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June 26, 1986

BRIEFING PAPER:  
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

Early in his Administration, President Reagan began a comprehensive five-pronged attack on drug abuse and drug trafficking. The President's strategy included drug law enforcement and international cooperation with other nations to disrupt the supply of illicit drugs, medical detoxification and treatment, and research. Prevention was the essential element in the long-term goal of eliminating drug abuse.

The President committed the Federal government to doing all in its power, but acknowledged that ultimate victory depended on individual Americans stopping all drug abuse within their home, workplace and community. Mrs. Reagan has led the way in sponsoring several major national efforts to heighten awareness of drug abuse and helping young people create a drug-free life.

A national change in attitude has occurred. After five years of increasing awareness, aggressive law enforcement and strong international supply reduction efforts, Americans have recognized that there is no single magic bullet to solve the drug problem and we must take every opportunity to attack drugs. There has been a substantial shift in focus --

- From the drug traffickers to the drug users;
- From the freedom of choice for individual drug users to the tremendous price we all pay as the result of an individual's drug abuse; and
- From government program to private initiative.

As a result, the national drug abuse prevention effort is now taking off with a momentum of its own. Individuals and communities, businesses and schools are taking a firm stand against drug abuse. There is broad consensus that drug abuse is wrong and that individuals who take drugs or promote drug taking by others will be held responsible for their actions. The American people are taking action and demanding the same strong action from government. Americans are proving they have the commitment and confidence to shape the future.

We are now entering a phase of widespread activity on the health side much like what has occurred on the law enforcement side for the past five years. But there is one important difference:

- Law enforcement is a government activity which needs the support of the private sector.
- Prevention is a private sector activity which needs the support of government.

In addition to setting the example in dealing with drug abuse in our own agencies, the Federal government must seek ways to encourage private sector efforts to stop drug abuse. Many such initiatives are already underway; others are being planned. Planning is underway to improve coordination of Federal prevention efforts. A high priority will continue to be given to:

- Communicating the most accurate information concerning drug abuse and the latest and most effective prevention approaches to the public;
- Publicizing what prevention and education resources are available and how to tap these resources;
- Enlisting the help of the mass media, the private sector and celebrities in deglamorizing drug abuse. The goal is creating an atmosphere which discourages young people from experimenting with drugs and alcohol and encourages healthy living, excellence and leadership;
- Working with other national groups to influence laws, regulations and other actions which would stop drug abuse both by young adults, who are the primary users of illicit drugs, and by our school-age youth.

With the existing wide public support, we have an unprecedented opportunity to eliminate drug abuse in the United States. The essential element is citizen action, which will be strengthened by a consistent message from all sources that drug abuse is not acceptable in our society.

#### Notes on Drug Abuse Prevention

1. Drug abuse prevention includes both motivating non-users to never start using drugs and convincing current users who have not yet developed a strong dependence on drugs to stop use.
2. Although the negative aspects of drug abuse should not be ignored, prevention programs for young children should teach positive behavior, such as constructive handling of feelings and responsibilities. Programs for young people should emphasize excellence in education, health, grasping opportunities and overall well-being. One of the most effective programs has been encouraging young people to just say "NO" to drugs.
3. Prevention involves more than technical education on how to identify specific drugs or the effects on the individual. Education is, however, an important prevention tool in teaching young people and adults to develop healthy behavior which does not include drug taking. Some well-meaning drug abuse education efforts have been widely criticized because of inaccurate scare tactics, encouraging experimentation, etc.

4. Caution should be used in choosing educational materials for drug abuse prevention programs. Some published materials, particularly those prepared earlier than 1980, may convey the wrong message or reflect out-of-date information.
5. Prevention programs should also consider potential treatment needs, particularly when addressing a specific area where drug use has progressed to serious drug abuse and addiction problems.
6. Such terms as "responsible" use, "recreational" use, "getting high," and defining drugs as "hard" or "soft" foster misconceptions and hinder understanding of the nature of drug problems. The policy is that such terms not be used.
7. Strict enforcement of all drug laws contributes significantly to prevention, both as a deterrent and by focusing public attention and concern on the problem. Arrest and stiff penalties for local drug sellers will materially assist in prevention efforts.
8. Identifying drug users is an essential element in eliminating drug abuse, particularly for those employees in positions involving public safety or sensitive responsibilities. There is also a need to have a strict policy of no drug use as a condition of employment. Identification of drug users works to the advantage of the individual as well as the coworkers and the employer.

LEARNING HOW TO SAY "NO" TO DRUGS ALSO APPLIES TO US AS INDIVIDUALS AND AS MANAGERS. PERSONALLY, SOCIALLY AND PROFESSIONALLY -- DON'T TOLERATE DRUG ABUSE.

Recommended Prevention Reading --

1984 National Strategy, Pg 7-8, 31-41, 90-91.

June 26, 1986 -- White House Drug Abuse Policy Office

**White House Action Plan -- Drug Abuse Initiatives -- Fall 1986**

**PRESIDENTIAL:**

A. Possible major address by the President in August 1986 declaring that the national campaign against drug abuse has entered a new phase and announcing a number of specific initiatives.

B. Possible message to the Congress -- Communicating progress made and renewing declaration of war on drugs, achieved new plateau created by strong law enforcement on the supply side, massive public support and awareness created by the First Lady -- creates opportunity to truly win the war by stopping users -- making drug abuse unacceptable behavior throughout our society. If substantial legislation is proposed, use message to transmit to Congress.

C. Possible radio messages -- Highlight cocaine and tragic deaths, individual responsibility -- AIDS and drug use -- School successes, clear policy of no drug use, Department of Education initiatives. (Mrs. Reagan together with the President as often as possible)

D. Presentation ceremony, with Mrs. Reagan, for Presidential Certificates of Achievement to individual and corporate achievers. (Six awards) (first awards presented in September 1984, these would be second set)

E. Include drug messages in other scheduled events/speeches.

**SPECIFIC INITIATIVES:**

1. Executive Order requiring all DOD contractors to have a certified drug-free workplace.

2. Executive Order requiring Federal Government to adopt (a) preemployment screening for all positions and (b) screening of all employees--beginning immediately with those in positions affecting public safety or national security and including all employees within next three years.

3. Executive Order directing the Secretary of Education to withhold Federal funding from any educational institution which does not have a policy of no drug use.

4. Presidential call on union and management to eliminate drug abuse in their ranks and to set an effective policy to deal with the drug users and their health needs. Include productivity issue.

