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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT:

1982 Federal Strategy Implementation
Report for Prevention of Drug Abuse
and Drug Trafficking

Richard Darman has asked for comments by 9:00 a.m. March 8 on the proposed status report on implementation of the 1982 Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. The report is the product of the Working Group on Drug Abuse Health Issues of the Cabinet Council on Human Resources, chaired by Carlton Turner. The 250-page report consists of separate reports from task forces on (1) education and prevention, (2) detoxification and treatment, (3) research, (4) international cooperation, and (5) drug abuse in the armed forces.

I have reviewed the report, with the assistance of Claudia McMurray, and have no objections.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *Orig. signed by FFF*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: 1982 Federal Strategy Implementation
Report for Prevention of Drug Abuse
and Drug Trafficking

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed report, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aea 3/5/84
cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: 1982 Federal Strategy Implementation
Report for Prevention of Drug Abuse
and Drug Trafficking

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed report, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aea 3/5/84
cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
 - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Richard Dorman

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: 1982 Federal Strategy Implementation Report for prevention of drug aduse and drug trafficking.

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	Tracking Date	Type of Response	Disposition Code	Completion Date
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	YY/MM/DD	Code	Code	YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOU</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84 102 29</u>			<u>1 1</u>
<u>CUAT 18</u>	Referral Note: <u>D</u>	<u>84 102 29</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>84 103 08</u> <u>9:00 AM</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

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Comments: _____

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 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/28/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9:00 a.m. THURSDAY, 3/8

SUBJECT: 1982 FEDERAL STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations by 9:00 a.m. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1984.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

1984 FEB 29 AM 9:54

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

1984 FEB 28 PM 5:14

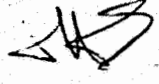
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

FROM:

JOHN A. SVAHN 

SUBJECT:

1982 Federal Strategy Implementation Report

The Working Group on Drug Abuse Health Issues, under the Cabinet Council on Human Resources, has completed a review of the first year of implementation of the 1982 Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking.

Please process the Implementation Report for clearance. The necessary copies for distribution (25) have already been forwarded to your office.

In order to meet distribution requirements, we would like to have comments by noon Friday, March 9, 1984. Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

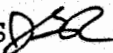
cc: Carlton Turner

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 

SUBJECT: Statement of Francis Mullen, Jr. re:
Drug Enforcement Administration in
International Drug Control Efforts

We have been provided with a copy of a brief statement DEA Administrator Bud Mullen proposes to deliver on March 21 at a hearing of the Foreign Relations Committee on the international drug control effort. The three-page statement simply stresses the importance of reducing the availability of drugs and briefly reviews DEA's efforts toward this end in drug source countries. I have reviewed the proposed statement and have no objections.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR GREG JONES
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Statement of Francis Mullen, Jr., re:
Drug Enforcement Administration in
International Drug Control Efforts

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed testimony, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:ph 3/20/84

cc: FFFielding/
JGRoberts✓
Subject
Chron.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR GREG JONES
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Statement of Francis Mullen, Jr., re:
Drug Enforcement Administration in
International Drug Control Efforts

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed testimony, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Greg Jones

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Statement of Francis Mulven, Jr. Concerning Drug Enforcement Administration in International drug control efforts

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOU</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84 03 16</u>
<u>CUAT 18</u>	Referral Note: <u>D</u>	<u>84 10 31 16</u>
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_____	Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>
_____	Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>

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DRAFT

STATEMENT OF
FRANCIS M. MULLEN, JR.
ADMINISTRATOR
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
BEFORE THE
FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES SENATE
MARCH 21, 1984

I am pleased to be here today before the Foreign Relations Committee to discuss the role of the Drug Enforcement Administration in the international drug control effort. Unlike many other international problems, drug trafficking and abuse have direct impact upon millions of American lives every day. It is a most perplexing problem and one that deserves the attention of this austere body. The Drug Enforcement Administration, along with the other agencies represented here today, is totally committed to curtailing illicit drug production and trafficking. We believe this is an achievable goal though a most difficult one.

Madam Chairman, you and other members of the Committee are acutely aware of the international dimensions of the U.S. drug problem. These concerns have been expressed in your legislative efforts and accomplishments. The effects of drug trafficking have taken its toll heavily in your home state. You have had private discussions, I know, with many of us here today regarding how we can more effectively address this problem. You have had private meetings here in Washington with many senior officials of source and transit countries. You have inspected many of the actual source areas and personally

DRAFT

relayed the U.S. Congress' deep concerns to the heads of states. These successful activities have resulted in the agreement of the Government of the People's Republic of China to curtail the production of methaqualone and most recently your direct conversations with President Zia were primarily responsible for the enactment of new drug law initiatives in Pakistan.

?

Anyone who has given serious thought to our nation's drug problem knows that we cannot succeed here in the United States unless illicit drugs are controlled at their source. All of the goodwill, commitment and resources devoted to domestic drug law enforcement serves to contain the problem and limit its impact. If we are to have any significant reduction in the availability of illicit drugs in the United States, then we and the governments of other nations must work to eliminate the cultivation and production of illicit drugs in the source and transit countries where the drug supplies are most heavily concentrated.

I will not dwell on the scope of the problem today. You have recently received the "International Narcotics Control Strategy Report" from the Bureau of International Narcotic Matters. This most comprehensive report clearly delineates the problem we face. The Drug Enforcement Administration worked in close consultation with the State Department on this report. Suffice it to say that we still suffer from the widespread availability of heroin, cocaine and marijuana from foreign sources.

DRAFT

Specifically in the area of assistance to other countries, DEA has assigned 276 positions to 67 offices in 42 countries throughout the world. The principal thrust of DEA's foreign efforts focus on providing assistance to foreign source, transit and victim nations in developing effective drug law enforcement programs. Our activities center on the ability of DEA to provide expert advice and authorized investigative, intelligence, and training assistance to those foreign countries which, by their geographic location or organized criminal element, are deemed most critical to the reduction of drugs destined for the United States.

Our commitment to solve our own drug problems in the United States must be matched by a parallel commitment to work with foreign nations in solving their drug problems. Long term success requires that we work just as hard overseas as we do at home. We must work equally on all fronts -- at the local, national and international level.

