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FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13665
Folder ID Number: 13665-006

Folder Title:

Seventh International Drug Enforcement Conference 4/27/89 [OA 6263] [2]

Stack:

G

Row:

26

Section:

18

Shelf:

7

Position:

6

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Telegram	DEA Sacramento to DEA Washington, D.C. and San Francisco, re: agents exposed to hazardous chemicals as a result of busting methamphetamine lab. (1 pp.)	01/26/89	(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Seventh International Drug Enforcement Conference [2]

Date Closed: 9/23/2004	OA/ID Number: 06263
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	
MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:	Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Telegram	DEA San Francisco to DEA Washington, D.C., re: seizure of methamphetamine lab. (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Seventh International Drug Enforcement Conference [2]

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International Drug Enforcement Conference



Seventh International
Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC VII)

April 25-27, 1989

Miami, Florida

Biscayne Bay Marriott Hotel

- TAB A - Conference Agenda
- TAB B - Participating Countries
- TAB C - List of Delegates
- TAB D - Letter of Invitation to the President from
the Attorney General
- TAB E - Historical Background of IDEC
- TAB F - Summary of Last Year's IDEC Conference (IDEC VI)
- TAB G - Background on "IDEC Initiative" Enforcement Operations

AGENDA
IDEC VII
MIAMI, FLORIDA
APRIL 25 - 27, 1989

MONDAY

APRIL 24, 1989

TRAVEL DAY - DELEGATES ARRIVE

REGISTRATION - ALL DAY
(PALM ISLAND ROOM, THIRD
FLOOR, MARRIOTT HOTEL)

6:00 - 8:00 P.M.

WELCOME RECEPTION
(COASTAL CAFE, FIRST FLOOR,
MARRIOTT HOTEL)

TUESDAY

APRIL 25, 1989

* ALL CONFERENCE SESSIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN THE GRAND BALLROOM, THIRD FLOOR, BISCAYNE BAY MARRIOTT HOTEL

8:30 A.M. - 9:00 A.M.

CONFERENCE CONVENES

9:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M.

OPENING CEREMONY

10:00 A.M. - 11:00 A.M.

PRESS CONFERENCE

- COFFEE BREAK - DELEGATES

11:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME AND REPORT

(MR. JOHN C. LAWN,
ADMINISTRATOR, DEA)

12:30 P.M. - 2:00 P.M.

LUNCH (ON OWN)

2:00 P.M. - 2:45 P.M.

INTELLIGENCE WORLD OVERVIEW
ON COCAINE AND DEVELOPING
TRENDS (OPIUM)

(MR. THOMAS BYRNE, DEPUTY
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR,
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE,
DEA)

2:45 P.M. - 3:45 P.M.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON CHEMICAL
CONTROL PROGRAMS

- GUATEMALA (*CHAIR)
UNITED STATES
ECUADOR

*Who, what
being said.
Get test
They're developing
format*

3:45 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.

COFFEE BREAK

4:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON FINANCIAL
INVESTIGATIONS, MONEY
LAUNDERING AND ASSET SEIZURE

- COSTA RICA (*CHAIR)
CANADA
URUGUAY

5:00 P.M. - 6:30 P.M.

FREE TIME

6:30 P.M. - 11:00 P.M.

DINNER (MARRIOTT MARINA)

WEDNESDAY

APRIL 26, 1989

9:00 A.M. - 10:30 A.M.

SIMULTANEOUS OPERATION
ASSESSMENT AND CRITIQUE

- UNITED STATES (*CHAIR)
ARGENTINA
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA

10:30 A.M. - 10:45 A.M.

IDENTIFICATION/INSTRUCTIONS
TO WORK GROUPS
(MR. JOHN C. LAWN,
ADMINISTRATOR, DEA)

10:45 A.M. - 11:00 A.M.

COFFEE BREAK

(BREAK OUT INTO WORK GROUPS, ELECT SPOKESMAN AND RECORDING
SECRETARY AND IDENTIFY POTENTIAL SUBGROUPS FOR BILATERAL
OPERATIONS)

WORKING GROUP A - COORDINATED ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS -
ANDEAN COUNTRIES - PERU, BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA,
BRAZIL, AND VENEZUELA

WORKING GROUP B - COORDINATED ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS -
SOUTHERN CONE - ARGENTINA, CHILE, URUGUAY,
PARAGUAY, AND BRAZIL

WORKING GROUP C - COORDINATED ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS -
CENTRAL AMERICAN/CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES - MEXICO,
GUATEMALA, COSTA RICA, BELIZE, EL SALVADOR,
HONDURAS, AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**NOTE: UNITED STATES, CANADA AND OBSERVERS WILL ATTEND GROUP A,
B, OR C AS APPROPRIATE**

WORKING GROUP D - DEMAND REDUCTION

11:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.

WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

12:00 P.M. - 2:00 P.M.

LUNCH (ON OWN)

2:00 P.M. - 3:30 P.M.

WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

3:30 P.M. - 3:45 P.M.

COFFEE BREAK

3:45 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.

DEVELOPMENT OF WORKING
GROUP PRESENTATIONS

5:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M.

FREE TIME

7:00 P.M. - 10:00 P.M.

DINNER HOSTED BY THE PORT
OF MIAMI (BUSES WILL DEPART
FROM THE MARRIOTT HOTEL
LOBBY AT 6:45 P.M.)

THURSDAY

APRIL 27, 1989

9:00 A.M. - 10:15 A.M.

WORKING GROUP REPORTS

- WORK GROUP PRESENTATION OF
PROPOSED ENFORCEMENT PLANS

10:15 A.M. - 10:30 A.M.

COFFEE BREAK

10:30 A.M. - 11:15 A.M.

WORKING GROUP REPORTS
(DEMAND REDUCTION)

11:15 A.M. - 11:45 A.M.

PRESENTATION BY UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU
OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS
MATTERS

11:45 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.

NOMINATIONS, ELECTION, CLOSING
REMARKS AND FORMAL TURNOVER TO
NEW PRESIDENT

12:30 P.M. - ON

DEPARTURE OF DELEGATES

IDEC VII PARTICIPANTS

IDEC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Paraguay
Peru
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

OBSERVER COUNTRIES

Bahamas
Haiti *
Jamaica
United Kingdom
Spain
West Germany
Italy
Netherlands
France *
Portugal *
Sweden
Belgium *
Norway *

Interpol

* Participation in IDEC VII has not been confirmed.

IDEC VII DELEGATES

ARGENTINA

INSPECTOR PEDRO MARCHETTI
CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF OPERATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF DANGEROUS DRUGS
ARGENTINE NATIONAL ADUANA (CUSTOMS)

COMANDANTE GENERAL JUAN EDUARDO SILVA
CHIEF OF THE NARCOTICS DIVISION
ARGENTINE BORDER PATROL

COMANDANTE PRINCIPAL EDMUNDO SANABRIA
CHIEF OF THE NARCOTICS DIVISION
ARGENTINE BORDER PATROL

COMANDANTE PRINCIPAL RICARDO LOPEZ
CHIEF CHEMIST
ARGENTINE BORDER PATROL

SUB-JEFE ADOLFO VICENTE REBOREDO
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE
ARGENTINE FEDERAL POLICE

COMISARIO GENERAL ANTONIO RAUL ARMESTO
CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS
ARGENTINE FEDERAL POLICE

COMISARIO AGUILES ANTONIO GORINI
ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE
ARGENTINE FEDERAL POLICE

PREFECTO GENERAL ARMANDO LUIS PAVINI
SUB-PREFECTOR NACIONAL NAVAL (SECOND IN COMMAND)
ARGENTINE PREFECTUR NAVAL (COAST GUARD)

PREFECTOR MAYOR ARIEL SILVA
CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS

BELIZE

COMMISSIONER BERNARD BEVANS
COMMISSIONER OF BELIZEAN NATIONAL POLICE

HUGH WILLIAMS
INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SERIOUS CRIMES SQUAD

BOLIVIA

GENERAL HUMBERTO PALACIOS MEDINA
COMMANDER SPECIAL FORCE FOR NARCOTICS

COLONEL HONIRO MARTINEZ
DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE SECTION

BRAZIL

DR. ROMEU TUMA
DIRECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF FEDERAL POLICE

PAULO GUSTAVO DE MAGALHAES PINTO
DIRECTOR, DRUG ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
BRAZILIAN FEDERAL POLICE

DR. MARCO ANTONIO MENDES CAVALEIRO
CHIEF, COORDINATION AND CONTROL SERVICE
SUBSTITUTE DIRECTOR OF THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
BRAZILIAN FEDERAL POLICE

DR. SERGIO SAKON
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE
DRUG ENFORCEMENT DIVISION (DRE/DPF)
CHIEF, RESEARCH AND LEGISLATION PROGRAM
BRAZILIAN FEDERAL POLICE

DR. NEY CUNHA E SILVA
CHIEF, PLANNING SERVICES
CHIEF, CITED PROGRAM (DOGS IN THE INTERDICTION OF
ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING)
BRAZILIAN FEDERAL POLICE

CANADA

NORMAN INKSTER
COMMISSIONER
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

REJEAN LINTEAU
SUPERINTENDENT DRUG DIRECTORATE
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

LUC GENEREUX
SUPERINTENDENT, DIRECTOR
FOREIGN SERVICE

TONY PERERIA
LIAISON OFFICER, BRAZIL
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

JOHN TOEWS
LIAISON OFFICER, COLOMBIA
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

LYLE FOSTER
LIAISON OFFICER, PERU
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

CHILE

CLODOMIRO VERGARA-VIDAL
CHIEF, NARCOTICS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATIONS

EDUARDO ALVAREZ-PINTO
CHIEF, DRUG DIVISION, OST
CARABINEROS DE CHILE

MICHELE DIBAN-QUANAWATI
CHIEF, DRUG PROSECUTOR FOR FEDERAL
PROSECUTORS OFFICE

TWO OTHERS AS YET UNDETERMINED

COLOMBIA

GENERAL MIGUEL ANTONIO GOMEZ-PADILLA
DIRECTOR GENERAL
COLOMBIAN NATIONAL POLICE

BRIG. GEN. RAFAEL GUILLERMO MUNOZ-SANABRIA
DIRECTOR
ANTINARCOTICS UNIT

CAPTAIN FERNANDO CARDENAS
ANTINARCOTICS UNIT

COSTA RICA

LIC. EDUARDO ARAYA-VEGA
CHIEF OF MAGISTRATES

RODOLFO JIMENEZ-MONTERO
COMMISSIONER OF NATIONAL CONTROL OF DRUGS

GONZALO BADO-ZUNIGA
CHIEF
DRUG SECTION OF OIJ

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLONEL RAFAEL GUERRERO
PRESIDENTE (PRESIDENT)
DIRECCION NACIONAL DE CONTROL DE DROGAS
(NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL DIRECTORATE)

SENADOR (SENATOR) JACINTO PEYNADO
MIEMBRO (MEMBER)
CONSEJO NACIONAL DE DROGAS
(NATIONAL DRUG COUNCIL)

ANTONIO MARTINEZ
MIEMBRO (MEMBER)
CONSEJO NACIONAL DR DROGAS
(NATIONAL DRUG COUNCIL)

ECUADOR

GUSTAVO GALLEGOS-BALAREZO
NATIONAL DIRECTOR FOR INTERPOL

COLONEL MARCOS VARGAS-VEINTIMILLA
NATIONAL DIRECTOR
INVESTIGATIONS INTERPOL AND DRUGS

EL SALVADOR

COLONEL HELIBERTO HERNANDEZ
DIRECTOR
POLICIA DE HACIENDA

COLONEL MAURICIO GUZMAN
DIRECTOR
SALVADORIAN NATIONAL POLICE

GUATEMALA

LIC. MARIO LOPEZ-TENORIO
DIRECTOR OF GUARDIA DE HACIENDA

CPT. ROMEO GUEVARA-RODRIGUEZ
DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL POLICE

HONDURAS

COLONEL LUIS ALFONSO DISCUA ELVIR
DIRECTOR OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

MEXICO

LIC. JAVIER COELLO-TREJO
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

LIC. ENRIQUE ARENAL ALONSO
DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
MEXICAN ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

PARAGUAY

DR. INOCENCIO MONTIEL-CABRERA
DIRECTOR
PARAGUAYAN NARCOTICS POLICE

PERU

JUAN ZARATE-GAMBINI
DIRECTOR, DRUG POLICE (DIPOD)
ADVISOR TO THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR
FOR NARCOTICS ISSUES

LT. GENERAL VICTOR RAUL GASTELU-WESCHE
DIRECTOR OF THE TRAFFICKING OF ILLICIT
DRUGS AND CONTRABAND

URUGUAY

INSPECTOR MAYOR HERMERO VAZ BRESQUE
DIRECTOR OF NARCOTICS OPERATIONS
DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE

VENEZUELA

MAJ. GENERAL LUIS RAMON CONTRERAS-LAGUADO
VENEZUELAN NATIONAL GUARD

DR. MAURO YANEZ-PASSARELLA
PTJ DIRECTOR, POLICE

DR. RAFAEL RIVAS-VASQUEZ
(DISIP DIRECTOR) INTELLIGENCE DIRECTOR

NATIONAL DRUG POLICE DIRECTOR
(NOT NAMED)

IDEC VII DEMAND REDUCTION PARTICIPANTS

ARGENTINA

PEDRO ENRIQUE CENZATO
POLICE INSPECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF DRUG PREVENTION

CHILE

WALTER LOPEZ ESPINOSA
LIEUTENANT
CHILEAN NATIONAL POLICE

COLOMBIA

JESUS MARIA Y JOSE OCHOA RESTREPO
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S COORDINATOR OF THE
NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE

GUATEMALA

VICTOR MANUEL CASTANEDA CHUA
DIRECTOR OF THE CHEMICAL DIVISION
TREASURY POLICE

URUGUAY

JOSE NUNEZ
CHIEF
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS BRIGADE

VENEZUELA

GENERAL RAMON B. GUILLEN-DAVILA
CHIEF, ANTI-DRUG UNIT
NATIONAL GUARD OF VENEZUELA

U.S. STAFF

HEATHER BLOCK

ARMANDO MARIN

IDEC VII OBSERVERS

COUNTRY	NAME OF OBSERVERS
BAHAMAS	TO BE DETERMINED
JAMAICA	TO BE DETERMINED
HAITI	TO BE DETERMINED
UNITED KINGDOM	TERRANCE D. BYRNE DEPUTY CHIEF INVESTIGATION OFFICER (DRUGS) H. M. CUSTOMS & EXCISE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	OLIVER HEIDTMANN NARCOTICS OFFICER GERMAN EMBASSY, BRASIL
SWEDEN	LENNART OLOFSSON LIAISON OFFICER SWEDISH CUSTOMS
SPAIN	COL. ARSENIO AYUSO SOTO CHIEF, ANTI-NARCOTICS PROGRAM GUARDIA CIVIL
ITALY	GENERAL PIETRO SOGGIU DIRECTOR CENTRAL NARCOTICS SERVICE
NETHERLANDS	MAARTEN L. J. DE JONG DEPUTY DIRECTOR NATIONAL CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
INTERPOL	JUAN CARLOS ANTONIASSI (ARGENTINA)

DEA COUNTRY ATTACHES

NAME	COUNTRY OFFICE
JAMES D. MILLER	BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
DONALD FERRARONE	LA PAZ, BOLIVIA
JOHN HUGHES	BRASILIA, BRAZIL
MIKE WRIGHT	OTTAWA, CANADA
JEFF HALL	SANTIAGO, CHILE
JOE TOFT	BOGOTA, COLOMBIA
ROBERT NIEVES	SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA
ERNESTO PEREZ	SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
W. TERRY FERNANDEZ	QUITO, ECUADOR
ROBERT STIA	GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA
TORREY SHUTES	TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS
EDWARD HEATH	MEXICO CITY, MEXICO
JIMMY BRADLEY	ASUNCION, PARAGUAY
CRAIG CHRETIEN	LIMA, PERU
ANNABELLE GRIMM-MARIN	CARACAS, VENEZUELA



HAND CARRIED - 3/28/89

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

March 28, 1989

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to encourage you to attend and address the Seventh International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC VII) to be held from Tuesday, April 25, through Thursday, April 27, 1989, in Miami, Florida.

Jack Lawn is serving as President of IDEC VII, and this year marks the first time that the United States will host IDEC. The Conference represents one of the most important multilateral activities in which the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) participates every year. Initiated in 1983, IDEC annually brings together the top narcotics law enforcement executives from throughout the Americas. The IDEC organization is a peer group of professional narcotics officers who have seen at close range the tragedy of illegal drugs and who have spent their careers combatting this scourge.

In light of the growing internationalization of the drug cartels, IDEC represents an ideal opportunity for policy-making officials to exchange information and formulate coordinated, regional antinarcotic strategies. This type of exchange is critical for the international programs supported by the United States to sustain long-term progress.

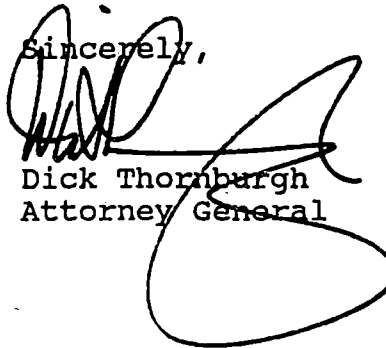
The IDEC organization has brought to the forefront of international law enforcement such advancements as precursor chemical control programs and asset forfeiture and seizure. IDEC's most tangible success to date is probably last year's historic IDEC Initiative. The IDEC Initiative, which was established at the 1988 IDEC Conference in Guatemala, was a 28-day international enforcement campaign coordinated among 30 participating nations. It represented the first time that simultaneous operations targeting drug traffickers were carried out by various police forces around the world. IDEC holds great promise to continue this historic cooperation on the international drug enforcement front.

Your presence at the Conference would encourage other IDEC member nations to maintain their resolve to rid the world of drug trafficking enterprises. It would also send a clear and direct

what has IDEC done?

(signal to the American public about your Administration's commitment to combat narcotics at every turn. While the Conference runs from Tuesday through Thursday, your appearance at the opening session on Tuesday, April 25, would achieve the maximum benefit.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Dick Thornburgh, is written over the typed name.

