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White House Office of Policy Information

ISSUE UPDATE

Washington, D.C.

Number 8

December 14, 1982

This paper, prepared for Reagan Administration officials by the White House Office of Policy Information, outlines the Administration's comprehensive program for prevention of drug abuse.

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

President Reagan, in his radio address to the nation on October 2, 1982, said that "The mood toward drugs is changing in this country and the momentum is with us. We're making no excuses for drugs, hard, soft or otherwise. Drugs are bad and we're going after them."

This statement exemplifies the President's personal commitment and optimism in combatting the problems of drug abuse in the United States. It is a commitment that has led this Administration to discard the defeatist attitude prevalent during the 1970s and to embark upon an aggressive campaign to reduce the availability of illicit drugs through diplomatic initiatives and vigorous law enforcement action. The campaign is also aimed at reducing the abuse of drugs through education, research and treatment activities directed at the effects of drug and alcohol abuse.

The Dimensions of the Drug Problem

Over the past two decades, the use of illegal drugs in the United States has continued to grow and now reaches into every segment of our society. More than 22 million Americans -- nearly one-tenth of the population -- are marijuana users. According to a recent survey, one out of 14 high school seniors are daily users of marijuana. Over four million people, two-thirds of whom are between the ages of 18 and 25, use cocaine on a regular basis. Approximately one-half million Americans are heroin addicts. Countless others are affected by the significant abuse problems which involve drugs manufactured in illicit laboratories or diverted from legal pharmaceutical sources. Alcohol is a major problem as well; there are an estimated 10 million problem drinkers, including 3 million between the ages of 14 and 17.

The potential effects of such widespread drug and alcohol abuse are devastating. During the past 20 years, the health of all Americans has been improving, with one notable exception: the death rate for young Americans between the ages of 15 and 24 is higher than it was 20 years ago. Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to this frightening trend.

Marijuana, in particular, poses severe health hazards. The most commonly used illicit drug in the United States, it is not only carcinogenic, but also impairs the functioning of the heart, brain and reproductive system. Since it is often used in combination with alcohol, marijuana multiplies the already serious problem of drunk driving throughout the nation.

Cocaine use can be even more dangerous; it can, for instance, create compulsive drug-taking behavior that disrupts the normal life of the user. This problem is compounded by the fact that since 1976, cocaine use has become both more prevalent and more intense. Indeed, increased smoking (freebasing) and injection pose even greater health risks than the inhalation (snorting) of cocaine. As a result, there has been an escalation of injuries and deaths related to cocaine, and the number of individuals entering drug abuse treatment for cocaine abuse has doubled since 1978.

Our society pays a heavy toll for drug abuse in economic costs as well as in human misery. A 1981 study estimated that the minimum cost of drug abuse to the United States economy in 1977 was more than \$16 billion, including a significant amount for reduced productivity and lost employment.

President Reagan has repeatedly emphasized the importance of addressing this serious national concern. On March 6, 1981, he called drug abuse "one of the gravest problems facing us," warning that if we fail to act, we are "running the risk of losing a great part of a whole generation."

The Overall Strategy

The Reagan Administration has embarked on a major campaign aimed at reducing the availability of illicit drugs through diplomatic initiatives and vigorous law enforcement action, while simultaneously directing other efforts toward reducing the effects of drug and alcohol abuse on our lives and on society.

The campaign focuses on five major areas:

- o Foreign policy initiatives based on international cooperation;
- o Domestic drug law enforcement;

- o Education and prevention;
- o Detoxification and treatment; and
- o Research.

The President has charged two Cabinet Councils with responsibilities to support the drug abuse reduction effort. The Cabinet Council on Legal Policy, aided by a Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction, will focus on international and domestic efforts to reduce the availability of illicit drugs. The Cabinet Council on Human Resources, aided by a Working Group on Drug Abuse Health Issues, will develop recommendations and oversee the implementation of the health-related aspects of the federal drug abuse strategy.

