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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1986

NOTE TO DENNIS THOMAS

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Meeting with Ambassadors

Dennis, I propose that you consider the dates of November 12 and 13 to bring the Ambassadors back for a meeting with the President and others.

In my opinion, it is imperative that this not be pushed over into 1987 or we will be subject to great criticism.

September 5, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KEN KHACHIGIAN

Here is the first draft of your remarks to the nation regarding drug abuse. The First Lady is also being sent a copy. I believe it contains the basic message that you asked for and virtually all the language and ideas you gave me. We have a great deal of flexibility in formatting this -- and we can easily adjust the length, if we need to.

I hope you will have a chance to review it this weekend. I will be with you on AF1 for the flight back to Washington and suggest that the three of us sit down and review it on the Colorado to Washington leg. We can make any changes you would like, then. Once I have your changes, we will put the speech into a clean copy and circulate it among senior staff next Tuesday. By Thursday morning, you and Mrs. Reagan should have a clean copy from which you can prepare your final reading copy.

On Monday, we should start talking, also, about the mechanics of doing the speech. Tentatively, I believe the speech will be originating from the West Hall -- and the speech reflects that.

September 5, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: KEN KHACHIGIAN

Here, for your review, is the first draft of your remarks to the nation regarding drug abuse. The President also has a copy. Some observations that might help you in your review.

1. You will note that I have borrowed liberally from themes in previous speeches -- materials that should be familiar to you. Landon Parvin did not have time to work on these initial remarks, but he said he would be available next week to talk to you about them if you would like his help.
2. I have formatted the presentation in a way that I hoped would be easier for both of you -- having the President start and end the address. This is a "first" for all of us -- so we shouldn't be prisoners of this text. You should feel free to change it, shorten it, or make any adjustments that you feel would help you be more effective.
3. There is a reference here to how "Just Say No" originated. I am not so sure I have the story right. This is something we should discuss. As you know, these kinds of speeches are analyzed to death by the press -- and because of that, we will want to insure that every detail is correct in all that we do, and I didn't want to inadvertently report this event wrong.
4. I will be on AF1 with you Monday, and the three of us have plenty of time to review these remarks on the Colorado to Washington leg. We can make any changes you would like at that time.

Break a leg!

(Khachigian)  
September 5, 1986  
10:00 a.m.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN: NATIONAL TELEVISION ADDRESS  
ON DRUG ABUSE AND PREVENTION  
SEPTEMBER 14, 1986

Good evening.

Usually, I talk with you from my office in the West Wing of the White House. But tonight, there is something special to talk about, and I've asked someone very special to join me.

Nancy and I are here in the West Hall of the White House, and around us are the rooms in which we live. It is the home you have provided for us, of which we merely have temporary custody.

Nancy is joining me because the message this evening is not my message, but ours. And we speak to you not simply as fellow citizens -- but as fellow parents and grandparents and as concerned neighbors.

It's back to school time for America's children, and while drug and alcohol abuse cuts across all generations, it is especially damaging to the young people on whom our future depends. So tonight, from our family to yours -- from our home to yours, we hope you'll be able to join us.

America has accomplished so much in these last few years, whether it has been rebuilding our economy or serving the cause of freedom in the world. What we've been able to achieve has been done with your help -- with us working together as a nation united.

Now, we need your support again. Drugs are menacing our society. They're threatening our values and undercutting our institutions. They're killing our children.

From the beginning of our Administration, we have taken strong steps to do something about this horror.

Tonight, I can report to you that we've made much progress. Thirty-seven Federal agencies are working together in a vigorous national effort, and by next year our spending for drug law enforcement will have tripled from its 1981 levels -- from \$700 million to \$2.1 billion.

We have increased seizures of illegal drugs. Shortages of marijuana are now being reported. Over 3,600 drug criminals have been convicted, and more than \$300 million of their assets seized.

And in the most important area -- individual use -- we see progress. In four years, the number of high school seniors using marijuana on a daily basis has dropped from 1 in 14 to 1 in 20.

The U.S. military has cut the use of illegal drugs by 67% since 1981.

These are a measure of our commitment and emerging signs that we can defeat this enemy.

But we still have much to do.

Despite our best efforts, illegal cocaine is coming into our country at record levels, and four to five million people regularly use it. Five hundred thousand Americans are hooked on heroin. One in twelve persons smokes marijuana regularly.

Regular drug use is even higher among the age group 18-25 -- most likely just entering the work force. Drug abuse costs the American public at least \$60 billion each year.

And today, there is a new epidemic -- smokable cocaine -- otherwise known as "crack." It is an explosively destructive and often lethal substance which is crushing its users. Today, it is an uncontrollable fire.

From the early days of our Administration, Nancy has been intensely involved in the effort to fight drug abuse. She has since traveled over 100,000 miles to 55 cities in 28 states and 6 foreign countries to fight school-age drug and alcohol abuse. She's given dozens of speeches and scores of interviews and has participated in 24 special radio and TV tapings to create greater awareness of this crisis.

Her personal observations and efforts have given her such dramatic insights that I wanted her to share them with you this evening. Nancy . . . .

MRS. REAGAN:

Thank you.

As a mother, I've always thought of September as a special month -- a time when we bundled our children off to school, to the warmth of an environment in which they could fulfill the promise and hope in those restless minds.

But so much has happened over these years -- so much to shake the foundations of all that we know and all that we believed in.

Today, there is a drug and alcohol abuse epidemic in this country, and no one is safe from it -- not you, not me, and certainly not our children, because this epidemic has their names written on it.

Many of you may be thinking: "Well, drugs don't concern me." Let me tell you what I've found over the years. It does concern you -- it concerns us all because of the way it tears at our lives and because it is aimed at destroying the brightness and life of the sons and daughters of the United States.

For five years, I've been traveling across the country -- learning and listening. One of the most hopeful signs I've seen is the building of an essential new awareness of how terrible and threatening drug abuse is to our society.

Each time I meet with someone new or receive another letter from a troubled person on drugs, I yearn to find a way to help them share the message that cries out from them.

Listen to the voice of a girl I'll call Joni -- from excerpts of a letter she sent me:

"Dear Mrs. Reagan. It has 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. 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. 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.



"Drugs are terrible, and it was a horrible, vicious cycle I lived in -- drugs took me over."

Joni went on to write that she had a premature baby with terrible deformities, and then she ended her letter by saying:

"Drugs ruined my life, and I regret it so much. I long for the day when anyone will say to me, 'Joni, 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 happened to me, and which destroyed my life, happen to them."

Now you can see why drug abuse concerns every one of us -- all the American family. Drugs steal away so much. They take and take, until finally every time a drug goes into a child, something else is forced out -- like love and hope and trust and confidence. Drugs take away the dream that rests in every child's heart and replaces it with a nightmare. And it's time we in America stand up and replace those dreams.

And the first step we must take is to create a crescendo of national protest to stigmatize drug use. Each of us has to put our principles and consciences on the line -- whether in social settings or in the work place -- to set forth firm standards and stick to them.

There is no moral middle ground. Indifference is not an option. We urge you all to help us create in America an unbending intolerance for drug use. For the sake of our children, I implore each of you to be unyielding and inflexible and outspoken in your opposition to drugs.

Our children are helping us lead the way. Not long ago, in Oakland, California, I was asked what the most important answer is to drug abuse. I responded: "Just say no." And now there are over 10,000 "Just Say No" clubs all over the country.

Well, their participation and their courage in saying "no" needs our encouragement. We can help by using every opportunity to force the issue of not using drugs to the point of making others uncomfortable -- even if it means making ourselves unpopular.

Our job is never easy because drug criminals are ingenious. They work every day to plot a new and better way to steal our children's lives -- just as they have done by developing this new drug, "crack." For every door we close, they open a new door to death. They prosper on our unwillingness to act. So, we must be smarter and stronger and tougher than they are. It's up to us to change attitudes and just simply dry up their markets.

Finally, to young people watching or listening -- I have a very personal message for you:

There's a big, wonderful world out there for you. It belongs to you. It's exciting, stimulating, rewarding. Don't cheat yourselves out of this promise. Our country needs you. But it needs you to be clear-eyed and clear-minded.

I recently read one teenager's story -- she's now determined to stay clean, but was once strung out on several drugs -- especially cocaine. What she remembered most clearly about her recovery was that during the time she was on drugs, everything

appeared to her in shades of black and gray. And after her treatment, she was able to see colors again.

To my young friends out there . . . life can be great -- but not when you can't see it. Open your eyes to life -- to see it in the vivid colors that God gave as a precious gift to His children -- to enjoy life to the fullest, and to make it count.

Say yes to your life. And when it comes to drugs and alcohol: Just say no.

THE PRESIDENT:

I think you can see why Nancy has been such a positive influence on all that we are trying to do.