I am optimistic that with your continued support, the partnership of the agencies represented before you today will make significant progress in our efforts.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Statement of Frank V. Monastero
on Drug Interdiction Intelligence

We have been provided with a copy of testimony DEA Assistant Administrator Frank Monastero proposes to deliver on March 23 before the Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture of the House Government Operations Committee. The testimony concerns DEA's role in providing intelligence on drug movements to the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS). Monastero reviews the assignment of DEA agents with intelligence responsibilities, and cites several examples of intelligence efforts of particular significance to the interdiction effort (e.g., airstrip inventories, consultations with officials in source countries, etc.). The testimony also discusses the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), which is run by a DEA Special Agent in Charge. I have reviewed the testimony and have no objections.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR GREG JONES
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *Orig. signed by FFF*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT
SUBJECT: Statement of Frank V. Monastero
on Drug Interdiction Intelligence

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed testimony and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:ph 3/20/84
cc: FFFielding/
JGRoberts✓
Subject
Chron.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR GREG JONES
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Statement of Frank V. Monastero
on Drug Interdiction Intelligence

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed testimony and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

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O - OUTGOING

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Name of Correspondent: Greg Jones

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Statement of Frank V. Monasters
on Drug Interdiction Intelligence

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
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<u>WAT18</u>	<u>Referral Note: D</u>	<u>8410317</u>		<u>584103122</u>
	<u>Referral Note:</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	<u>Referral Note:</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	<u>Referral Note:</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	<u>Referral Note:</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>

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DRAFT

STATEMENT

OF

FRANK V. MONASTERO

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

FOR OPERATIONS

ON

DRUG INTERDICTION INTELLIGENCE

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION,

JUSTICE AND AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GLENN L. ENGLISH, CHAIRMAN

MARCH 23, 1984

DRAFT

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to appear before the Subcommittee to discuss intelligence provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in support of the U.S. Government's drug interdiction effort. DEA has a dual responsibility in the interdiction program. We must ensure both that the necessary intelligence is developed and disseminated to the agencies responsible for intercepting illicit drug shipments and that drug seizure cases are pursued to their full investigative and intelligence potential.

As the lead federal agency responsible for the collection and dissemination of drug intelligence, the priority of our intelligence program is to ensure that every aspect of the anti-drug effort, including international and domestic drug control, investigations and interdiction, has the intelligence necessary to effect maximum impact on the illicit drug traffic. To fulfill its intelligence responsibility, DEA collects drug-related information domestically and abroad, analyzes the information and disseminates tactical, operational and strategic intelligence to all appropriate agencies.

By the sheer number and diversity of agencies involved, effective and efficient sharing of intelligence is both necessary and difficult. DEA has established cooperative intelligence collection and dissemination mechanisms at each level of its

operations. These include the Office of Intelligence at DEA Headquarters; the El Paso Intelligence Center; intelligence groups in each DEA Domestic Field Division; and intelligence collection, evaluation and dissemination programs conducted by DEA in cooperation with our host government counterparts overseas. Each of these elements provides important support to the interdiction effort.

The concept and functions of the El Paso Intelligence Center and the overall DEA intelligence program were the focus of Subcommittee hearings in July and November 1983. Today, my comments will be directed to those aspects of DEA's intelligence program which provide support to interdiction forces and specifically the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS). In this regard, I will address DEA intelligence collection resources, the types of intelligence products that DEA provides to interdiction agencies, and the use of established mechanisms to disseminate interdiction intelligence.

DEA field agents and analysts located in 115 cities of the United States and 42 countries around the world are the primary collectors of illicit drug intelligence. These personnel are actively involved in ongoing liaison and cooperative intelligence programs with the Federal, state, local and/or foreign counterparts in their area. This network of interagency and intergovernmental resources provides an effective mechanism for

DRAFT

intelligence collection, as well as dissemination of information at the local level.

Approximately 1,200 of the 1,582 Special Agents in DEA domestic field offices continually gather intelligence in the process of their investigative and liaison activities with other federal and state and local enforcement agencies. In addition, 59 agents and 76 analysts are assigned solely to intelligence in the domestic field divisions.

A total of 175 DEA Special Agents and 10 Intelligence Research Specialists are assigned to DEA foreign offices. DEA Agents overseas devote approximately 55 percent of their time to bilateral intelligence activities, including intelligence collection, network management and intelligence dissemination. One of the four primary elements of DEA's mission overseas is to develop and collect intelligence which can assist host countries, DEA and other U.S. agencies in identifying production capabilities, processing sites, smuggling routes and methods, trafficking trends, organizations and U.S. ties. In this way, the illicit drugs can be interdicted before they reach the consumer market in the United States and those individuals and organizations responsible for the drug traffic can be apprehended.

We must recognize that the development of actionable intelligence is difficult under the best of circumstances and

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many government agencies do not have well-trained personnel and lack the equipment, communications and funding to support a viable drug intelligence collection and enforcement effort. Even though these obstacles exist, there is more tactical intelligence being produced today than ever before, as evidenced by the major seizures during the past two years.

Information collection and analysis activities by DEA result in tactical, operational and strategic intelligence which is disseminated to NNBIS and the involved agencies. DEA's support to interdiction operations in the form of operational and strategic intelligence is both active and significant, but not always readily visible.

Strategic intelligence, which represents our collective knowledge and experience concerning the drug traffic, identifies those areas and activities upon which enforcement resources can have the greatest impact. This is the framework within which the Customs Service, Coast Guard and, through NNBIS, the military may effectively deploy resources and plan interdiction operations. Strategic intelligence includes trafficker, vessel and aircraft profiles and information concerning concealment methods, trafficking routes and drug supply trends. Examples of specific products include the following:

- On an ongoing basis, DEA works in cooperation with foreign counterparts in key source countries to

DRAFT

provide interdiction agencies with current information concerning drug production, modes of transport, concealment techniques, methods of operation, airstrip and beach debarkation points, etc.

- DEA, supported by other federal agencies, has completed inventories of airstrips used by the international trafficking community in Jamaica and Belize. Other country studies already in various stages of planning and completion include the Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and portions of Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Mexico.
- DEA's Office of Intelligence contributes extensive information concerning illicit drug production and trafficking trends which is used by the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Customs Service to develop threat assessments.
- Each issue of the DEA Monthly Digest of Drug Intelligence and the DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends includes three or more articles on subjects of interest to NNBS.

We must have a strong and professional capability and uniform presence to seize drugs at our borders by "cold hits." This capability is reinforced by intelligence which allows us to focus resources at areas of greatest risk, both geographically and by maintaining an expertise concerning current smuggling methods and trends. Simultaneously, we must develop case related information which will identify specific smuggling attempts.