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5. Presidential establishment of Cabinet-level board for drug abuse prevention and health issues, to be headed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. (National Drug Abuse Health Policy Board--NDAHPPB) (First draft by Turner)
6. Directive to Secretary of HHS to develop ways to provide funding assistance to states which implement programs (a) making treatment mandatory for IV drug users, (b) meeting the treatment needs of indigent people, and (c) identifying other drug users and forcing them into treatment as early as possible, before their life is destroyed by drug use.
7. Presidential call to all mayors to commit at least 10 percent of their police resources specifically to stopping the supply as close to the user as possible by arresting all known drug dealers and making public the names of dealers and users. Presidential call to all judges to hold these drug dealers for a minimum of 7 days as a threat to the community.
8. Call on all levels of government to aggressively enforce laws and regulations prohibiting possession, use, sale or transfer of any illicit drug in any public building. Direct immediate dismissal of any employee of the Federal government committing this criminal offense.
9. Call on all states to pass the model paraphernalia law within two years and asking Congress to remove 25 percent of the ADM block grant money from any state which does not comply with such requirement and make it illegal to manufacture or possess drug paraphernalia.
10. Call on the media and private sector to seek every opportunity to assist Mrs. Reagan in publicizing the negative aspects of drug abuse and the positive aspects of saying no to drugs.

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OTHER POSSIBLE EVENTS:

1. July 14-19 -- National Law Enforcement Explorer Conference Seattle, WA -- Address to outstanding young people, last day of conference will include anti-drug rally.
2. Aug-Sep -- White House briefing of CEO's -- prevention, drug abuse in the workplace, what they can do.
3. Aug-Sep -- White House briefing on drug abuse for foreign Ambassadors to the United States.

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4. Sep -- White House briefing for selected U.S. Ambassadors, recall for briefing.

5. ?? -- Possible White House meeting to brief, discuss, instruct delegation to June 1987 U.N. Conference

6. October 5-11 (Tentative) National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week -- Proclamation and Signing Ceremony

RELATED ACTIVITIES:

1. September distribution of additional 1 million drug abuse comic books to 35,000 elementary schools (First Lady's Drug Abuse Awareness Campaign), sponsored by IBM in conjunction with Department of Education. Also, 400,000 of the same comic book, newly translated into Spanish, will also be available, sponsored by IBM.

2. Continuing preparation for Jun 17-16, 1987 U.N. International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Emphasis on prevention, extending First Lady's program around the world.

Tentative Listing of Possible Conventions  
and Conference Opportunities

<u>Organization/Event</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Location</u>
North American Christian Convention	7/8-11/86	IN
Association of Trial Lawyers of America	7/11-18/86	NYC
National Law Enforcement Explorer Conference	7/14-19/86	WA
National Association of City Officials	7/15/86	NV
Fourth National Conference of Hospital-Medical Public Policy Issues	7/17-18/86	DC
Youth to Youth National Conference	7/27-31/86	OH
* First National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Prevention	8/3-6/86	VA/DC
American Psychological Association	8/__/86	DC
White House Conference on Small Business	8/17-21/86	DC
Toastmasters, International	8/26-30/86	NV
* National Conference on Health and Human Services	9/9/86(?)	—
North American Congress on Alcohol and Drug Problems	9/9/86	MA
Radio-Television News Directors Association	9/11-13/86	TX
Concerned Women for America	9/18-21/86	DC
National Conference of Editorial Writers	9/23-26/86	SC
American Academy of Family Physicians	9/29-10/2/86	DC
American Pharmaceutical Association	11/2-6/86	LA



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<u>Organization/Event</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Location</u>
National Association of Convenience Stores	11/2-6/86	LA
National Association of Realtors	11/6-11/86	NYC
American Business Women's Association	10/22-26/86	KS
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American Heart Association	11/16-19/86	CA
Society of Professional Journalists (Sigma Delta Chi)	11/12-15/86	GA
Southern Newspaper Publishers Association	11/16/-19/86	FL
TV Bureau of Advertising	11/17-19/86	CA

NOTE: The National Chamber of Commerce and the National Press Club are perennials.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY  
AND QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION  
WITH LOS ANGELES WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL

June 23, 1986

THE FIRST LADY: (in progress) -- you've made it an extra special trip for me. Thank you. And before I go any further, I think I should say to you that the "Great Communicator" sends his best regards to you. (Applause.) I can't tell you how honored I feel to be speaking before the World Affairs Council. I'm fully aware of the great leaders and intellectuals who have appeared in this place where I'm standing today and I -- it is a little overwhelming. But I certainly don't put myself on their plane, but I do believe that what I want to discuss with you is just as important as anything previous speakers have discussed. I'd like to talk about the battle against drugs.

Now, before any of you can think to yourself, "Well, drug abuse really doesn't concern me," let me say: it does concern you. It concerns you if you have a family, because drugs can unexpectedly tear a family to pieces, even the most loving of families. It concerns you as an employer, because drugs cost billions in illness, accidents, lost productivity, corruption. Roger Smith, Chairman of General Motors has said, "Drug and alcohol abuse was costing the corporation \$1 billion a year." It concerns you as a citizen, because there's a direct and undeniable link between crime and drugs. Law enforcement officers are being murdered in their efforts to protect our society from those who would destroy it with drugs. And furthermore, it concerns you as an individual of conscience, because tragedy and pain drugs cause are staggering.

Ladies and gentlemen, there's a drug and alcohol epidemic in this country and no one is safe from its consequences; not you, not me, and certainly not our children. Drugs are a very powerful force in America and we can't ignore them. As Newsweek magazine said: "We've met the enemy and it's us."

Let me begin by taking you back, if I may, and telling you of my personal journey of awareness and commitment in regard to the whole problem of drug abuse. Because in many ways, my journey reflects the nation as a whole. I first became aware of the problem in the '60s in Sacramento when my husband was Governor. To be honest, I really didn't understand the scope or the intensity of the problem then -- few of us did -- but I knew that something was happening to our children, something very tragic and deadly. I began getting calls from friends -- calls of hurt and embarrassment and self-consciousness that their child could be on drugs, calls of confusion and ignorance about what was happening to their family and, on occasion, calls of great pain at the loss of a son or a daughter.

We are all so naive, then. Trying to raise children in the '60s was a terrifying experience. It seemed that everything was against you -- mainly your children. It was often hard -- and still is -- to tell the signs of drug abuse from normal adolescent rebellion. Parents didn't know where to turn, didn't know what to do. In the movie "The Dark at the Top of the Stairs," a woman says of her children, "I always wanted to give them life like a present, all wrapped up with every promise of happiness." And this is what every parent wants for a child, but it was becoming painfully obvious that that wasn't the way it was going to be. As time went on, I got more calls, I began reading a little bit more about it in the papers, the age of the children involved seemed to be getting younger and younger. And, certainly, we had the makings of a tremendous problem.