The job ahead of us is very clear. Nancy's personal crusade -- like that of so many other wonderful individuals -- should become our national crusade. It must include a combination of government and private efforts which complement one another. Last month I announced six initiatives which we believe will do just that.

First, we seek a drug-free workplace -- at all levels of government and in the private sector.

Second, we'll work toward drug-free schools.

Third, we want to ensure that the public is protected and that treatment is available for addicts.

Our fourth goal is to expand international cooperation while treating drug trafficking as a threat to our national security.

Fifth, we must move to strengthen law enforcement activities.

Finally, we seek to expand public awareness and prevention.

(NOTE: THIS IS WHERE WE CAN RESPOND TO ANY CONGRESSIONAL ACTION OF THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 8 -- OR LEAVE ROOM FOR A NEWS-MAKING ANNOUNCEMENT.)

There is much that government can and will do in this crusade. But no national crusade in America has succeeded without the people leading it. As much as we in government can do in enforcement and interdiction, nothing would be more effective than for Americans simply to quit using illegal drugs.

We seek to create a massive change in national attitudes which ultimately will separate the drugs from the customer . . . to take the user away from the supply.

That's where you come in.

My generation will remember how America swung into action when we were attacked in World War II. The war was not just fought by the fellas flying the planes or driving the tanks. It was fought at home by a mobilized nation -- men and women alike -- building planes and ships; clothing sailors and soldiers; feeding Marines and airmen. And it was fought by children planting victory gardens and collecting cans.

Now we're in another war for our freedom, and it's time for all of us to pull together again. So, for example, if your friend or neighbor or a family member has a drug or alcohol problem, don't turn the other way. Go to his help or to hers. Get others involved with you and provide support and strength.

And, of course, many of you have been cured through treatment and self-help. Well, you are the combat veterans, and

you have a critical role to play. You can help others by telling your story and providing a willing hand to those in need.

Being friends to others is the best way of being friends to ourselves.

It's time -- as Nancy said -- for America to "just say no" to drugs.

Those of you in union halls and work places everywhere -- please make this challenge a part of your job every day. Help us preserve the health and dignity of all workers.

To businesses large and small -- we need the creativity of your enterprise applied directly to this national problem. Help us.

And those of you who are educators -- your wisdom and leadership are indispensable to this cause.

From the pulpits of this spirit-filled land -- we would welcome your reassuring message of redemption and forgiveness and of helping one another.

On the athletic fields -- you men and women are among the most beloved citizens of our country. A child's eyes fill with your heroic achievements. Few of us can give youngsters something as special and strong to look up to as you. Please don't let them down.

And this camera in front of us -- it's a reminder that in Nancy's and my former profession, and in the newsrooms and production rooms of our media centers -- you have a special opportunity with your enormous influence to send alarm signals across the nation.

When we all come together, united -- striving for this cause -- then those who are killing America and terrorizing it with slow but sure chemical destruction will see that they are up against the mightiest force for good that we know. Then, they will have no dark alleyways to hide in.

In this crusade, let us not forget who we are. Drug abuse is a repudiation of everything America is. The destructiveness and human wreckage mock our heritage.

Think for a moment how special it is to be an American. Can we doubt that only a Divine Providence placed this land, this island of freedom, here as a refuge for all those people in the world who yearn to breathe free?

The revolution out of which our liberty was conceived signaled an historical call to an entire world seeking hope. Each new arrival of immigrants rode the crest of that hope. They came . . . millions seeking a safe harbor from the oppression of cruel regimes. They came . . . to escape starvation and disease. They came . . . those surviving the Holocaust and the Soviet gulags. They came . . . the boat people, chancing death for even a glimmer of hope that they could have a new life. They all came to taste the air redolent and rich with the freedom that is ours.

What an insult it will be to what we are -- and whence we came -- if we do not rise up together in defiance against this cancer of drugs.

And there's one more thing. The freedom that so many seek in our land has not been preserved without a price. Nancy and I

shared that remembrance two years ago at the Normandy American Cemetery in France.

In the still of that June afternoon, we walked together among the soldiers of freedom -- past the hundreds of white markers which are monuments to courage and memorials to sacrifice.

Too many of these and other such graves are the final resting places of teenagers -- children who became men in the roar of battle.

Look what they gave to us who live. Never would they see another sunlit day glistening off a lake or river back home . . . or miles of corn pushing up against the open sky of our plains. The pristine air of our mountains and the driving energy of our cities are theirs no more. Nor would they ever again be a son to their parents or a father to their own children.

They did this for you -- for me -- for a new generation to carry our democratic experiment proudly forward. Well, that's something I think we're obliged to honor, because what they did for us means that we owe as a simple act of civic stewardship to use our freedom wisely for the common good.

As we mobilize for this national crusade -- I'm mindful that drugs are a constant temptation for millions. Please remember this when your courage is tested: You are Americans. You are the product of the freest society mankind has ever known. No one -- ever -- has the right to destroy your dreams and shatter your life.

Right down the end of this hall is the Lincoln Bedroom. But in the Civil War, that room was the one President Lincoln used as his office. Memory fills that room -- and more than anything, that memory drives us to see vividly what President Lincoln sought to save. Above all, it is that America must stand for something. And that our heritage lets us stand with a strength of character made more steely by each layer of challenge pressed upon the nation.

We Americans may have never been morally neutral against any form of tyranny. Tonight, we are asking no more than that we honor what we have been and what we are by standing together.

Won't you join us in this great new national crusade?

God bless you and good night.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM: DENNIS THOMAS

SUBJECT: Drug Initiative

The attached material from Senator Mark Andrews is as a result of his conversation with the President. The President indicated to the Senator that this sounded good to him.

Could we have someone in touch with James Cook to see just how their group may help.

cc: Jack Svahn  
Al Kingon

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

Dear Mark:

This is to let you know I have your note and enclosed materials regarding the offer of help by the world champion cowboys in the battle against drug abuse. We are delighted to learn of their willingness and I know the President appreciated your discussing this with him last week.

In following up, I have asked the proper folks here in the White House to be in touch with this group.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dennis', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

W. Dennis Thomas  
Assistant to the President

The Honorable  
Mark Andrews  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

August 5, 1986

TO: Dennis Thomas

FROM: Mark Andrews

This is the letter which I spoke to  
the President about.

MA/jb

# COOK ENERGY, INC.

JAMES C. COOK

1986 AUG -4 PM 1:42

BOX 296  
WILLISTON, NORTH DAKOTA 58801

TELEPHONE 701-572-3322  
August 1, 1986

Mark Andrews  
U.S. Senator  
724 Hart Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Andrews:

Please find enclosed a copy of the letter to Malcolm Baldrige which you suggested we write regarding world champion cowboys assisting the Reagans in their battle against drug abuse.

Jim Cook and I would like to thank you for speaking to the president for us after our short visit at the Republican barbecue here in Williston last week.

We look forward to hearing from you, Secretary Baldrige and President or Mrs. Reagan regarding this matter.

Thanks again and we will be working on your behalf for the November election.

Sincerely,



Bonnie Lee Howell

# COOK ENERGY, INC.

BOX 296  
WILLISTON, NORTH DAKOTA 58801

JAMES C. COOK

TELEPHONE 701-572-3322

August 1, 1986

Malcolm Baldrige  
Department of Commerce  
14th Street between Con-  
stitution Ave. & E Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary Baldrige:

We have been following President and Mrs. Reagan's interest in the battle against drug abuse in this country and throughout the world. In May of this year we wrote to Mrs. Reagan regarding this and received a form letter in return. We realize our letter may have been misunderstood when intercepted by her secretaries, therefore, we have been in contact with our senator, Mark Andrews. He suggested that we write to you with the request that you intercede on our behalf with the President and Mrs. Reagan.

We represent several world champion professional rodeo cowboys including four-time world champion saddle bronc rider, Brad Gjermundson; world champion calf roper and all-around cowboy, Paul Tierney; champion bull-rider, Bobby Del Vecchio, from Bronx, New York; and several rodeo clowns and bull fighters including Jerry Olson of South Dakota, who uses a trained buffalo in his act.

The concern of President and Mrs. Reagan regarding drug abuse is shared by all of the cowboys we represent. Knowing that cowboys in general, and world champion cowboys in particular, are the heroes and idols of the American public, we would like to assist in and believe we would be an asset in the battle against drug abuse. These cowboys and others, including myself, are willing to be at the disposal of President and Mrs. Reagan in this cause. This would include assisting in an advertising campaign and possibly making public appearances for them also.

We are aware of your interest and participation in the sport of rodeo and hope that you will be able to assist us in making President and Mrs. Reagan aware of our wish to be of service.

Please feel free to contact us at your convenience at the above address and telephone number or you may also call 701-572-2635 to reach us. We thank you in advance for your assistance in this regard.

