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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 18, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: ^{cu} CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Update and Projections

At a Senior Staff meeting, you asked about the scheduling of drug staffing activities leading up to September 9th.

On August 11, 1986, the Domestic Policy Council Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy held its first meeting. Following the demand reduction goals outlined by the President on August 4, 1986, we formed five task forces to develop recommendations for action:

- Legislative Review, chaired by Justice
- Drug-Free Workplace, chaired by Labor
- Drug-Free Schools, chaired by Education
- Treatment, chaired by HHS
- Private Sector Initiatives, chaired by ACTION

The task forces will present their preliminary reports at the Working Group meeting scheduled today. Tomorrow, the 19th, we will have a separate meeting with the Legislative Review Task Force to discuss status and follow-up action in that area. Meetings will be held with the other task forces throughout the week as the reports are reviewed and decisions are made concerning further actions.

On Friday, August 22, 1986, we will have a preliminary draft of recommendations together for review. Included will be a description of legislation, the probable cost, and recommendations for Administration support.

On August 22nd, we also expect to have the final draft of the Executive Order on a drug-free Federal workplace. There is opposition from certain staff members at Justice over substance and procedures surrounding drug testing. They want the Executive Order to be so rigid and air-tight that there would be little flexibility for department or agency heads. In addition, they are resistant to any actions which are not subject to full DPC debate. However, there is little time available for lengthy discussions.

During the week of August 25-29, 1986, the following will also be done:

- Updated Administration Accomplishments Report (draft for clearance and general distribution);

- Revised Administration Talking Points (for clearance and general distribution); and
- A compendium of drug-related events scheduled and proposed through January 1987 and recommendations for possible Presidential participation.

During the week of September 2-5, 1986, the following will be available:

- The final recommendations of the DPC Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy;
- A thematic communications approach to take us through the end of the Administration and make the President's program a self-sustaining effort that will continue into the 1990's.

We expect the DPC to meet during the week of September 8-12, 1986 to review the Working Group recommendations.

We sent a package of materials to the speechwriters last week. The package included issue and background papers, selected letters of support for the President's initiatives, selected articles and editorials representative of the recent change in public attitudes, and previous statements on drug abuse by the President and Mrs. Reagan. Updated materials will be provided to the speechwriters this Friday.

Issues:

We will receive some criticism from the departments and agencies because we do not have the time to run issues through the normal staff deliberations.

The initial reaction to the President's initiatives has generated a large number of suggestions and offers from the private sector. In the past we had a private consultant who was paid for by Customs and handled these projects for the West and East Wings. We no longer have this resource and, to be candid, it is going to be very hard for the Office to handle this level of activity without special assistance. Unless you have other ideas, I plan to ask Customs to restore this consultant for 180 days.

Earlier this summer, I had intended to appoint a 15-member Media Advisory Board to the Drug Abuse Policy Office. We have received support for this from the National Association of Broadcasters and others. Perhaps now it would be desirable for the President to establish this board -- a Media Advisory Board to the President? -- as an event during the break.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1986

NOTE TO DENNIS THOMAS

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Initiative
(Attached memo)

Jack Courtemanche should have call.

Jim represents Phoenix House.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file
15 AUG 1986

August 4, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL HENKEL
✓ CARLTON TURNER

FROM: DENNIS THOMAS

SUBJECT: Drug Initiative

Jim Rosebush called to offer his assistance on our drug initiative -- I told him I would let you know.

Also, he suggested when Mrs. Reagan goes to New York, September 17th, to visit the Phoenix House we might want to have RR do a suprise visit with her. What think?

RD Jack Courtemanche should have call.
Jim represents Phoenix House.

CT
8-7-86

From
CT

CBS

CBS Inc., 1800 M Street, N.W.
Suite 300 North
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 457-4501

Robert A. McConnell
Vice President
CBS Washington

Dear Dennis:

August 11, 1986

As you may be aware from press reports, a bipartisan group of House Members has written to the networks urging increased efforts to educate the public on the dangers of drug abuse.

CBS is proud of the effort it has been making to raise the level of public understanding regarding the terrible drug problem. At the same time, CBS is looking to increase its efforts and Gene Jankowski, President of the CBS Broadcast Group, has written to the House of Representatives outlining our activities.

Because of the obvious White House interest and leadership in the attack on this problem, we thought you might be interested in Gene's response which I enclose.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Dennis Thomas
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



CBS Inc., 51 West 52 Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 975-8060

Gene F. Jankowski, President
CBS/Broadcast Group
CBS Television Network
CBS Entertainment
CBS Sports
CBS News
CBS Television Stations
CBS Radio
CBS Operations and Engineering

Dear Congressman Michel:

August 8, 1986

This is in response to your letter of August 5, 1986, to Thomas H. Wyman, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CBS Inc. about a network television campaign to combat drug abuse.

We share your concerns about drug abuse. It is a deadly epidemic that is sweeping this country, and one that suggests response from many different directions. Indeed, we agree it is an area in which broadcasters can play an important role. CBS is already involved in many efforts both on and off-screen to help address this critical issue with programs and projects that help create public awareness, and we will be doing more.