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Then when we moved to Washington, I learned something. I learned I had a chance to make a difference. I had a platform I would never have again and I should take advantage of it. Before I got started, though, March 30th and the attempted assassination happened and, obviously, my world stopped. But during the recuperation period, I met with doctors and teachers and experts in the field of drug and alcohol abuse and, for the first time, I began to understand the full and frightening extent of the problem. Yet, all the statistics and all the clinical studies, all the expert briefings in the world, can't match the reality of one deeply suffering young person.

When people learned I was interested in drug abuse, I began getting letters that would really just pierce your heart; letters of pain and loneliness and confusion -- thousands of them. In the beginning I got a letter from a 16-year-old that I'll call Johnny, and I'd like to read it to you -- part of it is a little hard to take, but it does tell you what drugs can do and it tells it better than all the facts and figures that I could present.

"Dear Mrs. Reagan, It's taken me many months to finally write you. At the age of 13, I was a regular user of anything and everything: pot, LSD, heroin -- even nail polish remover. And if I was really desperate, Liquid Paper. I really don't know why I became a drug user. I guess because I never really liked myself. And now, I hate myself even more. I destroyed my parents' hearts; out of three boys they thought their one and only little girl would follow their footsteps and be a good girl. I fail them, I hurt them. Because of what I've done, drugs have now affected my social and family life; I'm a loner and it's all because of drugs. It got to the point where I was high all the time. For me, drugs were the escape from reality. To top it off, I was adopted as a baby and when I found out I was different, I never wanted to be in the real world.

"Drugs are terrible. And it was a horrible, vicious cycle that I lived in. Drugs took me over. I can remember one time when I was high -- I needed a fix so bad I had sex with a man around 55 years or older. For \$500 worth of drugs, it was worth it at the time. I was once pregnant, but because of the drugs I had the baby when it was five months into my pregnancy. The baby's arm was at its leg, and its ear was at its cheek. The baby died.

"Drugs ruined my life and I regret it so much. I long for the day when anyone will say to me, 'Johnny, I love you because of who you are, not who you were.'

"Mrs. Reagan, please reach kids my age and younger. Don't let what's happened to me and which destroyed my life happen to them."

Now, how could anybody resist such a plea? But I realized that our children's pleas weren't getting through to us. In fact, the whole problem of drug abuse was being denied. In fact, for too long, our nation denied that a problem even existed. We denied that drug abuse has health and social consequences, we denied that anything could be done to counter widespread drug abuse. There was almost a stigma in trying to take on drugs. It was unfashionable, it was illiberal and narrow-minded in our live and let live society. Movies and television portrayed drugs as glamorous and cool. We heard a lot about -- quote -- "recreational use of drugs," as if drugs were as harmless as "Trivial Pursuit." Even law enforcement was weakened by the moral confusion surrounding drug abuse. It was as if all the people who sought to fight drugs had to justify their actions.

As a matter of fact, no one was especially thrilled at the idea that that was what I wanted to do. We had many long conversations about it. Yet, for five years now, as has been said, I've been trooping around this country and the world -- over 100,000

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miles, 53 cities and 28 states, six foreign countries, countless interviews and television appearances. And I felt that my main purpose when we started was to raise the level of awareness in the country and to stress the importance of becoming knowledgeable about the dangers of drug abuse. And I think we've succeeded in that. I certainly see more about it now in the papers and on television, more well known people are coming forward and talking about their addiction. Slowly the wall of denial seems to be crumbling, and that's wonderful.

We now have 10,000 parent groups as against -- well, about 900 when we started. They sprang up independently; they're doing marvelous work in closing down head shops, becoming involved in school drug programs, and forming support groups for one another. I always thought that if we could just get the young people involved it would be a giant step forward. And now that's happening with the "Just Say No" clubs. Young people are forming their own positive peer pressure groups to counter the other peer pressure groups, to encourage you to use drugs. And, you know, I got to thinking the other day it's funny how times change. In my day, peer pressure meant that your saddle shoes were always dirty. (Laughter.)

Internationally, we're also making progress. I've twice invited the First Ladies of other countries here to discuss the drug abuse problem and let them hear from experts and young people who are former addicts. The number of these concerned First Ladies is rapidly growing. The first time that I asked them we had 17 acceptances. The second time we had 30 acceptances. And I was very gratified to learn that as a result of those meetings, there are now parents' groups in Germany, Portugal, Malaysia, Ireland, Thailand and, hopefully, that number will grow.

I feel very good that we've succeeded in raising a level of awareness. There were more aware of drug abuse than ever before. But now I think it's time for the next step. It's time to let people know that they have a moral responsibility to do more than simply recognize a problem. They have an obligation to take a personal stand against drugs. You know, one young girl wrote to me about her brother who had helped raise her. She still loved him despite the fact that he'd become so possessed by drugs he'd even threatened to kill them both. She wrote: "One day, he was so drugged up that he couldn't walk. He sat on a step and gave me a look of 'help me' straight in the eye. And I started to cry. Later that night, we found out he overdosed on heroin. He hurt me so bad, but never bad enough that I hated him. I love him more than anyone knows." At the bottom of the page of her letter in large letters she wrote, "Help."

Each of you has a moral obligation to provide that help. I don't mean you have to work in a drug rehabilitation center or join a parents group, but you do have the responsibility to put your conscience and principles on the line. You have the responsibility to be intolerant of drug use anywhere, any time, by anybody. You have the responsibility of forcing the issue to the point of making others uncomfortable and yourself unpopular.

Recently I was interviewed by a magazine reporter who told me of a dinner she'd attended where cocaine was passed out. She felt uncomfortable, but she didn't do anything. But she should have. She should have gotten up from the table, told the people what she thought, and left. By staying, she gave tacit approval. A sports broadcaster told me he was having dinner with a group of people at a well known restaurant and the same thing happened. Out came a bowl of cocaine. And what should he have done? He should have pulled together the courage -- and it would take courage -- and spoken out against what was going on and left. In all likelihood, this will cost you some friends. But if a friendship is based on nothing more than condoning drugs, it's not much of a friendship anyway, as all those children in all those rehabilitation centers that I go to will tell you.

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This is a moral issue and you have to make a decision. By accepting drug use, you're accepting a practice that's destroying lives. You can't separate polite drug use at a chic L.A. party from drug use at some back alley somewhere; they're morally equal. Those who believe that people who use drugs aren't hurting anyone but themselves are wrong. Drugs hurt society. The money spent on drugs goes into the hands of one of the most ruthless, despicable louts ever to breathe: the drug producers. They're often murderers, they're sometimes terrorists, they're always criminals. They represent man at his most debased. They're the people who are financing the death and destruction of our young people. And by doing nothing when you know of drug use, you're conspiring with them as they line their pockets with even more blood money.