To coordinate this effort, President Reagan has, by Executive Order 12368, assigned to the Director of the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office, the responsibility for coordinating and overseeing international and domestic drug abuse control functions of all executive agencies.

In addition to the personal leadership and involvement of the President, the Vice President, and the Cabinet, the federal strategy to prevent drug abuse and drug trafficking differs in several other important respects from previous drug abuse prevention strategies:

- o Federal programs are being reoriented to respond to local drug abuse and drug trafficking priorities. No individual drug has been identified as the single priority at the national level.
- o The strategy calls for enhanced use of available federal resources through coordination and cooperation among officials at all levels of government. An important aspect is the expanded involvement of all federal departments and agencies that have any capability to assist in the program. Thus, elements of the federal government that have not previously been involved in the drug control effort, such as the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Forest Service, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the military, are bringing important resources and expertise to the overall effort of preventing drug abuse and drug trafficking.
- o The United States is insisting that a linkage be achieved between U.S. aid programs and control of illicit drugs by recipient governments.

- o The U.S. intends to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs, wherever cultivated, processed or transported. This includes the use of herbicides.
- o The federal government will promote drug-free treatment programs which will help the individual drug abuser live without drugs rather than being dependent upon maintenance programs.
- o For the first time, alcohol abuse is included in the federal drug abuse strategy, with emphasis in three important areas: (1) alcohol abuse by youth; (2) employee assistance programs; and (3) drunk driving.
- o Private sector involvement is an integral element of the national education and prevention campaign.

Most important, the President recognizes that the answer to drug abuse does not rest in one single initiative. Real success is not possible until those people who are most affected by drug and alcohol abuse are directly involved in solving their own problems. The dramatic growth of the volunteer Parent Group organizations across the country is evidence that, as a nation, we have the interest and commitment to cure this disease is present in our society.

The philosophy of the Administration in pursuing its campaign against drug abuse is best stated in President Reagan's letter introducing the 1982 Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking:

Too often, ordinary citizens feel that they can do little to solve complex national problems. But drug abuse is different; here is a problem that can be solved through the efforts of individual Americans.

The time is past for debate and discussion. It is time for action. We intend to mobilize all our forces to stop the flow of illegal drugs into this country, to erase the bogus glamor that surrounds drugs, to let our nation's kids know the truth, and to brand drugs such as marijuana for exactly what they are: dangerous.

Foreign Policy Initiatives

Eliminating drugs at their source is a fundamental component of the overall effort to reduce the supply of drugs. The President has stated that he is committed to a drug enforcement strategy that will vigorously eradicate and interdict illicit drugs, wherever cultivated, processed or transported.

Since more than 90% of the illicit drugs consumed in the United States are produced in foreign countries, an international program, involving the close cooperation between foreign governments and our own, will be necessary to stop the cultivation and manufacture of illicit drugs at their source.

The Administration's efforts to eradicate and interdict illicit drugs have, through crop control, development assistance and enforcement assistance, already strengthened the foundation for long-range reduction of drug supplies in major source countries around the world.

Crop control can take many forms: chemical eradication, which is used by Mexico in its cannabis control programs; manual eradication, which Burma practices to control opium poppy cultivation; or government bans on cultivation, which have been successfully in force in Turkey. The United States is working actively, both through diplomatic channels and by providing developmental and other forms of economic assistance, to encourage foreign governments to undertake such crop control efforts.

Development assistance is an especially important supplement to the crop control effort. While foreign nations may succeed in destroying a significant amount of illicit drugs through government-enforced crop control, the solution is often temporary unless the affected countries' residents are provided with economic alternatives to the growing of illicit crops. The Reagan Administration is helping to generate these alternatives through income replacement programs, including crop substitution, which create new income opportunities for remote farmers previously dependent on illicit crops as their main or only source of income. Moreover, in some countries, such development assistance is essential to obtaining and implementing a control agreement.