In fact, this week we are making two very significant program announcements. In early September, CBS News will broadcast a major two-hour primetime special report on the drug crisis. Crews and correspondents will travel with police and D.E.A. agents, stake out hospitals, drug centers, law courts, schools and street corners. They will record in intimate detail the extent of this human tragedy. This intense account will then be woven into a larger fabric of interviews, statistics and expert views to provide a comprehensive portrait of this crisis.

Also in early September, our Entertainment Division will broadcast a CBS Schoolbreak Special in prime time entitled "The Drug Knot," about a teenager on a self-destructive course with drugs. A central figure in the program is David Toma, an ex-police officer, whose mission is to warn teens and their parents and teachers about the dangers of drug use.

In addition, upcoming for the new 1986-87 season are two made-for-television movies which deal with the issue:

- o "A Woman of Courage" - This powerful, true story concerns the mother of a cocaine addicted son and her determination to fight back. She becomes an informant for the Drug Enforcement Agency, and infiltrates a drug smuggling ring to bring justice to the dealers.

- o "The Jean Sullivan Story" - This is the true story of a drug addicted critical care nurse, who broke her own habit and has helped set up programs to aid thousands of other drug impaired nurses. Sullivan now works closely with former First Lady Betty Ford on these projects.

Notable among last season's broadcasts were:

- o "Not My Kid" - A contemporary drama concerning a family shattered by a teenage daughter's drug abuse and the family's efforts to rehabilitate her. First Lady Nancy Reagan appeared at the conclusion of this program with a message alerting viewers to several books on this subject as part of the CBS/Library of Congress "Read More About It" project. Additionally, many of our affiliates aired local hotline numbers where concerned viewers could call in for additional information and/or assistance. This program was the recipient of the 1985 PRIDE (National Parent's Resource Institute for Drug Education) National Media Award, as well as other honors and acclaim.
- o "Vital Signs" - This drama dealt with a respected surgeon and his physician son whose careers and families were threatened by their dependence on alcohol and drugs respectively.

These and other dramas are incorporated into the CBS Community Involvement Program (CIP). A CIP package is sent to all of our affiliates highlighting additional information on the drug and alcohol abuse issue including information on where to get help. Our affiliates have used these CIP packages at times to incorporate information into community affairs and news programs. In addition, our affiliates receive a CBS Community Affairs Newsletter highlighting the response to our programs in various communities as well as the individual affiliate's efforts nationwide.

Further, we present the CBS Schoolbreak Special series with programs which are aimed at school age viewers. Included in these specials have been stories which deal with drug and alcohol abuse.

CBS adds to the effectiveness of the Schoolbreak Specials by disseminating specific information to schools across the nation in an effort to get students and their teachers more fully aware and involved in this issue.

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August 8, 1986

CBS also focuses on the consequences of drug abuse by incorporating these themes into our regular series programming. These issues have been highlighted in such programs as CAGNEY AND LACEY, SIMON & SIMON and KNOTS LANDING for example, as well as during our daytime serial programming.

In addition, the problems of drug abuse are covered extensively on CBS News broadcasts, including 60 MINUTES, CBS EVENING NEWS WITH DAN RATHER and NIGHTWATCH.

I also note that CBS donated over \$200 million of free air time last year for Public Service Announcements on television and radio. By far the largest category of these PSA campaigns relates to the drug and alcohol abuse issue. Our four owned television stations and 18 radio stations also produce their own PSA campaigns, as do our television and radio affiliates across the country. Various outreach and public service programs supplement these PSA campaigns.

Further, The American Association of Advertising Agencies is mounting a major anti-drug campaign and has asked each of the networks to participate. CBS will air many of their spots in addition to special anti-drug messages that we produce with CBS personalities.

Finally, I call your attention to the Senate Governmental Affairs hearings that were chaired last year by Senator Roth on the issue of Drug Deglamorization in the Media. Two days of hearings explored the aspects of drug and alcohol portrayal in the media. Thomas Leahy, Executive Vice President, CBS/Broadcast Group, testified on behalf of our efforts to deglamorize the use of drugs and alcohol in the media, as did Gerald McRaney, a star of the CBS program SIMON & SIMON. Additionally, Michele Lee, star of KNOTS LANDING, credited CBS and Lorimar Productions in her testimony before Senator Hawkins' Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse for their efforts to deglamorize drug use throughout nine episodes of the KNOTS LANDING series.

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August 8, 1986

As you can see, CBS is deeply involved in the dissemination of information and programming concerning drug abuse. We are most committed to continuing our efforts and are supportive of your interest here, too.

Obviously, if I can provide any further information, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gene Jenkowski". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and address.

The Honorable Robert H. Michel
Congress of the United States
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

cc A copy of this letter is being sent to all members of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN A. SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Countries Involved in Illegal Drug Problem

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

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

August 8, 1986

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1986

CABINET DISCUSSION PAPER
Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What are the next steps in the campaign against illegal drugs and drug abuse?