Dick Thornburgh
Attorney General

bcc: John C. Lawn, Administrator



U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration

Washington, D.C. 20537

MAR 17 1989

Honorable Dick Thornburgh
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

As you know, the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) represents one of the most important multilateral activities in which the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) participates every year. Initiated in 1983, IDEC annually brings together the top narcotics law enforcement executives from throughout the Americas. Much of the success of IDEC can be found in the nature of its membership. The IDEC organization is a peer group of professional narcotics officers who have seen at close range the tragedy of illegal drugs and who have spent their careers combatting this scourge.

In light of the growing internationalization of the drug cartels, IDEC represents an ideal opportunity for policy-making officials to exchange information and formulate coordinated, regional antinarcotic strategies. ~~DEA believes that this type of exchange is absolutely critical for the international programs supported by the United States to sustain long-term progress.~~ The IDEC organization has brought to the forefront of international law enforcement such critical advancements as precursor chemical control programs and asset forfeiture and seizure. IDEC's most tangible success to date is probably last year's historic IDEC Initiative. The IDEC Initiative, which was established at the 1988 IDEC conference in Guatemala, was a twenty-eight day international enforcement campaign coordinated among thirty participating nations. It represented the first time that simultaneous operations targeting drug traffickers were carried out by various police forces around the world. IDEC holds great promise to continue this historic cooperation on the international drug enforcement front.

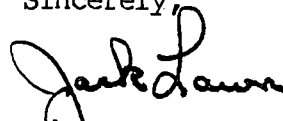
what has
IDEC done?
"e.g." commend IDEC
for...

1989 MAR 20 AM 10:03

RECEIVED
OFFICE

As you know, the Seventh International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC VII) will be held April 25-27, 1989 in Miami, Florida. I will serve as IDEC VII President. This year marks the first time that the United States will host IDEC, previous IDEC conferences having been conducted only in Central and South America. Recognizing the caliber of the foreign officials who will attend IDEC VII, as well as the vital importance given to the drug issue by the Administration, I respectfully suggest that you consider extending an invitation to President Bush to attend IDEC VII. The credibility that his presence would lend to this major conference would be quite helpful in encouraging our foreign colleagues to maintain their resolve to rid the world of insidious drug trafficking enterprises. It would also send a clear and direct signal to the American public about this Administration's commitment to combat narcotics at every turn.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John C. Lawn". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" being more prominent.

John C. Lawn
Administrator

Historical Background of IDEC

The International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) was generated from the experience of another international law enforcement group that was created in the early 1970's.

During the early 1970's, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, (and its predecessor agency, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs) conducted specialized drug enforcement training for hundreds of police officers from around the world. The basis for this training was to enhance the capacity of local and national police forces to conduct antidrug operations in source and transit countries. The underlying theme of this training was to raise the quality of drug enforcement worldwide, thereby reducing the opportunity of global drug traffickers to search out and exploit areas with limited enforcement capabilities.

An alumni organization was created by and for graduates of these training courses. Called the International Drug Enforcement Alumni Association (I.D.E.A.), it generated newsletters and other informational resources for members to draw on in order to promote professionalism in drug enforcement. I.D.E.A. proved very useful in encouraging discussion and generating interest among working police officers. The problem which became apparent as time went on, however, was that operational-level police officers were not in a position to influence policy. The drug situation demanded the commitment of policy-making leaders of the national police agencies if the growing sophistication and internationalization of the trafficking organizations were to be halted. I.D.E.A. was a fine organization for enhancing the professional stature of drug enforcement officers, but something greater was needed to actually influence national policy to address the national, regional and international drug problem in a meaningful way.

IDEC, then, was created to offer something that I.D.E.A. could not (i.e. policy coordination). This is not to say that IDEC was initiated to reach beyond the police and enforcement level; rather IDEC was created to bring together national leaders, at the police and public safety level, to build cooperation and commitment on a greater scale than officers in the field could ever accomplish.

IDEC was created to fill a void in international drug policy coordination, particularly in Latin America. At the time that IDEC was formed in 1983, no forum existed through which drug policy could be coordinated in Latin America. In the enforcement arena especially, nations made little effort to work with or even communicate with each other. For the most part, those countries with active antinarcotics units operated in an international vacuum. Timely information on smuggling techniques, routes and trends was not routinely passed between national police agencies. Regional antidrug operations and strategies, as a result, were simply impossible. And the traffickers knew it.

From its inception, the member nations of IDEC have enthusiastically supported the organization. The nations of South, Central and North America recognized that if long term, concrete progress were to be made in this area, IDEC would need to be solidly based. During the first meeting, articles of association were prepared, debated and ratified. Given the traditional rivalries between many of the participating nations, this marked a clear and positive sign of IDEC's potential.

It was also established that the IDEC Presidency would be rotated among members annually. Directors of national police forces in Panama, Brazil (twice), Chile, Argentina and Guatemala have served as IDEC President. The Administrator of DEA was named permanent Co-President and DEA serves as the permanent Secretariat of the organization to provide continuity from year to year.

The first meeting of IDEC took place on Contadora Island, Panama. Thirteen nations participated and Major Ricardo Garibaldo, Director of Panama's National Department of Investigations, served as IDEC's first President. The primary thrust of the first IDEC meeting was to establish the foundation for member nations to work together. This foundation was set initially through the exchange of information. Prior to 1983, most of the attendees to IDEC I did not know the antidrug activities their neighboring countries were conducting. This type of information was not communicated among countries as a matter of course. As a result, much of IDEC I (and II and III) was devoted to explanation and discussion of enforcement programs of individual countries in the IDEC region. In addition to building the common base of knowledge within the IDEC forum, these discussions often generated information regarding to increasing power and international scope of the trafficking organizations. Many members recognized through the initial IDEC meetings that the insidious reach of the trafficking organizations was far greater than they had realized.

Subsequent IDEC meetings built on this theme of information exchange but also moved to address common obstacles faced by police. IDEC II and III, hosted in Brazil and Chile respectively, focused on the need for regional communication and intelligence centers, the role of police in the eradication of illicit crops and advances in interdiction techniques. IDEC II also marked the inclusion of five observer countries from Europe and Canada. (Canada was later voted in as a full member of IDEC.)

Tangible successes were achieved. By the time IDEC IV convened in Argentina in 1986, bilateral and multilateral agreements had been negotiated with the governments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela to construct a regional communications system to exchange drug information in a timely and secure manner. With financial assistance from the United States, the system was installed in late 1986. Similarly, many eradication programs were instituted in drug source countries after lengthy IDEC working group discussions. The United States, for example, continues to report on its domestic marijuana eradication programs through the IDEC forum.

One of the single most important operational breakthroughs on the anticocaine front, accomplished in part through the workings of IDEC, was the development of controls on the sale and distribution of precursor and essential chemicals. In recent years, police have recognized that the manufacture of cocaine can be disrupted by restricting the movement of chemicals needed to produce cocaine. The problem has been that most countries had no legislation to control chemicals. Working groups on precursor chemical control in IDEC III, IV and V specifically attempted to develop strategies to enact these legislative changes. In 1986, three countries reported the passage of chemical control legislation. At the most recent IDEC meeting in 1988, virtually every IDEC country could point to legislation either already passed or in the legislative pipeline that calls for stricter controls on cocaine producing chemicals. As an example, the United States Congress currently has before it the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act which establishes requirements for chemical manufacturers to maintain complete sales records, to verify the legitimacy of their customers and to report to DEA suspicious orders.

IDEC has matured over time. While it began as a vehicle for information sharing, IDEC has become a forum to bring critical issues in international drug enforcement to light. Based on the success of the precursor chemical initiatives, other opportunities for legislative change are being investigated. The ability to seize the financial assets of convicted drug traffickers offers a prime example of the kind of legislative initiative to be pursued. Most recently at IDEC VI in Guatemala, a working group was formed to address the role of law enforcement in national and local demand reduction programs. This reflects a growing sentiment around the world police should take an active role in drug abuse prevention and education efforts.

Last year's historic simultaneous enforcement operations, a thirty-nation, twenty-eight day campaign known as the "IDEC Initiative", highlight IDEC's primary value. IDEC facilitates the hemispheric coordination necessary to successfully attack the increasingly powerful cocaine cartel operations. Individual countries, regardless of commitment and resources, cannot combat the international drug trafficking organizations alone. The cartels recognize no borders and respect no sovereignty. Regional enforcement approaches are essential if multinational trafficking operations are to be disrupted. Criminal investigations, eradication operations, clandestine laboratory and airstrip destructions, interdiction efforts and chemical monitoring programs all depend on communication and coordination among nations. The regional and international influence of the trafficking organizations demands an equal response. IDEC provides the opportunity to generate such a response.

IDEC VI SUMMARY

The Sixth International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC VI) was held March 22-24, 1988 in Guatemala City, Guatemala. The IDEC Conference, which was initiated by DEA in 1983, is held annually to bring together upper-level drug law enforcement officials from South, Central, and North America.

Colonel Julio Enrique Caballeros, Director of the National Police of Guatemala, served as President of IDEC VI and Mr. John C. Lawn, Administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, served as Co-President. Eighteen IDEC member countries, four observer countries, and Interpol were represented. In total, approximately 95 law enforcement officials attended IDEC VI.

A considerable amount of time at the commencement of the conference was utilized to assess the progress made by IDEC members during the past year. It was determined that virtually every country had begun to implement programs to control and monitor the movement of precursor and essential chemicals. These programs have proven to be successful in restricting the availability of chemicals necessary to manufacture illicit drugs.

Several countries, including the United States, proposed new legislation during the year to institute more stringent record keeping procedures with respect to the distribution of drug-producing chemicals. In addition, many countries reported on successful drug interdiction programs being supported by law enforcement authorities in their respective countries.

The bulk of this year's IDEC was dedicated to three topic-specific working groups. Separate working groups met to discuss:

1. Police Action in the Region
2. Role of Law Enforcement in Drug Education and Prevention
3. Problems in the Legal Process and Legislative Reform

As a result of the working group deliberations, three sets of recommended actions were proposed to the full IDEC body.

The police action working group called for increased intelligence gathering efforts and exchange of information by national law enforcement bodies. Recommended also were additional efforts to initiate combined enforcement actions in border regions with high incidences of drug trafficking and expanded programs to control precursor chemicals and other inputs used in the clandestine processing of illegal drugs. Perhaps most importantly, the police action working group recommended that all IDEC (i.e. Latin America) countries simultaneously carry out enforcement actions on predetermined dates. This marks a major step in developing and implementing a concerted regional strategy to disrupt cocaine producing and trafficking organizations.

The prevention and education working group highlighted the need for law enforcement to become involved in the educational and preventive aspects of the global anti-drug abuse effort. This group recommended that national intergovernmental committees be created which bring together ministries of education, health and justice to develop feasible anti-drug programs. It further called for drug enforcement entities to reach out to the educational, legislative and media sectors in their own countries to influence them to take a more aggressive and direct stance against drug abuse and trafficking in their societies.

The third working group focused on problems in the legal process with regard to drug trafficking. It was determined that an operational manual containing the drug-related legislation of each IDEC nation would greatly improve the ability of prosecutors and investigators to pursue international drug trafficking cases. As a result, the group proposed to prepare a report during the coming year which will explain in practical terms the drug legislation in force in each IDEC member country. (Each IDEC member country will be required to submit an individual report regarding their national anti-drug laws. The working group will prepare a comprehensive report.) This comprehensive report will include legal measures regarding financial investigations and forfeitures, exchange of evidence, extradition, undercover operations, controlled deliveries, electronic surveillance, and other matters impacting drug investigations.

On the final day of IDEC VI, each working group presented its recommendations to the IDEC assembly for ratification. After much discussion and some modifications, the three sets of recommendations were unanimously approved by the IDEC members.

Established also during the final session of this year's IDEC meeting was a mechanism to ensure greater follow-up by IDEC members regarding the resolutions passed during the annual meeting. It was determined that the annually elected President of IDEC would be responsible for contacting all IDEC members four times during the year. The IDEC members would be required to provide periodic updates on the activities undertaken at the national and regional level to support the resolutions of IDEC.

During the closing ceremonies for IDEC VI, El Salvador was elected as a full member of IDEC. This brings the IDEC membership to 20 nations. (The Dominican Republic is a member of IDEC but did not send a representative to this year's meeting.)

Mr. John Lawn of the United States was elected President of IDEC for the upcoming year (IDEC VII). The IDEC meeting will be held in the United States during the spring of 1989.



U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

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SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS
FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FOR THE "IDEC INITIATIVE" PRESS CONFERENCE
TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1988

--Commend and congratulate the 30 participating nations for this unprecedented first-time ever operation--a cooperative endeavor that overcame staggering obstacles such as language, boundaries, jurisdiction, national differences.

--Mention fact that 30 participating nations are located throughout the Americas, North and South, and also include nine from Europe--Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Italy and Germany.

--Note that in this three-and-a-half week operation we have seen the future of drug law enforcement at work on nearly a global scale--simultaneous and in some cases cross-border operations for an intensive period--in effect giving the traffickers and their product few places to hide.

--Even though the "IDEC Initiative" has officially concluded, the methods and lessons learned will be utilized, built-upon and expanded again and again throughout the world.

--Commend the United States agencies participating, led primarily by the Drug Enforcement Administration and the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters, but also including support and participation by hundreds of law enforcement officers from the U.S. Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the National Guard, the Department of Defense, the Marshals Service, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and state and local officers across the land.

-more-

--While statistics were not the primary goal of IDEC Initiative, they were nonetheless extremely impressive--a worldwide total, for example, of some 11 tons of cocaine seized; 13 cocaine laboratories destroyed, along with 118,000 coca plants, more than 1,200 arrests; destruction of seven clandestine airstrips and more than 244 tons of marijuana, and about \$3.8 million seized in cash.

--Another impressive aspect of the Initiative centers around the manner in which the U.S. agencies came on board with enthusiasm and results. For example, DEA merely provided each agency with the IDEC plan as conceived, and left it up to them to use existing resources in such a redirected way that would coincide with what was happening in South America and Europe. The idea, of course, was to disrupt trafficking patterns, and the U.S. agencies did a fine job. The National Guard's support of Customs in border searches in three states during the Initiative provided an excellent basis on which to build future interdiction efforts, for example.

--Among the U.S. accomplishments because of the Initiative were seizures of cocaine in excess of 5,100 kilograms and 13,600 kilograms of marijuana; 649 arrests and, as you will see from the summary being made available, many other significant accomplishments.

--Supporting nations including Europe and Canada were responsible, in addition to above, of the seizure of some 315 kilograms of cocaine, about 12.5 metric tons of marijuana and more than 180 arrests.

--The National Drug Policy Board, which the Attorney General chairs, has long been aware that we are literally overrun with cocaine in the United States. Despite record seizures, arrests and convictions, the amount of cocaine entering the country remains a major problem. What is encouraging is that we have an evolving strategy to combat the cocaine problem. It evolves so that we may stay abreast or ahead of the traffickers, who also are constantly changing their patterns.

--What the IDEC Initiative has given us through its success is a major new tool to bulwark our arsenal and enhance our strategy. It shows that no less than 30 nations can work together to, in effect, put the heat on and keep it on.

-3-

--Note that reporters attending the news conference have been provided with a brief history of the International Drug Enforcement Conference, and the statistical accomplishments of the IDEC Initiative worldwide.

--Be happy to answer any questions, along with my colleagues here today.

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WORLDWIDE IDEC VI TOTALS

COCAINE

COCAINE HCL	8,406	KGS
COCAINE BASE	2,740	KGS
COCA PASTE	18	KGS
LIQUID COCAINE	300	KGS
CRACK COCAINE	27	KGS
COCAINE HCL LABS	9	
COCAINE BASE LABS	13	
KITCHEN LABS	4	
COCA PASTE	4	
COCA PITS	8	
COCA PLANTS	252,743	
COCA LEAF	1,169	KGS
COCA ERADICATED	400	HECTARES

MARIJUANA

MARIJUANA	222,490	KGS
MARIJUANA PLANTS	3,377,000	
HASHISH	81	KGS
HASHISH OIL	165	GAL

HEROIN

HEROIN	22.6	KGS
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DANGEROUS DRUGS

DANGEROUS DRUGS	1,734	d.u.
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CHEMICALS

ETHER	11,200	GAL
ACETONE	10,030	GAL
CAUSTIC SODA	1,096	KGS
SULFURIC ACID	3,788	GAL
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE	516.5	KGS
GASOLINE	42,180	GAL

AIRSTRIPS	7	
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ARRESTS

ARRESTS	1,267	
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EQUIPMENT ET AL

WEAPONS	114
VEHICLES	110
BOATS	2
YACHTS	2
AIRCRAFT	4
CARGO VESSELS	3

US CURRENCY	\$3,842,640
REAL PROPERTY	\$1,000,000
RESIDENCES (3)	\$9,050,000
GOLD	\$ 50,000
PAINTINGS (1)	\$ 30,000
MICROWAVES	13
COMPUTERS	3

LATIN AMERICA IDEC VI TOTALS

COCAINE

COCAINE HCL	2,924 KGS
COCAINE BASE	2,740 KGS
COCA PASTE	18 KGS
LIQUID COCAINE	300 KGS
COCA PLANTS	252,743 KGS
COCA LEAVES	

HCL LABS	9
BASE LABS	13
PASTE LABS	4
COCA PITS	8
KITCHEN LABS	4

COCA ERADICATED	400 HECTARES
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MARIJUANA

MARIJUANA	201,955 KGS (201MTS)
MARIJUANA PLANTS	3,377,000
HASHISH	81 KGS
HASHISH OIL	165 GALLONS

DANGEROUS DRUGS	1734 D.U.
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CHEMICALS

ACETONE	10,030 GALLONS (183 55-GALLON DRUMS EQUALS 2.5 MTS)
ETHER	11,200 GALLONS (204 55-GALLON DRUMS EQUALS 2.8 MTS)
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE	516 KGS
CAUSTIC SODA	1,096 KGS
SULFURIC ACID	3,788 GALLONS
GASOLINE	42,180 GALLONS

AIRSTRIPS

7

CASH, PROPERTY

U.S. CURRENCY	\$102,000
VEHICLES	36
BOATS	2
AIRCRAFT	2
MICROWAVES	13

<u>ARRESTS</u>	433
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<u>WEAPONS</u>	16
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U.S. IDEC VI TOTALS

COCAINE

COCAINE HCL	5,172 KGS
CRACK	27 KGS

MARIJUANA

MARIJUANA	13,695 KGS
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HEROIN

HEROIN	7.84 KGS
OPIUM	4.5 KGS
METH.	1900 D.U.