Another major goal of the international program is the provision of enforcement assistance to all source and transit countries. The strategy includes cooperation with foreign drug control agencies, including the collection and sharing of intelligence on illicit drug production and trafficking; bilateral assistance for equipment, training and technical services designed to strengthen foreign drug control programs; and participation in and support for international regional organizations concerned with drug control.

An example of such cooperative activity with foreign law enforcement agencies is the stationing of U.S. personnel abroad to provide advice, training and technical assistance, as currently being conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Coast Guard.

The United States' international efforts have already achieved impressive results. For example, on August 31, 1982, five program agreements were signed with the Government of Pakistan, the opium source or transit point for much of the heroin currently entering the United States.

In January and May of 1982, the Thai Government attacked the base of operations of the principal opium trafficking warlord and his refining activities. Thailand also reduced the availability of chemicals used to convert opium to heroin.

In 1981, Peru initiated a project to eradicate coca, the source crop for cocaine, concurrent with a five-year rural development program funded by the Agency for International Development. Colombia has also implemented a coca eradication program which is supported by the U.S.

And on December 29, 1981, Congress, with Administration support, reauthorized U.S. government assistance for herbicidal eradication of marijuana in source countries.

Domestic Drug Law Enforcement

The second element in the defense against illicit drugs is aggressive law enforcement action at our borders and within the United States. The federal law enforcement strategy calls for destruction of criminal organizations responsible for the production, transportation and distribution of illicit drugs; the detection and interdiction of drug imports before they are smuggled into the U.S.; and the eradication of illicit drugs produced within the United States.

On October 14, 1982, President Reagan announced an unprecedented federal offensive against drug trafficking and organized crime. The eight-point program includes the establishment of 12 new regional joint investigative task forces, composed of investigators, prosecutors and other enforcement experts. In addition, the initiative creates a new Presidential Commission and a project to enlist the governors of all 50 states in a united campaign against drugs and organized crime.

The Administration has made other significant strides in its efforts to combat criminal organizations responsible for producing, transporting, and distributing illegal drugs in this country. It has taken steps to ensure cooperation and coordination between law enforcement officials and prosecutors at all levels of government. In this way, criminal activities associated with the drug traffic can be more effectively investigated and prosecuted, thus increasing the probability of conviction of drug traffickers, seizure of their assets and the ultimate destruction of their criminal organizations.

Some of the initiatives essential to accomplishing these goals include the President's proposal to Congress of the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvement Act of 1982, a legislative package that revises the bail and parole systems and requires tougher federal penalties for drug trafficking. Another initiative is Operation Greenback, a joint investigative effort by the Departments of the Treasury and Justice, which utilizes the financial information made available by the Bank Secrecy Act to target and immobilize drug trafficking organizations and individuals.

Interrelated to Operation Greenback is the recent establishment by the Department of the Treasury of the Financial Law Enforcement Center. This center provides a clearinghouse for financial information, pursuant to the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, which can be effectively utilized to combat international drug traffickers.

Along with these efforts, the Attorney General, in January 1982, assigned to the FBI concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to investigate drug law offenses, and assigned to the Director of the FBI general supervision over drug law enforcement efforts and policies. As of November 30, 1982, over 1,000 cases were being managed under the FBI's new narcotics program.

The DEA now has approximately 7,500 active, ongoing investigations against drug traffickers. This figure includes a substantial number of cooperative investigations with other federal agencies, such as the FBI and U.S. Customs, and with state and local enforcement agencies throughout the United States. In addition, the IRS, as of July 30, 1982, was conducting 820 criminal investigations directed at major drug traffickers and money launderers.

Along with beefed up law enforcement efforts to destroy criminal operations that trade in illegal drugs, this Administration has increased major cooperative operations aimed at detecting and interdicting illicit drug shipments as they cross U.S. borders. The cornerstone of these efforts so far is the Administration's South Florida Task Force, which the President created in January 1982, and which is headed by Vice President Bush. South Florida is an especially critical area, since such a large proportion of the illicit drugs entering the U.S. do so here.