Background: The President will be calling for a "national crusade against drugs", and he will expand the First Lady's significant drug prevention and awareness campaign into a national campaign against the demand for illegal drugs. The dominant theme of the initiative will be "intolerance of illegal drugs - no excuses." Consistent with the President's aim to completely eliminate illegal drug use, and to be at least half-way there in 3-years, he will also announce six new goals to build on what has already been accomplished, and to lead us toward a drug-free America. The new goals are:

1. Drug-Free Workplaces
2. Drug-Free Schools
3. Expand Drug Treatment
4. Expand International Cooperation
5. Strengthen Law Enforcement
6. Increase Public Awareness and Prevention

Some of the problems and issues that could arise in each goal area are outlined below.

GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This is perhaps the most controversial goal, particularly in Washington. It encompasses prevention, detection, and treatment of drug abuse for millions of Americans in the workplace.

- A. What kind of program should the Federal government have to prevent, identify, and treat illegal drug users?

Major problems will likely arise with user identification (drug screening and testing) and employee treatment programs.

The cost of a screening program for Federal employees in sensitive positions is estimated at \$25-35 million per year.

The screening of new hires is a separate issue from that of screening current employees, but it could involve some of the same issues. This could cost about \$14 million per year.

Should the Federal government program be centralized or agency-based?

Should the Federal government's program be authorized by Executive Order or by legislation.

- B. The second area under this goal is how we should go about encouraging State and local governments to follow the Federal government's example.
- C. The third area under the Drug-Free Workplaces goal is how to solicit commitments from Government contractors to establish drug-free work environments.
- D. The fourth area under this goal is how to mobilize private sector management and labor leaders in the fight.

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal is one that most Americans will embrace because it is aimed at protecting children and young adults. Mrs. Reagan's "Just Say No" program has focused on many of these young people.

Secretary Bennett has proposed a Zero Tolerance Act, which includes provisions designed to require tough, effective measures to get drugs out of schools and keep them out.

Some have suggested that Education withhold funds under current programs if schools do not adopt a policy of having a drug-free institution.

Another proposal is to extend to colleges and universities the Federal penalties for drug pushing that now cover elementary and secondary schools.

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

This goal is perhaps the most problematical in that it could be turned into a major new Federal financial assistance program.

One initiative under this goal is to encourage communities and States to develop treatment programs for drug-related health problems.

A key issue is whether mandatory treatment by the states should be required for intravenous (IV) drug users.

The other initiatives under this goal pertain to increasing research in health-related areas, including developing new and less intrusive drug tests, and bolstering health programs aimed at drug use prevention.

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Mrs. Reagan's efforts have been of major significance in the international area.

One proposal has been to recall for consultation the Ambassadors to selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems.

We will continue to provide military support to operations against illegal drug trafficking and processing plants when requested by the governments of other countries.

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

This is an area in which much has been done.

The new Southwest border initiative is to be followed with a Southeast border.

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys are to be told to prosecute to the fullest those who violate laws on selling drugs on or near school property.

A possible issue that may arise will be over stricter penalties for drug law violators, including the death penalty for certain violations.

Another law enforcement issue that requires attention is whether drug abuse screening and treatment programs will have to be specific regarding prosecution of individuals in those programs for their drug use.

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

This goal is primary, and Mrs. Reagan has been in the forefront. A wide range of public awareness activities are being planned.

Two other suggestions have been made related to this goal:

1) Establishment of a Blue Ribbon panel to lead the effort in the private sector, and

2) Convening a White House Conference on Drug Abuse in 1987.

FUNDING

Extensive debate will occur over the funding of initiatives being considered under each goal. Some very rough estimates developed by OMB suggest that we are well below the \$3-5 billion that the House Democrats are targeting.

A fundamental question that will have to be addressed is whether funds for additional and/or new projects will come from already authorized funds from each agency.

OMB admonishes that if we are to remain consistent with directions to adhere to budgetary targets for FY 1987 and beyond, any new funding for the fight against drug abuse should come from other programs of lesser priority.

LEGISLATION

In recent weeks, Congressional activity on this issue has been brisk. Over 20 bills have been introduced, and members of Congress have been searching for any idea that might be included in spending measures they can pass. These bills have addressed such topics as parolee treatment, designer drugs, forfeiture of assets, money laundering, anti-smuggling, mail order drug paraphernalia, Executive Branch reorganization, Coast Guard activities, and DOD narcotics enforcement assistance.

While some of the above will probably be supported by the Administration, we have developed draft legislation that would support the goals in your new initiative. These include a legislative proposal on drug testing, the aforementioned Zero Tolerance Act for drug-free schools, an amendment pertaining to handicap laws, restructuring the Narcotics Addict Rehabilitation Act, and a model statute for state-based treatment authorities.

A Working Group of the Domestic Policy Council will be active in coordinating the development of drug abuse policy initiatives.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL HENKEL
CARLTON TURNER

FROM: DENNIS THOMAS

SUBJECT: Drug Initiative

Jim Rosebush called to offer his assistance on our drug initiative -- I told him I would let you know.

Also, he suggested when Mrs. Reagan goes to New York, September 17th, to visit the Phoenix House we might want to have RR do a surprise visit with her. What think?