Now, I have a message for the drug dealers and producers and pushers and the message is this: The parents throughout the world are going to drive you out of business. We're the ones who are going to be the pushers from now on. We're going to push you out. Push you out of our schools, out of our neighborhoods, out of our communities, and out of existence. There's nothing remarkable, really, about how we'll do it. We'll do it through education and commitment. We'll do it through individual responsibility. We're going to try to dry up the dealers' markets. We're going to make the poison they push as worthless as they are. We're going to take the customer away from the product.

Schools, too, have to face up to their responsibility. They owe our children a drug-free environment in which to grow and learn. I think there are schools who haven't made this commitment, because they believe that drug abuse is society's problem. Yet, schools can be made clean with a no-nonsense approach that simply says drugs will not be tolerated. Such measures have proven successful time and again. Schools need to set up uncompromising, no drug, no alcohol policies, like Northside High School in Atlanta. Each school needs to find and develop its own tough policies.

Corporations have to take a greater responsibility, too. Employees have a right to a drug-free work place. Workers on drugs are a danger to fellow employees and they certainly are a danger to the public. Too many companies don't know how to deal with drugs. So, like certain parents and schools, they pretend it's not a problem. Well, all the research tells us it is a problem. And corporations need to set up their own, tough no-drug policies.

Ladies and gentlemen, you're fortunate. You're not as vulnerable as the 12 or 13-year-old who has some drinks, who loses his inhibitions so he takes a pill or a snort to be accepted by his peers. And then he takes more drugs and he does it more frequently. You're accomplished people, you strive, you achieve, you enjoy, you grow, you look forward, you're open to life and to its hopes. But can you imagine being young, and yet without the spark and enthusiasm of youth?

Can you imagine being young, and yet an empty shell of vacant stares, vacant emotions, and vacant hopes? Can you imagine not caring about anything in this entire world except the chemical you're going to force into your body? That's what it means to be young and possessed by drugs.

You have a moral duty to prevent this loss. You have the responsibility to be intolerant of drugs and to be forceful in your intolerance. You have the obligation to remember the words of Whittier, who unwittingly explained the essential tragedy of drug abuse among our young: "For of all the sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest of these, 'it might have been.'"

I've often been asked, well, don't you get discouraged? Doesn't it seem like the problem is so big that it can't possibly be overcome? And I refuse to say yes to that. I don't believe that's true. I believe when you say that, it becomes a self-fulfilling prophesy, for one thing. And everytime I'm reminded of those wonderful words of Winston Churchill's when he said, "Never give in, never give up, never, never, never."

Thank you for inviting me. (Applause.)

Q (Inaudible)

MODERATOR: Thank you. The lady alludes that most drugs come from abroad, from our borders. What's happening in the area to control our borders against the influx of drugs?

THE FIRST LADY: Well, we have very strong border control efforts. My husband has turned loose the Coast Guard, the FBI, the military -- name it.

But, you know, we get back to the thing that I was -- I think I mentioned in the speech -- if you want drugs and if drugs -- if they're trying to get drugs across the borders, they're going to get drugs across the borders. I don't mean that you stop trying to interdict because, obviously, you keep on trying. But it's a little like prohibition, you know, when -- if you wanted alcohol, you could always find alcohol. If you want drugs, you can always find drugs.

I do believe that it comes down to the individual and education and commitment. And I think that's where the answer's going to lie. Granted, that's going to take a longer amount of time, but I believe that's where the answer is.

MODERATOR: Thank you, Mrs. Reagan.

Yes, right in front.

Q Do you feel like we're making progress to solve the drug problem -- (inaudible.)

MODERATOR: Thank you. Does she feel that progress is being made toward solving the problem or is it really getting worse?

THE FIRST LADY: No, I think we're solving it -- trying to solve it, helping to solve it, and I think it will be solved. As I said at the end of the speech. For one thing, we are more aware of it now. That's a big step forward.

Five years ago when I started out, nobody would touch the subject of drug abuse with a ten-foot pole. They didn't want to talk about it, they didn't want to admit it. And you had a terrible wall of denial that you had to get through. So it's more open now, it's more recognized now. People are more free to talk about it -- talk about their family involvement, whereas before, they were very, very self-conscious, very embarrassed.

That's a big step. It may not seem so but it really is. And in these parents' groups, they help support each other because

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parents -- what it does to family relationships is awful to see, awful to hear about from the parents and the children. I may be getting off a little here, but it's interesting in all the drug rehabilitation places that I go to, the young people are so anxious to tell you of how they got started on drugs and what they were on. And these drugs, the names keep rolling out of their mouths. Drugs I've never heard of before.

And they always end up by saying, "But what I want more than anything is to be back with my family and to have them love me again and have a loving family relationship."

I think it's a big step forward that now we -- I have to give Newsweek a big bow. They now are having regular articles on drugs and I think that's marvelous. But then it does take now -- we've gotten to that point -- now we have to go the step further and that everyone of you here takes a position. And you must do that.

I think the rate of increase has slowed. Interestingly enough, the highest rate, highest number, is between the ages of 26 and 40. Those are the children, I think, who were mainly brought up in the '60's. Again, we get back to the '60's, terrible '60's.

MODERATOR: Thank you.

There was a gentleman way in the back. Yes, sir.

Q I have a request from the lady here, is it possible to get a copy of this -- today's speech? (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: We'd be happy to do it. It will be published in the forthcoming issue of The World Affairs Journal; it will be out in a few weeks.

Q My question will be to Mrs. Reagan. Has it been possible, have you made contact with Mrs. Gorbachev, related to the interest that Mrs. Gorbachev -- (inaudible) -- eliminating the alcohol abuse in Russia? Has there been contact in that regard?

MODERATOR: Has there been any contact between herself and perhaps Mrs. Gorbachev on the Soviet campaign to eliminate alcoholism in that country?

THE FIRST LADY: Yes. When we were in Geneva for the summit, we discussed that. And they have -- they are well aware of the alcohol problem that they have and Mr. Gorbachev has made some rulings on that, that you don't get as much vodka as you used to, and they are trying to do something about it because they're suffering terribly economically because of that.

MODERATOR: Thank you.

Question on this side of the room? Over here, anyone? Where's a hand? All right, yes.

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: For the prevention of drug use? Parents? Yes. What can parents do, the most important thing to stop their children from drug and alcohol abuse?

THE FIRST LADY: Well, I guess the most important thing is to set a good example. (Applause.) That, sadly enough, though, doesn't mean that you're going to get home free. I've seen many families who have set good examples and have been loving, tightly-knit families. And yet, it's happened to them. But I do think that that's a large part of it.

MODERATOR: Thank you.

Yes, sir, over there.

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Q What distinction would you make between alcohol abuse and drug abuse -- (inaudible.)