The South Florida Task Force has taken a number of steps to improve the interdiction and prosecution of drug traffickers in the area. The Attorney General has authorized Customs officers assigned to the Task Force to conduct intelligence, investigative and other law enforcement activities, and the U.S. military services are assisting the Coast Guard and the Customs Service by reporting sightings and interdiction information. Also, judges and investigators have

been put in place to temporarily augment the criminal justice system in Florida.

This Task Force has done an outstanding job in combatting drug trafficking. From February to June 1982, drug enforcement activity in South Florida increased dramatically over the same period the year before. Drug-related arrests were up more than 40%. Seizures of drugs, including cocaine, marijuana and methqualone, were up more than 40%. The amount of marijuana seized was up about 80% (from 770,430 pounds in 1981 to 1,622,408 pounds in 1982), and the amount of cocaine seized was up about 120% (from 1,986 pounds in 1981 to 4,368 pounds in 1982).

This Administration has likewise increased cooperative efforts to eradicate illicit drugs being produced within the United States. The U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are working to eradicate cannabis on public lands. Their mission benefited substantially from the August 17, 1982 United States District Court decision which denied a motion for a preliminary injunction against the use of herbicides for cannabis eradication in Florida. Spraying took place in Florida on August 28, 1982.

In addition, efforts to eradicate domestic marijuana production involving state and local officials, supplemented by advice and training from the DEA, are already underway in more than half the states.

Education & Prevention

Throughout his Administration, President Reagan has emphasized the importance of parents' and individual citizens' involvement in preventing drug abuse by children. The President has committed the federal government to doing all in its power to encourage such efforts, asking us "to recognize that as important as intercepting the drug traffic might be, it cannot possibly equal the results in turning off the customers, the users, and making them take a different course in deciding to no longer be customers."

To achieve these goals, the Administration has embarked upon a comprehensive, long-term campaign to discourage drug use among school-age children and to reduce the demand for drugs among all age groups.

As a key part of this initiative, the federal government will develop accurate and credible information about the effects of drugs and alcohol and will disseminate this information to those people and groups most able to prevent drug abuse. For example, in August of this year, the Surgeon General issued a warning that marijuana is a major public

health hazard in the U.S. The study was based on extensive research performed by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

The Administration is also helping individuals and groups to communicate information to the general public about the dangers of drug abuse. For instance, the NIDA has assisted Blue Cross/Blue Shield in developing a parent education program to be marketed to civic and volunteer groups nationwide. It has also released through the media major new research studies, such as the National High School Senior Survey, and has developed media materials on the health hazards of illicit drugs.

ACTION, the federal volunteer organization, has taken an especially active role in helping the private and volunteer sector plan drug education programs. For example, ACTION assisted McNeil Pharmaceutical in developing the Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse education and prevention program that began in New England in November 1982. The program is planned to go national in 1983.

Other Administration efforts have included the First Lady's traveling extensively throughout the country to visit drug treatment facilities and to speak on the subject of drug abuse education and prevention. Between February and September 1982, for example, the First Lady traveled to Georgia, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas to assist in focusing attention on the problem of drug and alcohol abuse by school-aged children and young adults.

As a direct result of this extensive travel and involvement, Mrs. Reagan has provided national leadership and visibility to the Parent Movement and other similar efforts aimed at preventing drug abuse among children. Since 1980, the number of parent groups in the United States has increased from approximately 1,000 to 3,000.

The highly successful Parent Movement, in particular, is a dramatic indication of the intense public concern about drug abuse, and of the willingness of people to become personally involved in solving the drug abuse problems that touch their lives. Significantly, the Parent Movement has grown with little financial support from the government.

In addition, major organizational efforts to develop and coordinate statewide prevention efforts are well underway. The state of Texas has organized a major campaign to reduce drug abuse. And at the request of the President, the "statewide prevention" concept was included on the agenda of the Governors Conference held in August 1982.