Operational intelligence identifies individuals and organizations responsible for the importation and distribution of illicit drugs and, as a by-product, provides valuable details as to the logistics of actual drug smuggling activity. Whenever possible, prior information concerning specific drug shipments is developed through the operational intelligence process. One of many examples was the September 13, 1983 seizure of 40 pounds of heroin by the U.S. Customs Service in New York. The information leading to the seizure was developed as a result of a cooperative investigation by DEA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Tactical intelligence is most often associated with drug interdiction and, in fact, is essential to the interdiction effort. Tactical intelligence is defined as actionable information concerning future drug or drug-related criminal acts which allows enforcement agencies to plan and effect the interception of specific drug shipments and other quick-response enforcement actions. Unfortunately, tactical intelligence which includes all components necessary to plan a specific seizure at a

particular location and specified time is the exception rather than the norm. Major drug smuggling operations are clandestine, sophisticated and well-insulated from enforcement penetration. The development of information about them is usually the result of months of investigative and liaison activities. Even though specific intelligence concerning all individual drug shipments is the goal, we must recognize that complete success is unattainable regardless of resource commitment. Nevertheless, we have developed a network of resources which fill many of the gaps.

The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), which is managed by a DEA Special Agent in Charge with Deputy Directors from Customs and Coast Guard, provides the primary vehicle for dissemination of tactical intelligence on a real-time basis to federal agencies, including NNBIS, and to state and local law enforcement officials. An important segment of this information is in the form of lookouts relating to anticipated smuggling attempts by vessels, vehicles, aircraft and individuals. The high volume of traffic transiting the border makes it impossible to check each person and conveyance entering the United States. When a subject is placed on lookout through EPIC, enforcement personnel have immediate access to information which helps in the screening process and assists in follow-up action. As a result of the lookout system, a seizure and arrest may take place at any point along the smuggling route and at any time during which the smuggling act occurs.

An integral part of EPIC activity concerns direct support to NNBS. EPIC provides NNBS Regions with copies of all U.S. Coast Guard sightings, Panama Canal transits, boarding reports, and intelligence messages regarding aircraft and vessels that it receives. All intelligence requiring immediate action is passed to the appropriate NNBS Region via telephone. In addition, EPIC provides NNBS Centers with assessments, movement indicator studies, data base inventories, and all recurring EPIC reports and publications. Finally, EPIC receives requests from the six NNBS Regions and, in the first four months of FY-1984, NNBS made 126 requests for information from EPIC.

Information sharing mechanisms also include the full-time assignment of a U.S. Customs analyst to the DEA Office of Intelligence. The Customs analyst reviews all reports received at DEA Headquarters to identify and disseminate information of particular interest to the U.S. Customs Service. As a result of this program alone, over 1,800 relevant DEA documents were transmitted to U.S. Customs during FY-1983 and an additional 900 DEA documents have been transmitted in the first five months of FY-1984. These figures do not include information provided through EPIC or direct field referrals.

Finally, DEA has assigned one liaison agent to each NNBS Operations Center and one analyst to each NNBS Intelligence Center. Our participation in NNBS ensures that information of an interdiction nature developed by DEA is made available to

Department of Defense interdiction assets in a timely and effective manner.

In conclusion, DEA has long recognized the important role of interdiction in the drug enforcement program, as evidenced by our support and involvement in the interdiction effort. Although interdiction, in and of itself, will not result in long-term reductions in the availability of illicit drugs in the United States, interdiction is an invaluable tool in a comprehensive anti-drug strategy. Effective interdiction disrupts the drug traffic and develops intelligence and evidence which assists in the immobilization of major drug trafficking organizations. The intensive border interdiction effort will reinforce important long-range investigative and drug control programs now underway both within the United States and in foreign source and transshipment areas.

Thank you for this opportunity to discuss DEA's intelligence support to the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System. I shall be pleased to answer any questions you or other members of the Subcommittee may have.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT:

Statement of Thomas L. Sheer Concerning
Drug Abuse Problems and Resultant Crimes
in the New York Area (April 2, 1984)

We have been provided a copy of testimony FBI Special Agent in Charge Thomas L. Sheer proposes to deliver on April 2 before a hearing of the House Appropriations Committee concerning drug law enforcement in New York. Sheer reviews the steps taken by the New York FBI office to implement the decision that the Bureau become involved in drug law enforcement, and discusses several successful operations conducted by the FBI. The testimony stresses the focus of the Bureau on the link between organized crime and drug trafficking. I have reviewed the proposed testimony, and have no objections.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ADRIAN CURTIS
BUDGET EXAMINER
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

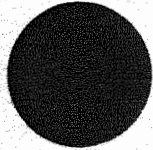
SUBJECT: Statement of Thomas L. Sheer Concerning
Drug Abuse Problems and Resultant Crimes
in the New York Area (April 2, 1984)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced testimony,
and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR;aea 3/30/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

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Name of Correspondent: Marshall Cain

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Statement of Thomas L. Sheer concerning drug abuse problems and resultant crimes in the New York Area (April 2, 1984)

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
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<u>CUAT #</u>	Referral Note: <u>D</u>	<u>84,03,30</u>		<u>5 84,04,02</u>
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DRAFT



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

STATEMENT

OF

THOMAS L. SHEER
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
CRIMINAL DIVISION, NEW YORK OFFICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MINEOLA, NEW YORK

APRIL 2, 1984



Mr. Chairman, the enormity of the drug abuse problem and resultant crimes in the New York area cannot be overestimated. The effects on all aspects of society from the family unit to the national economy have demanded the attention of all levels of law enforcement as well as educators and legislators. Without going into its causes and social consequences, I want to discuss how the FBI is contributing to the curtailment of the problem in New York through effective enforcement.

Prior to January, 1982, when the FBI received concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to investigate violations of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, our role was limited to liaison whereby we disseminated to other Federal and local agencies information regarding drug violations that was developed in the course of FBI investigations.

As the FBI took on and readily accepted this responsibility for active investigations, a drug enforcement program had to be developed and resources allocated to meet defined objectives. In developing such a program in New York, the FBI's main concern was how to enhance Federal, state, and local investigations without duplication of effort. The answer was to apply the expertise the FBI has gained through the years in attacking traditional organized

crime to the organized criminal networks responsible for the importation and wholesale distribution of drugs. Given this approach, the drug enforcement program became part of the organized crime program and many of New York's veteran agents, experienced in working complex cases using sophisticated surveillances and court authorized wiretaps, were assigned to the work.