MODERATOR: Does she make a distinction -- thank you -- the distinction between alcohol and drug abuse? After all, people have been drinking at parties for a long time -- I guess the gist of the question.

THE FIRST LADY: Well, they're both drugs. I mean I don't separate alcohol and drugs at all. (Applause.) And it's a big, big problem among the young, as I'm sure you know. But again, we get back to setting an example -- and breaking the law. If you let somebody under age drink and drive, you're breaking the law, you're helping to break the law.

I think there's been -- there are a lot of groups now who are concerned with the alcohol problem and driving and so on. And you see a lot on television. I'm sure you've seen this -- the MADD group and Mothers Against Drunk Driving, and so on. So I think they're making progress along those lines. And I think that people are more aware.

But, again, you get back to -- I sound like a broken record, I know -- but, again, you get back to the individual responsibility and what you do. If you get roaring drunk at a party in front of your children, then you're not a very good parent. You're setting a very bad example. Or if you let -- it's the individual example that you set. Have I made any sense at all? (Applause.)

MODERATOR: Thank you.

This lady right here. Yes, miss. This lady right here, please. Yes.

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: The lady wonders what about parents who push drugs on children and what can really be done to stop the pushers?

THE FIRST LADY: Yes, there are a lot of parents who do that. As a matter of fact, you'd be amazed -- when I talk to young people -- and I always ask them a lot of questions because I figure that's the best way to learn, and I always ask them first how they got started, what they got started on. Always it's pot. I've never had anybody tell me anything different. It's always pot. Pot is the gateway drug. That, then, leads them into a whole drug culture and people who are into drugs. And they go on from there.

But then I ask them who turned them on, and you'd be -- it's fascinating to hear the different people who have turned them on -- one being their parents.

Then it's up to, I think, the schools. We get into the schools then, who surely must know that the child is on drugs and surely has to go back to the family and find out that the family is on drugs, and then they have to take steps, it seems to me.

MODERATOR: This might be a follow-up question to that from the head table. It says, "Do you think we need greater punishment for those who push drugs?" (Applause.)

THE FIRST LADY: Oh, I think they should be punished to the fullest extent. Then you get into the whole judicial arena. But I think they should be punished to the fullest extent.

MODERATOR: There's a gentleman over here. Yes, sir.

Q I would just like to say as a teenager, thank you for making it more -- easier and acceptable to say no. (Applause.)

MORE



MODERATOR: You all heard that.

THE FIRST LADY: Thank you. Thank you.

MODERATOR: Yes, ma'am.

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: Thank you very much.

What is the United States doing in dealing with those governments where they do -- countries where they make a lot of drugs and they're getting into this country?

THE FIRST LADY: Well, we do have dealings with a lot of those countries.

Also, I have to say, to make it fair, a lot of those countries -- the heads of a lot of those countries are trying to do something and some of them have been killed in the process.

You have a double problem, it seems to me. If you just cut off your relations, then those countries are going to grow and produce and distribute drugs all that much more because they have nobody in there saying, "No, don't do that." So there's a -- it's a double-edged sword, a little bit.

As I told you with -- when I invited the First Ladies over -- and it grew at the second time. Now, hopefully, there'll be more meetings. And they have set up these groups in their country and the purpose of it was to try to help them not make the mistakes that we made. Because they were -- usually, they're about five years behind us. And -- I mean, I'm now talking to third and fourth graders, which is -- you know -- it just seems inconceivable. But if we could -- I felt that if we could help them so that they didn't get to that point -- when you go over there, you're talking to people who are much older. You're talking to 25-, 26-year-olds. They don't have the young ones yet. And what you want to do is try to prevent that. And if you can get the First Ladies, in this instance, interested, then it seems to me that's helpful. That's good. And they have gotten interested, and they have formed these parents' groups. And they are more involved. And they now know more about it.

MODERATOR: Thank you.

Yes, miss.

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: Would you speak up, please? I'm sorry.

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: What does she feel is the best answer? I think she answered that --

THE FIRST LADY: I think I answered that --

MODERATOR: Drugs being smuggled across the border.

THE FIRST LADY: I think I answered that. Didn't I? (Laughter.) Think I did.

MODERATOR: Yes, sir.

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: Would you form that into a question, sir? (Laughter.) Well, I guess what the gentleman was asking about, he was referring back to prohibition days when they banned alcohol. Don't we have to be careful about this because --

THE FIRST LADY: Well, I think -- weren't you speaking about the legalization of -- yes. Well --

Q (Inaudible.)

THE FIRST LADY: If we legalized --

Q (Inaudible.)

THE FIRST LADY: Yes, absolutely. I'm absolutely against legalization. And, interestingly enough, so are the kids. The first time that I ever asked that -- I'd been going around then for quite some time. And I thought, "Well, I've never asked how they feel about the legalization of marijuana." And I asked it. And I

MORE

expected a mixed answer. I got a shout, a yell, "No! No! Under no circumstances, no!" I've kept on asking it. And I've never had any other kind of answer from these kids.

Now, these are kids who have been there, who are trying to work themselves out of it. And they're very, very much against it. Look, in Britain they legalized, and they have a terrible heroin problem. In other countries where they're legalized, they have a terrible problem. Legalization is not the answer, in my opinion. (Laughter.)

MODERATOR: There's a young lady over here -- yes, miss. No, the -- back there in the white and pink. Yes.

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: Would you speak up, dear, please?

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: I can't hear you.

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: I cannot hear your question.

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: Would you ask a question, then?

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: How would you like to try that, Mrs. Reagan?

THE FIRST LADY: (Laughter.) I'm sorry. I couldn't understand anything. (Laughter.)

MODERATOR: Try -- yes, sir.

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: She would like to know how can young people -- (applause) -- how can young people fight against peer group pressure in schools among their friends.

THE FIRST LADY: Well, first of all, schools should start to teach children about drugs when they teach them to read and write. As I said, I'm now talking to third and fourth graders. But that's when they should start to teach them. And they -- they should have a strong -- well, as I've said -- they should have a strong drug policy in their schools. They should, hopefully, if they can get the groups organized, have a "Just-Say-No" Club and get the kids to -- You know, there are two -- a peer-pressure group doesn't have to be a bad peer pressure group. It can be a good peer-pressure group, as the "Just-Say-No" Clubs are.

(Applause.) But you have to start very young to learn to just say no.

MODERATOR: Thank you. We have time for two more questions. Yes, sir.

Q (Inaudible.)

THE FIRST LADY: And one foot on the ground? (Laughter.)

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: Would you ask it as a form of a question, sir?

MORE

Q (Inaudible.)

MODERATOR: What does she see as the underlying causes of why so many are using drugs today? Threat of nuclear war, he used as one. And some of the worst -- more terrible kinds of movies and TV shows.