Respectfully,

  
James C. Cook

CC: Mark Andrews, U.S. Senator

MINERALS — OIL & GAS PROPERTIES — LEASING SERVICES

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 24, 1986

NOTE FOR DENNIS THOMAS

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER <sup>CT</sup>

SUBJECT: H.R. 5484

Attached is a summary of H.R. 5484 prepared by the legal staff of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control for Chairman Charles B. Rangel's reference and use while campaigning in New York City.

Since we have not yet received a copy of the finalized House/Senate Drug Bill, this is the best we have for the present. It is not a detailed analysis, but it will give you the flavor of current thinking on the Hill.

Attachment

CHARLES B. RANGEL, NEW YORK  
CHAIRMAN

PETER W. RODINO, JR., NEW JERSEY  
FORTNEY W. (PETE) STARK, CALIFORNIA  
JAMES H. SCHEUER, NEW YORK  
CAROL COLLINS, ILLINOIS  
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## U.S. House of Representatives

SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL  
ROOM H2-234, HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING ANNEX 2  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

COMMITTEE PHONE 202-226-3040

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MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

### SUMMARY OF H.R. 5484, THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986

#### International Narcotics Control

\* Authorizes \$75.4 million for FY 1987 for international narcotics control activities by the Department of State, \$10 million more than requested in the President's budget.

\* Authorizes an additional \$45 million for such activities in 1987, provided the President submits a budget request to Congress for the additional funds, including a detailed plan as to how the funds would be used.

\* Earmarks \$10 million of the additional \$45 million for aircraft to countries receiving narcotics control assistance in 1987, primarily for aircraft and helicopters to be based in Latin America for narcotics eradication and interdiction efforts throughout the region.

\* Earmarks not less than \$2 million of international military education and training funds for pilot and aircraft maintenance training for narcotics control activities.

\* Withholds 50% of U.S. assistance and requires the U.S. representatives to the multilateral development banks to vote against loans or other assistance to each major illicit drug producing and drug transit country, unless the President certifies to Congress annually that the country has taken adequate steps to control illicit narcotics activities or that the aid restrictions would be contrary to the vital national interests of the United States. Congress may override a Presidential certification by enactment of a joint resolution disapproving the President's determination.

\* Designates \$1 million for the development of a safe and effective herbicide for the aerial eradication of coca plants.

\* Amends the Mansfield Amendment to allow U.S. drug enforcement agents to assist foreign officers in making drug arrests abroad, and to participate in direct police drug arrest actions in a foreign country provided the Secretary of State and the Attorney General determine that such activities are in the national interest of the United States.

\* Enhances information collection and sharing on narcotics related activities abroad.

\* Prohibits U.S. aid to any country whose government, or senior government officials, are involved in narcotics traffic.

\* Calls on the President to take effective steps to improve the U.S. capability to respond to narcoterrorism, with \$2 million earmarked to protect judges and other officials in Latin America who might be targets of narcoterrorists' attacks.

\* Withholds \$1 million in narcotics control assistance to Mexico pending the full investigation and prosecution of the murderers of DEA Special Agent Enrique Camarena and those responsible for the detention and torture of DEA Special Agent Victor Cortez.

\* Requires the United States to urge the multilateral development banks to increase assistance for drug eradication and crop substitution programs in major illicit drug producing countries.

\* Urges the Government of Pakistan to adopt and implement a comprehensive program for the aerial eradication of opium poppy, the interdiction of drug supplies, and for the effective prosecution of drug traffickers.

\* Calls on the President to instruct the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to request that the U.N. Secretary General raise with the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking the problem of illicit drug production in Iran, Afghanistan, and Laos, the largest opium poppy producing countries which do not have narcotics control programs.

\* Provides new authority for the President to deny preferential tariff treatment to the products of any country that fails to cooperate with the United States in eradicating drug crops and apprehending drug smugglers.

\* Denies a sugar quota to any country whose government is involved in the illicit drug trade or is not cooperating with the United States in narcotics control.

\* Relaxes current restrictions on U.S. aid to Bolivia in recognition of that country's cooperative efforts in "Operation Blast Furnace" to destroy coca processing laboratories and storage sites in Bolivia.

\* Authorizes an additional \$2 million for 1987 for the United States Information Agency to increase drug education programs abroad.

\* Authorizes an additional \$3 million for 1987 for activities by the Agency for International Development to increase awareness of the effects of illicit drug production and trafficking on source and transit countries.

\* Expresses Congressional support for the United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking to be convened in 1987.



Drug Interdiction at Our Borders

\*Directs the Secretary of Defense to procure aircraft and equipment for loan to Federal drug enforcement agencies to enhance drug surveillance and interdiction. Funds are authorized for the following:

\*\$40 million for 8 Blackhawk helicopters to apprehend drug smuggling aircraft when they land in the U.S.

\*\$138 million to upgrade 4 radar equipped aircraft to be used in the detection of drug smuggling planes. Two of these aircraft are to go to the Customs Service and two to Coast Guard.

\*\$99.5 million for 7 radar aerostat balloons to detect suspected drug smuggling aircraft on the southwest border and in the Caribbean.

\*Requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress within 90 days a detailed list of all forms of assistance that shall be made available by Defense to civilian drug enforcement and interdiction agencies and a detailed plan for promptly rendering such assistance and equipment.

\*Authorizes use of \$7 million in existing Defense funds to acquire major equipment needed by the Civil Air Patrol for drug interdiction surveillance missions.

\*Permits military assistance to Federal civilian agencies in their support of drug control efforts by foreign nations.

\*In emergency circumstances, permits military equipment operated by military personnel to intercept suspected drug smuggling aircraft and vessels outside the land area of the United States for purposes of communicating with them and directing them to a location designated by appropriate civilian officials. This activity may continue into the land area of the United States in cases of hot pursuit which began outside the United States.

\*Coast Guard

\*Authorizes an additional \$94 million for 1987 for Coast Guard acquisition, construction and improvements, including \$5 million for a Coast Guard drug interdiction docking facility in the Bahamas.

\*Authorizes an additional \$39 million for Coast Guard operating expenses in 1987 to increase Coast Guard active duty personnel to 39,220 and increase utilization of Coast Guard equipment.

\*Authorizes an additional \$45 million in 1987 for the Department of Defense to be used to install 360-degree radar systems on Coast Guard long-range surveillance aircraft.

\*Provides permanent authority for the assignment of Coast Guard personnel to Navy vessels for drug law enforcement. Transfers \$15 million from the Navy to the Coast Guard in 1987 for 500 additional Coast Guard personnel to be assigned to Navy vessels for drug enforcement duty.

\*Mandates that the Coast Guard Selected Reserve attain a strength of not less than 14,400 by the end of fiscal year 1987 and that not less than 1,400 be used to augment Coast Guard units assigned to drug interdiction missions.

\*Clarifies the authority and procedures for Coast Guard enforcement against maritime drug smuggling.

\*Customs

\*Revises Customs laws to strengthen Customs' enforcement capability to detect and apprehend smugglers and to interdict narcotics. Among the changes, vessels will be required to report their arrival in the United States immediately, rather than within 24 hours as is now the case. Vehicles and pedestrians will be required to cross into the United States only at approved crossings and to report immediately. Airdropping drugs to vessels at sea will be prohibited, and aircraft and vessels used in connection with such violations will be subject to forfeiture. The bill also allows Customs to engage in undercover activities more freely.

\*Authorizes an additional \$199.5 million for the Customs Service to enhance the agency's drug interdiction role. This amount includes \$81 million for additional drug enforcement personnel and \$93.9 million for expanded air interdiction efforts in 1987, and \$25 million to establish command, control, communications, and intelligence centers to improve coordination of interdiction operations.

\*Extends the Customs Forfeiture Fund for four years (to 1991), increases from \$10 million to \$20 million the amount which may be appropriated from the fund, and expands the expenses which can be paid for out of the fund.

\*Authorizes \$10 million to establish a joint United States - Bahamas drug interdiction task force.

\*Authorizes an additional \$7 million to the Department of Justice for 1987 for helicopters for drug interdiction operations in Hawaii.

Drug Law Enforcement At Home

\* A tough new Federal criminal offense of money laundering is created and loopholes in existing currency laws are closed to prevent the evasion of currency reporting requirements. Financial institutions will be permitted to share with investigators information regarding criminal activity by customers and bank officers and employees.

\* The importation of drug paraphernalia is prohibited, and the sale of paraphernalia through the mails or in interstate commerce is banned.

\* The manufacture and distribution of controlled substance analogs, so-called "designer drugs" is banned.

\* Mandatory minimum sentences are established for Federal drug law violations. The mandatory sentences range from 5 to 20 years, depending on offense category and whether it is a first or second offense. Life imprisonment is permitted if a death or a serious injury results from the distribution of a highly addictive controlled substance.

\* Fines for most drug-related offenses are substantially increased.

\* A new penalty structure is created for the simple possession of a controlled substance, for the distribution and use of piperidine, and for using children to manufacture and distribute controlled substances.