The President also recognizes the devastation that can come from the crime of drunk driving. To help ameliorate this problem, the President, in March of this year, created the Commission on Drunk Driving to heighten public awareness of this specific alcohol abuse problem and to serve as a catalyst for grassroots action. Seven months after the Commission's formation, the President signed a bill that establishes incentives for states to crack down on drunk driving.

The evidence is now beginning to show that previous educational efforts designed to prevent drug abuse may be succeeding. For example, a 1981 national survey by the NIDA revealed that daily use of marijuana among high school seniors was at the lowest level since 1978. In addition, the number of heroin addicts in the United States has remained relatively stable at around 500,000, and the non-medical use of barbiturates is beginning to decline.

These trends indicate that federal and private education and prevention efforts have made more young people aware of the consequences of drug abuse. However, these trends will continue only if education and prevention efforts remain strong. Moreover, the abuse of other drugs, such as cocaine, persists, underscoring the need for increased educational efforts.

Detoxification & Treatment

Equally important in the effort to eliminate the demand for drugs are programs to overcome the physical problems of drug addiction and to provide psychological and social counseling to help the user live without drugs. The Administration's program encourages private industry, religious groups, private organizations, and state agencies to work together to support treatment programs -- a network that has grown from 183 programs in 1968 to 3,449 in 1980.

The federal government has also provided limited funds on a matching basis to the states to treat drug abusers. Treatment efforts have included development of chemical agents that will block or change the expected physiological effects of a drug. These substances nullify or create an unpleasant reaction to opiates and have the potential for reducing the need for current, expensive opiate maintenance programs, thereby significantly reducing patient treatment costs.

Another major treatment effort by the federal government is the dissemination of information and guidance for alcoholism and drug abuse treatment based on the results of biomedical, clinical, and epidemiological research conducted by the public and private sector.

Research

Research, widely undertaken and carefully planned, will buttress all of our efforts to prevent, treat and control drug problems. The Administration's program supports the development of new knowledge about drug use patterns, risk factors, the long-term effects of drugs, and the transfer of that knowledge in an understandable and timely way to health care professionals, educators, law enforcement officials and the general public.

In addition, the Administration is encouraging the pharmaceutical manufacturing community, colleges and universities, and professional health care organizations to undertake more extensive drug research on their own.

One of the highest priorities of the drug research program is the development of "antagonists," substances described above that nullify, render unpleasant or otherwise change the expected action of a drug. Another important area of research is the expansion of a potency monitoring system to provide a better understanding of the composition of the various types of drugs available on the illicit market and monitor the probable source of illicit drugs, with an emphasis upon determining the amount of illicit drugs produced domestically.

Drug Abuse in the Armed Forces

The concerns and approaches to preventing drug and alcohol abuse and treating the abusers among the population at large have a special urgency in the Armed Forces. In the military, drug and alcohol use has a direct impact on military readiness, thereby undermining our national security.

The Department of Defense has established the goal of an armed forces that is free of the effects of drug and alcohol abuse and has implemented a comprehensive drug abuse reduction policy.

This policy includes continued development and refinement of drug monitoring and assessment efforts, including urine testing for cannabis use; the use of urinalysis results in disciplinary proceedings; and intensified enforcement actions against military members involved in drug trafficking.

Conclusion

When the President announced the responsibilities of the Director of the Drug Abuse Policy Office in June of this year, he stated that:

We're rejecting the helpless attitude that drug use is so rampant that we're defenseless to do anything about it. We're taking down the surrender flag that has flown over so many drug efforts; we're running up a battle flag. We can fight the drug problem, and we can win. And that is exactly what we intend to do.

It is in this spirit of commitment and dedication that the Reagan Administration is going forward to help preserve the millions of lives that will be ruined if we fail to act vigorously and effectively to overcome the national problem of drug abuse.