THE FIRST LADY: Well, it's interesting that a poll that came out recently asked young people what worried them the most. And at the top of the list was drug abuse -- were drugs. Then, you skip down to -- I think that was -- I can't remember the figures now exactly, but I think that was like a forty. The next one was at 15. There was a large gap. Way down was nuclear war. Very interesting because these are the young people. They are very critical of movies or television which portray drugs in a -- or any violence in a chic, attractive way. Very critical. Very critical of comedians who make jokes about it. I don't think comedians do that so much any more. I think if you go to a movie and you see something that is in a movie that you don't like, then it's -- again -- your responsibility to write that producer or director or star or all of them and tell them you don't like it, you don't want it and you won't go to their movies anymore. But you have to express yourself. You have to make your position known.

MODERATOR: Thank you.

THE FIRST LADY: I -- excuse -- I -- I'm taking too much time. But I went -- I -- at a staff meeting the other -- couple of weeks ago, somebody was telling me about a movie that they'd seen. There was a very funny movie. It had been recommended to them by -- for their kids. And in the movie was an absolutely gratuitous scene between an elderly couple who were being chased, and the woman turned to the man and said, "I hope you took the grass out of the compartment." No reason for it. No -- they weren't part of -- they weren't characters who were on-going characters in the story. There was no reason for it. And I said to the person, "And what did you do?" And he said, "Well, I didn't do anything." And I said, "You see. That's wrong. You should have written a letter. You should have gone home and written a letter."

MODERATOR: Thank you.

We'll take one last question. And, ladies and gentlemen, may we ask that you please remain seated until the First Lady has left the room and then Roy Anderson (sp?) will adjourn the meeting.

There -- (gap in tape.)

Will the individual states take responsibility in fighting drug abuse and will the Congress support this?

THE FIRST LADY: Well, will the individuals take responsibility? (Applause.) You know, that's where we start out is with the individuals, all those -- those two bodies that you named are made up of individuals. And everybody here, you all have to -- It's come to the point now where you all have to take a position, I believe.

Thank you very much for having me -- (applause.)

END

DRUG ABUSE POLICY DIRECTIONS  
THROUGH FOUR ADMINISTRATIONS

PREPARED BY DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE - MARCH 31, 1982

NIXON APPROACH

- \* Declared "War" Against Drugs.
- \* Reorganized the Federal drug law enforcement effort by creating the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).
- \* Created the National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- \* Primary international target: Heroin from Turkey.
- \* Policy Coordination: 1973 Office of Federal Drug Management, OMB.

Director: Walter Minnick  
Professional Staff: 5

- \* Policy System: Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control;  
Strategy Council (inactive);  
Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (for health related activities)

FORD APPROACH

- \* Sought balance between Supply Reduction and Demand Reduction efforts.
- \* Emphasized "most dangerous" drug priority.
- \* Primary international target: Brown heroin from Mexico.
- \* Policy Coordination: 1974-76 Office of Federal Drug Abuse Management, OMB.

Director: Edward Johnson  
Professional Staff: 4

- \* Policy System: Domestic Council Drug Abuse Task Force;  
Strategy Council (inactive)

CARTER APPROACH

- \* Primary orientation on health.
- \* Decriminalization of marijuana.
- \* Primary international target: bilateral crop destruction and economic development in source country.
- \* Sponsored adolescent drug abuse prevention campaign and campaign on misuse of prescription drugs among women.
- \* Emphasized family involvement, assisted by growth of Parent Groups.
- \* Developed model legislation against drug paraphernalia.
- \* Policy Coordination: 1977-78 Office of Drug Abuse Policy  
Director: Peter Bourne M.D.  
Professional Staff: 8 to 14  
  
1978-81 Drug Abuse Policy Office in  
the Domestic Policy Staff.  
Associate Director: Lee Dogoloff  
Professional Staff: 6 to 8
- \* Policy System: Strategy Council

REAGAN APPROACH

- \* Expanding Federal drug law enforcement to include existing Federal investigative and support resources not previously committed to reducing the supply of illegal drugs.
- \* Move enforcement focus from the drug itself to the criminal activity associated with drug trafficking.
- \* Task Force approach to anti-smuggling efforts, including military support.
- \* Primary international target: Eradication of drugs within the source country (Marijuana, cocaine, heroin).
- \* Concentrate Federal resources on Federal role.
- \* Serve as a catalyst for State and local efforts.
- \* Provide resources to States, allow them to make allocation decisions appropriate to local needs.
- \* Emphasis on education and prevention.
  - Aimed at drug use by school-aged children (Marijuana, alcohol).
  - Sponsored by the most effective sources:
    - parents
    - peers
    - community
    - business
- \* The first time in any Administration that the President, First Lady, Vice-President and Attorney General are simultaneously involved in solving the drug problem.
- \* Policy Coordination: Office of Drug Abuse Policy in the Office of Policy Development.

Director: Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.  
Professional Staff: 3
- \* Policy System: Cabinet Councils

RADIO ADDRESSES



For Immediate Release

October 2, 1982

RADIO ADDRESS  
OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE FIRST LADY  
TO THE NATION

Camp David

12:06 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: My fellow Americans, those of you who tuned in a few weeks ago may remember that the topic of my broadcast was crime. Well, this week I'd like to narrow that subject down to drugs, an especially vicious virus of crime.

In the last few days, I've had two reports on drugs in America. First, Nancy returned from a trip to Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas -- one of the many trips she's made talking to young people and their parents about the drug epidemic. Well, I thought it might be fitting if she told you herself of what she's learned about the drug problem. So, Nancy...

THE FIRST LADY: Thank you. To everyone at home, I have to tell you that few things in my life have frightened me as much as the drug epidemic among our children. I wish I could tell you all the accounts I've heard -- stories of families where lying replaces trust, hate replaces love, stories of children stealing from their mothers' purses, stories of parents not knowing about drugs, and then not believing that the children were on them, and finally not understanding that help was available.

I've heard time and again of children with excellent grades, athletic promise, outgoing personalities, but who because of drugs became shells of their former selves. I won't burden you with all the terrifying statistics, but there's one that's especially troubling. While the health of most Americans has been improving, young people between 15 and 24 have a higher death rate than 20 years ago. And alcohol and drugs are one reason for this.

But there are also some very positive signs on the prevention and treatment fronts, especially with the parents movement. People finally are facing up to drug abuse. They're banding together and they're making real progress. And I just want to say a heartfelt thank you to all those people out there who are working so hard to get drug abuse under control.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Nancy.