<u>ARRESTS</u>	649
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EQUIPMENT ET AL

WEAPONS	98
VEHICLES	79
RESIDENCES	3
YACHTS	2
COMPUTERS	3
TRACTOR TRAILER	1
JEWELRY	\$54,374
PAINTING	\$30,000
REAL PROPERTY	\$1,000,000
GOLD	\$50,000
CARGO VESSEL	3
AIRCRAFT	2
MONEY	\$3,842,640

EUROPE IDEC VI TOTALS

COCAINE HCL	310 KGS
MARIJUANA	12,500 KGS (12.5 MTS)
WHITE HEROIN	2.5 KGS
ARRESTS	177

AFRICA IDEC VI TOTALS

BROWN HEROIN	8.5 KGS
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CANADA IDEC VI TOTALS

COCAINE HCL	6.36 KGS
ARRESTS	4
VEHICLE	1

Date: August 31, 1988

U.S. Praises 30-Nation Anti-Drug Effort

By PHILIP SHENON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — Attorney General Dick Thornburgh today announced the completion of a campaign to seize drugs that involved law-enforcement agencies from 30 nations, including Panama, whose de facto leader is under indictment in the United States on charges of narcotics smuggling.

At his first formal news conference as Attorney General, Mr. Thornburgh said the monthlong drug operation that ended Sunday was a "milestone" because it was the first time so many nations had cooperated in a law-enforcement effort aimed at drug traffickers.

The Justice Department's figures did not show whether the operation's 1,200 arrests, seizure of 11 tons of cocaine and destruction of 244 tons of marijuana were more significant than would have been expected had the nations pursued their regular enforcement activities in the same period.

Political Motive Denied

In response to questions about Panama, Mr. Thornburgh repeatedly denied that the value of the operation had been undermined by the involvement of the regime of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega. The Panamanian leader is under indictment in Miami on charges that he assisted in the transport of Colombian cocaine to the United States.

The Attorney General also rejected any suggestion that the news conference was intended to assist Vice President Bush in the Presidential campaign, in which Federal drug policy has been a central issue.

Asked what role politics had played in today's announcement, Mr. Thornburgh replied: "None. Drug abuse and a crackdown on smuggling have been a continuing concern of this Administration, and this represents another interval along the way in making that effort more effective."

"I don't think you're going to find anybody running up the flag of success today," he added. "But what we are suggesting is that this cooperative effort, which is a first of its kind, is an important milestone toward the achievement of that success."

European Nations Joined In

The project was conducted under the auspices of the International Drug Enforcement Conference, a five-year-old organization made up of the United States, Canada and Mexico and the other nations of Latin America. Agencies from most of the governments of Western Europe also participated.

In joint operations that began Aug. 1, the 30 nations intensified border searches, increased patrols of highways and rivers used for illicit drug shipments and stepped up raids on drug laboratories.

According to Justice Department figures, the operation, which was directed primarily at smuggling operations in Central and South America, led to the demolition of 13 cocaine labs, seven clandestine airstrips and the seizure of nearly \$4 million in cash.

In Florida, Arizona and Texas, about 100 members of the National Guard helped to inspect more than 6,000 vehicles, leading to seizure of large quantities of marijuana.

Perhaps because of the lack of data comparing the project's results to what might have been expected in routine efforts, Mr. Thornburgh and other officials at the news conference tried to play down the figures.

"The statistics are not as important

as the signal that has been sent to the drug kingpins," the Attorney General said. "Henceforth, they will increasingly face the combined fury of law-enforcement agencies of all nations whose people they victimize."

"Never before has there been such systematic and comprehensive cooperation, overcoming barriers of language, national boundaries, legal jurisdiction and other differences."

Under repeated questioning about Panama, Mr. Thornburgh was placed in the awkward position of defending a program in which the United States cooperated with a nation whose leader, General Noriega, has been identified by the Justice Department as a major narcotics trafficker.

The Attorney General said the United States did not share intelligence information with General Noriega or his associates in Panama. "There was no direct activity between the United States law-enforcement officials and any Panamanians," he said.

Officials said Panama mainly cooperated in border operations with Costa Rica.

Mr. Thornburgh's announcement of the operation came as the State Department released a semiannual re-

port to Congress on foreign narcotics corruption that, despite the indictment of General Noriega, did not list Panama as a nation whose senior officials are involved in narcotics trafficking. The State Department said it did not include Panama because the United States recognizes the ousted President, Eric Arturo Delvalle, as Panama's leader.

Representative Charles B. Rangel, a New York Democrat who is chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics, described the report's conclusions on Panama as sophistry. "Everybody knows that Noriega is running the country," Mr. Rangel said in a prepared statement. "Why is our Government using this subterfuge?"

Some of harshest language in the report accused the Government of Laos of promoting drug trafficking "as a matter of policy." It said Laotian leaders were directly involved in the processing of opium and marijuana, including at least four Government-sanctioned heroin laboratories.

The State Department said no sanctions had been sought against Laos because it had assisted the United States in searching for the remains of American soldiers killed in the Vietnam War.

30 Nations Join In Attacks on Drug Cartels

Attorney General Extols International Cooperation

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writer

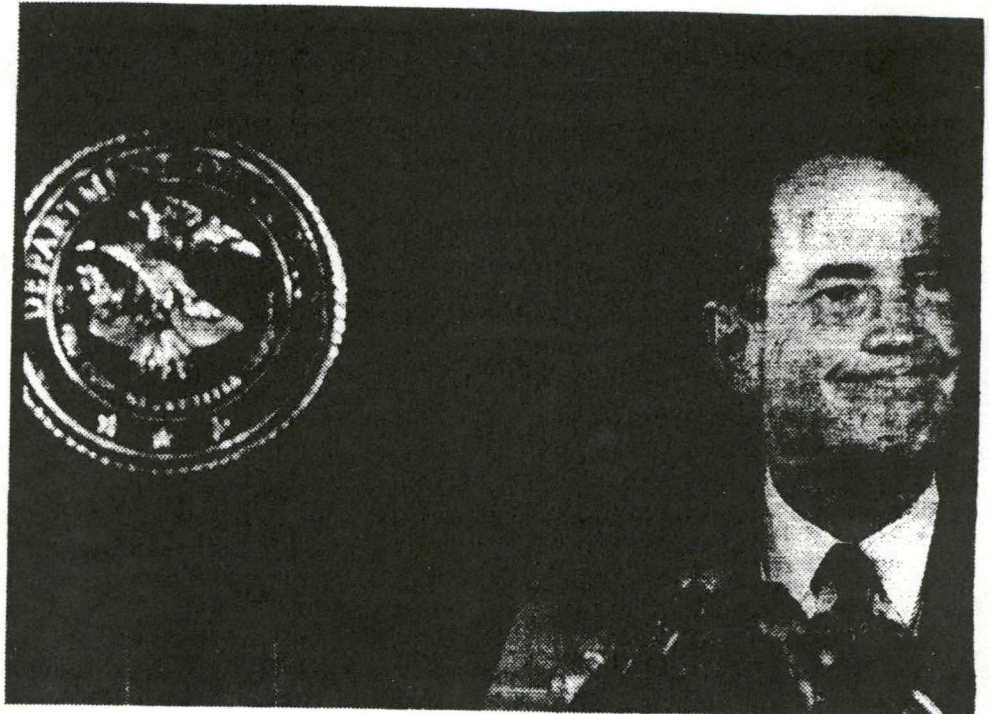
The United States and 29 Latin and European nations have secretly coordinated military and police operations over the past month aimed at destroying clandestine cocaine laboratories and disrupting the operations of Colombian drug cartels, Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh said yesterday.

Thornburgh said the operations, overseen by a relatively obscure 30-country committee called the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC), were a significant step toward closer international cooperation in stopping the flow of illegal drugs.

"We have seen what we believe is the future in cooperative law enforcement efforts," Thornburgh said at a news conference while the operations were being announced in Bogota by Drug Enforcement Administration administrator John C. Lawn, who serves as chairman of the IDEC.

But when questioned by reporters, Thornburgh and other law enforcement officials said the results of the operations were "secondary" in importance and may have included some busts, such as a recent two-ton seizure of cocaine in New York, that would have likely taken place anyway.

Overall, the action, which ran from Aug. 1 to Aug. 28, resulted in seizure of 11 tons of cocaine, destruction of 13 cocaine laboratories, demolition of seven clandestine



BY DAYNA SMITH—THE WASHINGTON POST

Thornburgh: "We have seen what we believe is the future in cooperative law enforcement..."

airstrips, destruction of 244 tons of marijuana and arrests of more than 1,200 suspects, Thornburgh said.

"I don't think anybody is claiming this is a success in the war on drugs," he said. "What we're saying is this is an avenue toward success."

The operations included joint border surveillance in Latin America, enhanced intelligence sharing and stepped-up border interdiction, including the deployment of about 100 National Guard troops in Florida, Arizona, and Texas who have been assisting the Customs Service in inspecting incoming vehicles and cargo for drugs.

Customs Commissioner William Von Raab said the National Guard participation was "useful" and would likely be expanded, though some critics have charged such operations are moving toward a dangerous "militarization" of the war on drugs.

The bulk of the IDEC operations were conducted in South and Central America. In one case, Colombian and Venezuelan military and police officers coordinated joint operations in attacking drug labs and airstrips along their common border. About the same time, Peruvian forces staged a series of strikes against coca operations in the Upper Huallaga Valley, seizing 3,000 kilograms of cocaine during an eight-day period.

Among the nations participating in the operation was Panama, whose military leader, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, has been indicted in the United States on drug trafficking charges. Thornburgh said that no U.S. drug intelligence was provided to Noriega. However, he noted that as part of the program, Panamanian Defense Forces did cross the Costa Rican border to make drug seizures.

30 countries in Americas unite in successful August drug war

By Mary Belcher
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The first month of a 30-nation anti-drug campaign led to the seizure of 11 tons of cocaine, the elimination of 244 tons of marijuana and 118,000 coca plants, 1,267 arrests and the destruction of seven secret airstrips used by drug traffickers, U.S. officials announced yesterday.

Attorney General Richard Thornburgh said the August numbers are of "secondary" importance to the fact that 30 countries in North, Central and South America are now cooperating in cross-border drug seizures and sharing intelligence.

"The primary success was that we were able to do this in a mutually supportive way," he said at a news conference.

"The statistics are not nearly so important as the signal that's been sent to the drug kingpins," Mr. Thornburgh said. "Henceforth they will increasingly face the combined fury of law enforcement agencies of all nations whose people they vic-

timize."

U.S. officials called the cooperative effort unprecedented in its scope. It centered on beefed-up border patrols; intensified searches to locate and destroy drug laboratory sites; increased airport, highway and river checkpoints; and increased information-gathering.

In Florida, Arizona and Texas, about 100 members of the National Guard helped inspect more than 6,000 vehicles.

Law-enforcement officers also were on special alert for drug traffickers attempting to smuggle large amounts of currency between countries. In addition to drugs, officials seized more than \$3.8 million in U.S. currency.

At simultaneous news conferences here and in Bogota, Colombia, yesterday, reporters were shown a videotape of secret airstrips being blown up and drug laboratories being burned down.

Drug Enforcement Administration officials could not provide comparable drug-seizure and arrest figures for the 30 countries before

the cooperative effort went into effect.

Eleven federal agencies, four border-state National Guard units, and state and local law-enforcement teams participated in the August effort, which will continue.

The plan was carried out by the countries that make up the International Drug Enforcement Conference.

Among them is Panama, whose military strongman, Gen. Manuel Noriega, has been indicted in the United States on drug trafficking charges.

Mr. Thornburgh said the seizures, arrests and other operations took place in all 30 countries, including Panama.

Although countries shared information to seize drugs and arrest traffickers, there was no "centralized intelligence" furnished to Panamanian authorities or Gen. Noriega, according to Mr. Thornburgh.

"Noriega is under indictment. That speaks for itself. I am not going beyond that," he said.

Charles Howard
633-1123

Jim Milford / Cherry
633-1185

~~Biscayne Bay~~

~~Marriott Hotel (full name)~~

home - trace - Ken.
255-0423

→ 857-1217

CMA - Call Feena Mac Laverly ~ 4:00

~~program success status~~ - check on
progress
- fax it

- JEB Arlene
305/536-3122

Lee Arthur Lawrence

- MLK

- DEA Milford IDEC VI / Rom?

TEXTS, TIME
leg =
sender = M

★ - Bob Strong - ^{Nothing new} Hatch ²¹² - 399-5141

- ~~TEXT of John Sawin's opening remarks.~~

- ~~TEXT of DEA remarks on
Chem. Control Programs.~~

- ~~TIME of speech~~

- ~~MK's letter for IDEC~~

- ^{JACK LAWRENCE} ~~letter~~ see my note (clipped)

- ~~Legislative status (see my clip)~~
- Run Vegas, AG's prep conf.
of Aug 30, 1988
- ~~Which prison is Carlos Lehder in?~~
~~(U.S. atty in St. Pete)~~

22 countries

Gene

Haislip

250-5026
(home)

Joe's beeper -

629-3062

community activist -

involved, a leader, didn't sit around
+ wait for things to happen, +
he paid the lowest price that
anyone can pay

Business Against Drugs - BAD
drug testing program, rehab
Sun Bank - Tam Van Eden

Miami - Armando Codina
incoming chair of Chamber of Commerce
Citizens Against Crime - SF TF
305/536-3716

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
DEA FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: Perry Dooling

LOCATION: OEOR - Rm 109

PHONE: 456-6218 (FACSIMILE)

PHONE: 456-7750 (OFFICE)

FROM: Tim Milford
Drug Enforcement Administration
1405 I Street, N.W., Room 1110
Washington, D.C. 20537

PHONE: _____

COMMENTS: _____

TODAY'S DATE: 4-20-89 TIME: 3:35

NUMBER OF PAGES 8, INCLUDING COVER



April 25, 1989

Miami, Florida

IDEC VII

before

JOHN C. LAMN
Administrator
Drug Enforcement Administration

by

OPENING CEREMONY REMARKS

DRAFT

It is a great honor to welcome you here to Miami. I am privileged to preside over this conference as the United States hosts the International Drug Enforcement Conference for the first time. I believe it is particularly appropriate that Miami is the site of our meeting this year.

In addition to its famous sunshine and beautiful beaches, Miami is known for its cultural diversity. Miami, as much as any city in this country, signifies the coming together of the United States with our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. Whenever I have the opportunity to be in Miami, I am always impressed by the many different nationalities and ethnic groups represented here. In restaurants, businesses, languages, and the arts, Miami's rich cultural diversity rings out. It truly is a place where north and south meet and bond together.

As most of you are aware, IDEC was generated from the experience of another international law enforcement group that was created in the early 1970's. During that period, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration conducted specialized drug enforcement training for hundreds of police officers from around the world. The basis for this training was to enhance the capacity of local and national police forces to conduct anti-drug operations in source and transit countries.

An alumni organization was created by and for graduates of these training courses. Called the International Drug

Enforcement Alumni Association (IDEA), it proved very useful in encouraging discussion and generating interest among working police officers. The problem which became apparent as time went on, however, was that operational-level police officers were not in a position to influence policy. The drug situation demanded the commitment of policy-making leaders of the national police agencies if the growing sophistication and internationalization of the trafficking organizations were to be curtailed. IDEA was a fine organization for enhancing the professional stature of drug enforcement officers, but something greater was needed to actually influence national policy to address the national, regional, and international drug problem in a meaningful way.

So, IDEC was created to offer something that I.D.E.A. could not -- policy coordination. This is not to say that IDEC was initiated to reach beyond the police and enforcement level; rather IDEC was created to bring together national leaders, at the police and public safety level, to build cooperation and commitment on a greater scale than officers in the field could ever accomplish.

At the time that IDEC was formed in 1983, no forum existed through which drug policy could be coordinated in Latin America. In the enforcement arena especially, nations made little effort to work with or even communicate with each other. For the most part, those countries with active anti-narcotics units operated in an international vacuum. Timely information on smuggling

techniques, routes, and trends was not routinely passed between national police agencies. Regional anti-drug operations and strategies, as a result, were simply impossible. And the traffickers knew it.

From its inception, the member nations of IDEC have enthusiastically supported the organization. The nations of South, Central, and North America recognized that if long-term, concrete progress were to be made in this area, IDEC would need to be solidly based. During the first meeting, articles of association were prepared, debated, and ratified. Given the traditional rivalries between many of the participating nations, this marked a clear and positive sign of IDEC's potential.

The primary thrust of the first IDEC meeting was to establish the foundation for member nations to work together. This foundation was set initially through the exchange of information. Subsequent IDEC meetings built on this theme of information exchange but also moved to address common obstacles faced by police. IDEC II and III focused on the need for regional communication and intelligence centers, the role of police in the eradication of illicit crops, and advances in interdiction techniques.

Tangible successes were achieved. By the time IDEC IV convened in 1986, bilateral and multilateral agreements had been negotiated with the governments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and

Venezuela to construct a regional communications system to exchange drug information in a timely and secure manner. With financial assistance from the United States, the system was installed in late 1986. Also, many eradication programs were instituted in drug source countries after lengthy IDEC working group discussions.

One of the single most important operational breakthroughs on the anti-cocaine front, accomplished in part through the workings of IDEC, was the development of controls on the sale and distribution of precursor and essential chemicals. In recent years, police have recognized that the manufacture of cocaine can be disrupted by restricting the movement of chemicals needed to produce cocaine. The problem has been that most countries had no legislation to control chemicals. Working groups on precursor chemical control in IDEC III, IV, and V specifically attempted to develop strategies to enact these legislative changes. In 1986, three countries reported the passage of chemical control legislation. At last year's conference, virtually every IDEC country could point to legislation either already passed or in the legislative pipeline that calls for stricter controls on chemicals used in processing cocaine.

IDEC has matured over time. While it began as a vehicle for information sharing, IDEC has become a forum to bring critical issues on international drug enforcement to light. Based on the success of the precursor chemical initiatives, other

And finally, the historic simultaneous enforcement operations that were conducted last August highlight the importance of IDEC. This 30-nation, 28-day campaign, known as the "IDEC Initiative," was a great success. Joint law enforcement efforts, intensified border searches, tracking and seizure of essential chemicals, immobilization of clandestine laboratories, and tightened checkpoints at airports and on rivers and highways, all combined to produce results that totally validated this major first step in developing and implementing a concerted regional strategy.