THE WHITE HOUSE

8/4/86

Jim -

Thank you for the call & offer
to help on the Drug Initiative.
& spoke with Hensel & Turner
re. your thought on Phoenix House
in Sept. & asked that they review
the options.

Good to hear from you,
Dennis

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/1/86

DTR:

Ken Duberstein called last night suggesting that you meet with Peter Ueberroth today or Monday prior to the President's announcement on drugs. I told Ken I would bring this to your attention.

Dennis

This is getting to be too
much

Meese, et al
would be be our man?

DTR
8-1-86

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/1/86

DTR:

The argument for doing this:

Sports are most visible activity relating to drugs/press will likely go to these individuals for comment. Their support therefore, will be important.

The argument against

Why just these two/what about business leaders/education, etc.

My recommendation:

Don't call.


Dennis

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DONALD T. REGAN
DENNIS THOMAS

FROM:

PETER ROUSSEL *PR*

Suggestion: On Monday a.m., consideration might be given to the President making a few key calls in advance of his announcement, to give a heads-up to prominent individuals who are/will be notable in the anti-drug effort in the future. A small and relatively brief use of time that could impact positively on our efforts in the days ahead in terms of cooperation, support, etc. It need only be a few, but these might be kept in mind:

- o Pete Rozelle
- o Peter Ueberroth
- o Jack Valenti

1st lady has already contacted re drugs in movie industry.

Also, thought might be given to a call to the parents of Les Bias, Don Rogers to tell them of the announcement.

Dennis

I'm not sure of this one

7-31-86

D.T.R.

*The argument for doing this -
Sports are most visible activity
relating to drugs / press will
liberally go to these individuals for
comment / their support thus far will
be input not*

*The argument against -
why just these two / what about
business leaders / education etc.*

My recommendation - don't call it

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 31, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DONALD T. REGAN
DENNIS THOMAS ✓

FROM:

PETER ROUSSEL 

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Drugs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: *Wennis / Wil*

FROM: DONALD T. REGAN
CHIEF OF STAFF

What say?

*WDR
8-1-86*

JACK KEMP
31ST DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
SUB-COMMITTEE:
FOREIGN OPERATIONS
BANKING MEMBER
BUDGET

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

PLEASE RESPOND
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July 31, 1986

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Confidential

Dear Mr. President:

No one needs to tell you and Mrs. Reagan that the problem of drug abuse and drug trafficking is of great national concern. I believe it is in large part due to the efforts of you and your wife that this issue has come to the forefront of the national agenda and the stage has been set for a constructive solution.

Two of my colleagues in Congress, Charlie Rangel and Ben Gilman, have been working on a bipartisan initiative to assist states and localities in more effectively responding to the escalating problem of drug abuse. This legislation will authorize \$750 million per year to provide states with increased resources for enforcement, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of drug abuse and drug trafficking. The bulk of the funds will be used to help intensify state and local efforts to apprehend and prosecute narcotics dealers, as well as provide the facilities to hold convicted felons. The remaining funds will be used to establish and improve drug rehabilitation and treatment centers.

I urge you to meet with Congressmen Rangel and Gilman to help construct a bipartisan initiative to help combat the tragic problems posed by drug abuse and drug trafficking. This issue, which transcends party lines, is one that needs immediate and effective legislative action. White House leadership, coupled with the thoughtful and judicious groundwork laid by Congressmen Rangel and Gilman, could result in bipartisan action of which we can all be proud; in fact, it is the only way. I've discussed such a meeting with Jim Wright and Charlie Rangel and they are anxious to work on a constructive bipartisan compromise.

Thank you for your consideration of my request; I've taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to Don Regan.

Very sincerely yours,


JACK KEMP
Member of Congress

Don - this is the "moment" for you to help move the Administration forward with Rangel & Ben not with O.M.B. - they do want to help!

Let me know!
Jack

CLOSE HOLD

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/1/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NA

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DRUG MESSAGE
(August 1 - 7:00 pm draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MILLER - ADMIN.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POINDEXTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

CLOSE HOLD

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Rohrabacher/Dolan)

August 1, 1986

7:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DRUG MESSAGE
MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1986

During one of my first press conferences as President, I pledged that fighting drug abuse would be a major goal of our Administration. I am proud of the enormous effort that has been made in these last 5-1/2 years to follow through on that pledge. We've waged a good fight. The military services have dramatically reduced drug use by 67 percent; we've been on the offensive attacking the peddlers, the transporters, the smugglers, the growers -- everyone who is part of the international network that channels drugs into America's neighborhoods and communities. Arrests are up, confiscations are up, cooperation with other nations has increased. So, much has been accomplished and I am encouraged that so many others from every walk of life are now joining the struggle.

And yet drug use continues and its consequences escalate, claiming so many victims including promising young athletes, and bringing sorrow and heartbreak into homes across our country. Drug use threatens the health and safety of millions of Americans, it extracts a high cost; the cost of crime stemming from drugs; the cost of drug-related health problems; the cost in productivity; the cost in the quality of American manufactured goods as we compete on the world market. Drugs, in one way or the other, are victimizing all of us.