The resources allocated to drug enforcement at this time were limited, however, because of the FBI's responsibility to maintain its other programs, which include White Collar Crime, Personal and General Property Crimes, and Foreign Counterintelligence. Therefore, to effectively address the drug problem, we had to set priorities. After discussions with my colleagues experienced in drug enforcement, the consensus was that the heroin problem in New York was the most serious drug problem, and investigations targeted against its importation and high-level distribution by traditional and Sicilian organized crime members were where the FBI's resources could best be allocated.

The New York Office set these heroin investigations as its top priority, and joint investigations with DEA were instituted. The first major success was a case codenamed "Sailfish", which led to 22 arrests and recently 9 convictions, with additional trials scheduled. This case neutralized a network run by close associates of two of New York's five organized crime families and set a precedent for future cases.

In late 1982, the formation of Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces provided the FBI additional resources,

both in personnel and equipment, to attack the drug problem nationwide. The New York Office was allocated 37 agents, who combined with the existing contingent of agents working drug cases to form what currently comprises three squads operating out of the Manhattan Office at 26 Federal Plaza.

Although organized crime heroin cases are the top priority, New York has the responsibility of supporting cases initiated in other divisions that may request other drug-related investigations in New York, in both heroin and non-heroin cases. I would like to note that almost all of these cases relating to heroin show New York as the source of supply, and most cases involving cocaine show a connection with the Jackson Heights section of Queens.

A spirit of cooperation with the New York City Police Department enjoyed in other programs such as the bank robbery program and the joint terrorism task force was expanded in March, 1983, when a joint investigation, codenamed "Brooknor", was initiated. This meshed the street expertise of the Police Department with the FBI's long-range target concept, and as a result of several court authorized wiretaps and extended surveillances, a Sicilian controlled heroin enterprise was neutralized with the arrest of 18 Federal and local defendants and the seizures of 54 lbs. of heroin. The DEA and the United States Customs Service also played major roles in this case, which exemplified the new Task Force concept.

In September, 1983, 30 DEA agents assigned to the Task Force were located with the FBI in the FBI Office at 26 Federal Plaza. This further enhanced the Task Force effort, and the joint

investigations to date directed toward the organized crime importation and distribution of heroin have made significant inroads into drug trafficking organizations. Because I believe in the importance of this work, I have directed that special surveillance and technical units of the New York Office, which have been used in other aspects of our work, also support these joint investigations. This has involved approximately 20 additional agents per day although the number may vary.

Experience has shown that most of the heroin entering the East Coast comes through one of the major air or sea ports in the New York area. This heroin is then distributed to the inner city and surrounding areas. Investigations have shown that often the managers of these heroin enterprises reside in the bedroom communities of Westchester County and Long Island, which dictates where resources will be committed.

The impact that the FBI will have as part of the Task Force effort will not always result in "powder on the table". By this I refer to the fact that a large seizure of heroin may be incidental to a major conspiracy investigation, but is not the primary objective in our conspiracy cases. If our objectives of neutralizing a heroin importation and distribution enterprise are met, a percentage of street heroin will be eliminated whether it be on the streets of New York City, the suburbs of Long Island, or surrounding states. The penalties that can be imposed on the individuals that make up these enterprises include not only lengthy prison terms, but also forfeiture of assets. The FBI considers

this an important area, and New York has assigned a number of Accountants and Certified Public Accountants to drug enforcement work. Their expertise, used in cooperation with the United States Customs Service and the Internal Revenue Service, has surfaced money laundering schemes that involve millions of dollars, the proceeds of drug sales, being systematically siphoned out of the United States and being used as legitimate funding for foreign businesses.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, FBI investigations are not specifically directed toward the interdiction of drugs, this being the primary responsibility of the United States Customs Service and the Coast Guard. However, we continue to disseminate information of this nature to these agencies through the New York Office's representative at the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System. I have assigned one FBI agent and one Technical Analyst full time to support this effort.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the efforts of the FBI's New York Office in the area of drug enforcement have progressed at an accelerated rate and have established a credible record. The fallout of past and current investigations has served as the nucleus of an expanding intelligence base, which clearly shows the sophistication of the organized crime heroin networks which have extensive national and international contacts. Through the efforts of the FBI legal attaches and DEA agents assigned to

foreign countries, an increased awareness and spirit of cooperation have been developed with their host governments, and this has significantly aided the New York program.

Domestic enforcement, Mr. Chairman, as you are aware, is not the total answer to the drug problem. It is, however, an integral part that must be aggressively addressed. Judge William H. Webster, Director of the FBI, in remarks referring to the drug problem made this past July before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Conference, said, "...it has become the number one crime problem in the United States...The FBI simply has to be a part of the effort to deal with it." The New York Office has been and intends to continue to be a major part of this national effort through quality investigations and close cooperation with other agencies and prosecutors charged with enforcement of drug violations.

I am now prepared to answer any questions which you may have.

Two held on heroin charges

Two Florida brothers were held yesterday on \$100,000 bail on drug charges after an early morning police raid of their Hyannis motel room, authorities said. Robert Stutman, chief of the federal drug enforcement agency in Boston, said that Dennis Paulsen, 32, and his brother, Robert, 37, faced charges of possession of heroin with intent to distribute. The brothers, both from Fort Lauderdale, were arrested about 3 a.m. by investigators of the Cape Cod Drug Task Force, which reported it found three ounces of heroin, drug paraphernalia, three handguns and ammunition. Stutman described the heroin as "high grade" and estimated it had a wholesale value of about \$60,000 "but was worth a hell of a lot more retail." (AP)

High cost of fighting drugs

Critics of extravagance in government owe a great debt of gratitude to Attorney General William French Smith. Some people have called it nitpicking when we criticize people for spending \$20,000 or \$30,000 on junkets or office decorations and so forth. Now the attorney general has made complaining respectable. He's come up with a round-the-world jaunt that cost more than \$683,000 — and that's just the tab that has been totaled so far.

Like so many trips by government officials, there was a reasonable purpose to be served. In this case, Smith and representatives of other agencies were trying to enlist the aid of several countries in controlling the international flow of illegal drugs. But the junket was so overblown — with four globe-hopping advance trips by assistants, security and exclusive use of military aircraft — that it couldn't possibly reap benefits to equal its costs.

By the time all the other expense accounts are added in, this trip may have cost the taxpayers a million dollars or more. We can't help but wonder how much more useful that money might have been to the fight against drugs if it had been spent to hire a few more drug agents or border patrol officers.

But then, of course, no bigwigs would have gotten the chance to visit world capitals and sample posh hotels and restaurants.