Now, regarding the other report I mentioned, in the next few days we'll announce the administration's new strategy for the prevention of drug abuse and drug trafficking. This is a bold, confident plan, and I'm elated. For too long the people in Washington took the attitude that the drug problem was so large nothing could be done about it. Well, we don't accept this sit-on-your-hands kind of thinking. We've decided to do more than pay lip service to the problem, and we started where narcotics crime was the worst: south Florida. This garden spot had turned into a battlefield for competing drug pushers who were terrorizing Florida's citizens.

I established a task force under Vice President Bush's leadership to help the citizens of South Florida fight back. As part of a coordinated plan, we beefed up the number of judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement people. We used military radar and intelligence to detect drug traffickers, which, until we changed the law, could not be done. We increased efforts overseas to cut drugs off before they left other countries' borders.

Well, the results of our task force have been dramatic. The Vice President tells me drug-related arrests are up over 40 percent, the amount

of marijuana seized is up about 80 percent, and the amount of cocaine seized has more than doubled. The important thing is we're hurting the traffickers.

It's true that when we close off one place they can move somewhere else. But, one thing is different now: we're going to be waiting for them. To paraphrase Joe Lewis, they can run but they can't hide.

The strategy I just received will help us duplicate the south Florida experience for the entire United States. We're undertaking a narcotics policy that might be termed, "hot pursuit." We're not just going to let them go somewhere else; we're going to be on their tail.

Now, you probably wonder why I'm so optimistic. For the first time, the actions of the different government agencies and departments dealing with narcotics are being coordinated. There are nine departments and 33 agencies of government that have some responsibility in the drug area.

But until now, the activities of these agencies were not being coordinated. Each was fighting its own separate battle against drugs. Now, for the very first time, the Federal government is waging a planned, concerted campaign.

Previous administrations had drug strategies, but they didn't have the structure to carry them out. We now have that structure.

In addition to the enforcement element, our strategy will also focus on international cooperation, education and prevention -- which Nancy is very interested in -- detoxification and treatment and research.

The mood toward drugs is changing in this country and the momentum is with us. We're making no excuses for drugs, hard, soft or otherwise. Drugs are bad and we're going after them.

As I've said before, we've taken down the surrender flag and run up the battle flag. And we're going to win the war on drugs.

Until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

END

12:11 P.M. EDT

Week Ending Friday, October 12, 1984

## Drug Abuse

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*Radio Address to the Nation.*  
*October 6, 1984*

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### *My fellow Americans:*

This week my opponent unveiled with great fanfare his plan to combat dangerous drugs, a plan comprising what he called "four new initiatives." Well, forgive me, but his so-called new initiatives aren't new. Every one of them is by now an old initiative, begun by us more than 2½ years ago, when we first started the South Florida Task Force. Then, a year later, following the success of the Task Force, we extended these initiatives nationwide and set up the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, known as NNBIS.

Consider my opponent's first new initiative: "Create a high-level drug coordinator." Well, perhaps he hasn't heard, but we already have drug interdiction coordination at the highest possible level of government. The Vice President has been in charge of the South Florida Task Force and NNBIS from the start. And under his direction, nearly 2 dozen Federal agencies have been brought into the war on drugs. Many, including the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines, are more involved in fighting drugs than ever before. Working with the Coast Guard and civilian law enforcement agencies, the military has contributed directly to the interdiction and seizure of major quantities of marijuana and cocaine in the past 2 years.

The Vice President has worked closely with the Attorney General, who has created 13 new organized crime and drug enforcement task forces. And those task forces are bringing record numbers of indictments against the leaders of drug trafficking.

His second new initiative undertakes "broad international initiatives." Well, we're already working with other governments as no administration before has to stop the flow of drugs into our country. Bo-

livia and Peru recently began coca plant control programs. Pakistan has reduced its apium—or opium, I should say—poppy cultivation more than 90 percent. And Burma continues to expand its opium eradication effort. Colombia has begun spraying its marijuana crops and in the last year has located and destroyed major cocaine factories.

This past summer the Vice President met with the Presidents of five Latin American countries to discuss further efforts. And, as you saw this past week, expert cooperation between our Justice Department and the Italian Government led to arrests of Mafia leaders in the United States.

My opponent's third new initiative: "Step up American enforcement efforts." Well, someone should tell him that we've included \$1.2 billion in the 1985 Federal budget for drug law enforcement—a 75-percent increase over the last budget of his administration.

During his administration, drug enforcement agencies and FBI agents were reduced by 10 percent. In our administration, the Department of Justice has added 1,200 new agents and prosecutors, and we've increased the special agents in customs from 600 to 1,000.

Apparently, he hasn't heard about the increase in radar balloons and Navy and Air Force surveillance flights to track planes attempting to slip across the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border, not to mention the Coast Guard, which is moving forward with its improved detection and surveillance program.

Finally, his fourth new initiative: "More State and local support." State and local officials are involved in the drug war as never before. Forty-seven States are now eradicating domestic marijuana. State and local law enforcement officials have expressed their satisfaction with the new high level of information sharing and cooperative efforts with the Federal Government.

*Oct. 6 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984*

At home and abroad we've seen record drug busts and convictions, and we've seen that in each of the last 2 years serious crime has dropped—the first time that's happened in consecutive years since the FBI began keeping statistics.

Let me mention something else, because for all the so-called new initiatives my opponent is proposing—that we've already begun—he did omit one very important one. We're not just increasing our efforts to limit the supply of drugs; we're also trying to limit the demand for drugs. And that's why Nancy's been joining with concerned parents and citizens all across our country to put out the word to young Americans: Stay away from drugs; they hurt and kill.

And we can all be proud of the way our young people have responded. In 1979 one in nine high school seniors used marijuana on a daily basis. By 1983 the number had dropped to 1 in 18—still too high, but a great improvement.

Just as Americans have pulled together to turn around so many other problems we inherited 4 years ago—inflation, record interest rates, taxes, no growth, falling test scores in school, and low morale in our military—so, too, we're coming together as a nation to tackle the drug problem.

So the question I keep wondering about my opponent is, where's he been?

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.*

PROPOSED WH  
CONFERENCE

99TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. J. RES. 631

Providing for a White House Conference on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 8, 1986

Mr. RODINO (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. GILMAN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, and Energy and Commerce

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for a White House Conference on Narcotics Abuse  
and Control.