#

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Letter to
Senator Hawkins Re: National
Foundation on Youth and Drugs

Richard Darman has requested comments by close of business today on a proposed letter from the President to Senator Hawkins. The letter, prepared in Dr. Carlton Turner's Office, congratulates Hawkins on the establishment of the National Foundation on Youth and Drugs. This foundation is a 501(c)(3) organization, devoted to making the public more aware of the dangers of drug abuse. According to Dr. Turner, Senator Hawkins coordinated with the First Lady's staff and his office in developing the idea for the foundation. The proposed letter discusses the need to correct the artificial glamorization of drugs in the advertising and entertainment industries through public service messages, the intended focus of the foundation.

I see no legal objection to the letter. As a very general matter, we try to avoid Presidential endorsement of specific 501(c)(3) groups, so that we are not accused of favoritism in the often competitive charity business. This foundation, however, was established with the encouragement of the President's Drug Adviser and the First Lady, and a congratulatory letter on the occasion of its founding strikes me as unobjectionable.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

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

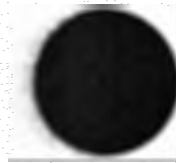
SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Letter to
Senator Hawkins Re: National
Foundation on Youth and Drugs

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

FFF:JGR:aw

cc: FFFielding
✓ JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET



O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1 /

Name of Correspondent: Richard G. Darman

MI Mail Report

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

Subject: Proposed Presidential Letter to Senator Hawkins re: National Foundation on Youth and Drugs

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CW Holland</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>83102122</u>			<u> 1 / 1 / </u>
<u>CWAT 18</u>		Referral Note: <u>D</u>	<u>83102122</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>83102123</u>
		Referral Note:	<u> 1 / 1 / </u>			<u> 1 / 1 / </u>
		Referral Note:	<u> 1 / 1 / </u>			<u> 1 / 1 / </u>
		Referral Note:	<u> 1 / 1 / </u>			<u> 1 / 1 / </u>

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM



DATE: 2/22/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2/23/83

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL LETTER TO SENATOR HAWKINS re
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON YOUTH AND DRUGS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	WILLIAMSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VON DAMM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING →	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BAKSHIAN</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

May we have your comments/edits by close of business tomorrow.
 Thank you. (The attached letter was prepared by the Office of
 Policy Development.)

Richard G. Darman
 Assistant to the President
 (x2702)

Response:

DRAFT

February 17, 1983

Dear Paula:

I want to congratulate you on the establishment of the National Foundation on Youth and Drugs. Your personal leadership in the attack on drug abuse has already contributed significantly to the overall Federal effort. The new Foundation is an outstanding way to get the private sector involved and is a much needed response to our national crisis of drug abuse.

The artificial glamorization of drug and alcohol use, particularly by the advertising and entertainment industries, has contributed to the perception that drugs are an accepted way of life. I sincerely believe that we must start to eliminate irresponsible advertising and other public activities which send the wrong message, particularly to our impressionable young people. Public service announcements are particularly important in deglamorizing illegal drugs and in promoting public awareness of the drug problem. America's parents and children need credible information on the health hazards of illegal drugs and have demonstrated that they are ready and willing to join with us in the fight. An informed and involved public is our best hope in conquering drug abuse.

Through your vision and initiative, the National Foundation on Youth and Drugs should serve as the catalyst for private sector action. Again, congratulations on this important achievement.

FOR THE SIGNATURE OF RONALD REAGAN

The Honorable Paula Hawkins
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Drug Awareness Campaign

Sheryl Eberly has asked for guidance on a mass mailing of a letter on drug abuse from Mrs. Reagan. Next week the Department of Education plans to mail one million comic books to 35,000 grade schools. The books, for use by fourth grader, were prepared by Warner Communications, in consultation with Dr. Carlton Turner's shop, and paid for by the Keebler Company. Those companies were enlisted in the anti-drug campaign by Steve Jacobs, a Customs Service employee who has been working with Dr. Turner. (Mr. Jacobs, you will recall, was the originator of the ill-starred customs declaration-advertising package.)