24

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 

SUBJECT: Proposed Press Release
on Border Drug Seizures

Richard Darman has asked for comments by 2:00 p.m. today on the above-referenced proposed press release. The proposed press release reviews the success of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) one year after its establishment, focusing on the record number and size of drug seizures in the past year. According to Admiral Murphy, DEA has cleared the statistics. I have no objection.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed Press Release
on Border Drug Seizures

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed press release, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aea 7/17/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1984

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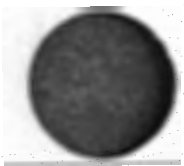
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Name of Correspondent: Richard Dammari

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Proposed Press Release on Border Drug Seizures

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOLL</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84 07 17</u>			<u>1 1</u>
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/17/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. TODAY

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PRESS RELEASE ON BORDER DRUG SEIZURES
(prepared by the Vice President's Office)

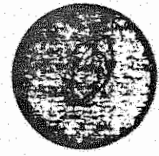
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MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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REMARKS:
May we have any comments on the attached press release by 2:00 p.m. TODAY. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

1984 JUL 17 AM 10:20
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON



July 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM TO EDWIN MEESE
MICHAEL McMANUS ✓
THROUGH: ADMIRAL DANIEL J. MURPHY *DM*
FROM: MEREDITH ARMSTRONG *MA*
SUBJECT: PROPOSED PRESS RELEASE ON BORDER DRUG SEIZURES

The President's drug interdiction program (NNBIS) is achieving some spectacular successes. NNBIS was one year old June 10; an analysis shows remarkable increases in seizures by law enforcement agencies as outlined in the attached draft press release.

Rather than the Vice President's Office making this announcement, we believe the Administration would be well served by having these figures released from the White House Press Office as an announcement of success by the President's overall drug effort.

Please let us know your thoughts as soon as possible so the announcement can be made on a timely basis. *then see clear with VP.*

DM

P.S. DEA cleared the numbers.

NATIONAL NARCOTICS BORDER INTERDICTION SYSTEM FIRST ANNIVERSARY

MARKED BY INCREASE IN DRUG SEIZURES

One year after President Reagan established the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) under the direction of Vice President George Bush, law enforcement agencies are seizing record amounts of illegal narcotics as smugglers attempt to bring them into the United States.

Working together, Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies have made over 2,800 separate border or pre-border seizures in the last twelve months, confiscating over 4 million pounds of marijuana, over 25,000 pounds of cocaine, and over 600 pounds of heroin, as well as some 425 vessels and 100 aircraft.

For example Customs seizures at Kennedy airport showed an increase in heroin seizures of almost 25%, an increase in marijuana seizures of almost 70%, and almost a 700% increase in cocaine seizures.

In the NNBIS Southeast Region, where over 70% of cocaine and marijuana border seizures are made, cocaine seizures were up almost 200%, and marijuana seizures rose over 100% at Miami International Airport.

The statistics also translate into staggering numbers of individual doses. 600 pounds of heroin represents about 49 million average doses for heroin addicts; 25,000 pounds of cocaine means over 35 million average doses; and the 4 million pounds of marijuana now off the streets represents over 7 billion doses.

Almost 4,000 drug traffickers were arrested for attempting to bring illegal narcotics into the country. Their vessels and aircraft were confiscated, and will be held until completion of prosecution proceedings, then kept for use by the seizing agency or sold at auction.

The National Narcotics Border Interdiction System began operation in June, 1983. NNBIS coordinates federal drug interdiction efforts through a consortium of drug law enforcement agencies, operating six regional offices in Miami, New Orleans, El Paso, Long Beach, Chicago and New York.

The United States Customs Service, the United States Coast Guard, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Department of Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Aviation Administration and the national intelligence community are all heavily involved, bringing as many federal resources as possible into the fight against narcotics trafficking. NNBIS also works closely with state and local authorities.

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Drug file

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 30, 1984

PRESS BRIEFING

BY

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH
ON THE CABINET COUNCIL MEETING
ON DRUG ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

The Briefing Room

3:09 P.M. EDT

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: As Mr. Roussel has indicated, I have just concluded briefing the President and the Cabinet Council on the current state of our drug law enforcement efforts. And I thought, in that connection, you might be interested in some of the figures which I made reference to in that meeting. These, I think, are hitherto unpublished figures with respect to the current prices of drugs in the United States and elsewhere.

In Colombia, as of February 1984, per kilo of cocaine cost approximately \$2,500. Obviously, all of these prices are estimates; but these are fairly accurate, we think. As of August 1984, that price is now \$3,500 to \$4,000 per kilo.

In Medellin, if that's the way you pronounce it, the price -- that's also in Colombia -- the price is \$3,300 in February of '84. Now, \$7,000, August of '84.

In the United States, the price of marijuana in the United States, per pound January 1, '82 was \$250 to \$350. January 1 of 1984, \$350 to \$500. August of 1984, \$600 to \$700, or twice as much as in 1982.

With respect to seizures, in 1981, we seized something over 6,000 pounds. In 1983, we seized --

Q What?

Q Of what?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Cocaine. In 1983, we seized some 38,000 pounds, almost 38,000 pounds.

Heroin, in 1981, we seized some 700 pounds. In 1983, we seized some 1,300 pounds.

With respect to drug defendants, in 1980, we arrested 8,317. In 1983, we arrested 10,128. Those convicted: 1980, 4,484; 1983, 6,398, or a 43 percent increase.

Q -- figure in 1980 --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: 1980 is 4,484; '83, 6,398, or 43 percent increase.

Of those actually imprisoned: 1980 --- I'm sorry. I don't have those figures.

Well, in any case, those are some of the figures which I made reference to in --

Q What is the significance of the price going up? Do you think that that means the supply is shrinking?

MORE

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Yes. So far as we can tell, the supply varies almost in inverse ratio to the price, and, therefore, we think that prices increasing to that degree certainly indicates that the supply is to a corresponding degree decreasing.

Q To what do you attribute that?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, there are a variety of reasons. One, of course, is increased law enforcement efforts. We think that the South Florida Task Force, the twelve task forces that are blanketing the country, where in each case for the first time, we have brought within a single entity all of the agencies of the federal government to deal with the drug problem. And they're working on a cooperative basis.

Another reason is the fact that the Colombian government is taking very direct action now with respect to cocaine growers and processors and shippers. We think that that makes it pay a significant difference. Plus, of course, our interdiction efforts. What we have done -- there's no question about the fact that the gains in the past, considering the amounts of money involved, have been worth the risks in the eyes of so many of these drug traffickers.

What is happening now is those risks are substantially increasing, and we intend to continue that process.