IDEC is performing a vitally needed function. We are facilitating the hemispheric coordination necessary to successfully attack the increasingly powerful cartel operations. Individual countries, regardless of commitment and resources, cannot by themselves combat the international drug trafficking organizations. The cartels recognize no borders and respect no sovereignty. Therefore, a regional enforcement response is essential if multinational trafficking operations are to be

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opportunities for legislative change are being investigated. The ability to seize the financial assets of convicted drug traffickers offers a prime example of the kind of legislative initiative to be pursued. At last year's conference, a working group was formed to address the role of law enforcement in national and local demand reduction programs. This reflects a growing sentiment that around the world police should take an active role in drug abuse prevention.

And finally, the historic simultaneous enforcement operations that were conducted last August highlight the importance of IDEC. This 30-nation, 28-day campaign, known as the "IDEC Initiative," was a great success. Joint law enforcement efforts, intensified border searches, tracking and seizure of essential chemicals, immobilization of clandestine laboratories, and tightened checkpoints at airports and on rivers and highways, all combined to produce results that totally validated this major first step in developing and implementing a concerted regional strategy.

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disrupted. IDEC provides the opportunity to generate such a response.

We, the member nations of IDEC, meet this week tasked with a great responsibility. Let us continue the progress we have made so far. Let us continue to seek and develop innovative strategies geared at reducing both the supply of and demand for drugs. The challenge faces all of us. And all of us, together, can meet it successfully.

*With thanks
(Comments?)
—E.*

(McNally/Dooley)
April 20, 1989
6:00 p.m.
Draft One
(IDEC)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: INT'L DRUG ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE
MARRIOTT HOTEL, MIAMI, FLORIDA
THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1989
9:00 A.M.

*will to action/
Not on back?*

((PAUSE)) "This scourge will stop."

((PAUSE)) Those were the words with which I opened my presidency. And it is the continuation of that promise that brings me to Miami today.

((PAUSE)) Good morning. I am honored to be here to talk with you. And I am thankful to Jack Lawn and the distinguished enforcement chiefs who have come from throughout the Americas -- along with our friends and observers from Europe -- to join forces in a new tradition of international cooperation.

I am here today to talk about war. First, to see cocaine trafficking for what it is: an attack aimed at enslaving and exploiting the weak. Second, to confront what's become a World War. And third -- I hope -- to help end a nasty chapter in the annals of chemical warfare.

America's Civil War was our worst and bloodiest. It came in a century when slavery was the scourge of the Americas, a struggle of good and evil, in which a minority sought to enrich themselves by enslaving the most downtrodden of their countrymen.

Today the scourge of this hemisphere is called cocaine.

As commanding officers, you know the havoc of which we speak. You see it every day on the streets of your cities and in mountain villages, in the haunted eyes and broken dreams of a generation of youth -- of children -- who have fallen victim to a seductive, nightmarish new form of dependency and slavery.

Our countries have suffered a terrible toll, many far worse than the United States. Drug trafficking is called the world's second most dangerous profession. The most dangerous is yours -- drug enforcement.

Earlier this year, I had a glimpse of what must be all too familiar to many of you. I joined Mrs. Everett Hatcher to grieve the death of her husband, a veteran DEA agent who was executed by cocaine cowards in the back streets of New York. A woman of considerable dignity, she put responsibility for Hatch's death squarely on those once naively excused as "casual" users of cocaine.

Well, these users can no longer claim non-combatant status. There's blood on their hands. And -- thanks in part to the demand-side programs like those you'll hear about later this morning -- this message has begun to sear the consciences of the stockbrokers and students, the lawyers and the homemakers and athletes who finance our common enemy.

There are many ironies. Drug addiction does not discriminate against a person because of race, religion or financial status. It's the great equalizer, snaring sons and daughters of the rich, the poor, the middle class.

Sometimes the opposite occurs, and kingpins are reduced to paupers. The opulence of Carlos Lehder's lifestyle is but memory now as he begins his journey to the grave -- life without parole -- in an Illinois penitentiary. ~~Yes, he will go home one day.~~ ~~But it will be in a box.~~ Mexico's notorious Felix Gallardo -- once boasting of his power and wealth -- is also behind bars. Stripped of blood money, they are nobodies, no longer the stuff of myth.

Your business, then -- our business -- is to hunt these monsters to the ends of the earth. To create a world without refuge, to leave no sanctuary, in your countries or in mine.

I've said it before: The war on drugs is no metaphor. We've been slower to recognize that it is also a World War, leaving no nation unscathed, one in which Hong Kong bankers, Bolivian growers, Middle Eastern couriers and West Coast wholesalers all play insidious roles. It is especially acute in this hemisphere, where an explosive cycle of drugs, dependency and dollars has escalated clear out of control.

The time for blame is behind us. For too long, a sharp divide has been drawn between "producing" and "consuming" nations. Well, "denial" is a natural part of human nature, and probably part of a country's nature as well. But let's face it. Americans cannot blame the Andean peoples for our voracious appetite for drugs. Ultimately, the solution to the U.S. drug problem lies within our own borders -- stepped up enforcement, education and treatment.

And Latin American countries cannot blame the United States for the voracious greed of the drug traffickers who control small empires at home. Ultimately, the solution to that problem lies within your borders.

And yet, good neighbors must stand together. A World War must be met in kind. And so today, as this historic conference concludes, I present you with an invitation that we ask be conveyed to your respective capitols. Just as you have gathered on seven occasions for IDEC, I ask that the leaders of the Americas join me in a special summit to address the scourge of our times. I have asked America's new Drug Czar, William Bennett, to organize such a Summit before the year is out.

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It starts in an unlikely source country. We're standing in it. The source country is America.

That's right -- America. The United States is the world's leading producer of three of the key chemicals needed to produce cocaine.

Now, American chemical companies are justly proud of their products that vastly improve and extend life here and abroad. But few Americans are aware that swollen barrels of dangerous U.S. chemicals -- clearly marked with American corporate logos -- are routinely seized in the jungles of Colombia. To paraphrase Madison Avenue, and to state a simple fact: Without these chemicals, cocaine itself would be impossible.

IDEC held a panel discussion on this Tuesday. Those gathered here understand its importance. Traffickers have hit us where it hurts. Now we're going to exploit their vulnerabilities, crimping the flow of the chemicals without which they cannot produce.

We know it works in the field. ^{Many of you participated} During the IDEC Six ~~operations last~~ August, the combined efforts of 30 nations saw the seizure of 155,000 pounds of highly flammable ether, almost 450,000 pounds of acetone, over 50,000 pounds of hydrochloric acid and nearly 14,000 pounds of MEK.

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This past January, Colombian anti-narcotics officers under General Munoz-Sanabria -- who I understand is here today -- congratulations, General -- destroyed 25 cocaine laboratories and enough chemicals to make approximately 83 metric tons of cocaine.

The damage that's done when 83 tons of coke hits America's streets is pretty obvious. What's not so well understood is the widespread environmental damage that America's precursor chemicals wreak on the rain forests of the Amazon basin. Peru's Upper Huallaga ((WHY-AH-GA)) Valley is awash in precursor chemicals. Countless acres are barren. Today once-blue waters run yellow, and local villagers bathe in a flowing toxic waste dump.

Ironically, these destructive chemicals are produced by some of the same U.S. companies that refuse to sell safe, widely-used herbicides for coca eradication. The bad stuff gets through to the bad guys -- but we can't get the good. That's not right.

Well, we're not about to let "Made in the USA" become a badge of shame. Today, I pledge to you that the United States is committed to leading the fight against illicit shipments of cocaine essential chemicals to Latin America. ~~And I also pledge that the U.S. will provide the needed herbicides to any government that seeks to eradicate coca from the air.~~ Cocaine is a threat to our national security and it is time we approached it as such.

I have asked the Attorney General to take a leadership role in this new effort. As a result of last year's Omnibus Drug law -- supported by the U.S. chemical industry -- regulations are now being drafted to tighten controls on the chemicals needed to refine cocaine. And we are dedicating the resources necessary to the task. Whatever needs to be done, will be done.

We also commend those governments, like Colombia and Venezuela, that have already adopted strict chemical controls. And we urge other nations to do so quickly -- as well as to approve the landmark UN Convention concerning precursor chemicals.

Many U.S. companies, including some chemical companies, have long recognized how drug abuse threatens productivity, corporate image and, ultimately, profits. Many in the American corporate community have donated countless hours and millions of dollars to stopping drug abuse. My son Jeb talks about the successful "Business Against Drugs" program here in Miami. The American people are proud of these efforts, and grateful.

But it's not enough. ~~We are considering proposals that, just as we certify foreign cooperation on drugs, we should certify chemical companies on cooperation in preventing diversion.~~ And I hope that parents groups and stockholders are listening today. We should reward responsible corporations. And not do business with those who -- as of today's warning shots -- permit their chemicals to end up in criminal hands.

We would also like to see U.S. herbicide manufacturers demonstrate their courage and civic responsibility by entering into a true partnership with our government as we try to stop narcotics at the source. Perhaps you've seen the advertisements of one such company, encouraging idealistic young Americans to sign on because it "lets you do great things." Well, these companies have the potential answers to a big part of our

nation's drug problem. They should make it their job to provide them. No one -- not parents, not churches, not bankers -- and certainly not business -- can afford to be AWOL in the war on drugs.

(insert -- closing: Jeb Bush's comments at the recent funeral of Miami drug martyr Lee Lawrence, and DC student's prize-winning drug essay in the Martin Luther King oration contest)

Legal Affairs

DRUG ENFORCEMENT

ARE CHEMICAL MAKERS AWOL IN THE WAR ON DRUGS?

Eli Lilly and others balk at selling herbicides to spray coca



UPROOTING COCA BY HAND: LILLY'S SPIKE IS FASTER—BUT DEADLIER

Three years ago Dow Chemical Co. shipped 1,000 gallons of its herbicide Garlon to an airstrip in Florida in unmarked drums. The U.S. government then secretly flew the potent chemical to Latin America for tests on coca plants, the source of cocaine. But when the government sought an additional 2,000 gallons several months later, Dow balked. Still smarting from the \$180 million settlement by Dow and six chemical makers to end lawsuits over the defoliant Agent Orange, the Midland (Mich.) chemical giant asked in vain for government protection from liability suits. It never shipped the second batch.

Dow isn't the only chemical company just saying no to the government's anti-drug effort. Eli Lilly & Co. said in May that it would not supply its herbicide Spike for a U.S.-sponsored aerial spraying program to eradicate Peru's coca crop. Lilly gave no reason—though it sells Spike widely in Latin America, mainly for clearing vegetation so that sugarcane can be planted. Assistant Secretary of State Ann Wroblewski blasted the Indianapolis company for going "AWOL in the war against drugs."

The companies are ducking out because they foresee only trouble from

selling to drug enforcers. The State Dept. acknowledges that anti-drug sales would be a "drop in the bucket" for herbicide makers. The business wouldn't be lucrative enough to cover the potential legal liability. Environmentalists lambast aerial spraying of lethal herbicides. And in private, chemical executives say that they fear retaliation from drug lords.

IMPASSE. Lilly is one of the few herbicide makers to take a public position. Most others are using coy tactics to keep out of the drug war. They say the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hasn't approved their products for drug-crop eradication—a step that would help them defend liability suits. Yet the companies aren't applying for such approval. And they know that indemnification could kill the eradication program: Foreign governments might not use a herbicide whose maker considered it unsafe. That may help explain why the government still hasn't offered to indemnify herbicide makers as it did in 1976 for

companies making swine-flu vaccine.

Lawmakers on Capitol Hill think they've figured out what's really going on. "I don't buy their theory that people would be assassinated," says Thomas Malinowski, an aide to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.). "They're afraid of liability for destroying the Amazon Basin." Whatever the reason, the impasse between government and industry has hobbled efforts to stop drugs at their source.

The bickering goes back to 1982, when the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) bought Chevron Chemical Co.'s paraquat to wipe out marijuana on federal land. Chevron Vice-President Earl L. Stripling Jr. warned the DEA at the time that the spraying wasn't approved by the EPA. If the company is "dragged into any legal problems," he added, "we will take the position that the use was illegal and ask the government to indemnify us." It never came to that: Environmental lawsuits halted the project in 1983. Chevron no longer sells paraquat.

JOINT EFFORT. Still, Washington is unrelenting. In July it unveiled Stop Crop '88, which will spray paraquat on domestic marijuana crops. The DEA plans to ask the herbicide's current maker, ICI Ameri-

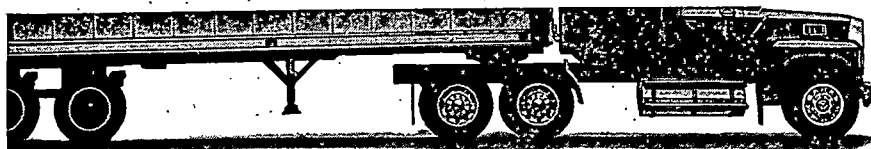
cas Inc., a unit of Britain's Imperial Chemicals Industries PLC, to seek the EPA's blessing. ICI is in a bind: It could turn down the DEA and join Lilly on the government's AWOL list. Or it could face a new round of environmental lawsuits. ICI won't discuss its plans.

There are ways to get companies to cooperate. In 1984, Monsanto Co. refused to supply its weed-killer Roundup to the U.S. government for spraying marijuana

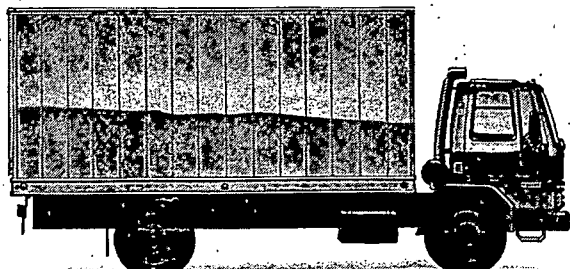
fields in Colombia. Carleton E. Turner, who initiated the effort while head of the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office, recalls that Monsanto reversed its stance when Colombia's president at the time, Belisario Betancur Cuartas, threatened to stop local sales of Roundup. Since the product is Colombia's best-selling herbicide, it was "an offer they couldn't refuse," says Turner. A Monsanto spokesman won't comment. But he points out that Roundup isn't registered for marijuana spraying and adds: "We make no bones about our concern that it opens us up to a legal liability."

Indeed, the prospect of opposition from environmentalists may have





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weighed in Lilly's decision to keep Spike out of government hands. Greenpeace International has been campaigning to stop the chemical's use on coca crops. It argues that Spike is too deadly: It kills all plants in its path for up to five years, leading to soil erosion and starvation of animals who feed on the vegetation.

In Peru, the spraying program is now in jeopardy. President Alan García Pérez, who initially favored it, is under fire from the Peruvian Federation for Nature Conservation in Lima. Livia Benavides of Peru's National Environmental Health Council says no Peruvian ecologist favors the use of Spike in the Upper

Two worries: The potential legal liability, and retaliation from the South American drug cartel

Huallaga Valley, an Andean region where much of the world's coca is grown. She says the government now wants an environmental impact study.

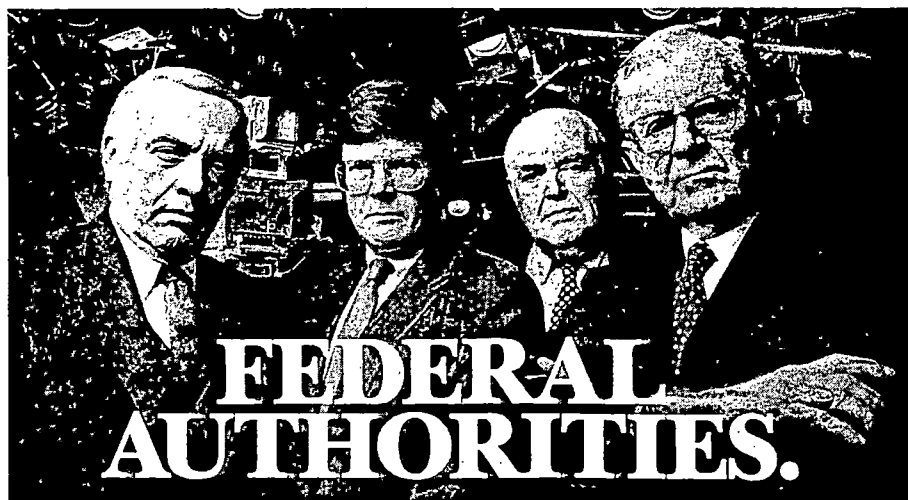
Wroblewski bristles at ecologists' complaints. Rather, she says, coca growers and cocaine producers are destroying the environment. She recently visited an illegal coca farm in Peru, where she saw a shed with large containers of herbicides used to clear vegetation. "They were sitting on the ground with the kids and chickens running around them," she says. Still, Greenpeace's Sandra Marquardt contends that herbicide spraying would make matters worse, forcing growers to move into virgin terrain.

HIT MEN. The industry keeps insisting it's frightened of the drug cartel. Former White House aide Turner believes the fear is justified: Though no U.S. herbicide maker is known to have suffered casualties, the two Colombians who worked on Turner's Roundup-spraying effort have since been shot by hit men.

Skeptics in Congress point out that indemnification, which the companies demand, won't help against narco-terrorists. Wroblewski promises to help protect companies if they work quietly with the State Dept. Lilly blew its chance to do so by going public, she contends.

A congressional task force plans to examine the industry's response to the eradication program in September. Then herbicide makers may have little choice but to explain, once and for all, why they won't enlist in the war on drugs.

By Reginald Rhein Jr. in Washington, with Jeffrey Ryser in São Paulo and Mark Day in Lima



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(McNally/Dooley)
April 21, 1989
2:00 p.m.
Draft two *A*
(IDEC)

GB

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: INT'L DRUG ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE
BISCAYNE BAY MARRIOTT HOTEL
MIAMI, FLORIDA
THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1989
9:10 A.M.

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((PAUSE)) Good morning. I am honored to be here to talk with you. And I am thankful to Jack Lawn and the distinguished enforcement chiefs who have come from throughout the Americas -- along with our friends and observers from Europe -- to join forces in a new tradition of international cooperation.

I am here today to talk about war. First, to see cocaine trafficking for what it is: an attack aimed at enslaving and exploiting the weak. Second, to confront what's become a World War. And third -- I hope -- to help end a nasty chapter in that war -- the diversion of precursor chemicals.