\* Manufacturing controlled substances within a 1000 feet of elementary or secondary school, or college is made a Federal offense.

\* Makes the operation of places to manufacture, distribute, and use controlled substances a Federal offense.

\* A new Federal grant program to assist state and local governments in drug law enforcement is established. \$230 million per year for the next three fiscal years is authorized for this program.

\* The Armed Career Criminal Act is amended to include a 15 year mandatory minimum prison sentence for the possession of a firearm by persons with 3 convictions for drug trafficking.

\* The Secretary of Defense is required to conduct a study to identify buildings owned or operated by the Department of Defense that could be made for use as a prison by the Department of Justice.

\* The Freedom of Information Act is amended to prohibit the disclosure of law enforcement investigative information that could be reasonably expected to alert drug dealers and organized crime of law enforcement activity related to them.

\* An additional \$60 million is provided for the activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

\* Authorizes an additional \$96.5 million in 1987 for Federal prison construction.

\* Federal forfeiture laws are amended to permit the forfeiture of substitute property of a convicted drug trafficker, if the property that is subject to forfeiture is otherwise unavailable, has diminished in value, or cannot be separated from property that is not subject to forfeiture.

\* Aliens will be subject to deportation for the conviction of any drug-related offense. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is required to give a prompt response to inquiries by local law enforcement officials concerning illegal aliens arrested for drug violations.

\* The Federal Aviation Act is amended to require owners of registered aircraft to report sales or transfers of ownership to FAA within 15 days.

\* States are authorized to establish criminal penalties, including the seizure and forfeiture of aircraft, for violation of the Federal Aviation Act's aircraft registration system.

\* Aircraft operators are required make available for inspection an aircraft's certificate or registration upon the request of a Federal, State or local law enforcement officer.

\* Establishes new criminal penalties for illegally transporting controlled substances in violation of Federal Aviation Administration regulations.

\* Calls for a study of the means to control the diversion of legitimate precursor and essential chemicals to the illegal production of drugs.

\* Provides rewards to those assisting with the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of killing or kidnapping a Federal drug agent.

\* Makes it a Federal offense to operate or direct the operation of a common carrier while intoxicated as a result of using alcohol or drugs. Standards are also established regarding the testing, licensing and qualification of operators of commercial motor vehicles.

\* The President is required to convene a White House Conference on drug abuse and drug trafficking. This conference would call together the best minds in the country to evaluate and improve the national strategy to combat drug abuse.

\* The President is required to submit recommendations for legislation to reorganize the Executive Branch to more effectively combat international drug trafficking and drug abuse.

## Reducing the Demand for Drugs

### Education and Prevention

\*Establishes for the first time an active Federal role in drug abuse education. Authorizes \$200 million for fiscal year 1987, \$250 million for fiscal year 1988 and \$250 million for fiscal year 1989 for a variety of Federal or Federally supported drug abuse education and prevention programs.

\*Earmarks 81.8 percent of amounts available for any fiscal year for grants to States based on relative school-age population (with no State to receive less than .5 percent of the amount reserved for grants to States).

\*Of amounts received by a State, 30 percent is to be used by the Governor for State programs. Fifty (50) percent of funds reserved to the Governor are earmarked for innovative community-based programs of coordinated services for high-risk youth. The remaining 50 percent is for awards to local governments and other nonprofit groups (including parent groups, community action agencies, and other community-based organization) for programs such as local, broadly-based drug and alcohol abuse prevention programs, training in drug abuse prevention and education, development and distribution of public information, technical assistance, and coordination of statewide prevention activities.

\*The remaining 70 percent of a State's allotment is to be used by the State educational agency. Of this amount, 90 percent is for grants to local and intermediate educational agencies and consortia, based on relative school-age population. The remaining 10 percent is for State activities such as: training and technical assistance; development and dissemination of drug abuse education curricula and teaching materials; drug abuse education demonstration projects; and special financial assistance for drug education programs in sparsely populated areas, in areas serving large numbers of economically disadvantaged children and for other special needs.

\*Funds made available to local educational agencies are to be used for drug and alcohol abuse prevention and education programs including: the establishment of drug abuse education curricula; school-based early intervention and prevention programs; family programs; counseling; referral to treatment and rehabilitation; training; public and community education programs; programs for student athletes; and programs to identify and discipline drug and alcohol abusers. To receive funds, a local educational agency must establish, implement or augment mandatory drug abuse education programs for students in all grades from the early childhood level to grade 12.

\*Provides for the participation of children and teachers from private nonprofit schools in programs funded under the bill.

\*Reserves 8 percent of funds available in any year for grants to institutions of higher education for drug abuse training programs, model demonstration programs with local schools to develop quality drug abuse education curricula, and drug abuse education and prevention programs for students in institutions of higher education.

\*Earmarks 3.5 percent of funds available in any year for Federal drug abuse education and prevention activities by the Secretary of Education in conjunction with the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

\*Sets aside 2.2 percent of amounts appropriated for any year for programs for Indian youth, Hawaiian Natives and the territories.

\*Earmarks 4.5 percent of available funds in any year for the 5 regional training centers that currently operate the Department of Education's successful alcohol and drug abuse education program, known as the School Team Approach.

\*Establishes a National Trust for Drug-Free Youth to encourage private gifts to assist the Secretary in carrying out drug abuse prevention and education activities.

\*Authorizes \$5.5 million for efforts by the ACTION agency to increase private sector and volunteer drug abuse prevention activities.

\*Authorizes \$3 million for the Secretary of Labor to collect available information and conduct additional research on drug abuse in the workplace.

\*Establishes the President's Media Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention to examine existing public education programs and coordinate the voluntary donation of resources from the media, private business and professional sports organizations to implement new public information programs for drug and alcohol abuse prevention.

#### Treatment, Rehabilitation and Research

\*Authorizes a total of \$241 million for fiscal year 1987 for drug and alcohol abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs.

\*Earmarks 70.5 percent (\$169.9 million) for allotments to States to expand drug and alcohol abuse treatment and rehabilitation services. Of this amount, 45 percent is to be distributed to States on the basis of relative population and 55 percent on the basis of need.

\*The remaining 29.5 percent is allocated as follows:

\*6 percent (\$14.5 million) to be included in State allotments under the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant;

\*4.5 percent (\$10.8 million) for transfer to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for veterans drug and alcohol abuse services;

\*1 percent (\$2.4 million) to evaluate treatment programs; and

\*18 percent (\$43.4 million) to establish a new Office for Substance Abuse Prevention in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and for grants to demonstrate effective models for drug and alcohol abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation among high risk youth (\$20 million is earmarked for these demonstration grants).

\*The new Office for Substance Abuse Prevention created by the bill is intended to provide higher visibility and funding to Federal drug and alcohol abuse prevention efforts. The activities of the Office would include: sponsoring regional prevention workshops; coordinating research findings; developing and disseminating effective prevention materials; supporting clinical training; creating radio and TV public service announcements on drug abuse prevention; supporting the development of model community-based prevention programs; and conducting training, technical assistance, data collection and evaluation.

\*Establishes a new clearinghouse for drug and alcohol abuse information in HHS to disseminate information on the health effects of alcohol and drugs, information on successful alcohol and drug abuse prevention curricula, and information on effective and ineffective school-based prevention programs.

\*Authorizes for 1987 \$129 million for drug abuse research by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and \$69 million for alcohol abuse research by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Acoholism (NIAAA).

\*Requires HHS to conduct a study of the use of alkyl nitrite products and to determine whether such products should be treated as a drug under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

\*Enhances drug and alcohol programs for Federal employees, and requires all Federal agencies to establish employee assistance programs to combat drug and alcohol abuse.

\*Authorizes a comprehensive attack on drug and alcohol abuse among Indian tribes and their members and on illegal narcotics trafficking in Indian country.

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC STRATEGY FOR THE COCAINE ISSUE IN 1986

7/29/86

The House Democrats will seek to develop a very expensive approach to the drug problem. They will include money for many of their natural allies in government bureaucracy and education. They will reject severe punishment of drug dealing and drug using in favor of education and rehabilitation. While attacking the Reagan Administration for doing too little they will design a bill so expensive and by conservative standards so ineffective that they guarantee Republican opposition and a Reagan veto.

The best Republican strategy is to design a bill which is very strong on law enforcement and on punishing drug dealers and drug users while focusing new resources on expanding our interdiction and police capabilities.

Republicans should insist that a bipartisan approach start with very tough penalties and very thorough enforcement.

The public will support a lean, tough on drugs, pro-law enforcement Opportunity Society Republican approach over the Liberal Welfare State expensive bureaucracy, soft on crime, throw money at the problem Democratic approach.

The attached paper outlines a possible Republican effort to create a drug free America.