Yes.

Q Isn't it ironic, don't you think, that the -- it took an assassination of one of their government ministers to get the Colombian government to do what you've been asking them to do for some time?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, there are -- actually, there are a number of motivating factors. Certainly, that was a highly personalized one and I'm sure was influential. But you have to consider the fact that I think there are four reasons now why countries are paying more attention. Not just Colombia, but others. Colombia is a good example.

I think that most countries, just as a matter of national pride, do not want to be known as a drug country. Perhaps even more significant is the fact that -- and this is a recent phenomenon -- these countries now are developing for the first time addict populations of their own. Pakistan, for example, really didn't have a heroin addict population as recently as 1979, 1980. Now it has one estimated at somewhere between 100,000 and 150,000. That's true in Colombia. It's true in Bolivia. It's true in Peru. It's true in Thailand. And that makes a good deal of difference.

The third reason is the foreign aid. I think that we are using now our foreign aid more as a leverage device in order to make sure that those countries that do get our foreign aid are paying attention to this problem.

And the fourth reason is that -- and this is particularly true in Colombia -- there are certainly indications that drug syndicates are allied with either terrorist organizations or insurgency groups or both. And this, of course, has a potential for governmental instability and, therefore, is still another motivating reason.

Yes?

Q Is the DEA, at this point, or do you feel the DEA at this point, has a lot more contacts in Colombia, a lot more informants? Have you established a far better network in Colombia than you've had in the past?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: We think that our efforts in this respect are improving in just about all countries involved. Colombia is one of particular concern to us, needless to say, and we have concentrated to a considerable degree our efforts there. But we are also

working very closely in countries elsewhere.

Q Specifically, on contacts, on drug informants in those areas?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, we do the best we can wherever we are.

Q Using these statistics that you've cited -- I mean, how far are you willing to go and say how much progress the government is making in the war against drugs?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: We think we're making substantial progress in the war against drugs, and the figures that I have given you are just one example of that. As you know, we have brought in substantial new and additional resources. We have reorganized the total law enforcement effort. With respect to DEA, we've reorganized DEA, but

MORE

perhaps more significant, we brought the FBI into the drug battle for the first time in history. And that is quite a significant addition to our resources. And I think that you see the results of all of these efforts, not only just in the prices of the drugs that are involved. You see it with respect to the number of drug defendants that have been convicted, which I referred to here; you certainly see it in terms of the substantially additional seizures that we have made here and there. And there are a lot of other reasons that cause us to be quite optimistic about what we're doing.

This does not mean, by any means, that this problem is licked. As with crime generally, it probably is never licked. We'll only be able to get a total grip on the drug problem when we are able to eliminate the demand. Now, that, we think, will come about one day, but it's not there, not yet. And until that comes, we're going to throw the full force of our law enforcement effort against this number one crime problem.

Ralph?

Q General, the President said the goal of this program was to end the drug menace and cripple organized crime. Would you tell us what that means? Does that mean that we will see heroin and cocaine no longer available in this country?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, needless to say, that is certainly our goal. But that's a long-term goal. As I say, that will ultimately only be achieved when we eliminate demand. Law enforcement alone will not be able to conquer that problem. We, of course, are concerned with the supply side. The demand side is a very important part of it, too. And this administration certainly has given that a high priority, as indicated by what the First Lady has done in this area, as well as the efforts of HHS, Department of Education, the White House drug effort and so on.

Q What about reports that they're moving the processing plants from Colombia to South Florida?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: That has happened to a certain degree, but then that is bound to happen. In other words, drug traffickers, drug processors are going to ebb and flow in accordance with what they see as being the path of least resistance. But what we're trying to do is make sure that there are as few paths of least resistance as possible. Hopefully none.

Yes?

Q NBC Nightly News presented a report, I believe, within the month that said there was a glut of cocaine, particularly in the Florida area, and that the prices were dropping by as much as 50 percent. Is that just an isolated incident? Were you aware of that report? Because it does seem to fly in the face of the prices that you're giving us.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: We hear these reports from various places. And sometimes we wonder what the sources are. Needless to say, prices do vary. And we would certainly not deny that prices have gone up and down over the years. But the figures that I gave you today, both with respect to -- well, with respect to really all three drugs -- we think are quite indicative of the fact that the supply is, in fact, decreasing rather than increasing. That does not mean it is not available. It is available, but it is now available at a much higher price which indicates that the supply is correspondingly less.

Yes?

Q To your knowledge or intelligence information, has this increased pressure made it so difficult that any organization

at all is showing any sign of getting out of the drug traffic business?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: We're putting organizations out of the drug traffic business. For example, the Pagans -- the Pagan Motorcycle Gang is one of four motorcycle gangs. It deals with amphetamines or did deal with amphetamines, PCP, and so on, had close contacts with the Mafia. We have now broken that gang; we have arrested all of the top leadership and have, in effect, put them out of business. Now, we intend to continue to do that.

We've done the same thing with respect to money laundering operations. We, in Atlanta last February, had the largest, single cocaine bust in history,

MORE

which included -- and this is perhaps more important than the amount that was seized -- including arresting the head of that organization and a large part of the leadership of that organization. The same thing happened in New York in what is referred to as "the Pizza Case." In that case, which certainly stands on a par with the French Connection, and even more so, as a matter of fact, because, as distinguished from the French Connection, in the Pizza Case, which is the largest single heroin ring broken in history, we also arrested the top leadership, including the head of that organization, a fellow by the name of Badalamenti, who was arrested in Madrid. So that that organization has been broken up and the leadership has been arrested. Now that means -- and as I say, this was the largest heroin operation and is on a parallel with the French Connection -- we got the top leadership. In the French Connection, they did not. So that represents progress. And we are going to continue that effort.

As you know, our 12 Task Forces that we set up around the country were designed to not go after the users. They were designed to go after the networks and the leadership. And -- I don't know whether I've mentioned this so far or not; but those Task Forces in 1983 alone indicted over 3,000 individuals. And over a third of those were the leaders of the -- either organized crime or drug trafficking networks. Now, that is where we get the best return for the dollar spent and the effort spent. And that is where the thrust of those Task Forces is directed.

Yes.

Q Mr. Attorney General, you've cited a lot of examples today. And I wanted to ask you about a specific example. Your department recommended this year that the President commute the sentence of the Louisiana Agriculture Commissioner Gilbert Dozier. And you did this after Mr. Nofziger, who was representing Mr. Dozier, spoke to high officials in your department. Was that commutation -- do you think it was correct and does that -- doesn't that fly in the face of some of the comments that the President and you have made about fighting crime? Mr. Dozier was convicted of racketeering and extortion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: That case was handled on exactly the same basis that any other case would be handled on. The fact that Mr. Nofziger was involved had nothing to do with it whatever.