In the 19th Century, the scourge of the Americas was slavery. A struggle of good and evil, in which some sought to enrich themselves by enslaving the most downtrodden of their countrymen.

Today the scourge of this hemisphere is called cocaine.

As commanding officers, you know the havoc of which we speak. You see it every day on the streets of your cities and in mountain villages, in the haunted eyes and broken dreams of a generation of youth -- of children -- who have fallen victim to a seductive, nightmarish new form of dependency and slavery.

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Well, these users can no longer claim non-combatant status. There's blood on their hands. And -- thanks in part to the demand-side programs like those you'll hear about later this morning -- this message has begun to sear the consciences of the stockbrokers and students, the lawyers and the homemakers and athletes who finance our common enemy.

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wreak in the forests of the Amazon basin. Peru's Upper Huallaga ((WHY-AH-GA)) Valley is awash in U.S.-made chemicals. Countless acres are barren. Today once-blue waters run yellow, and local villagers are left to bathe in the toxic soup. Any manufacturers concerned about the legacy of defoliation in Southeast Asia ought to go see what their diverted chemicals are doing to the Andes today.

Nor are these chemical timebombs unique to South America. The problem here is so severe that last year's drug bill authorized funds for the Environmental Protection Agency to clean up hazardous waste at clandestine U.S. drug labs.

In January, DEA Task Force agents busted a heavily armed houseboat lab on California's Sacramento River. The lab had been dumping hydrochloric acid and other raw waste directly into the water, within splashing distance of swimming kids and within casting distance of those fishing for salmon and stripers.

Whether at home or abroad, we're not about to let the proud label "Made in the USA" become a badge of shame. Today, I pledge to you that the United States will lead the fight against illicit shipments of precursor chemicals. And I have asked the Attorney General to take a principal role in this new effort.

By and large, the chemical industry has supported us. As a result of last year's Omnibus Drug law, regulations are now being drafted to tighten controls on the chemicals needed to refine cocaine. And we are dedicating the resources necessary to the task. Whatever needs to be done, will be done.

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But industry must do more. And I hope that parents groups and stockholders are listening today. We should reward responsible corporations. And not do business with those who -- as of today's warning shots -- permit their chemicals to end up in criminal hands.

We would like to see U.S. chemical manufacturers demonstrate their courage and civic responsibility by entering into a true partnership with our government as we try to stop narcotics at the source. Perhaps you've seen the advertisements of one such company, encouraging idealistic young Americans to sign on because it "lets you do great things." Well, these companies have the potential answers to a big part of our nation's drug problem. They should make it their job to provide them. No one

-- not parents, not churches, not bankers -- and certainly not chemical makers -- can afford to be AWOL in the war on drugs.

With so many cultures represented in this room, it's inevitable that there will be differences. But we share at least one compelling experience. Wherever you call home -- whether Bonn or Bogota or Boston -- people around the world are beginning to hear the cries of our children, pleading with us to stop the drugs.

Here in Miami last month one elementary teacher told of a writing assignment she gave her sixth-graders: "The topic was: 'If I Were In Charge Of The World.' Every single one of those 36 children wrote that they would get rid of the drugs. They would get rid of those people who are breaking the law. They would put more effective policemen on the streets."

My favorite speechwriter is a baseball great named Yogi Berra. He's been kidded for describing the 1969 Mets as "overwhelming underdogs." Well, maybe that's not such a bad description for the good guys in the fight against drugs. Tough challenges remain. But the children are with us, and the times are beginning to change. And Yogi's underdogs did win the World Series.

Thank you for coming to the United States. Please tell your leaders we are anxious to work with them. God bless you. And Godspeed in your noble work.

#

①
REMARKS
PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
INTERNATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE
MIAMI, FLORIDA
APRIL 27, 1989

Hatche
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Over a year ago, when I was a candidate for the Presidency, I addressed the a Bar Association in Connecticut. At that time I asked the audience how they felt about calling cocaine use a "victimless" crime. Many people, not only in the United States --- but in Latin America, Europe, Asia --- believe that drug use is a matter of personal choice. In this country, we have worked long and hard to convince Americans that there is no such thing as a "passive drug user," that each and every person who uses drugs is making a choice, one which has real consequences.

As law enforcement officers you know the consequences of drug use. You see it every day on the street corners of your cities, in the broken dreams of young people who have been unable to say no to drugs. ~~The widows in~~ ^{as} Latin America ^{who} *women only* have lost ^{freedom} husbands --- policemen, judges, government officials --- to drug traffickers also know the consequences of drug use. My country has also recently lost two law enforcement officials --- Everette Watcher, a DEA agent in New York and *may be*

*Not William's
196-3690*

police officer *(2)*
Officer Charles Hill, slain outside a crack house in Virginia.

Now, tragically, their families are living with the consequences of drug use. The President of Colombia, Virgilio

Barco, during his recent trip to the United States, said that ~~it was~~ *anyone?* *law enforcement* casual drug users are responsible for these deaths. President

There?
will not be there
Barco, I agree with you. I pledge that my country will aggressively pursue the policy of Zero Tolerance. No one will escape accountability for these crimes. Lawyers, stockbrokers, athletes, housewives will live with the reality of what they are doing.

We have come a long way in the past few years in recognizing the toll that drug abuse and drug trafficking have on our society. I'll be the first to say that we have learned the hard way. It is humbling experience to see parts of our nation's capital occupied by an ~~evil~~ *evil* invader. Cocaine --- crack especially --- has turned ~~Washington~~ *into* Washington into a war zone. But I pledge to you that this invader will be repelled, maybe not tomorrow but very soon. My Drug Czar, Bill Bennett, has already taken the first necessary steps to address the severe drug problem in our capital city. They are tough steps that need to be taken. Getting rid of drugs is a very difficult task --- as all of you know firsthand. It is not something that can be done overnight, but it would be immoral and irresponsible not to try.

(3)

There are many ironies in the narcotics trade. Drug addiction does not discriminate against a person because of race, financial means or religion. It's the great equalizer, snaring sons and daughters of the rich, the poor, the middle class. Sometimes the opposite occurs, and kingpins are reduced to paupers. The opulence of Carlos Lehder's lifestyle is a memory now as he serves a lifetime in prison. Mexico's notorious Felix Gallardo ---once boasting about his power and wealth --- is now behind bars. When a drug lord is separated from his assets he is nothing.

Our business, then, is to hunt these traffickers down, to pursue them relentlessly, to ensure they find no sanctuary in your countries or in mine. In this pursuit, we are united.

The International Drug Enforcement Conference proves that we can work together to put the trafficking cartels out of business, to reduce the supply of drugs, and increasingly, to educate our children about the dangers of drug use and drug trafficking. Drug traffickers have no regard for national boundaries and so our response to them needs to be transnational. IDEC demonstrates to traffickers that we are prepared to put national differences aside and do what is necessary to get the job done.

*Could put from 1 ea. of you
to est. the org, & for dem. collect commit
to work together*

*Could save from 1 ea. of you
for having the foresight to est. this
org, & for dem. a collective
commit. to work together.*

The time for blame is behind us. For too long, a sharp divide has been drawn between "producing" and "consuming" nations. Denial is a natural part of human nature and I believe that it's part of a country's nature as well. There are some sectors in the United States and in Latin America who blame each other for the enormous cocaine problem we both face. Americans cannot blame Latin America for our voracious appetite for drugs. ^{major part of solution?} The solution to the American drug problem lies within our own borders --- stepped up enforcement and education. And Latin America countries cannot blame the United States for the voracious greed of drug traffickers who control small empires within this hemisphere. The solution to that problem lies within your borders.

We must bridge the divide and work shoulder to shoulder to dismantle trafficking organizations who benefit from such divisions. We must cooperate government to government and law enforcement organization to law enforcement organization and cop to cop. This is where IDEC holds so much hope for future progress.

Today I'm not going to talk too much about governments. I want to talk about the responsibility of business in the war on drugs. That's right --- business. U.S. companies have recognized how drug abuse threatens productivity, corporate image and ultimately, profits. Many in the American corporate

Latin Am. not
seize on
this
quality
all it

grateful. But I must tell you that as long as U.S. chemicals are being used by drug traffickers to make the poison that is

we do not immediately halt the flow of precursor chemicals. We

used in the United States and Latin America.

shipments to Latin America. And I pledge that the U.S. will provide the needed herbicides to any ~~Andean~~ *South Am. Latin* Government deciding

security and we will approach it as such. I've asked AG to take
 on this new effort, as far as the area is concerned.

Omnibus Drug law, regulations to tighten controls on chemicals
are being drafted. We are dedicating the necessary resources

to the task of chemical control. It is a commitment of this Administration, and whatever needs to be done will be done.

Chem Division: Trafficking Act - put eff. couple of weeks ago
late May

- [illegible]

(6)

I know that all of you in this room understand the critical nature of the task at hand. By exploiting the traffickers' vulnerabilities and eliminating their supply of essential chemicals, we are able to significantly reduce cocaine profits. During the IDEC simultaneous operations last August, thirty nations were together able to seize and destroy 155,000 pounds of ether, almost 445,000 pounds of acetone, over 50,000 pounds of hydrochloric acid and nearly 14,000 pounds of MEK.

cost of character
how many countries total
#1
methy ether
valuable
kind etc

#2
1/2
IDEC VII
operation

This past January, the Colombian National Police Anti-Narcotics Unit seized and destroyed 25 cocaine laboratories and enough chemicals to make approximately 8³ metric tons of finished cocaine. Operation Primavera resulted in the seizure and destruction of over 105,000 gallons of ether and twice as much acetone.

X Colombian
operation

#2

#3

U.S. containers
210,385 gal. 100,000 gallons of MEK
destroy on spot

Q: any ind. delegate

While we applaud the diligence of individual countries as they take needed steps to eliminate the diversion of essential chemicals, such action is not enough. That is why we are encouraged by the completion last December of the United Nations Convention Against Traffic of Illicit Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances. Article 12 of the Convention proposes measures to monitor and control twelve of the most commonly used chemicals in the production of illicit drugs. We realize that unless countries work closely to address the chemical nightmare, we are bound to fail, and urge all countries to approve the Convention soon.

chemicals

Dir. of Anti-Drugs
Directorate
of Colombia
Narcotics
Gen. Rafael
Guillermo
Muñoz-Sanabria
Sanabria -
resp. for conducting
Co-operations

DEA's investigation has revealed indicates that the bulk of this seizure originated in the US.

- 5 ways:
1. guidelines resulting from seizures in jungle - some always in marked containers
 2. UN compilations -
 3. US exports - research of how much went out
 4. studies in certain countries - import
: a lot - but Venezuela

Two years ago, a number of affected countries came together at the Quito Conference on Cocaine Essential Chemicals to discuss national and international actions which can lead to significant reductions in chemical supplies. We agreed that immediate action is needed. Governments must unite together and agree to:

- o Standardize their legislative approaches to monitoring and controlling chemicals.

- o Assess what actual, legitimate needs there are for chemicals imported or manufactured in their country. Using this assessment, governments should set strict numerical standards on what quantities of chemicals can be made available.

- o Develop active cooperative programs with national chemical industries and all chemical handlers.

- o Develop a mechanism to verify the legitimate intentions of chemical importers. The cooperation of countries both providing and receiving chemicals is critical.

w/o chemicals
life itself...
Dow "lets you
do great things..."

(8)

The U.S. chemical control legislation mandates the monitoring and control of 20 chemicals. The law will place reporting requirements on national chemical handlers and control import and export shipments.

status
1993

We commend ^{these} ~~many of the~~ Latin American Governments which have already adopted strict chemical controls, and we urge

example
which
ones?

other governments to do so quickly. European and Asian countries are being exploited by drug traffickers seeking to purchase and divert cocaine essential chemicals. If we can

strict comp:
Colombia +
Venezuela

deny drug manufacturers the critical elements they need to make cocaine, and if we can make their job difficult and expensive,

some:
Costa Rica,
Peru, Brazil,
Bolivia

we will have taken a major step in reducing the supply of drugs.

But the U.S. has another problem, too --- synthetic drugs.

I'm not sure most Americans realize that even if every coca bush and opium poppy in the world were destroyed, chemists could --- ^{+ certainly could try} ~~and most likely will~~ --- supply drugs to those who

want them. PCP, LSD, Ecstasy --- these are produced in clandestine laboratories within our own borders. That is yet another reason we must diligently control the diversion of chemicals. This is not a threat to the U.S. alone --- it is your problem, too.

Colombia has
done something
Venezuela

law is pending

control imports
+ distribution
+ allows them
to make seizures

9

o Establish in-country law enforcement teams dedicated to taking action against suspicious individuals or those clearly identified as drug traffickers. The timely exchange of information and intelligence will enhance these efforts.

We understand that chemical control will be an administrative and economic burden at first. Chemical manufacturers will most likely chafe under the scrutiny and additional reporting requirements. Unfortunately, there is no other way to reduce chemical diversion. U.S. chemical companies are very proud of their products which vastly improve our quality of life, yet very few Americans know that U.S. chemicals --- clearly marked with corporate logos--- are routinely seized in the jungles of Colombia. The same chemical companies that proudly advertise their products and research are the same companies that indirectly make crack, cocaine and heroin possible.

DEA

percentage
example

80-95%
preliminary
support

I propose that just as we certify foreign governments annually on their cooperation with the United States in narcotics control, we should certify chemical companies on the level of their cooperation in preventing diversion. I hope

del
Lam
policy

?
sensitive

CA Intl Narcotic Control Bd -
internal survey

Jack Naum
CIA

Ask Catherine
- show do it
- who supports it
recognition for good work

do?

(10)

parents groups and stockholders are listening today. We should

reward responsible corporations and not do business with those
who ~~supply the chemicals to cocaine manufacturers.~~

resist paperwork

evid.
of
intent?

Someday I hope to turn on the television and see chemical companies proudly advertising their compliance with chemical control laws. Such compliance will further improve the quality of our lives. I would also like to see U.S. herbicide manufacturers demonstrate their courage and civic responsibility by entering into a true partnership with our government as we try to eliminate the source of narcotics. You have the potential answers to a big part of America's drug problem. Make it your job to provide them. What will America's young people think of U.S. business if you continue to be conscientious objectors in our war on drugs? Think of our future and the regained productivity, energy and creativity that Americans will bring to business once cocaine is eliminated from our streets. Again, parents and stockholders --- I hope you're listening.

Not only are these chemicals poisoning our citizens --- they are ruining our environment. World attention has focused on the recent oil spill in Alaska while the fragile ecosystems

of South America are being devastated by drug production and cocaine manufacturing. It is curious that few have raised their voices in protest about this systematic destruction of the environment, yet a three acre, controlled herbicide test against coca commanded international attention last year. I understand from Peruvians that the Upper Huallaga Valley is awash in chemicals and has become a toxic waste dump thanks to the cocaine trade. Precursor chemicals have turned the river yellow, the same river in which peasants bathe and wash their clothes. Coca farmers employ slash and burn agriculture to clear the land for countless acres of coca and carelessly use herbicides to keep their coca plots free of weeds.

This situation is not unique to South America. The environmental consequences of drug production are so severe in the United States that last year's Omnibus Drug Bill provided \$ _____ million to the Environmental Protection Agency for chemical clean up at clandestine drug laboratories. Drug traffickers are causing environmental problems in both urban and rural areas. I have heard that law enforcement officers can pinpoint the location of drug labs and marijuana plantations by following the trail of dead animals, killed by chemical and fertilizer runoffs.

W.W.W.
Nexis

fact check
actual source

is this really sig. average

%

and specific example

actual source

Peruvian
Not Police
to DEA
officials
State

at least 2 or 3 a day
Sacramento

EPA \$ never used
contracts w/ disposal cos.
DEA
expensive

It is clear that we must do more and we must do better if we are to control chemical diversion and, ultimately, the supply of illicit narcotics. Another irony of the drug trade is that God's gift to us --- our ability to use our minds to create chemicals which enhance and improve life --- is being used to destroy lives. The joy that most of us felt as youngsters in chemistry class when we learned how to transform the simple into complex has turned to horror as we see the toll that chemicals take on our children.

The fact that you have come here this week to re-affirm your commitment to ridding our world of narcotics is encouraging. Let us continue to work side by side in this decent cause, never losing sight of the the bright promise that makes it, in the end, worthwhile. Thank you and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 23, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY *EMW*
THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE "SOUND BITES" IN THE IDEC REMARKS

I. SUMMARY

Attached for your consideration is a copy -- with possible sound bites "high-lighted" in yellow -- of the draft remarks for your IDEC address in Miami on Thursday.

II. DISCUSSION

Your address in Miami has real potential to make news.

The first set of sound bites suggested here addresses the crises in drug enforcement ("Drug trafficking is the world's second-most dangerous profession") and demand reduction ("...explosive cycle of drugs, dependency and dollars").

Beginning at page four, the second set of high-lighted sound bites addresses the two substantive areas most likely to make news:

- (1) The announcement that planning has begun for a hemispheric Summit on drugs. (p. 4).
- (2) A call to action for chemical companies to help stem the flow of precursor chemicals to cocaine source countries. (pp. 5, 6 and 8 -- "No one can be AWOL in the war on drugs").

(McNally/Dooley)
April 21, 1989
2:00 p.m.
Draft two
(IDEC)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: INT'L DRUG ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE
MARRIOTT HOTEL, MIAMI, FLORIDA
THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1989
9:00 A.M.

((PAUSE)) "This scourge will stop."

((PAUSE)) Those were the words with which I opened my presidency. And it is the continuation of that promise that brings me to Miami today.

((PAUSE)) Good morning. I am honored to be here to talk with you. And I am thankful to Jack Lawn and the distinguished enforcement chiefs who have come from throughout the Americas -- along with our friends and observers from Europe -- to join forces in a new tradition of international cooperation.

I am here today to talk about war. First, to see cocaine trafficking for what it is: an attack aimed at enslaving and exploiting the weak. Second, to confront what's become a World War. And third -- I hope -- to help end a nasty chapter in the annals of chemical warfare.

America's Civil War was our worst and bloodiest. It came in a century when slavery was the scourge of the Americas, a struggle of good and evil, in which some sought to enrich themselves by enslaving the most downtrodden of their countrymen.

Today the scourge of this hemisphere is called cocaine.

As commanding officers, you know the havoc of which we speak. You see it every day on the streets of your cities and in mountain villages, in the haunted eyes and broken dreams of a generation of youth -- of children -- who have fallen victim to a seductive, nightmarish new form of dependency and slavery.