## TOWARD A DRUG FREE AMERICA:

### A PROPOSAL FOR AN EFFECTIVE WAR ON COCAINE AND HEROIN BY NEWT GINGRICH

7/29/86

#### SUMMARY

A successful effort to eliminate cocaine and heroin will resemble a war against an active adversary (in this case against the underground drug empire scattered throughout America and around the world).

Any successful anti-drug war will require expert planning and coordination on a global scale and a mobilization of national will and determination such as we have not seen since World War II.

A professional plan will require an expert team with access to many resources. This paper suggests the principle and scale required for a successful war against cocaine and heroin.

The suggested specific activities are merely illustrative and will undoubtedly be improved by professional planners. However, the principles and scale represent the minimum effort necessary to destroy the underground drug empire and create a truly drug free America.

#### INTRODUCTION

"If the war on drugs isn't a world war, it's not a war at all." (James Mills, The Underground Empire, p. 1139)

Cocaine, heroine, and marijuana "attack the fiber of our society ...our productivity, our ethics, our education...more directly and dangerously than any other form of foreign subversion." (General Paul Gorman, U.S. Army, retired)

From 1975 until 1984, the amount of cocaine smuggled into the U.S. quadrupled and the number of cocaine abusers more than tripled from 4 to 14 million.

For nearly 20 years the epidemic of cocaine and heroin addiction has grown. Our efforts to destroy the underground empire of growers, processors and dealers have failed. Despite good intentions and increased efforts, the forces of law and health are being defeated by the forces of crime and addiction.

To win the war on drugs we must eradicate its growth and processing, interdict its transportation, wipe out domestic demand for drugs, and reclaim the drug money that finances the underground empire. All four zones have to be attacked simultaneously and victory in all four will be necessary to achieve a drug free society.



There is a real parallel between the incremental approach leading to defeat in the cocaine and heroin war of today and the incremental increases which led to our defeat in Vietnam. We therefore need a strategy for victory that calls for a decisive, focused all-out effort to destroy the underground drug empire while eliminating cocaine and heroin addiction in our society.

There is considerable evidence that the American people will support such an aggressive, no holds barred campaign to root out the cocaine and heroin trade. The American people will accept considerable inconvenience if the result is a drug free America in which their children are safe.

However, the American people will not rally to an incremental, gradual approach. Enthusiastic action or general indifference seem to be the two dominant models of American behavior.

The current bureaucratic fragmentation of the war on cocaine and heroin has apparently stifled the development of decisive plans for defeating the underground empire. The fragmentation has blocked any comprehensive planning that would break up the system from grower through processor to dealer and user.

Bureaucratic rhythm and mindset have blocked the urgency, the scale of resources, and the decisiveness required in a plan that would rally the American people.

The following plan may be wrong in detail but it is essentially correct in its scale and decisiveness. It draws on the lessons of history in which countries have successfully stopped drugs and other contraband.

#### TEN PRINCIPLES FOR A SUCCESSFUL WAR ON COCAINE AND HEROIN

Since we face an active enemy, "The Underground Drug Empire," determined to defeat us, we are engaged in a real war. Successful wars require the application of principles which are very different from the rigid approach of normal peacetime bureaucracies.

The following ten principles combine the lessons of history, current realities about the underground drug empire and the principles of war. No plan which violates these principles can succeed. Indeed a plan which violates these principles is likely to become a Vietnam-like quagmire of increasing expense, increasing bureaucracy, increasing frustration. It will ultimately produce an increasingly exhausted, addicted and corrupted America.

1. Respect our opponents strength. (Sun T'zu "Know the enemy and and you have won half the battle") The underground empire is wealthy, smart and mobile. If we seal off Bolivia it will shift to Peru. If we clean up South America it will shift to Africa. It is international, resourceful and flexible. A successful vision and strategy for the war on cocaine and heroin

must match the scale of this challenge to our sovereignty and our citizens.

2. Assume our opponents are active and will try to defeat us. (The essence of Clausewitz' definition of what makes war different from business) No static plan that assumes we face isolated, shortsighted drug criminals can work. We face a large, wealthy sophisticated underground empire that has prospered for two decades outside the law. We must design a battle plan for use against active enemies who will use all their wits and all their assets to defeat us.

This requires a flexible, mobile, quick moving and quickly adapting command system and a congressional willingness to help reshape bureaucracies and rewrite laws faster than the drug empire can adapt.

3. Recognize the reality that the American People are impatient by nature. (second half of Sun T'zu's rule "know yourself and the battle is yours") This was the cardinal violation of the Vietnam war. The American people will accept great sacrifices for brief periods. An all-out assault on the drug empire must be designed to win within three years. Any effort longer than that will be perceived as "business as usual" and the American people will shrug it off.

4. The first three principles require that bureaucracies and laws must be reshaped to win the war within three years. The war can't be lengthened and softened to fit bureaucracies and laws. If this principle requires national mobilization and a national command authority, then make that the first act on the war on cocaine and heroine.

The war against the underground empire must be planned professionally and the legal and bureaucratic systems have to be built around the professional plan. This is a real war and requires real experts and professionalism in both planning and execution.

The very nature of a peacetime bureaucracy is to nibble the anti-cocaine and anti-heroin effort to death. We must break out of the straitjacket of bureaucratic legalism and create a temporary capacity to wage decisive war on the underground empire.

FDR would have lost World War II with our current bureaucracy and timidity. Lyndon Johnson did lose Vietnam with precisely these crippling handicaps.

If this principle is not followed there is no hope of victory.

5. Our goal must be a decisive, shattering victory. Both Clausewitz and Sun T'zu agree that there are no good long wars. Only by seeking a sudden, decisive victory can we expect to breakup the underground empire before it can adapt to changing pressures.

Military historians argue that failing to accept this principle was the cause of failure in the Vietnam war. Moving

incrementally and gradually gave the Communists time to adjust and adapt.

A decisive, shattering victory as a goal also forces us to rethink our laws and bureaucracies and guarantees we meet the time frame of the American people's impatience.

6. When in doubt use more than adequate resources. Every successful American war has involved flooding the opponent with forces. It is always better to be overwhelmingly superior so you can dictate the terms of the conflict.

War against the underground empire is a variation on guerrilla warfare. In guerrilla warfare it takes many more regular troops than guerrillas to defeat the guerrillas. Today there are more drug dealers than drug enforcement agents.

We must focus the total resources necessary to win a decisive victory. One too many won't be a big waste. One too few will lead to defeat.

7. Wargame all plans. Because we face active opponents and because this is going to be a complex, dynamic fluid struggle every major plan should be war gamed. Only by practicing against a hostile opponent will the weakness, the flaws, the unsuspected gaps surface.

Most bureaucracies will dislike this provision because it will threaten their territoriality and challenge the routines to which they have become accustomed.

An unwargamed plan is an amateur undertaking. A week at wargaming may save us a year or more in learning the hard way how the drug empire can defeat a seemingly sound idea.

The scale of a true war on cocaine and heroin will require the formation of a special aggressor unit that learns to think and act like drug growers, drug dealers, drug lawyers, drug-bribed politicians and corrupt law enforcement officials.

This aggressor unit will take apart the bureaucratic plans and force expert and tough minded planning into our systems.

8. Develop a thoroughly prepared plan for total victory including the creation of a national command authority capable of implementing it. This principle may have been the key to our success in fighting World War II. The extremely difficult task of thinking through the entire war and the entire range of possible underground empire counter efforts forces a clarity and a totality which creates the momentum and focus for victory. The war on cocaine and heroin should not be launched until this plan is prepared.

9. The United States must win the drug war at home as a model for other nations to follow. Until we have the courage, discipline and toughness to clear up Florida how can we demand that Columbia clean up Cartagena. If we can't clean up New York, how can we expect Mexico to tackle its drug dealers.

We are the most powerful free society in history. We must do at home for ourselves what we expect others to do.

10. Dry up supply and demand simultaneously. A decisive shattering victory requires that we eliminate both the user and the pusher at the same time. We must relentlessly squeeze grower, processor, distributor, dealer and user in parallel if we are to win fast enough.

#### SOME POSSIBLE COMPONENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL WAR ON COCAINE AND HEROIN

The following suggestions are illustrative and neither exhaustive nor necessarily correct in detail. They are designed to illustrate the scale of change required to defeat the underground drug empire.

1. Dramatically raise the penalty for use of cocaine and heroin. Possibly set a 10% gross assets fine for first use, 20% for second use, 30% for third use. The host of a party with multiple use of cocaine and heroin should automatically be fined 30% on first offense.

The goal is to set a fine so steep that movie stars, rockstars, athletes and professionals in the community (doctors, dentists, architects, etc.) simply could not afford to play with cocaine.

The goal is to dry up the market by frightening away anyone with money.

2. Drug dealers must be convinced there is no profit in the drug trade. Convicted dealers should have everything confiscated (home, savings accounts, etc). Parole should be conditioned on an agreement that the convicted drug dealers will annually report all expenses along with the income tax return. The first time more is spent than earned (indicating hidden assets had been used) everything would be confiscated again and the dealer returned to jail.