That is why I am here today: to announce six major goals of what we hope will be the final stage in our national strategy to

eradicate drug abuse. I should point out that each of these goals includes a number of Federal policy options that I will mention as we go along. But as you know, I have always insisted that such steps be the subject of a full discussion and debate within the Administration before any final decisions are made; so I must leave until the fall a more detailed description of these steps.

Yet I have another, far more important reason for not dwelling on these points today; for the key to our anti-drug strategy -- my very reason for being here this afternoon -- is not to announce another short-term Government offensive but to call instead for a national crusade against drugs, a sustained, relentless effort to rid America of this scourge -- by mobilizing every segment of our society against drug abuse.

But, as I say, the solution does not lie simply within the realm of Government, Federal or State. It is time to go beyond Government. All the confiscation and law enforcement in the world will not cure this plague as long as it is kept alive by public acquiescence. So, we must now go beyond efforts aimed only at affecting the supply of drugs; we must affect not only supply, but demand.

I believe we have come to a time when the American people are willing to make it clear that illegal drug and alcohol use will no longer be tolerated, a time when we will take those steps necessary to rid America of this deeply disruptive and corrosive evil.

So, starting today, Nancy's crusade to deprive the drug peddlers and suppliers of their customers becomes America's crusade. We mean to reach out to the drug user; and we mean to prevent others from becoming users. Our goal is not to throw users in jail, but to free them from drugs. We will offer a helping hand; but we will also pressure the user at school and in the workplace to straighten up, to get clean. We will refuse to let drug users blame their behavior on others; we will insist they take responsibility for their own actions. And finally, yet first and foremost, we will get the message to the potential user that drug use will no longer be tolerated; that they must learn to "just say no."

If this battle is to be won -- and it must -- each and every one of us has to take a stand and get involved. Leadership and commitment must be evident, not only in the White House and the State House, but also in the pulpit, at the work place, in the union hall, in our schools, and in the media.

If we are to defeat this enemy, we've got to do it as one people, together, united in purpose and committed to victory. And victory in this case is a drug-free generation. Those who know this country understand that once the American people set their minds to something, there is nothing we can't accomplish. Precisely because the realization is finally taking hold that drugs threaten our Nation, neighborhoods, and families, the time has come for a national mobilization, one that strikes now at the heart of the problem.

In 1982 we released our first strategy -- a Federal strategy. We revised it and made it a national strategy in September 1984. Today I'm announcing 6 initiatives to build on what we've accomplished and lead us toward a drug-free America.

1. We seek a drug-free workplace for all Americans.

Progress in this area is needed to protect working people and the public and to increase the productivity of our country. It is particularly important that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free from the effects of illegal drugs. To accomplish this we propose:

- To create a drug-free workplace for all Federal employees.
- To encourage State and local government to follow the Federal Government's example.
- To solicit commitments from Government contractors to establish drug-free work environments.
- To mobilize management and labor leaders in the private sector to fight this problem.

2. Our second goal is drug-free schools, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps are being considered:

- Enlisting the help of local educators and school officials.
- Making certain that Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools are known and enforced in cooperation with local authorities.
- Encouraging local school districts to expand their drug abuse education as part of an overall health curriculum.
- Seeking a commitment from local and State government to require schools within their jurisdiction be drug-free.

3. The health dangers posed by drugs are increasingly evident. Our third goal is ensuring the public is protected and those involved in drugs are treated. Three steps are under consideration:

- Encouraging States and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems.
- Improving research in health-related areas, including drug testing.
- Bolstering medical and health programs aimed at prevention.

4. Fourth is international cooperation; we must build on what we've already accomplished and move forward. Earlier this year I raised the priority of drug abuse by declaring it a threat to our national security. Now our goal is nothing less than the full and active support and cooperation of every country with which the United States must work to defeat international drug trafficking. To accomplish this we can:

- Take additional steps to expand our joint efforts in attacking drug and narcotic traffickers at the source.
- Continue Vice President Bush's initiatives to increase the support given by the United States military to drug law enforcement operations whenever it is appropriate.
- Intensify efforts with other nations to hit the traffickers where it hurts, in the pocketbook, by further clamping down on money laundering and other transactions conducted with drug money.

5. Our fifth goal is strengthening law enforcement. Here again much has been accomplished, but we can build upon existing

programs to hit drug traffickers with the force and power of a renewed sense of purpose. The following actions could be part of this:

- Insisting that the criminal justice system give prompt and severe punishment to drug peddlers, the big guys and the little guys.
- Directing Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute those who sell drugs in or near school property to the fullest extent of the law.
- Instructing the Vice President and Attorney General to expedite a comprehensive new effort on our Southern border, complimenting current programs, to stop illegal drug entry into the United States.

6. The sixth goal is primary. We must expand public awareness and prevention. We've come a long way on this front. Attitudes are changing, so now is the time to enlist those who have yet to join the fight. We can do this by:

- Reaching out to all Americans and asking them to join Nancy's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.
- Taking a stand in every city, town, and village in this country and making certain drug users fully understand their fellow citizens will no longer tolerate drug use.
- Disseminating credible and accurate information about the danger posed by drugs. Users should know we are concerned, and understand there is a legitimate reason to be concerned.