Our countries have suffered a terrible toll, many far worse than the United States. Drug trafficking is called the world's second most dangerous profession. The most dangerous is yours -- drug enforcement.

Earlier this year, I had a glimpse of what must be all too familiar to many of you. I joined Mrs. Everett Hatcher to grieve the death of her husband, a veteran DEA agent who was executed by cocaine cowards in the back streets of New York. A woman of considerable dignity, she put responsibility for Hatch's death squarely on those once naively excused as "casual" users of cocaine.

Well, these users can no longer claim non-combatant status. There's blood on their hands. And -- thanks in part to the demand-side programs like those you'll hear about later this morning -- this message has begun to sear the consciences of the stockbrokers and students, the lawyers and the homemakers and athletes who finance our common enemy.

There are many ironies. Drug addiction does not discriminate against a person because of race, religion or financial status. It's the great equalizer, snaring sons and daughters of the rich, the poor, the middle class.

Sometimes the opposite occurs, and kingpins are reduced to paupers. The opulence of Carlos Lehder's lifestyle is but memory now as he begins his journey to the grave -- life without parole -- in an Illinois penitentiary. Mexico's notorious Felix Gallardo -- once boasting of his power and wealth -- is also behind bars. Stripped of blood money, they are nobodies, no longer the stuff of myth.

Your business, then -- our business -- is to pursue these outlaws to the ends of the earth. To create a world without refuge, to leave no sanctuary, in your countries or in mine.

I've said it before: The war on drugs is no metaphor. We've been slower to recognize that it is also a World War, leaving no nation unscathed, one in which Hong Kong bankers, Bolivian growers, Middle Eastern couriers and West Coast wholesalers all play insidious roles. It is especially acute in this hemisphere, where an explosive cycle of drugs, dependency and dollars has escalated clear out of control.

The time for blame is behind us. For too long, a sharp divide has been drawn between "producing" and "consuming" nations. Well, "denial" is a natural part of human nature, and probably part of a country's nature as well. But let's face it. Americans cannot blame the Andean peoples for our voracious appetite for drugs. Ultimately, the solution to the U.S. drug problem lies within our own borders -- stepped up enforcement, education and treatment.

And our Latin American cousins cannot blame the United States for the voracious greed of the drug traffickers who control small empires at home. Ultimately, the solution to that problem lies within your borders.

And yet, good neighbors must stand together. A World War must be met in kind. And so today, as this historic conference concludes, I present you with an invitation that we ask be conveyed to your respective capitals. Just as you have gathered on seven occasions for IDEC, I ask that the leaders of the Americas join me in a special summit to address the scourge of our times. I have asked America's new Drug Czar, William Bennett, to organize such a Summit before the year is out.

IDEC demonstrates that we will put aside national differences to do what must be done. Together you have put cartels out of business, reduced the supply of powder, and, increasingly, educated our children about the dangers of drug use and trafficking. I commend Jack Lawn, and each of you, for having the foresight to establish this organization and for demonstrating the collective commitment to work together.

I've spoken often on the horrors of chemical warfare. Well, chemical abuse is also chemical warfare. Poisoning our streets. As deadly as mustard gas. And today we're opening a new campaign to rid the world of these toxins.

It starts in an unlikely source country. We're standing in it. The source country is America. That's right -- America.

The United States is the world's leading producer of three of the key chemicals needed to produce cocaine.

Now, American chemical companies are justly proud of their products that vastly improve and extend life here and abroad. But few Americans are aware that swollen barrels of dangerous U.S. chemicals -- clearly marked with American corporate logos -- are routinely seized in the jungles of Colombia. To paraphrase Madison Avenue, and to state a simple fact: Without these chemicals, cocaine itself would be impossible.

IDEC held a panel discussion on this Tuesday. Those gathered here understand its importance. Traffickers have hit us where it hurts. Now we're going to exploit their vulnerabilities, crimping the flow of the chemicals without which they cannot produce.

We know it works in the field. Many of you participated in the "IDEC Six" operations last August, when the combined efforts of 30 nations saw the seizure of 155,000 pounds of highly flammable ether, almost 450,000 pounds of acetone, over 50,000 pounds of hydrochloric acid and nearly 14,000 pounds of MEK.

This past January, Colombian anti-narcotics officers under General Munoz-Sanabria -- who I understand is here today -- congratulations, General -- destroyed 25 cocaine laboratories and enough chemicals to make approximately 83 metric tons of cocaine.

The damage that's done when 83 tons of coke hits America's streets is pretty obvious. What's not so well understood is the widespread environmental damage that America's precursor

chemicals wreak on the rain forests of the Amazon basin. Peru's Upper Huallaga ((WHY-AH-GA)) Valley is awash in U.S.-made chemicals. Countless acres are barren. Today once-blue waters run yellow, and local villagers are left to bathe in the toxic soup. Any manufacturers concerned about the legacy of defoliation in Vietnam ought to go see what their diverted chemicals are doing to the Andes today.

Nor are these chemical timebombs unique to South America.

The problem here is so severe that last year's drug bill provided \$_____ million for the Environmental Protection Agency to clean up hazardous waste at clandestine U.S. drug labs.

In January, DEA Task Force agents busted a heavily armed houseboat lab on California's Sacramento River. The lab had been dumping hydrochloric acid and other raw waste directly into the water, within splashing distance of swimming kids and within casting distance of those fishing for salmon and stripers.

Whether at home or abroad, we're not about to let the proud label "Made in the USA" become a badge of shame. Today, I pledge to you that the United States will lead the fight against illicit shipments of precursor chemicals. And I have asked the Attorney General to take a principle role in this new effort.

By and large, the chemical industry has supported us. As a result of last year's Omnibus Drug law regulations are now being drafted to tighten controls on the chemicals needed to refine cocaine. And we are dedicating the resources necessary to the task. Whatever needs to be done, will be done.

We also commend those governments, like Colombia and Venezuela, that have already adopted strict chemical controls. And we urge other nations to do so quickly -- as well as to approve the landmark UN Convention on precursor chemicals.

Many U.S. companies, including some chemical companies, have long recognized how drug abuse threatens productivity, corporate image and, ultimately, profits. Many in the American corporate community have donated countless hours and millions of dollars to stopping drug abuse. My son Jeb talks about the successful "Business Against Drugs" program here in Miami. The American people are proud of these efforts, and grateful.

But the ^{chemical} industry must do more. And I hope that parents groups and stockholders are listening today. We should reward responsible corporations. And not do business with those who -- as of today's warning shots -- permit their chemicals to end up in criminal hands. ✓

We would like to see U.S. chemical manufacturers demonstrate their courage and civic responsibility by entering into a true partnership with our government as we try to stop narcotics at the source. Perhaps you've seen the advertisements of one such company, encouraging idealistic young Americans to sign on because it "lets you do great things." Well, these companies have the potential answers to a big part of our nation's drug problem. They should make it their job to provide them. No one -- not parents, not churches, not bankers -- and certainly not chemical makers -- can afford to be AWOL in the war on drugs.

With so many cultures represented in this room, it's inevitable that there will be differences. But we share at least one compelling experience. Wherever you call home -- whether Bonn or Bogota or Boston -- people around the world are beginning to hear the cries of our children, pleading with us to stop the drugs.

Here in Miami last month one elementary teacher told of a writing assignment she gave her sixth-graders. The topic was: "If I Were In Charge Of The World." Every single one of those 36 children wrote that they would get rid of the drugs. They would get rid of those people who are breaking the law. They would put more effective policemen on the street.

My favorite speechwriter is a baseball great named Yogi Berra. He's been kidded for describing the 1969 Mets as "overwhelming underdogs." Well, maybe that's not such a bad description for the good guys in the fight against drugs. Tough challenges remain. But the children are with us, and the times are beginning to change. And Yogi's underdogs did win the World Series.

Thank you for coming to America. Please tell your leaders we are anxious to work with them. God bless you. And Godspeed in your noble work.

#

YOGI

It Ain't Over . . .



YOGI BERRA

with

TOM HORTON

McGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY

New York St. Louis San Francisco Auckland Bogotá Hamburg
London Madrid Mexico Milan Montreal New Delhi
Paris São Paulo Singapore Sydney Tokyo Toronto

18 -♦ YOGI

I don't know what time it is in Nebraska right now. I probably should have said so, but if I had, Rube wouldn't have had a good story to tell on me and maybe I wouldn't have gotten a call from Stove Top Stuffing to do a commercial.

Our son Dale played in the Baltimore system last season, and they won the Governor's Cup. They played Tidewater and were getting ready to play Indianapolis. They used to call it the little World Series. I wanted to call him to wish him good luck. I know that your kids can misunderstand a phone call like that, and they can misunderstand a phone call you don't make. I made the call. Dale was pleased, and I am glad I did. The reason I mention it is if your name is Yogi Berra and you make a person-to-person call to your son in the dressing room, the telephone operator may say something like "Are you the real Yogi Berra?" I don't know what to say to that. Then when you are asked to tell a Berra-ism while the clubhouse man looks for your son, you have to say something like "I don't do them on the phone" or "I am fresh out." No matter what you say you know the operator is going to feel short-changed.

I feel the best about having said something that people repeat when someone I like says, "I wouldn't say it that way, but that is good," or "that is a great way to say it." That happened to me with Nolan Ryan just last season. We were talking about the 1969 Mets. We were both on that team, and I said that we were "overwhelming underdogs." Nolan is not only a great pitcher, he is a smart one. He really liked the way I put it. He said that is *exactly* what we were. He said if I had gone to college, they would have made me talk clearer, but not better.

K. ESTABLISHMENT OF TASK FORCE AND PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH WITH RESPECT TO ILLEGAL DRUG LABORATORIES.

21 USC 801 note.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TASK FORCE.—There is established the Joint Task Force on Illegal Drug Laboratories (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Task Force").

APPOINTMENT AND MEMBERSHIP OF TASK FORCE.—The members of the Task Force shall be appointed by the Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Drug Enforcement Administration (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Administrators"). The Task Force shall consist of at least 6 and not more than 20 members. Each Administrator shall appoint one-half of the members as follows: (1) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall appoint members from among Agency Response Technicians and other appropriate employees of the Agency; and (2) the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration shall appoint members from among Special Agents in Charge and other appropriate employees of the Administration.

DUTIES OF TASK FORCE.—The Task Force shall formulate, develop, and implement a program for the cleanup and disposal of hazardous waste produced by illegal drug laboratories. In formulating such program, the Task Force shall consider the following factors:

- (1) The volume of hazardous waste produced by illegal drug laboratories.
- (2) The cost of cleaning up and disposing of hazardous waste produced by illegal drug laboratories.
- (3) The effectiveness of the various methods of cleaning up and disposing of hazardous waste produced by illegal drug laboratories.

Hazardous
materials.
Waste disposal.

102 STAT. 4232

PUBLIC LAW 100-690—NOV. 18, 1988

Public
information.

(4) The coordination of the efforts of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Drug Enforcement Administration in cleaning up and disposing of hazardous waste produced by illegal drug laboratories.

(5) The dissemination of information to law enforcement agencies that have responsibility for enforcement of drug laws.

(d) **GUIDELINES.**—The Task Force shall recommend to the Administrators guidelines for cleanup of illegal drug laboratories to protect the public health and environment. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subtitle, the Administrators shall formulate and publish such guidelines.

(e) **DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.**—

(1) The Attorney General shall make grants to, and enter into contracts with, State and local governments for demonstration projects to clean up and safely dispose of substances associated with illegal drug laboratories which may present a danger to public health or the environment.

(2) The Attorney General may not under this subsection make a grant or enter into a contract unless the applicant for such assistance agrees to comply with the guidelines issued pursuant to subsection (d).

(3) The Attorney General shall, through grant or contract, provide for independent evaluations of the activities carried out pursuant to this subsection and shall recommend appropriate legislation to the Congress.

(f) **FUNDING.**—Of the amounts made available to carry out the Controlled Substances Act for fiscal year 1989, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available to carry out subsections (d) and (e).

(g) **REPORTS.**—After consultation with the Task Force, the Administrators shall—

(1) transmit to the President and to each House of Congress not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this subtitle a report describing the program established by the Task Force under subsection (c) (including an analysis of the factors specified in paragraphs (1) through (5) of that subsection);

(2) periodically transmit to the President and to each House of Congress reports describing the implementation of the program established by the Task Force under subsection (c) (including an analysis of the factors specified in paragraphs (1) through (5) of that subsection) and the progress made in the cleanup and disposal of hazardous waste produced by illegal drug laboratories; and

(3) transmit to each House of Congress a report describing findings made as a result of the evaluations referred to in subsection (e)(3).

Grants.
Contracts.
Waste disposal.

The Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988

I. Introduction

- A. On 10/22/88, Congress passed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.
 - 1. Bipartisan effort of the Administration, House of Representatives and Senate.
 - 2. Signed by President Reagan on 11/18/88.
 - 3. Will impact on drug law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and educational programs to prevent abuse.

II. Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988

A. What the Act Will Do

- 1. Establish a system of recordkeeping and reporting requirements that will provide DEA with a mechanism to track domestic and international movement of listed chemicals, machines and equipment.
- 2. Give DEA the authority to stop shipments if there is sufficient reason to believe shipment is not destined for legitimate industrial, commercial or scientific use.

B. Listed Chemicals and Machines

1. Precursor Chemicals

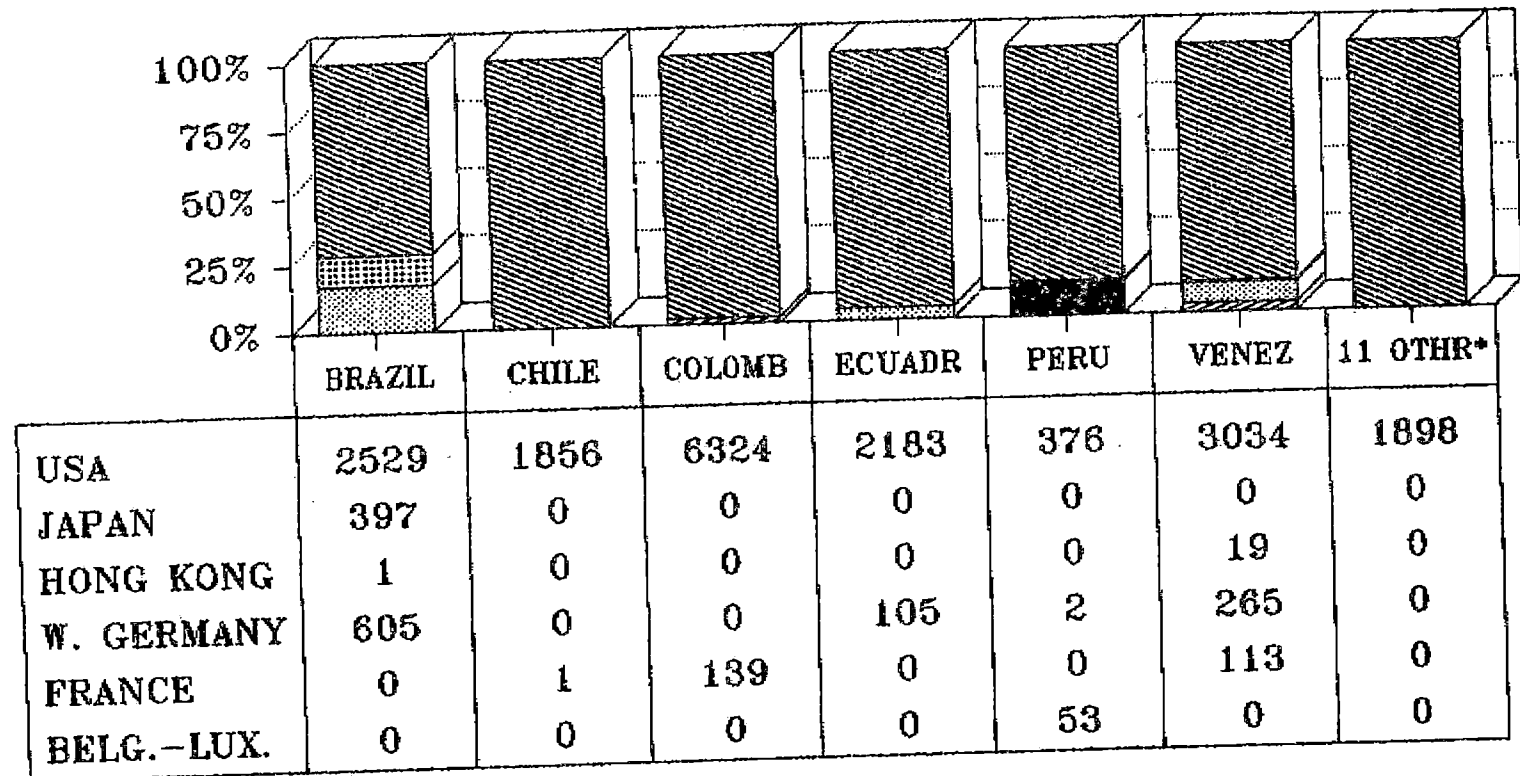
- a. N-acetylanthranilic acid and its salts
- b. Anthranilic acid and its salts
- c. Benzyl cyanide
- d. Ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers
- e. Ergonovine and its salts
- f. Ergotamine and its salts
- g. Norpseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers
- h. Phenylacetic acid and its salts

- i. Phenylpropanolamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers
- j. Piperidine and its salts
- k. Pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers
- l. 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
2. Essential Chemicals
 - a. Acetic anhydride
 - b. Acetone
 - c. Benzyl chloride
 - d. Ethyl ether
 - e. Hydriotic acid
 - f. Potassium permanganate
 - g. 2-Butanone (methyl ethyl ketone)
 - h. Toluene
3. Tableting and encapsulating machines

B. Recordkeeping Requirements

1. Each "regulated person" (i.e. anyone who manufactures, distributes, sells, imports or exports any listed chemicals, machines or equipment) must maintain readily retrievable records and make those records available for inspection by DEA.
 - a. Records must contain name, address, telephone number, TELEX number, form of ID presented, etc.
 - b. Retention of records
 - i. Precursor chemicals: 4 years
 - ii. Essential chemicals: 2 years
 - iii. Machines and ~~flasks~~: 7 years
2. Exemptions from recordkeeping requirements for domestic distributions between employees of

GLOBAL MEK EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA (1986 DATA - VALUES IN METRIC TONS)



■ BELG.-LUX.

