

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Lumpkins, Sharyn A.: Files
Folder Title: Drug Use Prevention - Working
Group (2)
Box: 2

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN A. SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Countries Involved in Illegal Drug Problem

Attached is a list of 40 countries involved in the illicit drug traffic as suppliers, consumers, or donors to international drug control efforts. The list is not at all inclusive; in fact, almost every country in the world now has some form of drug abuse problem or is playing a role in the international traffic.

Most notably missing from the list is the U.S.S.R., which has been increasingly open about its drug abuse problem during the past six months.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: ^{CS} CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Countries Involved in Illegal Drug Problem

Attached is a list of 40 countries involved in the illicit drug traffic as suppliers, consumers, or donors to international drug control efforts. The list is not at all inclusive; in fact, almost every country in the world now has some form of drug abuse problem or is playing a role in the international traffic.

Most notably missing from the list is the U.S.S.R., which has been increasingly open about its drug abuse problem during the past six months.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REAGAN

THROUGH: JOHN A. SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Countries Involved in Illegal Drug Problem

Attached is a list of 40 countries involved in the illicit drug traffic as suppliers, consumers, or donors to international drug control efforts. The list is not at all inclusive; in fact, almost every country in the world now has some form of drug abuse problem or is playing a role in the international traffic.

Most notably missing from the list is the U.S.S.R., which has been increasingly open about its drug abuse problem during the past six months.

August 8, 1986

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

<u>Country</u>	<u>Role in Drug Traffic</u>
Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major producer of hashish and opium; heroin processing in border area with Pakistan. Southwest Asian (SWA) heroin makes up 47% of U.S. supply.- In 1985, produced 200-800 metric tons opium and 200-400 metric tons hashish.- Consumer of hashish and opium.
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Minor cocaine processing and transiting area.- Use of marijuana and cocaine may be increasing.
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Producer of marijuana.- 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.- Serious consumption of heroin and marijuana.
Bahamas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major transshipment area for cocaine and marijuana.- Some production of marijuana.- Widespread consumption of marijuana and cocaine; heavy consumption of "rock" cocaine.
Belize	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Large marijuana producer - 645 metric tons in 1985.- Conducted first aerial herbicidal <u>eradication program</u> in 1985.- Heavy use of marijuana among youth and growing cocaine use.
Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major coca producing, processing & trafficking country.- In 1985, produced 34,250 metric tons coca; used to supply cocaine refining laboratories in Colombia and Bolivia. Bolivian laboratories supply only 15% of U.S. refined cocaine.- Began demonstration coca <u>eradication program</u> in 1985.- Heavy consumption of coca paste through smoking. Drug abuse is major health problem.
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Major producer of ethyl ether for cocaine processing in South America; some cocaine processing in Brazil; and crossroads of South American cocaine traffic.- In 1985, small-scale coca & large marijuana production.- <u>Eradication program</u>: initiated operations to destroy both coca and marijuana in 1985.- Consumption growing rapidly.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Role in Drug Traffic</u>
Burma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golden Triangle area of Thailand, Burma and Laos is a major producing, processing and trafficking region. Southeast Asian (SEA) heroin makes up approximately 15% of U.S. heroin supply. - In 1985, produced 420 metric tons of opium. - <u>Herbicultural eradication program</u> had measurable impact on poppy production in 1985. - Traditional opium use; other drug use unknown.
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transshipment country for heroin and cocaine. - 1985 Donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Consumption of marijuana, cocaine and some heroin.
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major producing, processing & trafficking country. - In 1985, produced 11,000 metric tons coca & 2,500 metric tons marijuana. - Colombian laboratories supplied with coca from Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador provide 75% of U.S. refined cocaine. - Colombia also supplies roughly 49% of U.S. marijuana. - <u>Eradication programs</u>: In 1985, herbicultural eradication program destroyed 6,000 hectares of cannabis; manual coca eradication program continued. - NOTE: Marijuana production down to 2,500 metric tons in 1985 from 7,500-11,000 metric tons in 1981. - Coca paste mixed and smoked with marijuana is a major health problem.
Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small scale marijuana production. - Increasing transshipment area for cocaine. - <u>Eradication program</u>: destroyed marijuana plantations - Some marijuana consumption.
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumption area for Middle Eastern drugs (opium, heroin and hashish).
Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minor cocaine producing, processing, storage and transshipment point. - In 1985, produced 2,400 metric tons of coca. - Intensifying <u>eradication program</u> in 1986. - Consumption of cocaine slowing growing.
Federal Republic of Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some transshipment of heroin to the U.S. - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Major consumer of hashish and heroin; increasing cocaine problem.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Southern France noted for heroin laboratories and trafficking during "French Connection" era. - Consumption of hashish, heroin and cocaine.

