists in producing and controlling production and transportation of narcotics. Some countries involved -- Cuba, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Burma.
- o Redirecting the philosophy of Federal drug law enforcement to incorporate the support of local law enforcement organizations -- one example, domestic eradication of narcotic plants.
- o Revising the overall coordination system to accommodate the new "National Drug Enforcement Policy Board" and the new "Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental health Strategy Council" which is within the Department of Health and Human Services.
- o Expanding the broad-based strong support of an anti-drug pro-achievement generation, with emphasis on positive behavior at an early age capitalizing on new efforts by national media and corporate America to support the President and Mrs. Reagan's Drug Awareness Campaign.
- o Coordinating and improving the information program necessary to generate positive public attitudes and support for the National program.
- o Placing special emphasis on the health problems caused by drug abuse and viewing drug abuse as a preventable health problem. This emphasis is critical in accomplishing the President's goal of a drug-free generation.

EXISTING SYSTEM

GOLD - Involvement by White House
Drug Abuse Policy Advisor

BLUE - Existing coordination system
for total Drug Abuse Program



WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/11/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 p.m. TODAY

SUBJECT: BRIEFING FOR CHIEF-OF-STAFF-DESIGNATE REGAN

		ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ROGERS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		SPEAKES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SS	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		ROSEBUSH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		RYAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		HENKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		HENLEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		HIGGINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

*Jerry Thoncks
Southland
7-11
Issue started
1-11 on Dmg 95 No by mail*



REMARKS: Secretary Regan has asked me to help coordinate the development of briefing materials for him with respect to White House operations. He is anxious to have a set of materials to read this week-end. With this in view, would you please prepare whatever preliminary materials you can conveniently pull together and deliver them to my office by 6:00 p.m. this evening. To the extent possible, these should cover: (1) Functions of your office; (2) Systems by which these functions are managed (as appropriate); (3) Key substantive issues with which your office is dealing; (4) Other issues of which he should be aware. (Note: Where these involve particularly sensitive matters, please indicate the need for special briefing arrangements).

In view of the limited time, please use whatever format is most convenient.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

Big Issues

What Nice Does

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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48601	MEMO C. TURNER TO R. MCFARLANE RE SITUATION IN COLOMBIA	1	1/9/1985	B1

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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MEMOS: February 1985

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	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
48602	LETTER	1	2/22/1985	B6
	C. TURNER TO ALFRED DEANGELUS RE STEPHEN JACOBS			

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Specific Tasks for Mr. Jacobs from March 1 through May 31, 1985 include:

Task: Responsible for the 1985 5th grade national drug abuse awareness program, to include finding sponsors and developing the material to be delivered in Spring 1985. Includes all phases of meetings, agreements, content, design, up-date of material.

Some travel involved to Washington, D.C. and to New York.

Task: Continuing responsibility for implementation of the "Mr. T" role model program, to be delivered in early Summer 1985. Includes necessary meetings, agreements, program development, design, relationships with Mr.T, his agents, NBC, DC Comics, etc.

Daily activities in Los Angeles and some travel to Washington, D.C. and New York.

Task: Completion of field testing of activity book for Grades K through 3 to be delivered in March 1985.

Meetings with DuPont; responsible for kick-off activities in Washington, D.C.

Task: Continuing responsibility for current Teen Titans national program.

Daily activity in Los Angeles, communications with Washington, D.C. and occasional meetings in Washington, D.C.

Task: Continuing responsibility for special initiatives by McDonalds and other corporate participation programs.

Daily activities in Los Angeles and occasional travelling limited to absolute necessity only.

Task: Continuing responsibility for developing TV programming directed at drug abuse awareness and education.

Daily activity in Los Angeles.

Task: Continuing activities with the entertainment industry and sports industry for the purpose of deglamorizing drugs among young people.

On-going activities in Los Angeles.

Task: Development of model student assistance program in the First quarter 1985. Meetings required with General Motors to select the test community and later meetings with the community chosen for implementation.

Some travel will be required.

Task: Coordinate design and implementation of local participation program for IBM and shopping center programs for Keebler.

On-going and meetings with IBM and Keebler. Keebler program to be delivered first quarter, IBM third quarter.

Task: Seek and be responsive to new opportunities to further the President's Strategy, identify and propose appropriate specific initiatives and keep the Drug Abuse Policy Office advised in the status of each task.

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48603	FORM STEVEN JACOBS PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS STATEMENT (FORM SF 171)	8	2/23/1985	B6

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