▨ FRANCE

▤ W. GERMANY

▧ HONG KONG

▩ JAPAN

▦ USA

SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS

* Argent, Bolivia, C Rica, Dom Rep, Guatmal
Jamaica, Mexico, N Antil, Panama, Salvadr, Trinid

Memorandum

Extra copy



Subject Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988
(FFS: 360-01)

Date

October 1988

To All OD Section Chiefs

From Ronald W. Duzzee
Deputy Director
Office of Diversion Control

Attached is a copy of Subtitle A (Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988) of Title VI (Anti-Drug Abuse Amendments Act of 1988) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (H.R. 5210) as enrolled by the Congress on October 22, 1988. The chemical bill, which will be sent this week to the President for signature, is a consolidation of the two bills introduced by the House and Senate. The House language, with a few exceptions, prevails. You will note that all references to the "certificate of lawful use" have been deleted and that the House language pertaining to "regular customer" determinations has been adopted.

With the exception of the import/export requirements, the bill will become effective 120 days after it is signed by the President. As stipulated, we will have 120 days after the date of enactment to promulgate final regulations pertaining to the import/export provisions of the Act. The final regulations for this section shall then take effect 90 days after promulgation. Coincidentally, each regulated person shall provide DEA with a list of customers and suppliers not later than 30 days after the final import/export regulations are promulgated. DEA will then have 60 days after the completion of the 30-day period to determine whether those included on the list are in fact "regular customers" or "regular suppliers" of those regulated under the Act. If a determination cannot be made within this period, DEA must so notify the regulated person in writing. (See pages 7 through 8, Effective Dates and Special Rules).

Given these time constraints, we must act quickly to ensure that we meet the requirements established by the Act as well as those mentioned on the timetable provided to you this summer.

Please familiarize yourself with the contents of the Act and ensure that the regulations and other documents which you are preparing are consistent with its requirements. Raquel Mann will be glad to answer any questions you may have regarding the Act or the forthcoming regulations.

Attachment

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1 TITLE VI--ANTI-DRUG ABUSE AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1988

2 SEC. 6001. SHORT TITLE.

3 This title may be cited as the "Anti-Drug Abuse
4 Amendments Act of 1988".

5 Subtitle A--Chemical Diversion and Trafficking

6 SEC. 6051. SHORT TITLE.

7 This subtitle may be cited as the "Chemical Diversion
8 and Trafficking Act of 1988".

9 SEC. 6052. REGULATION OF LISTED CHEMICALS AND CERTAIN

10 MACHINES.

11 (a) [IN GENERAL.--Section 310 of the Controlled Substances
12 Act (21 U.S.C. 830) is amended to read as follows:

13 "REGULATION OF LISTED CHEMICALS AND CERTAIN MACHINES

14 "SEC. 310. (a)(1) Each regulated person who engages in a
15 regulated transaction involving a listed chemical, a
16 tableting machine, or an encapsulating machine shall keep a
17 record of the transaction--

18 "(A) for 4 years after the date of the transaction,
19 if the listed chemical is a precursor chemical or if the
20 transaction involves a tableting machine or an
21 encapsulating machine; and

22 "(B) for 2 years after the date of the transaction,
23 if the listed chemical is an essential chemical.

24 "(2) A record under this subsection shall be retrievable
25 and shall include the date of the regulated transaction, the

1 identity of each party to the regulated transaction, a
2 statement of the quantity and form of the listed chemical, a
3 description of the tableting machine or encapsulating
4 machine, and a description of the method of transfer. Such
5 record shall be available for inspection and copying by the
6 Attorney General.

7 “(3) It is the duty of each regulated person who engages
8 in a regulated transaction to identify each other party to
9 the transaction. It is the duty of such other party to
10 present proof of identity to the regulated person. The
11 Attorney General shall specify by regulation the types of
12 documents and other evidence that constitute proof of
13 identity for purposes of this paragraph.

14 “(b) Each regulated person shall report to the Attorney
15 General, in such form and manner as the Attorney General
16 shall prescribe by regulation--

17 “(1) any regulated transaction involving an
18 extraordinary quantity of a listed chemical, an uncommon
19 method of payment or delivery, or any other circumstance
20 that the regulated person believes may indicate that the
21 listed chemical will be used in violation of this title;

22 “(2) any proposed regulated transaction with a
23 person whose description or other identifying
24 characteristic the Attorney General furnishes in advance
25 to the regulated person;

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1 "(3) any unusual or excessive loss or disappearance
2 of a listed chemical under the control of the regulated
3 person; and

4 ✓ "(4) any regulated transaction in a tableting
5 machine or an encapsulating machine.

6 Each report under paragraph (1) shall be made at the earliest
7 practicable opportunity after the regulated person becomes
8 aware of the circumstance involved. A regulated person may
9 not complete a transaction with a person whose description or
10 identifying characteristic is furnished to the regulated
11 person under paragraph (2) unless the transaction is approved
12 by the Attorney General. The Attorney General shall make
13 available to regulated persons guidance documents describing
14 transactions and circumstances for which reports are required
15 under paragraph (1) and paragraph (3).

16 "(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any
17 information obtained by the Attorney General under this
18 section which is exempt from disclosure under section 552(a)
19 of title 5, United States Code, by reason of section
20 552(b)(4) of such title, is confidential and may not be
21 disclosed to any person.

22 "(2) Information referred to in paragraph (1) may be
23 disclosed only--

24 "(A) to an officer or employee of the United States
25 engaged in carrying out this title, title III, or the

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1 customs laws;

2 "(B) when relevant in any investigation or
3 proceeding for the enforcement of this title, title III,
4 or the customs laws;

5 "(C) when necessary to comply with an obligation of
6 the United States under a treaty or other international
7 agreement; or

8 "(D) to a State or local official or employee in
9 conjunction with the enforcement of controlled substances
10 laws or precursor chemical laws.

11 "(3) The Attorney General shall--

12 "(A) take such action as may be necessary to prevent
13 unauthorized disclosure of information by any person to
14 whom such information is disclosed under paragraph (2);
15 and

16 "(B) issue guidelines that limit, to the maximum
17 extent feasible, the disclosure of proprietary business
18 information, including the names or identities of United
19 States exporters of listed chemicals, to any person to
20 whom such information is disclosed under paragraph (2).

21 "(4) Any person who is aggrieved by a disclosure of
22 information in violation of this section may bring a civil
23 action against the violator for appropriate relief.

24 "(5) Notwithstanding paragraph (4), a civil action may
25 not be brought under such paragraph against investigative or

1 law enforcement personnel of the Drug Enforcement
2 Administration.''.
3

4 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.--The table of contents of the
5 Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970
6 is amended by striking out the item relating to section 310
and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

''310. Regulation of, listed chemicals and certain
machines.''.
7

8 SEC. 6053. NOTIFICATION, SUSPENSION OF SHIPMENT, AND
9 PENALTIES WITH RESPECT TO IMPORTATION AND
EXPORTATION OF LISTED CHEMICALS.

10 (a) IN GENERAL.--Part A of the Controlled Substances
11 Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.) is amended by
12 adding at the end the following new section:

13 ''NOTIFICATION, SUSPENSION OF SHIPMENT, AND PENALTIES WITH
14 RESPECT TO IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF LISTED CHEMICALS

15 ''SEC. 1018. (a) Each regulated person who imports or
16 exports a listed chemical shall notify the Attorney General
17 of the importation or exportation not later than 15 days
18 before the transaction is to take place.

19 ''(b)(1) The Attorney General shall provide by regulation
20 for circumstances in which the requirement of subsection (a)
21 does not apply to a transaction between a regulated person
22 and a regular customer or regular supplier of the regulated
23 person.

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1 At the time of any importation or exportation constituting a
2 transaction referred to in the preceding sentence, the
3 regulated person shall notify the Attorney General of the
4 transaction.

5 (2) The regulations under this subsection shall provide
6 that the initial notification under subsection (a) with
7 respect to a customer or supplier of a regulated person
8 shall, upon the expiration of the 15-day period, qualify the
9 customer as a regular customer or regular supplier, unless
10 the Attorney General otherwise notifies the regulated person
11 in writing.

12 (c)(1) The Attorney General may order the suspension of
13 any importation or exportation of a listed chemical (other
14 than a regulated transaction to which the requirement of
15 subsection (a) does not apply by reason of subsection (b)) or
16 may disqualify any regular customer or regular supplier on
17 the ground that the chemical may be diverted to the
18 clandestine manufacture of a controlled substance. From and
19 after the time when the Attorney General provides written
20 notice of the order (including a statement of the legal and
21 factual basis for the order) to the regulated person, the
22 regulated person may not carry out the transaction.

23 (2) Upon written request to the Attorney General, a
24 regulated person to whom an order applies under paragraph (1)
25 is entitled to an agency hearing on the record in accordance

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1 with subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States
2 Code. The hearing shall be held on an expedited basis and not
3 later than 45 days after the request is made, except that the
4 hearing may be held at a later time, if so requested by the
5 regulated person.''. .

6 (b) EFFECTIVE DATES AND SPECIAL RULES.--(1) Not later
7 than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
8 Attorney General shall forward to the Director of the Office
9 of Management and Budget proposed regulations required by the
10 amendment made by subsection (a).

11 (2) Not later than 55 days after the date of the
12 enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of
13 Management and Budget shall--

14 (A) review such proposed regulations of the Attorney
15 General; and

16 (B) forward any comments and recommendations for
17 modifications to the Attorney General.

18 (3) Not later than 60 days after the date of the
19 enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall publish the
20 proposed final regulations required by the amendment made by
21 subsection (a).

22 (4) Not later than 120 days after the date of the
23 enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall promulgate
24 final regulations required by the amendment made by
25 subsection (a).

1 (5) Subsection (a) of section 1018 of the Controlled
2 Substances Import and Export Act, as added by subsection (a)
3 of this section, shall take effect 90 days after the
4 promulgation of the final regulations under paragraph (4).

5 (6) Each regulated person shall provide to the Attorney
6 General the identity of any regular customer or regular
7 supplier of the regulated person not later than 30 days after
8 the promulgation of the final regulations under paragraph
9 (4). Not later than 60 days after the end of such 30-day
10 period, each regular customer and regular supplier so
11 identified shall be a regular customer or regular supplier
12 for purposes of any applicable exception from the requirement
13 of subsection (a) of such section 1018, unless the the
14 Attorney General otherwise notifies the regulated person in
15 writing.

16 (c) PENALTY FOR IMPORTATION OR EXPORTATION.--Section 1010
17 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C.
18 960) is amended by adding at the end the following new
19 subsection:

20 "(d) Any person who knowingly or intentionally--
21 "(1) imports or exports a listed chemical with
22 intent to manufacture a controlled substance in violation
23 of this title or, in the case of an exportation, in
24 violation of the law of the country to which the chemical
25 is exported; or

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1 "(2) imports or exports a listed chemical knowing,
2 or having reasonable cause to believe, that the listed
3 chemical will be used to manufacture a controlled
4 substance in violation of this title or, in the case of
5 an exportation, in violation of the law of the country to
6 which the chemical is exported;

7 shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States
8 Code, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both."

9 (d) PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO NOTIFY.--Section 1011 of the
10 Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 961)
11 is amended in the matter before paragraph (1) by inserting
12 after "section 1004" the following: "or fails to notify
13 the Attorney General of an importation or exportation under
14 section 1018".

15 (e) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.--The table of contents of the
16 Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970
17 is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to part
18 A of title III the following new item:

 "Sec. 1018. Notification, suspension of shipment, and
 penalties with respect to importation and
 exportation of listed chemicals."

19 SEC. 6054. DEFINITIONS.

20 Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C.
21 802) is amended--

22 (1) in paragraph (8), by inserting "or a listed
23 chemical" after "a controlled substance";

1 (2) in paragraph (11), by inserting "or a listed
2 chemical" after "a controlled substance" both places
3 it appears; and

4 (3) by adding at the end the following new
5 paragraphs:

6 "(33) The term 'listed chemical' means any listed
7 precursor chemical or listed essential chemical.

8 "(34) The term 'listed precursor chemical' means a
9 chemical specified by regulation of the Attorney General as a
10 chemical that is used in manufacturing a controlled substance
11 in violation of this title and is critical to the creation of
12 the controlled substances, and such term includes (until
13 otherwise specified by regulation of the Attorney General, as
14 considered appropriate by the Attorney General or upon
15 petition to the Attorney General by any person) the
16 following:

17 ✓(A) Anthranilic acid and its salts. - *METHAQUALONE*

18 ✓(B) Benzyl cyanide. - *METH & AMPHE?*

19 ✓(C) Ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, and
20 salts of optical isomers. - *METHAMPHET.*

21 ✓(D) Ergonovine and its salts. - *LSD*

22 ✓(E) Ergotamine and its salts. - *LSD*

23 ✓(F) N-Acetylanthranilic acid and its salts. - *METHAQUALONE*

24 (24) (G) Norpseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers,
25 and salts of optical isomers. *AMPHE?*

1 ✓(H) Phenylacetic acid and its salts. - *AMPHET + METH.*

2 (I) Phenylpropanolamine, its salts, optical
3 isomers, and salts of optical isomers. *AMPHET + METHYLAMINO*

4 ✓(J) Piperidine and its salts. - *PCP - PHENCYCLIDINE*

5 ✓(K) Pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers,
6 and salts of optical isomers. - *METHAMPHETAMINE*

7 (L) 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.

8 (35) The term 'listed essential chemical' means a
9 chemical specified by regulation of the Attorney General as a
10 chemical that is used as a solvent, reagent, or catalyst in
11 manufacturing a controlled substance in violation of this
12 title, and such term includes (until otherwise specified by
13 regulation of the Attorney General, as considered appropriate
14 by the Attorney General or upon petition to the Attorney
15 General by any person) the following chemicals:

16 ✓(A) Acetic anhydride. - *HEROIN*

17 ✓(B) Acetone. - *COCAINE*

18 ? ✓(C) Benzyl chloride. - *METHAMPHETAMINE*

19 ✓(D) Ethyl ether. - *COCAINE*

20 (E) Hydriodic acid. - *METHAMPHETAMINE*

21 ✓(F) Potassium permanganate. - *COCAINE*

22 ✓(G) 2-Butanone. - *COCAINE*

23 ✓(H) Toluene. - *COCAINE*

24 (36) The term 'regular customer' means, with respect to
25 a regulated person, a customer with whom the regulated person

1 has an established business relationship that is reported to
2 the Attorney General.

3 “(37) The term ‘regular supplier’ means, with respect to
4 a regulated person, a supplier with whom the regulated person
5 has an established business relationship that is reported to
6 the Attorney General.

7 “(38) The term ‘regulated person’ means a person who
8 manufactures, distributes, imports, or exports a listed
9 chemical, a tableting machine, or an encapsulating machine.

10 “(39) The term ‘regulated transaction’ means--

11 “(A) a distribution, receipt, sale, importation or
12 exportation of a threshold amount, including a cumulative
13 threshold amount for multiple transactions (as determined
14 by the Attorney General, in consultation with the
15 chemical industry and taking into consideration the
16 quantities normally used for lawful purposes), of a
17 listed chemical, except that such term does not include--

18 “(i) a domestic lawful distribution in the usual
19 course of business between agents or employees of a
20 single regulated person;

21 “(ii) a delivery of a listed chemical to or by a
22 common or contract carrier for carriage in the lawful
23 and usual course of the business of the common or
24 contract carrier, or to or by a warehouseman for
25 storage in the lawful and usual course of the

1 business of the warehouseman, except that if the
2 carriage or storage is in connection with the
3 distribution, importation, or exportation of a listed
4 chemical to a third person, this clause does not
5 relieve a distributor, importer, or exporter from
6 compliance with section 310;

7 "(iii) any category of transaction specified by
8 regulation of the Attorney General as excluded from
9 this definition as unnecessary for enforcement of
10 this title or title III;

11 "(iv) any transaction in a listed chemical that
12 is contained in a drug that may be marketed or
13 distributed lawfully in the United States under the
14 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or

15 "(v) any transaction in a chemical mixture; and

16 "(B) a distribution, importation, or exportation of
17 a tableting machine or encapsulating machine.

18 "(40) The term 'chemical mixture' means a combination of
19 two or more chemical substances, at least one of which is not
20 a listed precursor chemical or a listed essential chemical,
21 except that such term does not include any combination of a
22 listed precursor chemical or a listed essential chemical with
23 another chemical that is present solely as an impurity."

24 SEC. 6055. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 401 OF THE CONTROLLED
25 SUBSTANCES ACT.

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1 (a) ADDITIONAL OFFENSES.--Section 401(d) of the
2 Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(d)) is amended to
3 read as follows:

4 "(d) Any person who knowingly or intentionally--

5 "(1) possesses a listed chemical with intent to
6 manufacture a controlled substance except as authorized
7 by this title;

8 "(2) possesses or distributes a listed chemical
9 knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the
10 listed chemical will be used to manufacture a controlled
11 substance except as authorized by this title; or

12 "(3) with the intent of causing the evasion of the
13 recordkeeping or reporting requirements of section 310,
14 or the regulations issued under that section, receives or
15 distributes a reportable amount of any listed chemical in
16 units small enough so that the making of record or
17 filing of reports under that section is not required;
18 shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States
19 Code, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both."

20 (b) ADDITIONAL PENALTY AND OFFENSES.--Section 401 of the
21 Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841) is amended by
22 adding at the end the following new subsections:

23 "(f) In addition to any other applicable penalty, any
24 person convicted of a felony violation of this section
25 relating to the receipt, distribution, or importation of a

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1 listed chemical may be enjoined from engaging in any
2 regulated transaction involving a listed chemical for not
3 more than ten years.

4 “(g)(1) Whoever knowingly distributes a listed chemical
5 in violation of this title (other than in violation of a
6 recordkeeping or reporting requirement of section 310) shall
7 be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned
8 not more than 5 years, or both.

9 “(2) Whoever possesses any listed chemical, with
10 knowledge that the recordkeeping or reporting requirements of
11 section 310 have not been adhered to, if, after such
12 knowledge is acquired, such person does not take immediate
13 steps to remedy the violation shall be fined under title 18,
14 United States Code, or imprisoned not more than one year, or
15 both.”.

16 SEC. 6056. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 402 OF THE CONTROLLED
17 SUBSTANCES ACT.

18 (a) CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AMENDMENT.--Section
19 402(a)(8) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C.
20 842(a)(8)) is amended by inserting after “protection” the
21 following: “, or to use to his own advantage or reveal
22 (other than as authorized by section 310) any information
23 that is confidential under such section”.