Country	Role in Drug Traffic
Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small scale marijuana production. - <u>Eradication program</u> started in 1986.
Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major financial center. - Heroin transshipment point and consumption area.
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing role as processing center for SWA and SEA opiates into heroin; producer of marijuana. - In 1987 will play more important role in heroin traffic. - Increasing use of heroin; some use of marijuana.
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transshipment country. - Some use of heroin and marijuana.
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major opium producer and consumer; some processed for Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and West, but most consumed domestically. - In 1985, produced 200-400 metric tons of opium. - Consumption of heroin is a major problem.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key role in processing and transshipment of SWA heroin, with strong links to U.S. distribution channels. - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Major consumer country for heroin, cocaine and other drugs.
Jamaica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major producer of marijuana. - In 1985, produced 625-1,280 metric tons of marijuana. - Manual <u>eradication program</u> had measurable impact on marijuana production in 1985. - Consumption of marijuana and cocaine.
Laos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golden Triangle area of Thailand, Burma and Laos is major producing, processing and trafficking region for Southeast Asian heroin, which makes up approximately 15% of U.S. heroin supply. - In 1985, produced 100 metric tons of opium. - Traditional opium use; other consumption unknown.
Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refines SWA opiates into heroin and traffics in heroin and hashish to Western Europe and U.S. - Major producer of hashish: 720 metric tons in 1985.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transshipment country for SEA heroin. - Has death penalty for possession of small amounts of heroin. - Consumption of heroin considered national security issue.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Role in Drug Traffic</u>
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major producing, processing and trafficking country. - In 1985, produced 21-45 metric tons of opium and 2,500-3,000 metric tons of marijuana. - Provided 38% of U.S. heroin supply and roughly 32% of U.S. marijuana supply. - Cocaine transshipment. - <u>Eradication programs</u>: Improvements planned for 1986. - Consumption of marijuana.
Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1985, produced 30-60 metric tons of hashish. - Traditional use of hashish.
N. Antilles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial services used by drug traffickers.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major producing, processing & trafficking country; Southwest Asia supplies an estimated 47% of heroin in U.S. - In 1985, produced 40-60 metric tons of opium and 200 metric tons of hashish. - Heroin laboratories also supplied with opium from Afghanistan. - Opium suppression program includes <u>eradication</u>. - Serious problem with heroin and quaalude use. Consumption of opium and cannabis.
Panama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial, transshipment and marijuana production. - Conducted first-time aerial <u>eradication program</u> using herbicides in 1985. - Some consumption of marijuana.
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The major coca producing country. - In 1985, produced 95,000 metric tons of coca, but only provided approximately 5% of U.S. refined cocaine supply -- large quantities of coca are shipped to processing laboratories in Colombia. - Manual <u>eradication program</u> destroyed 5,000 hectares of coca in 1985. - Consumption of coca paste is a major health problem.
Saudi Arabia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Some drug use and very fearful of increase.
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1985 donor to U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control. - Heavy hashish use; some heroin use.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major financial center.

Country	Role in Drug Traffic
Syria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SWA heroin processing and trafficking to U.S. - Controls Bekaa Valley, the primary production area for hashish. - Drug use patterns unknown.
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Golden Triangle area of Thailand, Burma and Laos is major producing, processing and trafficking region for Southeast Asian heroin which makes up approximately 15% of U.S. heroin supply. - In 1985, produced 36 metric tons of opium. - <u>Eradication program</u> had measurable impact on poppy production in 1985. - Also produces marijuana "Thai Sticks." - Drug abuse is serious health problem. Major consumer of opium, heroin and marijuana.
Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major transshipment and staging area for opium, morphine base, and heroin from Southwest Asia to consuming nations. - Produces and uses hashish.
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major consumption country for heroin; growing cocaine and hashish consumption a problem. - Serious concerns over drugs in England and Ireland.
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emerging role as trafficking area. - Consumption of cocaine and marijuana increasing.