With respect to just about anything we do at the Justice Department, we hear from people from all over the spectrum. We hear from Congressmen. We hear from special interest groups. And we hear from X, Y and Z. So the fact that somebody wanted to crank their viewpoint into our decision-making process in this case is no different from any of the other cases that we deal with daily. And that particular case was disposed of on the basis of the same criteria that are applied in every other case dealing with this kind of subject matter.

Q What's the criteria?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, I think you'd better ask the Pardon Attorney that. But there are hosts of criteria, such as, for example, what is the customary or average length of time served for a given crime. There is sort of a gridlock of considerations which go into the determination of each of these cases. And in that case, the same criteria were used as were used in any other case.

Q Well, if Mr. Jensen, the Associate Attorney General, met with Mr. Nofziger and Mr. Dozier's lawyers, who else did he meet with? Did he meet with other people also?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, I don't have any idea. But I'm sure that he would meet with whoever wanted to meet with him. This happens as a matter of routine, day in and day out. We're not isolated, or an island over there. We hear from everybody on everything. If we were to shut off all input, we couldn't do our job. And I'm sure Congress wouldn't be very happy about it. We hear from Congressmen, from lobbyists, from, as I say, special interest groups. Anybody who wants to give us their viewpoint, we're perfectly willing to listen; but that doesn't mean, in any way, that our decisions are made on the basis of any particular input.

Yes.

Q Me?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Yes, you.

Q I have two little questions. One was you didn't mention Turkey. And about 12 to 15 years ago, we wrote stories about Turkey being involved in this and ending up in Denver -- here in The Denver Post. Has Turkey been eradicated?

MORE

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, Turkey hasn't been eradicated. (Laughter.)

Q Yes, I know, but I mean the drug problem.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: At least not -- no, actually, Turkey and Mexico are very good examples of the possibility of being able to do something about the drug problem in dealing government to government. We've had very successful relationships with Turkey. We've had very successful relationships with Mexico. And in both cases, the results have been really very, very satisfying.

We're doing, now, we think, the same thing with Bolivia and we think we're doing the same thing in Colombia. We, needless to say, have very good relations with both Pakistan and Thailand, and we think that real -- this, of course, is an international problem. It has to be dealt with on that basis. This is one of the reasons why we have already negotiated and signed some 13 mutual assistance law enforcement treaties and extradition treaties. And we're working on 8 more, because this is another very important part of our dealing with foreign governments to get at this overall problem.

Q The second part of the question --

Q Mr. Attorney General --

Q May I ask my second question?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Yes.

Q About a month ago, there was a reception at the Foreign Relations Committee at the Senate. Senator Percy presided. And the sister of Castro revealed that about 5,000 Cubans were going to be shipped over to Florida from Cuba -- more -- in a short while. Will they be bringing any of those drugs?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: I'm sorry, I really don't know -- I don't know much about that particular meeting.

Q She lives in Florida and she apparently talks against her brother --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Yes. I'm sorry, I can't comment on that.

Q It's been reported that a recommendation has been made that Jackie Presser be indicted. Will you make a decision on whether to authorize his indictment before the election? And, secondly, do you think it is unseemly for the White House to be sending people to court his support for the general election?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, I have no comment with respect to any individual pending matter.

Q How about the White House contacts with the Teamsters Union and Mr. Presser, in particular?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, I think you'd have to ask the White House about that, Rob.

Q Have you given the White House any advice on that subject?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, I don't -- as I say, we do not comment on that -- on matters of that kind.

Q Marion Barry --

Q Well, anyway --

Q Marion Barry says that --

Q Chris, just to follow this up -- the White House counsel has warned others in the White House not to have any contacts with Mr. Presser because of this investigation. Aren't you willing to at least issue that caution today? Is it not as valid as it was when Mr. Fielding issued it?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, Mr. Fielding has done what Mr. Fielding has done, and all I'm saying is that we just do not comment with respect to investigations, even whether we have one or don't have one.

Q Not dealing specifically with the investigation, but in terms of your advice to the President, has this issue come up in Cabinet meetings and have you discussed the issue with the President?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: I just do not comment on matters of that kind.

Q Marion --

Q This is on the drug --

Q Marion Barry says that you've been unable to find any evidence of him in drug use, and that as a result, the Justice Department is resorting to a leak-a-week tactic against him. How do you respond to that?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, here again, I just don't respond to that. I do not comment on matters such as that, although it certainly goes without saying that we are as distressed about leaks as anybody else is. And I guess we all have our fair share of leaks, but in the law enforcement business, we certainly do not like them and certainly do not engage in them to the extent that we'd have anything to say about them.

Q Well, he -- are you doing anything to see how that information got out about this investigation of -- supposed grand jury investigation?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: We do what we have to do in matters of that kind.

Q He believes the Justice Department and the prosecutor's office are on a political vendetta against him. Is that true?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, you'll have to talk to him about that. As I say, we do not comment -- we do not comment on matters under investigation, and even whether or not they are under investigation.

Q You've been serving a considerable amount longer than you had anticipated. You wrote the President saying that you would like to return to California. How are you holding up? I mean, do you find it very difficult -- (laughter) -- to continue in your job?

MORE

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: No, not -- as a matter of fact, I don't find it difficult at all. Actually, whether to resign or not resign in my case, at that time, was a very close question. I found the job fascinating and I still do.

It's hard work, but it's a fascinating job and staying or not staying was a very close call and since I am staying, I'm carrying on just exactly the way I did the previous three years and am enjoying every minute of it --

Q How much longer --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: -- with one or two exceptions.

Q Were you asked to leave?

Q How much --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Beg Pardon?

Q Were you asked to resign -- were you asked to leave?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Certainly not.

Q And will you stay on --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: It would be rather ironic wouldn't it, if you'd be asked to leave and then asked to stay on?

Q Well, that's the way life is with Mr. Meese's problems. (Laughter.)

Q No smiling.

Q Is Mr. Meese -- if the report is negative on Mr. Meese, will you stay on in the second term if the President is elected.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: I will stay on as long as the President wants me to stay on within reason. (Laughter.)

Q Do you expect the President to renominate Mr. Meese, or do you think that's not going to happen?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: It's not a matter of renominating him, he has already nominated him --

Q Well, will he stick by him?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: He certainly has up 'til now.