In these next few weeks, the Administration will be preparing for an action campaign, based on many of the points

Page 7

I've made here today, to be launched when the kids start returning to school in the fall. So this is chapter one, more to come. Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/1/86

TONY:

For your information.

Dennis

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FREEPORT, N.Y. (UPI) — Competition among "crack" peddlers is so fierce on Freeport streets that one man resorted to a discount sales gimmick — buy four, get one free, police said.<

The bargain resulted in the arrest of the man, one of 15 people nabbed Tuesday night as the result of a joint investigation by Freeport Village Police and Nassau County District Attorney Denis Dillon's office.<

Dillon said the suspect — who was not identified — handed out a card that read, "Buy four and get one free," referring to \$10 vials of the potent, addictive form of cocaine.<

The mass arrests were the result of complaints by Freeport residents of crack being openly sold on street corners.<

During the course of the investigation, undercover agents purchased about \$2,000 worth of crack.<

Edward Grilli, a spokesman for Dillon, said "the sales go on seven days a week and are very lucrative."<

At their arraignment in Nassau District Court in Mineola, the suspects, all men ranging in age from 18 to 51, were held in bails ranging from \$60,000 to \$75,000.<

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/1/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NA

SUBJECT: DRUG ABUSE MATERIALS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MILLER - ADMIN.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POINDEXTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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REMARKS:

Attached is additional information on drug abuse.

RESPONSE:

DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM BACKGROUND

- Early in 1981, President Reagan began a major campaign against drug abuse and drug trafficking, warning that, if we failed to act, we were running the risk of losing a great part of a whole generation.
- The President's comprehensive program has five elements:
 - International cooperation,
 - Drug law enforcement,
 - Education and prevention,
 - Medical treatment, and
 - Research.
- Also included was a major initiative to rid our military of drug abuse.
- President Reagan established a tough foreign policy to cut off drugs at their source, including linking U.S. aid with programs by the foreign government to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs.
- In 1981, one country was eradicating narcotic plants. Today, we have 14 countries eradicating narcotic plants (coca bush, opium poppies, and marijuana production); and many are taking aggressive law enforcement action against the drug traffickers.
- The Government of Colombia has declared and maintained an all-out offensive against the drug traffic, including eradication, interdiction and prosecutions.
 - The intensity of the battle is typified by the assassinations of the Colombian Minister of Justice in 1984 and, just this week, a Supreme Court justice, both as retaliation for efforts against the drug traffickers.
- Operation "Blast Furnace" in Bolivia is an example of how the U.S. military is helping foreign police attack the drug traffic.
- No country is demonstrating a deeper commitment to stopping the drug traffic than the United States.
- The Administration expanded Federal drug law enforcement to the highest level in U.S. history.
 - Federal funding has almost tripled -- from \$705 million in 1981 to an anticipated \$2.1 billion in 1987.

- Today, over 20 Federal agencies, including the military, are working together with state and local officials to fight the drug traffic.
- The Administration provided leadership for a national eradication campaign to stop marijuana production in the United States. Participation expanded from 7 states in 1981 to all 50 states.
- We have made major strides in closing the "revolving door" system of justice which was negating the efforts of enforcement officers and eroding the public trust. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 was landmark legislation which significantly strengthens our criminal justice system.
- In 1982, President Reagan set up the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces to attack drug trafficking by major criminal organizations. These are operational in 13 areas of the country. So far, over 1,300 cases have been initiated, and over 3,600 individuals have been convicted.
- In early 1982, President Reagan put the Vice President in charge of an unprecedented effort to stop drugs at our borders.
 - The South Florida Task Force was established to respond to the drug trafficking emergency in that area.
 - In early 1983, the President expanded this interagency concept to all borders of the United States by establishing the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System.
 - This is the first time the Nation has had a national, cooperative drug interdiction system.
- President Reagan has consistently held that, as important as intercepting the drugs may be, the ultimate solution to the drug abuse problem will come from taking the customers away from the drugs.
- In 1981, Mrs. Reagan and others began a major program to increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to get people involved in helping young people say no to drugs.
- Since 1981, the parent movement in the United States has expanded from under 1,000 loosely organized groups to a strong network of 9,000 groups, with their own national and international resource center.

- Our school-aged children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs around the country to provide positive peer pressure to hundreds of thousands of young people to say "no" to drugs.
- Private sector support and involvement have brought many more resources to the prevention effort than Federal dollars could ever buy.
- For example, in 1982, McNeil Pharmaceutical made a commitment to Mrs. Reagan to begin a national awareness campaign with the local pharmacist as the focal point for information on drug abuse within the community.
 - The Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse Program is now firmly established across the country and has been expanded to several foreign countries.
 - Just this week, Mrs. Reagan presented the Pharmacist of the Year Award.
- There are many, many more who are actively involved, such as the advertising industry, the major television networks, high school coaches, the medical professions, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers, civic organizations, and just too many others to mention.
- Our children are showing us that they are willing and able to say "no" to drugs.
 - The number of high school seniors who use marijuana on a daily basis dropped from 1 in 11 in 1980 to 1 in 20 in 1984-85.
 - Surveys show a steady decline in teenage acceptance of marijuana. In 1985, 73 percent of the teenagers surveyed by Gallup believed that possession of small amounts of marijuana should be treated as a criminal offense, compared to 44 percent in 1979.
- Today, there are a lot more people who believe we can stop drug abuse, and who are committed to doing something about it. Our young people are saying "no" to drugs with confidence, and the U.S. military has reduced the use of illegal drugs by 67 percent since 1981.
- Each of the success stories has a common thread -- Drug abuse will not be tolerated.
 - There is broad public support for taking strong action to hold users responsible for their illegal drug use and the tremendous price we all pay as a result.