24 (b) IDENTIFICATION AMENDMENT.--Section 402(a)(9) of the
25 Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 842(a)(9)) is amended to

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1 read as follows:

2 “(9) who is a regulated person to engage in a
3 regulated transaction without obtaining the
4 identification required by 310(a)(3).”.

5 (c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.--Section 402(c)(2) of the
6 Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 842(c)(2)) is amended by
7 striking out subparagraph (C).

8 (d) RECORDS VIOLATIONS.--Section 402(a) of the Controlled
9 Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 842(a)) is amended--

10 (1) in paragraph (8), as amended by subsection (a) of
11 this section, by striking out “or” at the end of the
12 paragraph;

13 (2) in paragraph (9), as amended by subsection (b) of
14 this section, by striking out the period at the end of
15 the paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof “; or”; and

16 (3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

17 “(10) to fail to keep a record or make a report
18 under section 310.”.

19 SEC. 6057. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 403 OF THE CONTROLLED
20 SUBSTANCES ACT.

21 (a) ADDITIONAL OFFENSES.--Section 403(a) of the
22 Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 843(a)) is amended--

23 (1) in paragraph (4)(B), by striking out
24 “piperidine” and inserting in lieu thereof “a listed
25 chemical”;

1 (2) in paragraph (4)(B), by striking out ``or`` after
2 the semicolon;

3 (3) in paragraph (5), by striking out the period at
4 the end and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

5 (4) by adding after paragraph (5) the following new
6 paragraphs:

7 ``(6) to possess any three-neck round-bottom flask,
8 tableting machine, encapsulating machine, gelatin
9 capsule, or equipment specially designed or modified to
10 manufacture a controlled substance, with intent to
11 manufacture a controlled substance except as authorized
12 by this title;

13 ``(7) to manufacture, distribute, or import any
14 three-neck round-bottom flask, tableting machine,
15 encapsulating machine, gelatin capsule, or equipment
16 specially designed or modified to manufacture a
17 controlled substance, knowing that it will be used to
18 manufacture a controlled substance except as authorized
19 by this title; or

20 ``(8) to create a chemical mixture for the purpose of
21 evading a requirement of section 310 or to receive a
22 chemical mixture created for that purpose.``.

23 (b) ADDITIONAL PENALTY.--Section 403 of the Controlled
24 Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 843), is amended by adding at the
25 end the following new subsection:

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13

1 “(d) In addition to any other applicable penalty, any
2 person convicted of a felony violation of this section
3 relating to the receipt, distribution, or importation of a
4 listed chemical may be enjoined from engaging in any
5 regulated transaction involving a listed chemical for not
6 more than ten years.”.

7 SEC. 6058. SUBPOENA POWER.

8 The first sentence of section 506(a) of the Controlled
9 Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 876(a)) is amended by inserting
10 “listed chemicals, tableting machines, or encapsulating
11 machines,” after “with respect to controlled substances,”.

12 SEC. 6059. FORFEITURE.

13 (a) IN GENERAL.--Section 511(a) of the Controlled
14 Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 881) is amended by adding at the
15 end the following new paragraph:

16 “(9) All listed chemicals, all drug manufacturing
17 equipment, all tableting machines, all encapsulating
18 machines, and all gelatin capsules, which have been
19 imported, exported, manufactured, possessed, distributed,
20 or intended to be distributed, imported, or exported, in
21 violation of a felony provision of this title or title
22 III.”.

23 (b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.--Paragraph (3) and paragraph (4)
24 of section 511(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C.
25 881 (a) and (4)) are each amended by striking out “paragraph

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1 (1) or (2)'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''paragraph (1),
2 (2), or (9)''.

3 SEC. 6060. CHEMICAL DIVERSION CONTROL PROGRAM.

4 Section 502 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C.
5 872) is amended by adding at the end the following new
6 subsection:

7 ''(f) The Attorney General shall maintain an active
8 program, both domestic and international, to curtail the
9 diversion of precursor chemicals and essential chemicals used
10 in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances.''.
11 SEC. 6061. EFFECTIVE DATE.

12 Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, this
13 subtitle shall take effect 120 days after the enactment of
14 this Act.

15 Subtitle B--Asset Forfeiture Amendments

16 SEC. 6071. SHORT TITLE.

17 This subtitle may be cited as the ''Asset Forfeiture
18 Amendments Act of 1988''.

19 SEC. 6072. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND.

20 Section 524(c) of title 28, United States Code, is
21 amended to read as follows:

22 ''(c)(1) There is established in the United States
23 Treasury a special fund to be known as the Department of
24 Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund (hereafter in this subsection
25 referred to as the 'Fund') which shall be available to the

The Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988

I. Introduction

- A. On 10/22/88, Congress passed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.
 - 1. Bipartisan effort of the Administration, House of Representatives and Senate.
 - 2. Signed by President Reagan on 11/18/88.
 - 3. Will impact on drug law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and educational programs to prevent abuse.

II. Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988

A. What the Act Will Do

- 1. Establish a system of recordkeeping and reporting requirements that will provide DEA with a mechanism to track domestic and international movement of listed chemicals, machines and equipment.
- 2. Give DEA the authority to stop shipments if there is sufficient reason to believe shipment is not destined for legitimate industrial, commercial or scientific use.

B. Listed Chemicals and Machines

1. Precursor Chemicals

- a. N-acetylanthranilic acid and its salts
- b. Anthranilic acid and its salts
- c. Benzyl cyanide
- d. Ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers
- e. Ergonovine and its salts
- f. Ergotamine and its salts
- g. Norpseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers
- h. Phenylacetic acid and its salts

- i. Phenylpropanolamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers
 - j. Piperidine and its salts
 - k. Pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers
 - l. 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
2. Essential Chemicals
 - a. Acetic anhydride
 - b. Acetone
 - c. Benzyl chloride
 - d. Ethyl ether
 - e. Hydriotic acid
 - f. Potassium permanganate
 - g. 2-Butanone (methyl ethyl ketone)
 - h. Toluene
 3. Tableting and encapsulating machines

B. Recordkeeping Requirements

1. Each "regulated person" (i.e. anyone who manufactures, distributes, sells, imports or exports any listed chemicals, machines or equipment) must maintain readily retrievable records and make those records available for inspection by DEA.
 - a. Records must contain name, address, telephone number, TELEX number, form of ID presented, etc.
 - b. Retention of records
 - i. Precursor chemicals: 4 years
 - ii. Essential chemicals: 2 years
 - iii. Machines and ~~flasks~~: 2 years
2. Exemptions from recordkeeping requirements for domestic distributions between employees of

regulated companies and common carrier warehouse employees.

C. Reporting Requirements

1. Must report domestic distributions under following circumstances to nearest DEA office:
 - a. Regulated transaction involving extraordinary quantity, uncommon method of payment, etc.
 - b. Proposed regulated transaction with person whose description, etc. is furnished in advance by DEA.
 - c. Unusual or excessive loss or disappearance.
 - d. Any domestic regulated transaction involving a tableting or encapsulating machine.
2. Import/Export Requirements
 - a. Must file an import/export declaration at least 15 days prior to shipment.
 - i. DEA will use 15 day period to determine if consignee has a legitimate need for the chemical or equipment.

-Authority to stop shipments
 - ii. Advance notification may be waived for consignees with "regular customer" status, but shipper still required to file a declaration.

D. Penalties

1. Creates penalties for using false identification to obtain chemicals, illegal importation/exportation, failure to maintain records and other acts related to the diversion of listed chemicals, machines and flasks.
 - a. 21 U.S.C. 841(d) is amended to include knowingly and intentionally possessing a listed chemical with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance in violation of this title; possessing or distributing a listed chemical knowing, or having reasonable cause to know that it will be used to manufacture a controlled substance in violation of this title; with the intent of evading

recordkeeping or reporting requirements of section 310, receiving or distributing a listed chemical in units small enough so that making of records/filing of reports is not required.

Penalty: Fined in accordance with Title 18 U.S.C. or imprisoned not more than 10 years or both.

- b. 21 U.S.C. 841 is amended by adding new subsections:

(f) any person convicted of felony under this section may be enjoined from engaging in any regulated transaction involving a listed chemical for not more than 10 years.

(g)(1) any person who knowingly distributes a listed chemical in violation of this title (other than in violation of a recordkeeping or reporting requirement) shall be fined under Title 18 U.S.C., imprisoned for not more than 5 years or both.

(g)(2) any person who possesses a listed chemical with the knowledge that recordkeeping or reporting requirements have not been adhered to (and if the person does not take steps to remedy that situation upon acquisition of such knowledge) shall be fined under Title 18 U.S.C. or imprisoned not more than 1 year or both.

- c. 21 U.S.C. 842(a)(8) is amended to include using confidential information to one's own advantage or revealing such information except as authorized by section 310.
- d. 21 U.S.C. 842(a)(9) is amended to include engaging in a regulated transaction without obtaining identification required by section 310(a)(3).
- e. 21 U.S.C. 842(a) is amended to include failure to make or keep a record required by section 310.

Penalties same as previously for violations of 21 U.S.C. 842. (i.e. a fine of not more than \$25,000, except in certain circumstances where

prison sentence of not more than 1 year may be imposed.)

- f. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(4)(b) is amended by striking "piperidine" and inserting "listed chemical" thereby making it unlawful to present false or fraudulent identification to receive listed chemicals.
- g. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(6) is added to make it unlawful to possess any three-neck round bottom flask, tableting machine, encapsulating machine, gelatin capsule or equipment specially designed or modified to manufacture a controlled substance in violation of this title.
- h. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(7) is added to make it unlawful to manufacture, distribute or import any item mentioned in 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(6) to manufacture a controlled substance in violation of this title.
- i. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(8) is added to make it unlawful to create or to receive a chemical mixture made specifically for the purpose of evading the recordkeeping or reporting requirements of section 310.

Penalties same as previously for violations of 21 U.S.C. 843. (i.e. prison term of not more than 4 years; fine of not more than \$30,000.)

New penalty created to provide for enjoining any person convicted of a felony under this section from engaging in regulated transactions involving a listed chemical for not more than 10 years.

- j. 21 U.S.C. 960 is amended by addition of new subsections

(d)(1) making it unlawful to import or export a listed chemical in violation of this title or, in the case of an export, in violation of the law of the country to which the chemical is being exported.

(d)(2) making it unlawful to import or export a listed chemical knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the listed chemical will be used to manufacture a controlled substance in violation of this title or the law of country to which it is

exported.

Penalties for violations of 21 U.S.C. 960 are not changed. (i.e. fine in accordance with Title 18 and a prison term of not more than 10 years)

- k. 21 U.S.C. 961 is amended by adding to introductory language following "any person who violates section 954 of this title" the phrase "or fails to notify the Attorney General of an importation or exportation..."

Penalties for violations of 21 U.S.C. 961 are not changed. (i.e. fine of not more than \$25,000 (except under circumstances permitting a prison term of not more than 1 year.)

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POLITICAL PROFILES



The Kennedy Years

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ther of one U.S. senators, Joseph on where his own operated several was a power in ed that his son ed by prejudice e elder Kennedy ble Boston Latin rd, where he ma- aduated in 1912.

During the next 25 years Kennedy controlled a variety of immensely successful business enterprises and amassed a fortune estimated at \$200 million. By World War I he had become the youngest bank president in U.S. history. In the 1920s he moved into the infant motion picture business—earning \$5 million in three years—while at the same time speculating with great success on Wall Street.

Unlike most successful businessmen Joseph Kennedy backed much of the New Deal reform program of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s, and he contributed heavily to the President's campaigns in 1932 and 1936. In response to this political and financial support, Roosevelt appointed Kennedy the first chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission in 1934, chairman of the Maritime Commission in 1937 and ambassador to Great Britain in 1938. Representing U.S. interests in England during a crucial period in Anglo-American relations, Kennedy stirred a bitter controversy in the U.S. over his staunchly isolationist and, some thought, anti-Semitic views. In 1940 he resigned his post.

After World War II Kennedy expanded his fortune by successfully investing in New York real estate and Texas oil. He also employed his considerable political and financial influence on behalf of his son, John Kennedy, to win election first to the House of Representatives in 1946 and then to the Senate in 1952. Joseph Kennedy was instrumental in persuading powerful Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R, Wisc.), not to enter Massachusetts to campaign for John Kennedy's opponent.

In the 1960 campaign John Kennedy viewed his father as a political liability. Liberal suspicions of Kennedy's presidential candidacy focused on the extent to which the father exerted political and financial influence over his son. While Joseph Kennedy believed that the principal issue in the presidential campaign was whether a Catholic could be elected president, the main concern among Kennedy campaign staffers was that the elder Kennedy's alleged anti-Semitism would effect the Jewish vote in populous Northeastern States.

After his son's election, Joseph Kennedy emerged from a seclusion that he had maintained since 1952. President Kennedy often consulted his father on matters related to U.S. business, and the elder Kennedy recommended the appointment of Dean Rusk [q.v.] as Secretary of State. Mainly, however, Kennedy was content to bask in the glow of his son's success.

On Dec. 19, 1961 Kennedy suffered a severely debilitating stroke that left him a complete invalid until his death in November 1969.

[FHM]

Richard J. Whalen, *The Founding Father* (New York, 1964).

KENNEDY, ROBERT F(RANCIS)

b. Nov. 20, 1925; Brookline, Mass.

d. June 6, 1968; Los Angeles, Calif.

Attorney General, January 1961-September 1964.

The seventh of nine children, Robert Kennedy graduated from Harvard in 1948 and the University of Virginia Law School in 1951. He then served briefly as an attorney in the Criminal Division of the Justice Department, leaving in 1952 to manage his brother John F. Kennedy's successful campaign for U.S. senator from Massachusetts. In January 1952 he was named an assistant counsel for the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, then chaired by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R, Wisc.), but he resigned the post in July because of disagreement with the subcommittee's procedures. Kennedy rejoined the subcommittee in February 1954 as chief counsel for the Democratic minority and became chief counsel in January 1955 when Sen. John L. McClellan (D, Ark.) [q.v.] became chairman. From 1957 to 1959 he was chief counsel for McClellan's Senate Rackets Committee, which investigated crime and corruption in the union movement. Beginning in November 1959 Kennedy served as manager for his brother's presidential campaign. [See EISENHOWER Volume]

On Dec. 16, 1960 the President-elect

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1966

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

ers advising clients how to deal with plants: "Don't dignify them. Call them common bum. Material to use: Common country . . ."

ears Roebuck & Company, had paid advice from 1953 to 1956 alone. I was labor relations director of the company and retaining his services, but then Tudor had a change of heart, and before the committee.

and conviction," he testified, "in by Labor Relations Associates and personnel acting with them were . . . a repetition of these misadventures."

however, prepared us for the administration of Jimmy Hoffa, who was the Teamsters in 1957. In early 1957, his headquarters city of Detroit to a thorough investigation of Hoffa's storm of protest within the union. Hoffa's officers of five Detroit locals. The book Fitzsimmons, the president of

was in Chicago, and he flew to Detroit to meet with me.

He stood on a raised platform. The low tower over us, and it was not surprising to see the tongue-lashing underlings from his

where Hoffa when we arrived. He looked like little boys who had been scolded.

"What are you trying to do to me?" he asked. "I've been investigating the Teamsters and unless he had something to hide, I can't rate with us."

Hoffa told me that he's not going to let his dead body.

He was around the office snatching the officers. But he was too shrewd for the committee would come later. A fleet of identical black Cadillacs

in the union parking lot. One could always tell exactly how many of his lieutenants Hoffa had in his office by counting the Cadillacs in the lot. Each top official got a brand new one every year, complete with radio-telephone—and paid for by the membership.

Much already has been written on Hoffa's record as a union leader, and the definitive history can be found in Bob Kennedy's own book, *The Enemy Within*. I will not attempt to tell the whole sordid story but three incidents illustrate the fear he was able to instill not only within the union but among employers.

Acting on a tip, I went to Iron City, Michigan, in July 1958 to question a former Detroit laundry owner on reports of a huge cash payoff to Hoffa by the Detroit Institute of Laundering in return for a "sweetheart" contract. He gave me a sworn affidavit admitting the bribe to Hoffa. But when he flew to Washington to testify publicly, Hoffa was on the same plane. The launderer repudiated much of his affidavit when he took the stand.

That same year, I kept an appointment in Los Angeles with a Teamster friend of mine who was in Hoffa's inner council but who had nothing but contempt for him. Although he was generally sympathetic with the work I was doing, he would not cooperate for fear of reprisals and because he thought the reform of his union would have to come from the inside.

His fear was such that he would speak to me only if there were absolute guarantees that we could not be seen or overheard. We met close to midnight and walked more than eight miles along darkened city streets. He spent most of the time trying to convince me that "public persecution" of Hoffa would only strengthen his position in the union. "Leave him to us. We'll run him out eventually."

I replied that there weren't many indications of effective revolt against Hoffa.

"Let me tell you something," he said. "My boy comes home from school a couple of times a week with a bloody nose from fighting other kids who yell at him that his father's nothing but a gangster because he works for the Teamsters. I'm ashamed, and there are a lot of other Teamsters who feel the same way. That's why we've got to bounce Hoffa—and we will."

On another occasion, I found a Midwestern trucking company executive who was willing to confess to almost every felony but murder to conceal what we had reason to believe was another payoff to Hoffa. With the assistance of committee auditors, I had spent weeks examining the company's books for evidence of the bribe, but without success. Then, late one afternoon, we found a mysterious account for "labor expenses," on which checks totaling \$30,000 had been written. I felt we were on the verge of a major discovery.

That night, while I was having a nightcap, the son of the company's

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 8 100 11 Kennedy, Robert F., \$d 1925-1968. \$w cn
 9 245 14 The enemy within.
 10 250 [1st ed.]
 11 260 0 New York, \$b Harper \$c [1960]
 12 300 338 p. \$b illus. \$c 22 cm.
 13 500 Autobiographical.
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9 100 10 Kennedy, Robert F., \$d 1925-1968. \$w cn

10 245 14 The enemy within / \$c by Robert F. Kennedy.

11 260 0 Westport, Conn. : \$b Greenwood Press, \$c 1982, c1960.

12 300 xiv, 338 p., [8] p. of plates : \$b ill. ; \$c 22 cm.

13 500 Reprint. Originally published: 1st ed. New York : Harper, 1960.

14 500 Includes index.

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