The goal is to make it clearly profitless to go into drug dealing and to drive the already successful out of the drug trade by making it too expensive.

3. Mandatory sentences as prescribed in Duncan Hunter's H.R. 1946 should be imposed and judges should be reviewed to determine if anyone is routinely letting off convicted users or dealers.

4. Law enforcement officials and informers should get dramatically bigger rewards for convicting major dealers (paid for out of the confiscations).

5. Mandatory drug testing should become a routine part of federal government employment including congressional staffs. Government contractors, government licenses (including radio and television stations), and recipients of government aid (including universities) should be required to establish drug free environments as a condition of contract, licenses and aid.

This kind of effort worked in the Navy. The country will support this systematic all-out approach if it is part of a nationwide, decisive war on cocaine and heroin.

6. Every arrested person should be automatically tested for drug use.

7. Addiction hospices should be established to routinely dry out addicts. No addict should be allowed on the streets while addicted.

By definition addicts have lost control of his or her life. Therefore we have a community obligation to help them regain control of their lives.

Hospices would be less threatening than jails and less expensive than hospitals. The drug use fines and drug dealers confiscations should provide the resources to pay for the hospice program.

All addicts should routinely be assigned to hospices until they are freed from their addiction. In cities like New York this will be a massive program but that is a reflection of how massive the problem has become.

The reward will be safe streets and saved lives. We will have rehabilitated useful citizens. There would be a decline in prostitution (which is often driven by drug use). Robberies and burglaries (largely driven by the need for drug money) will decline. Currently, the second largest group spreading AIDS in America are intravenous drug users including drug using prostitutes. All these benefits will more than compensate for the addiction hospice program.

8. Secretary of Education Bennett's call for a letter from college and university President's to beginning students should be reinforced. All schools and colleges should be encouraged to develop drug free campuses.

9. States should be encouraged to pass a law requiring two phone calls for campus drug cases. First, the principal or dean of students should call the police. Then they should call the parents and tell them their child was caught using drugs and can be found at the police station. Those schools which have gotten serious about enforcing the law, have cleared up their drug problem almost overnight.

10. All employers should be encouraged to develop a drug free work plan. Commissioner Uberoth's efforts in baseball and the Georgia Power Company and the Federal Express self-enforcement plan are models for American business. Management and labor should be encouraged to write drug free environment clauses into their union contracts.

11. An all out effort should be made to destroy growers and producers on a world wide basis. This is a global conflict in which the underground empire shifts resources and activities from Laos to Columbia to Turkey as pressure builds in one zone or

another.

We need a global battleplan to simultaneously destroy the drug trade at both the growing and processing stages simultaneously everywhere.

12. Drug profits and drug money should be confiscated or at least frozen in place wherever it exists. A world wide assault on drug bank accounts and safety deposit boxes is as important as the assault on growers and processors.

It is money which attracts people into the drug trade, money which corrupts politicians and law enforcement figures, money which provides the resources to hire people and buy equipment.

If we can dry up the money the underground empire has accumulated, we can collapse its capacity to violate the law, challenge our sovereignty and addict our children.

13. Every country should be challenged to cooperate in eradicating growers and processors, in identifying and seizing or at least freezing drug generated bank accounts, and in extraditing indicted drug dealers to the United States. Any country which refuses to cooperate should be cut off from U.S. aid, then cut off from the U.S. market, then isolated from U.S. air travel and telecommunications.

For a three year period we must relentlessly pursue drug dealers into every sanctuary. If every other pressure has failed, we should consider overt or covert operations if a particular country becomes a haven for the drug empire (ie. the Jeffersonian principle in the Barbary conflict that those who shelter law breakers can't shelter behind the law).

14. Nationwide grand juries and nationwide prosecutor (on the model of Dewey in New York State in the late 1930's) should be used to go after the more sophisticated aspects of the drug empire.

Currently local U.S. Attornies simply don't have the resources to prosecute complex cases against well financed defense attornies. There is an overpowering bias in favor of getting easier convictions for simpler crimes. The 20 kilogram seizure is convictable. The twenty million dollar conspiracy may not be.

A national prosecutor with a first class team (possibly \$1 a year for men and women on loan for two years from law firms) would be able to focus on the most powerful criminals and the most complex conspiracies.

National Grand juries could focus on the correct level of conspiracy and develop a real understanding of the underground empire.

15. Special courts for cocaine and heroin cases might be established temporarily to insure quick hearings, speedy trials, and appropriate punishments.

No drug dealer should be on the street, no drug user should

be unfinid simply because of a clogged court calendar.

16. The American borders must be thoroughly sealed for three years. If this requires doubling the border patrol, customs agents, FBI and DEA agents, then double them. If it requires tripling the Coast Guard then triple it. If it requires all-out use of the regular military and occassional mobilization of Naitonal Guard and Rescue units then do so.

If we are at war then we must use the forces necessary to win the war.

No plane should land, no ship should arrive without someone checking it thoroughly.

No offshore transfer point should escape surveillance.

Whatever resources are necessary to seal off our borders to win the war should be used. That is how wars are won.

17. Those willing to risk their lives to protect us deserve protection themselves. Anyone shooting at law enforcement or military personnel should receive a death penalty. We should serve notice on the underground empire that its days are numbered and we will not tolerate violent resistance to the rule of law.

#### CONCLUSION

The principles outlined above are based on the historical record of what has worked in the past. The specific suggested steps are simply examples of the scale and intensity that a serious anti-cocaine and anti-heroin program would require.

Many countries have wiped out drug addiction in the past. Even the United States has had a prior cocaine epidemic and defeated it. (see David Musto's "Lessons of the First Cocaine Epidemic")

Today we fight both a drug addiction problem and a drug empire problem. The underground empire, as James Mills termed it, is a threat to our very sovereignty. Its wealth, ruthlessness and capacity to corrupt are increasing every year.

Drug addiction threatens our children and the values of our culture. The drug empire threatens our nation and the rule of law.

A successful war on cocaine and heroin will be a large and complex undertaking. A successful war on the underground empire will require an investment comparable to any other medium sized conflict on a global scale.

Anything short of a decisive victorious war will be a defeat. If we incrementally add resources and add laws, we will never catch up with the underground empire.

Our children, our culture, and our country are at stake. Isn't it time to go all-out and win the war on cocaine and heroin? Isn't it time to eliminate the underground empire?

If it isn't, then how bad will it have to get and how threatened will we have to be to act decisively?



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# Lessons of the First Cocaine Epidemic

By DAVID F. MUSTO

The latest complication in the current cocaine epidemic is "crack," a relatively cheap form of cocaine that can be smoked and quickly absorbed into the lung's blood supply. The effect is intense but brief, unless the user sustains it by smoking more cocaine. After repeated use of crack, the craving is so great that the user may feel a need to obtain cocaine at any cost. Crack has been called an unprecedented threat; the whole cocaine episode is assumed to be unique in U.S. history. It isn't, and our previous experience with cocaine around the turn of the century provides some instructive lessons.

Cocaine for inhalation was easily purchased at the corner drugstore in the 1880s. Cocaine was available in a multitude of forms. Parke, Davis & Co. produced "coca cigarettes" and "coca cheroots" as well as "cocaine inhalant." Cocaine became extremely popular among Americans. For one reason, the U.S. had no national laws controlling drug sales or therapeutic claims for drugs, including opium and cocaine. Also the advertising and distribution of drugs had become a highly efficient process. Parke, Davis & Co. reported that within a year of cocaine's commercial introduction there was "not a second-rate drug store" that didn't have a supply and that manufacturers had "been obliged again and again to increase their capacity to produce it, so active is the demand."

## 'Long Day's Journey'

Drugs, including narcotics, enjoyed an open market. Easy availability led to their widespread use. In the 1890s, opium reached a peak of per-capita consumption in America that probably has never been equaled. Cocaine, which had become available in a pure and cheap form beginning in 1885, peaked in consumption in the first decade of this century. The damage to users and their families caused by narcotics eventually led to a popular insistence on some legal curbs. Eugene O'Neill's play "A Long Day's Journey Into Night," set in 1912, illustrates the common abhorrence of narcotics of that time. Drug use was at a level at least comparable to today's, compounded by low-cost, high-purity and legal distribution.

When restrictive laws were enacted they reflected fearful attitudes toward narcotics. The result of this changed perception of cocaine and subsequent legal controls was a great reduction in cocaine use

for several generations. Still, establishment of a broad public consensus against cocaine took about 20 years, and then a decade or more passed before it became a minor problem. Public memory of the first drug "epidemic" has long since faded away, and with it went the public's slowly acquired resistance to cocaine.

This memory loss has led not only to misperceptions about current drug issues but also to pessimism about whether the U.S. cocaine problem can be curbed. It can be, but the process is likely to be a painfully slow one, as shown during the first "cocaine epidemic."