- Aggressive corporate and school measures to end drug abuse, including use of law enforcement, expulsions and firings, have met with strong support from workers, students and the community.
- According to a March 1986 USA Today poll, 77 percent of the Nation's adults would not object to being tested in the workplace for illegal drug use.
- We have reached a new plateau with a new set of opportunities. We are going to pursue the limits of possibility in eliminating drug abuse. We are going to make it clear that we are no longer willing to tolerate illegal drugs in our society. We will not tolerate the drugs, we will not tolerate the dealers, and we will not tolerate the users.

NEW INITIATIVES

- The President has met with the Cabinet to discuss six areas in which the Administration can undertake new initiatives.
- Our immediate goal is at least a 50 percent reduction in the use of illegal drugs within three years.

We must first intensify our efforts to ensure a drug-free workplace for each American.

- Pre-employment screening by increasing numbers of companies have typically indicated that between 10 and 20 percent of all applicants are using illicit drugs.
- Illicit drug use may be even higher among the age group (18-25) now entering the workplace -- 27 percent are current marijuana users and 7 percent are current users of cocaine.
- In national survey sponsored by NIDA, 8 percent of the young male workers admitted to being high on marijuana while working, and 2 percent on cocaine.
- Even when these illegal drugs are used when workers are off the job, the effects can last long enough to impair skills and judgment.
- All industries are affected, from blue collar workers to top executives. This includes construction, manufacturing, and transportation, the stock exchange, the nuclear industry, lawyers, physicians -- throughout society.

- Drug users cannot properly function. They are two-thirds as productive and three to four times as likely to be involved in an accident as their fellow workers. We all pay the price for their sloppy workmanship and bad decisions.
- We must take action. And there is something which can be done. U.S. private industry and the military are the leaders.
- The Department of Defense implemented a strong drug-free policy for the military in 1981.
 - The program included identifying the users and holding them responsible. One way to do that is by drug screening.
 - Since then, the military has cut illegal drug use by over two-thirds -- from 27 percent in 1981 to 8.9 percent in 1985.
- Today, many of the Fortune 500 have a drug-free policy which includes drug screening or testing of employees. Over half have Employee Assistance Programs to help those with drug and alcohol problems free themselves from the drug habit and resume productive lives.
- These programs are effective and they are good for labor and business. The following gains are typical for companies which implement programs:
 - A 55-60 percent reduction in one firm's paid leave for sickness and accidents;
 - A 71 percent drop in accidents attributed to human error for a large transportation company; and
 - A 21 percent drop in a third company's medical payments.
- Those of us in government, as public servants, must do everything possible to ensure the public trust and to fight drug abuse.
- The President is therefore establishing an objective for a drug-free Federal workplace.
- 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.
- Our object is not to punish drug users, but to prevent their lives from being ruined by drugs and eliminate the damage their drug use causes society.
- State and local officials and political leaders are encouraged to include a drug-free goal as part of their own agenda.
- The Administration will also be looking at ways to ensure a drug-free workplace for government contractors.
- And of course, we will be doing all in our power to encourage private sector companies which do not already have an effective program to start one.

Secondly, we are establishing a goal of drug-free schools.

- Although most drug use by young people has been declining since the late 1970's, the use of cocaine has increased.
 - Almost half of the nation's high school seniors have used drugs in the past year.
 - A 1983 Weekly Reader survey found that about 25 percent of fourth graders reported pressure among peers to try alcohol and marijuana.
 - Crime follows drug abuse and the schools are not immune. In addition to increasing property and violent crime related to the buying and selling of drugs, drug abuse is bringing the neighborhood pusher into the schools, and tragically the neighborhood pusher is often a young person.
 - Our children must be protected from this threat to their lives. Again, something can be done.
 - When parents, schools and communities work together, drugs can be stopped.
- Atlanta's Northside High School was known as "Fantasy Island" until a highly committed group of parents, an effective new principal and a tough policy for students caught possessing or dealing drugs succeeded in solving the school's drug problem. Academic achievement has improved dramatically with student test scores rising above the national average.