Whereas the illicit production and trafficking of narcotics abroad and the illicit importation of narcotics into the United States is increasing each year;

Whereas the social and economic cost in the United States of narcotics abuse, including increased health care costs, lost productivity, and related crime and violence, is estimated to be more than \$100 billion annually, and there is a direct relationship between narcotics abuse and criminal activity and street violence;

Whereas the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board recently stated that drug abuse is a major health problem that dam-

ages our social institutions and threatens our most valuable human resource—our young people;

Whereas narcotics of all kinds are readily available on the streets of major cities in the United States, it is estimated that there are 500,000 heroin addicts, 4,000,000 regular cocaine users, and 20,000,000 regular marijuana users in the United States, and the amount of cocaine available for export to the United States increased by over 50 percent in 1984 and the number of cocaine-related deaths in the United States in 1984 increased by 77 percent;

Whereas the President's Commission on Organized Crime, in its final report, stated that narcotics trafficking is the most serious organized crime problem in the world today and is the most widespread and lucrative organized crime activity in the United States, producing revenues exceeding \$110 billion annually, and that insofar as the violence and corruption associated with narcotics trafficking threatens the stability of friendly nations, our own national security is jeopardized;

Whereas President Reagan has repeatedly emphasized the importance of the fight against narcotics abuse and has called narcotics abuse one of the gravest problems facing the nation;

Whereas the International Narcotics Control Board and the United States State Department have found that the illicit production, trafficking, and abuse of narcotics is international in scope and affects almost every country, and that these activities undermine the economic and social order, spread violence and corruption, and jeopardize the very political stability of some countries;

Whereas the Federal effort in narcotics law enforcement involves 14 different Federal agencies but lacks coordination and has not fully utilized the resources and expertise of State and local law enforcement officials;

✓ ~~Whereas~~ the failure of the Federal Government to stem the flow of narcotics into the United States places overwhelming burdens on Federal, State, and local police, prosecutors, and courts and represents a threat to the national security; and

~~Whereas~~, in order to address these narcotics control and abuse issues in a coordinated manner and in a manner that responds to the crisis situation at hand, it is necessary to convene at the highest level of Government a conference: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
 2        *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
 3        **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4        This resolution may be cited as the "White House Con-  
 5        ference on Narcotics Abuse and Control Resolution of 1986".

6        **SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF CONFERENCE.**

✓ 7        The President shall call a White House Conference on  
 8        Narcotics Abuse and Control (in this resolution referred to as  
 9        the "Conference"), in accordance with this resolution, not  
 10       later than 6 months after the date of the approval of this  
 11       resolution in order to develop recommendations for further  
 12       action to control the illicit production, trafficking, and distri-  
 13       bution of narcotics internationally and in the United States  
 14       and to prevent and treat narcotics abuse.



## 1 SEC. 3. PURPOSES OF CONFERENCE.

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The purposes of the Conference  
3 are—

4 (1) to increase public awareness of, and to focus  
5 attention on, various aspects of the problems of narcot-  
6 ics abuse and control (including issues of enforcement  
7 of narcotics laws and of prevention, treatment, and re-  
8 habilitation of narcotics abusers);

9 (2) to pool information and experiences in order  
10 vigorously and directly to attack narcotics abuse at all  
11 levels, local, State, Federal, and international; and

12 (3) to assist in formulating a national strategy (en-  
13 compassing international, Federal, State, and local ac-  
14 tivities) to control trafficking in narcotics and to pre-  
15 vent and treat narcotics abuse.

16 (b) SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS.—The Conference shall  
17 specifically review—

18 (1) the impact of recently enacted laws (including  
19 the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and the  
20 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Reduction  
21 Act of 1985) on efforts to control trafficking in narcot-  
22 ics and to prevent and treat narcotics abuse,

23 (2) the recommendations of the President's Com-  
24 mission on Organized Crime as they relate to narcotics  
25 abuse and control, and

1           (3) the extent to which the sanctions in section  
2           481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.  
3           2291) have been, or should be, used in encouraging  
4           foreign states to comply with their international re-  
5           sponsibilities respecting narcotics control.

6 **SEC. 4. CONFERENCE REPORT AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS.**

7           (a) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not more than 6 months after the  
8           date on which the Conference is convened, a final report of  
9           the Conference shall be submitted to the President and the  
10          Congress. The report shall include the findings and recom-  
11          mendations of the Conference as well as proposals for any  
12          legislative action necessary to implement the recommenda-  
13          tions of the Conference. The final report of the Conference  
14          shall be available to the public.

15          (b) **FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS.**—The President shall report  
16          to the Congress annually, during the 3-year period following  
17          the submission of the final report of the Conference, on the  
18          status and implementation of the findings and recommenda-  
19          tions of the Conference.

20 **SEC. 5. ORGANIZATION OF CONFERENCE.**

21          (a) **PARTICIPATION OF APPROPRIATE CABINET OFFI-**  
22          **CERS AND OTHER OFFICIALS.**—The President shall—

23                  (1) ensure the active participation in the Confer-  
24          ence of appropriate cabinet officers, and

1           (2) shall provide for the involvement in the Con-  
2           ference of—

3                   (A) the Governors of States,

4                   (B) the mayors of major cities, and

5                   (C) individuals distinguished in medicine,  
6                   law, sociology, education, and law enforcement.

7           (b) ASSISTANCE OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—All Federal  
8           departments, agencies, and instrumentalities shall provide  
9           such support and assistance as may be necessary to facilitate  
10          the planning and administration of the Conference.

11          (c) NO PAYMENT OF INDIVIDUAL EXPENSES.—Each  
12          participant in the Conference shall be responsible for his or  
13          her expenses related to attending the Conference and shall  
14          not be reimbursed from funds appropriated to carry out this  
15          resolution.

16          (d) DETAIL OF STAFF.—Appropriate cabinet officers  
17          may detail employees to work on the planning and adminis-  
18          tering of the Conference without regard to section 3341(b) of  
19          title 5, United States Code.

20          (e) RESTRICTION ON EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACT-  
21          ING.—New spending authority or authority to enter contracts  
22          as provided in this resolution shall be effective only to such  
23          extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in  
24          appropriation Acts.

1 SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

2 This resolution shall become effective on October 1,  
3 1986.

4 SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

5 In this resolution:

6 (1) NARCOTICS.—The term “narcotics” in-  
7 cludes—

8 (A) a narcotic drug (as defined in section  
9 102(17) of the Controlled Substances Act, 21  
10 U.S.C. 802(17)),

11 (B) a drug (as defined in section 1 of Article  
12 I of the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs,  
13 signed at New York, New York, on March 30,  
14 1961), and

15 (C) a drug or substance listed in a schedule  
16 under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances  
17 signed at Vienna, Austria, on February 21, 1971.

18 (2) APPROPRIATE CABINET OFFICER.—The term  
19 “appropriate cabinet officers” means the Attorney  
20 General, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of  
21 Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Defense,  
22 the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Trans-  
23 portation, the Secretary of Education, and such other  
24 cabinet officers as have responsibilities respecting nar-  
25 cotics abuse and control (including combating illicit  
26 production, trafficking, or distribution of narcotics).

1           (3) STATE.—The term “State” includes the Dis-  
2           trict of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,  
3           the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands,  
4           Guam, and American Samoa.

○