Q Do you think he will?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, you'll have to ask him that.

Q Are you as concerned --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: I think he will.

Q -- about leaks as you are about government officials who might take cocaine. You seemed to be disturbed only about the leaks. You would be very disturbed about --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, well now, you've only scratched the surface. We're concerned about leaks, but we're concerned about a great deal more, and, certainly, the use of cocaine by government officials would be pretty high on that list.

Q Could you explain the standard as it applies to government officials -- I'm not clear on this but I believe that you said there may be a different standard where a private individual might not be -- might not be indicted where a government official might be or investigated.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: You're going back to that Capitol Hill business?

Q Yes, right. It's been raised in connection --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Our policy on that is very, very simple and it seems to be very difficult to explain. And that is, that -- a use is a crime as well as distributing -- distribution is a crime. And we are in the business of prosecuting for all crimes. And we will prosecute all crimes to the extent that our resources permit. We do make certain decisions based upon the allocation of resources, but the idea that we have a policy that we will not prosecute users is just not so. We do not have such a policy. We have a policy that we will prosecute all violators of the law, but in actually doing the things that we have to do -- making decisions in individual cases, we have a problem of allocation of resources, the way everybody else does. And, in that respect, we may sometimes not prosecute a user and prosecute a distributor. Or we may prosecute on user and not another user. But the idea that we're not going to prosecute any users is not so.

Q Let me just ask a clarification. Do you have any policy of attaching greater importance to investigating use by public officials?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Say that again?

Q In a situation where the local U.S. Attorney doesn't normally prosecute users, would you change that policy if a public official was involved?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: No, as I say, we don't have a policy like that. That is not a policy.

Q Did --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: It may -- It may be just as a practical matter --

Q Well, call it a practice if you like, it's still illegal, I agree with you, but U.S. attorneys have policies whether formal or informal that they -- as to where they expend their prosecutorial resources --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Yes -- that's my point.

MORE

Q My question is, do you -- do you encourage them to expend those resources more often if there is a question of a public official as a user being involved in drugs, rather than a private individual?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: There's no really -- no way to answer that question other than to say that to the degree that the U.S. Attorney does that, he's not doing it on the basis that we are not prosecuting users, he does it on the basis that we do not have the resources to prosecute everybody, and therefore, in terms of doing this or that, we're not going to prosecute that user.

Now, that's the way that system works. Now that does not mean -- as a matter of fact, I suppose in one sense it does mean that there are factors that we will take into consideration in any given case that would make a difference -- in a given situation.

Q Given the outcome of the DeLorean trial, do you think the Justice Department will continue expending its resources on "sting" operations?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Of course.

Q This has not changed your view?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: It hasn't changed one bit. The mere fact that we happen to have a result in one case which, by the way, by our standards, was not a particularly unusual case. It was a case that was made unusual by the press. We didn't make it unusual. And, in fact, that was just another drug case as far as we were concerned -- (Laughter.)

Q Talk about the allocation of resources -- you tried the man for three months.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: The simple fact is that undercover operations are an essential tool of law enforcement. And without it, we would not be able to come to grips with large segments of crime across the spectrum, including public corruption, drug trafficking, organized crime, and so on. This is an acknowledged law enforcement tool. It has been upheld by every appellate court that has dealt with the subject. And the mere fact that one jury, in one case, comes out with that particular result, certainly, in no way, would affect our use of this very important, and critical law enforcement tool.

Now that doesn't mean that there may not be situations where we cannot improve upon our processes or procedures. Whenever we find that we can we certainly will do that. And we're very conscious about protecting individual rights and individual liberties. And we do that. We have undercover guidelines.

But the idea that one case is going to cause us to give up such an important law enforcement tool -- that doesn't make any sense whatever.

Q You don't think that there is a growing wave of opposition in this country to entrapment?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, now, if there's a growing wave of opposition to entrapment you can include me in it. Because we don't agree -- in -- with the principle of entrapment either. As a matter of fact, undercover operations -- "sting" operations as they are called -- do not involve entrapment the way we operate under our guidelines.

Q Well, then why do you -- how do you explain the fact that a number of members of that jury felt that Mr. DeLorean was entrapped?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Well, I'm afraid you'll have to ask the members of that jury. But we do everything we can do to avoid an entrapment situation. That does not mean, of course, that when you consider the tremendous number of cases that we try across the country -- and so many of them are based upon undercover operations -- that either aberrations will occur, or mistakes will occur. Of course they will.

Q Do you think they did in that case?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Nobody is infallible. And I'll have to say that when you consider, generally speaking, the type of people that you have to deal with in this arena, that the record that has been compiled has been really quite outstanding, as indicated by the fact that, in the Abscam cases, out of 96 jurors who dealt with that subject matter, the vote for conviction was 90 to zero.

And, as I say, every single appellate court that has dealt with the question as to how that was handled -- in the Abscam cases -- upheld

MORE

the propriety of the procedures and needless to say, in each one of them a question of entrapment was loudly raised.

Q. Do you think mistakes were made in the DeLorean case?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: I'm just not in a position to comment on that yet. We're certainly -- we have a practice of whenever a case like that is tried we -- naturally, we'll review it to see what happened in it and see whether or not things should have been done differently and we'll certainly do that in this case.

Q As part of your review, are you looking into the testimony in the trial that there was unusual White House interest, as one witness testified in the case?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: We'll certainly review all aspects of the case. But this is the first time I've heard about unusual White House interest.

Q You didn't hear about the witness who testified that --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: You can find witnesses who'll testify to anything.

Q You are going to review that too, then?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: We'll review whatever needs to be reviewed in that case.

Q Are you going to appeal the pocket veto?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: What?

Q Pocket veto?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: We're considering that.

MR. ROUSSEL: Let's get Ben and that's it. Last one.

Q Did the President attend the meeting -- the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and did he stay awake?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: Let me say something about that. He attended the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and let me say I think that I have attended every Cabinet -- almost every Cabinet meeting that has been held during the last three and a half years when I have been in town and not otherwise involved, and I have not once on any single occasion, ever, seen him nod off or do anything other than to pay complete attention to whatever was going on.

And I also want to say that as far as I'm --

Q Did you ever nod off?

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: --as I'm -- as far as I'm concerned, the subject matters that come up before Cabinet meetings in most cases are very fascinating and important issues, and they're not the kind of thing that anybody goes to sleep on --

Q Does Mike Deaver --

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH: -- with one or two exceptions.

MR. ROUSSEL: Thank you.