- Drug abuse and related crime were rampant at Eastside High School in Paterson, New Jersey until a new principal established and enforced a strict discipline policy, involved police officers in drug prevention and raised academic standards.
- Samuel Gompers Vocational-Technical High School in New York was described by The New York Times as a "war zone" until a new principal established order, implemented a drug abuse awareness program, involved the police and the private sector, and instilled pride in the school and its students. In 1985, there were no known incidents of students using alcohol or drugs in the school or on school grounds.
- The President is asking all schools to establish a policy of being drug-free. Our young people are the future. Our schools, elementary through college level, must cease to be havens and training grounds for drug use and trafficking.
- Secretary Bennett has moved aggressively and will continue to work with schools at all levels.
- A priority will be to communicate accurate and understandable information on how to achieve a drug-free school to school administrators and parents. The Department of Education will have an excellent booklet in the hands of each school administrator in September.
- Secretary Bennett and the Attorney General will be working together to inform heads of schools of the "School Yard Rule" that provides for double the usual Federal penalties for distributing drugs within 1,000 feet of an elementary or secondary school. The U.S. Attorneys will actively assist and advise local efforts to get the pushers out of the schools.
- We must ensure that every student is aware of the dangers of illicit drug use and the ways to say "no." We will be looking at ways to require that drug abuse be taught as part of a health curriculum instead of separately, so that young people can integrate a strong drug-free stance into their overall physical and emotional development.
- 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.

Our third set of initiatives are in the area of drug treatment and research.

- Drug users must have treatment available to assist them in stopping illegal drug use and to overcome as many of the health problems as possible.
- Since 1981, we have been working to integrate drug abuse treatment into the general health care system and to encourage the growth of private sector treatment programs. These programs have grown enormously. There are, however, several areas in which the Federal government must intensify efforts.
- First, Secretary Bowen will be working with the states to encourage them to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems, including directing drug users into appropriate treatment.
- Special attention and treatment must be provided to intravenous drug users, especially because of the strong links to AIDS and the spread of this disease.
- The Federal government must accelerate research in areas such as drug testing, and we will continue to support and encourage research which opens ways for more effective treatment.
- One of the highest priorities is the development of substances which will nullify, render unpleasant or otherwise change the expected action of drugs of abuse. One such drug, naltrexone, is now on the market. These drugs reduce patient treatment costs, improve the success of rehabilitation efforts, and ease the discomfort of withdrawal for addicts so they can devote more of their energies to rebuilding a drug-free life.

Our fourth set of initiatives will be to intensify international cooperation and commitment against drug abuse.

- Earlier this year, the President raised the priority of drug abuse as a threat to national security.
 - Narcotic traffickers not only damage the nation, but undermine friendly governments important to U.S. security through corruption, intimidation, and economic destabilization.
 - Drug money has a destabilizing effect on money supply and exchange markets.

- And many insurgent and terrorist groups are both directly involved in narcotics production and trafficking and indirectly involved through the financing of their activities with narco-dollars.
- This fall, the President will hold discussions with U.S. Ambassadors to selected countries that produce drugs, serve as a transit point for drug shipments, or that have national drug abuse problems.
- The Administration will expand the appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug law enforcement operations; and we will intensify efforts with other nations to stop the production and trafficking of illegal drugs and the laundering of drug money.

Our fifth initiative will expand our law enforcement effort.

- We have increased our law enforcement efforts at the highest levels of the drug traffic in an attempt to interdict the drugs as close to the source as possible.
- One of our actions will be to expedite a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the United States.
- We must also increase efforts to interdict the drugs as close to the user as possible. We will be working with state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors to ensure arrest and stiff penalties for local drug sellers.
- Law enforcement coordinating committees and U.S. Attorneys will work to prosecute violators of Federal statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.
- And our law enforcement officers are providing their expertise and assistance to community drug abuse prevention efforts.
- The work of the U.S. Attorneys in supporting local drug abuse prevention activities and the Drug Enforcement Administration's coaches program are examples of the important role of law enforcement in community activities.
- Project DARE in Los Angeles and Operation SPECDA in New York, cooperative efforts between the local police department and the schools, have improved students attitudes about themselves, increased their sense of responsibility, and strengthened their resolve to resist drugs.

Our sixth and final initiative is perhaps the most important. We must each get involved in learning the truth about drugs and making illegal drug use unacceptable in our society.

- After five years of a massive public awareness campaign, more and more people know the facts, but there are still misconceptions and misunderstandings in existence.
 - The recent shock over the cocaine deaths of Len Bias and Don Rogers indicates that the information is not getting through to people, or they are not listening.
 - Yes, cocaine can kill. Yes, marijuana is dangerous. No, there is no such thing as "recreational" or "responsible" use of illegal drugs. Ask the young people and the adults whose lives have been ruined.
- We will be redoubling efforts to disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.
- The media, the advertising industry, sports and entertainment personalities each have a major role in communicating with the public and we need to expand efforts to make the truth known: illegal drug use is unacceptable in our society and there is something which can be done about it.
- The answer to the drug abuse problem will ultimately come from individuals. Whether we are citizen or elected official, parent or professional, teacher or student, worker or employer, each of us must determine the appropriate stand to take, and then take it.
- Our stand may be as simple as not tolerating drug abuse at a party, or as complex as implementing a strong drug-free policy for a major corporation. Both approaches are effective and both are essential.
- The President is asking all citizens to join him and the First Lady in the national drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign. We each have a critical role to play and a major stake in the outcome.