This first epidemic lasted from 1885 until the 1920s, about 35 years. There were

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*Public memory of the earlier widespread use of drugs has long since faded away, and with it went the public's slowly acquired resistance to and fear of cocaine.*

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three stages: an initial euphoria about an apparently harmless, indeed, a valuable and helpful stimulant; a middle period of dispersion and multiplying instances of prolonged use; and, finally, a powerful rejection of cocaine as its popular image became as negative as it had once been positive. This last stage was so effective in discouraging the use of cocaine that the drug had faded into obscurity until recently.

Wonder and joy at the appearance of a mental stimulant that appeared to have no bad side effects characterized the first, or euphoric, stage, which lasted about 10 years. Cocaine, to quote a drug manufacturer's statement to the medical profession, could "supply the place of food, make the coward brave, the silent eloquent, free the victims of the alcohol and opium habits from their bondage, and, as an anesthetic, render the sufferer insensitive to pain."

Medical experts were as enthusiastic and sincerely uncritical as the manufacturers. Sigmund Freud popularized the drug in Europe by quoting accounts of its miraculous properties from U.S. medical journals. One of the most enthusiastic U.S. supporters was a former surgeon-general of the Army and an eminent New York neurologist, Dr. William A. Hammond. He recommended cocaine for a variety of ailments, especially depression. He found that cocaine treatment could "make the most dismal melancholic cheerful and [the cocaine would] act permanently." He went so far as to state that he believed there

was not "a single instance of a well-proclaimed cocaine habit, the patient being able to stop it at any time, if he chose to do so." He reassured doubters by noting that cocaine had been chosen as the official remedy of the Hay Fever Association.

With experts reassuring the public that cocaine was harmless and not addictive, consumption soared. Warnings were also published, but there was little desire to listen to kill-joys. Because many of the negative effects would be apparent only as the casualties of prolonged use accumulated, the first stage was a bull market in cocaine.

As cocaine's casualties increased in number and range, individuals were more

likely to know of someone who had experienced its bad effects. Euphoria became a more difficult mood to maintain during this second stage, which also lasted about a decade. As casualties mounted, cocaine was no longer seen as a harmless or non-addicting drug. Still, during the 1890s its consumption increased until it reached a peak just after the turn of the century.

Cocaine's disfavor grew not only from direct observation of its effects but as an outgrowth of a growing health movement that was not only concerned with cocaine but with alcohol's effects on society, fear of food additives, outrage over industrial carelessness with the environment, and a philosophy of exercise and simple healthy food.

Cocaine's link with violent crime and paranoid mind-sets helped to associate the drug with sources of social unrest. Cocaine supposedly caused southern blacks to behave violently against whites—although ample evidence exists that whites used cocaine at least as frequently as blacks. Cocaine was also associated with prostitution and criminal gangs. As public anxiety about cocaine accelerated, it became as feared as it had once been hailed.

It was at this point that laws directed against cocaine were enacted. The first federal law was the Food and Drug Act of 1906, requiring any over-the-counter remedy containing cocaine to list it as an ingredient. Then, in 1914 the federal government, after several years of effort, enacted the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act, which con-

trolled the distribution of opiates and cocaine. One of the most important and stringent state laws was the New York anti-cocaine law of 1913. This law left no room for non-medical use of cocaine. Cocaine had become the archetype of the dangerous drug, and this image would have a profound influence on later drug laws such as the prohibition of heroin manufacture in the U.S. (1924) and the Marijuana Tax Act (1937).

Peer pressure, so often given as the reason for the spread of drugs, can be just as potent a force against drug use, once the image of a drug's effects has changed from miraculous to destructive. Cocaine use declined in America and did not surface again until a vivid public memory of its effects had been lost. But when cocaine did reappear about 1970 and a euphoric stage recurred, the laws enacted during the third stage of the last epidemic and gradually strengthened since then appeared draconian and bizarre. The laws were now out of synch with public attitudes.

Recently suggestions have been made to legalize cocaine because its use is ubiquitous. The example of the first epidemic, however, suggests that its current widespread use may be the prelude to a vigorous public rejection of the drug.

## Social Immunization

If so, legal controls are likely to facilitate cocaine's demise. In the meantime, enforcing laws without vigorous public support is obviously very difficult. But we can reasonably assume that as cocaine's effects become more obvious—and crack is speeding up this process—a similar outrage against cocaine will lead to reduced demand, more effective law enforcement, and a new public memory regarding cocaine, a form of social immunization that will last at the very least for a generation or two.

However, we have not yet found a method of developing an effective and lasting public antipathy toward cocaine without, at the same time, engaging in a certain amount of emotional overkill. It would be far better if a public consensus against cocaine and other seductive drugs did not have to be relearned every few generations, but there seem to be no easy ways to ensure such a lasting public attitude.

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7/25/88

## House Panels Begin Drafting Ambitious Antidrug Program

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Staff Writer

House committees yesterday began drafting a battle plan for combating drugs that is so ambitious—ranging from military interdiction to new educational programs—it could end up costing \$5 billion a year, according to congressional estimates.

The new program is being mapped out against the backdrop of a commitment from the Reagan administration to spend \$359 million next year to interdict drug smugglers, broaden intelligence gathering and drug prosecution, and spend more money to prevent drug abuse.

The administration's blueprint is contained in a letter that Attorney General Edwin Meese III recently sent to Congress and Vice President Bush. Meese called the \$359 million effort "a balanced approach."

House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.), in calling for an all-out war on drugs, stressed in meetings with Democratic leaders, according to several persons who attended, that he wants a bipartisan campaign and not a Democratic political effort to preempt President Reagan on the suddenly popular drug issue.

Rep. Glenn English (D-Okla.), who as chairman of a Government Operations subcommittee has been focusing on ways to interdict drugs bound for the United States, said yesterday

that he could not put a price on the O'Neill initiative but "it is likely to run into the multibillions each year."

English said he saw no indication that either Congress or the White House would propose raising taxes to pay for the program. "There will have to be a change in priorities," English said, "with money coming from other programs."

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), who has been allied with English in the effort to push the military into drug interdiction, said last night that he and other senators will introduce a companion measure to the one being drafted for O'Neill. He estimated the annual cost of such a program at between \$3 billion and \$5 billion.

Although a general tax increase to pay for the effort is not politically palatable, DeConcini said, "enhanced revenues" could be a source of financing. He said he favored increasing tobacco taxes and using the increases Reagan had earmarked for the Defense Department to fight drug use.

Meese in his letter said the administration's National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, which he heads, wanted to work with Congress "to end this national scourge." The board recommended spending the bulk of the \$359 million in fiscal 1987 on aircraft to interdict drug smugglers.

The rest of the remaining money would be spent on intelligence collection, drug investigations, drug prosecution and drug prevention.

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

DRUG ABUSE POLICY

COORDINATION PLAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DRUG ABUSE POLICY

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## I. THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM - STRATEGY AND GOALS

During the two decades prior to the Administration taking office, the use of illegal drugs in the United States had spread into every segment of our society. Information was lacking, and national programs were focused on one drug - heroin - and on one strategy - supply reduction. Legal, criminal, and moral issues surrounding drug use were confusing to young and old citizens alike. Recognizing this, the President launched a campaign to improve drug law enforcement, strengthen international cooperation, expand drug abuse health functions, reduce drug abuse in the military, and create a nationwide drug abuse awareness effort to strengthen public attitudes against drugs.

The President and Mrs. Reagan have been national and world leaders in fighting drug abuse. The Vice President has coordinated interdiction efforts at our borders, and the Attorney General has directed drug law enforcement policy and activities. The President has carved out the Federal role of providing national leadership and pursuing drug abuse functions which lie beyond the jurisdictions and capabilities of individual states. Federal drug programs have been reoriented to meet specific regional needs, and strong law enforcement actions against drug production and processing laboratories in source countries have increased public awareness of the drug abuse problem.

Mrs. Reagan's leadership and dedication to the youth of America and the world have led to more private sector and government drug abuse awareness and prevention programs and "Just Say No" clubs around the country. The advertising industry, TV networks, high school coaches, the medical profession, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers and many others have joined in the national effort because of her efforts.

The President's program has been successful, and now is the time to stress that more needs to be done. Compared to 1981, drug use is down in almost all categories. Public attitudes are against the use of illegal drugs and drug awareness is increasing. Drug use and drug problems are front page news, and a new understanding is evident: drug abuse is not a private matter - using illegal drugs is irresponsible behavior - and the costs are paid by all.

The President has said that the time is right to establish a national objective of total eradication of drug abuse and illegal trafficking. He intends that we be half-way toward that objective within three years.

The accompanying strategy will consist of six goals toward which government, industry, schools, and the whole American public can aim their efforts. The Domestic Policy Council has discussed the six goals, as well as the associated issues and options, to help focus efforts by all of the above institutions on the users of illegal drugs.

#### GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This goal is to protect the public and the workforce, and to increase productivity by ensuring that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free of the effects of illegal drugs. Four major actions will be proposed:

- o Establish a drug-free Federal workplace.
- o Encourage states and local governments to develop drug-free workplaces.
- o Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.
- o Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

#### GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal is to have every educational institution drug-free, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps will be explored.

- o Develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.
- o Seek to make it mandatory that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.
- o Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs in or near schools.
- o Encourage drug abuse to be taught as part of a health curriculum.

#### GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

The health dangers posed by drug use are more evident than at any time in recent history, and we need to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. Three major actions will be considered.

- o Encourage states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems.
- o Accelerate research in health-related areas, including drug testing.
- o Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs.

#### GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The goal will be to obtain cooperation from every country with which the United States must work in drug enforcement and treatment programs. Several actions will be taken:

- o Recall for consultation U.S. Ambassadors in selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems, and support their anti-narcotics activities.
- o Continue to expand appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries.
- o Intensify efforts with other nations to stop drug trafficking and money laundering.

#### GOAL #5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is needed to cause disruptions in drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. Law enforcement is also needed to create an environment in which health-related programs can advance. Building on the existing drug enforcement effort, the following actions will be emphasized:

- o Expand sharing of knowledge and prestige of law enforcement personnel with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.
- o Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.
- o Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violators of statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.
- o Expedite development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.

#### GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

Continued leadership by the President and Mrs. Reagan is vitally needed to achieve more gains in the fight against illegal drugs. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased, and many people are ready to join in the fight. The President's ongoing efforts will be supported through the following actions:

- o Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.
- o Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.
- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.

## II. ORGANIZATION

### A. Internal

The organization structure for coordinating the President's drug abuse policy effort must be decided as soon as practicable. At present two organizations play major roles, 1) the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, chaired by the Attorney General, and 2) the Drug Abuse Policy Office, headed by Carlton Turner and reporting through the Assistant to the President for Policy Development. Both have made presentations to the Domestic Policy Council on their respective efforts.

Several options are available. These include:

1. Expand the Drug Enforcement Policy Board to include the entire drug abuse program.
2. Establish a new drug abuse health policy board, equivalent to the Drug Enforcement Policy Board.
3. Create a new board that would coordinate health and law enforcement policies.
4. Establish the Drug Abuse Policy Office as a separate agency within the EOP, to coordinate all drug abuse policy efforts, including the Drug Enforcement Policy Board.
5. Establish a Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy reporting to the Domestic Policy Council, to coordinate all drug abuse policy efforts.
6. Make no change.

Congress will likely demand some organizational focal point in the Administration for coordination of drug abuse policy. The Domestic Policy Council can provide final policy determination, but some entity is needed to coordinate day to day policy interpretation and interactions with the many organizations that are employed in fighting drug abuse.



There are numerous issues raised by the above goals. These include how to protect individual rights in drug testing and treatment programs; where funding would come from and what funding levels would be needed; how best to obtain cooperation between labor and management; and how to ensure that the Administration's federalism principles are adhered to in the various partnership efforts on drug-free workplaces and in Federal, state and local government drug research, testing and treatment programs. These issues will be more thoroughly addressed and resolved by cooperative efforts of Federal departments and agencies, Congress, private industry, states, local governments, and public and private organizations.

A public relations/communications plan in support of these goals has been developed and will be presented separately.

## B. External

The White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy has active contact with over fifty major national organizations engaged in fighting drug abuse. They have worked with numerous publications in producing materials used in drug abuse prevention and awareness. Since this will likely expand, and all Cabinet departments will increase their interactions with external organizations and groups, coordination of these will be needed. Various options are available, but they must be keyed to the internal structure.

### Drug-Free Workplaces

- o Business and Sports
- o Labor Unions

### Drug-Free Schools

- o Communities and School Districts
- o Colleges and Universities

### Improve Health Treatment

- o Hospitals and Medical Associations
- o State Governments

### Expand International Cooperation

- o Foreign Governments
- o International Organizations

### Strengthen Law Enforcement

- o Law Enforcement Agencies
- o Banks and Financial Institutions

### Increase Prevention and Awareness

- o Media
- o Churches and Volunteer Organizations

### III. COMMUNICATIONS

A major element of the President's program will naturally be the communication of his and the First Lady's previous commitment to fighting illegal drug abuse, and his new directions and goals.

On the following pages are numerous events proposed in conjunction with the above strategy. These have been proposed in previous planning meetings involving White House staff members.

It is recommended that this group continue to manage the communications activities of the President, the First Lady, and all Administration spokespeople.

#### IV. LEGISLATION

Congress has initiated a major effort to enact legislation that would call for spending large sums on drug abuse efforts. Much of that legislation is unnecessary, and will be spurious in nature.

The Administration has submitted legislative proposals that have not been enacted. Also, additional proposals are being prepared consistent with the President's new goals and directions.

It will be appropriate to work with Congress to ensure that the more desirable and less costly bills are given consideration, and that the unnecessary bills are discarded.

It is recommended that a Legislative Strategy Group session be called to determine the best means for cooperating with Congress on drug abuse legislative proposals. It should include the key organizational participants, in addition to the regular members.

GOALS WORKSHEET -- DRAFT 7/28/86  
 Drug Abuse Policy Office

Leader-ship      Legis-lation      Funding

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

- 1a. Establish a drug-free Federal workplace. (OPM-agencies)
- 1b. Encourage states and local governments to develop drug-free workplaces.
- 1c. Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.
- 1d. Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

Maximum      YES      (\$158M)  
 FEHB \$129M  
 Test \$24M *all + 10%*  
 None *all + 25%*  
 All oppor-tunities      No      None  
 Cabinet      No      FY88 \$5M  
 All oppor-tunities      No      None

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

(\$100M)

- 2a. Seek to assure that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.
- 2b. Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs in or near schools.
- 2c. Develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.
- 2d. Encourage that education on drug abuse to be taught as part of a health curriculum rather than as a special curriculum.

Maximum      No      None  
 AG, DOEd      No      None  
 DOEd  
2c & 2d      FY87&FY88  
 Yes, Auth      \$100M  
 LegFund-      100%  
 ing      trade-off-  
 DOEd      within DOEd

	Leader- ship	Legis- lation	Funding
<u>GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT</u>			87(\$82.5M) 88(\$83M)
3a. Encourage states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems.	HHS	?	FY87 \$14M FY88 \$23M
3b. Accelerate research in health-related areas, including drug testing.	HHS	No	FY87 \$3M FY88 \$3M
3c. Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs.	HHS	?	FY87 \$5.5M FY88 \$12M
3new. Community demo grants, integrated drug abuse programs.	HHS	?	FY87 \$60M FY88 \$45M
<u>GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</u>			(\$62.85M)
Recall for consultation U.S. Ambassadors in selected that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems, and support their anti-narcotic activities.	State	No	FY8? \$.1M Travel  Support FY88+\$30M (INM & AID)
4b. Continue to expand appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries.	DOD	No	Est. \$20M Cost
4c. Intensify efforts with other nations to stop drug trafficking and money laundering.	?	?	Est. ? \$12.75M

	Leader- ship	Legis- lation	Funding
<u>GOAL #5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>			(FY86 \$68M) (FY87\$290M)
5a. Expand sharing of knowledge and prestige of law enforcement personnel with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.	DOJ, Treas.	No	+\$3M DOJ +\$.15 Treas.
5b. Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.	DOJ	No	\$281M See OMB paper.
5c. Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violators of statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.	DOJ	No	FY87 \$6M (in budget)
5d. Expedite development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.	DOJ	No	FY86 \$68M -in NDEPB ltr to Hill See OMB paper.
<u>GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION</u>			(FY87 \$5M)
6a. Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.	Maximum	No	None.
6b. Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.	Maximum	No	FY86 ? FY87 ? FY88 ?
6c. Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.	All	No	FY87 \$5M (In budget request- ADAMH)

## V. ADMINISTRATION DRUG INITIATIVE FUNDING REVIEW

The Administration's initiative against drug use is creating interest on the part of department and agency heads to develop new programs and to expand existing drug prevention programs. These new and expanded activities will create pressures on an already overburdened federal budget.

Budget pressures can be held to a minimum if adherence to some basic funding principles are maintained.

### Principles of Funding

- o There is far too much emphasis on federal funding measures and too little emphasis on private sector initiatives. Government programs must have active participation of the private sector as a top priority.
- o All new programs and initiatives must have offsets for each funding component.
- o This Administrations budget policy will be adhered to throughout the administration of this drug initiative.

The planning stages of this drug initiative will create a wealth of ideas and programs that can be used to combat the use of illegal drugs in our country and the world. Throughout the planning process budget figures will be changing to accommodate respective priorities attached to each program.