The teachers guide to be distributed with the comic books contains a message from Turner, thanking the Keebler Company and Warner Communications. The comic book itself contains a letter from Mrs. Reagan, on White House stationery over a picture of the White House, noting that the President's "Drug Awareness Campaign put this material together and generous corporations paid for it." The Keebler elf and D.C. Comics logo appear on the comic book cover. Richard Williams from Turner's office advises that additional corporate sponsors -- IBM and the National Soft Drink Association -- are lined up for future, similar projects as part of "The President's Drug Awareness Campaign."

Mrs. Reagan wants to send a letter to the principals of the 35,000 schools, alerting them to the need to educate their students about drug abuse, and to the imminent arrival of the comic books for their use in doing so. Eberly's questions are whether the Department of Education can address and stuff the envelopes, and whether "franked" White House envelopes may be used. I see no problem with using official business envelopes for the letter, since it is being used to advance the official business of the Drug Policy Office. I have advised Eberly that the letter should not mention specific companies. Nor do I see any objection to having Education stuff the envelopes, providing that there are strict safeguards to guarantee no envelopes are diverted for other uses.

Asking us if we object to these subsidiary mailing issues, however, is like bringing a hippopotamus into the house and asking if we object to the small bird perched on its shoulder. No, but . . . The larger issue is whether Mrs. Reagan and Dr. Turner are involved in advertising for the benefit of Keebler and Warner. Since our office was not apprised of this project until now, the million comic books are already printed -- at a cost to Keebler of \$150,000; Warner's costs are not known.

(DISCUSSED ORALLY W/RAH AND FFF, 3/30)

Drug Abuse

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Draft Letter to Senator Hawkins Re:
National Foundation on Youth and Drugs

Richard Darman has requested comments by close of business April 5 on a draft Presidential letter to Senator Hawkins, congratulating her on the establishment of the National Foundation on Youth and Drugs. You will recall that an earlier draft of this letter was submitted for our comments, and you noted no legal objections in a memorandum to Darman dated February 23. I have attached a copy of my previous memorandum on the proposed letter, in case you had not committed it to memory. The new draft makes only stylistic changes, and I have accordingly prepared another "no legal objection" memorandum for your signature.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Draft Letter to Senator Hawkins Re:
National Foundation on Youth and Drugs

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

FFF:JGR:aw 4/4/83

cc: FFFielding
✓JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Letter to Senator Hawkins Re:
National Foundation on Youth and Drugs

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

FFF:JGR:aw 4/4/83

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Richard G. Darman

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

Subject: Draft Letter to Senator Hawkins re: National Foundation on Youth and Drugs

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>W Holland</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>8310404</u>			<u>1/1</u>
<u>WAT18</u>		Referral Note: <u>D</u>	<u>8310404</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>8310405</u>
		Referral Note:				<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:				<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:				<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:				<u>1/1</u>

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/4/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. 4/5/83

SUBJECT: DRAFT LETTER TO SENATOR HAWKINS RE NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON YOUTH AND DRUGS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	WILLIAMSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VON DAMM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>HIGGINS</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			SADLEIR		

Remarks:

Note: This package was previously staffed on February 22.

May we have any additional comments by close of business tomorrow, April 5. Thank you.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: *CT* CARLTON E. TURNER
DIRECTOR, DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE

SUBJECT: Presidential Letter to Senator Hawkins

Attached is a revised draft of the proposed Presidential letter to Senator Paula Hawkins (R-FL).

The comments received during the initial clearance process were constructive and appropriate changes have been made.

cc: Craig Fuller
Ed Harper
Roger Porter

DRAFT

March 14, 1983

Dear Paula:

I want to congratulate you on the establishment of the National Foundation on Youth and Drugs. Your personal leadership in the attack on drug abuse has already contributed significantly to the overall Federal effort. The new Foundation can help in encouraging private sector efforts against drug abuse.

The artificial glamorization of drug and alcohol use has contributed to the perception that drugs are an accepted way of life in the United States. I sincerely believe that we must eliminate irresponsible advertising and other public activities which send this destructive message, particularly to our impressionable young people. Public service announcements are particularly important in promoting public awareness of the drug problem. America's parents and children need credible information on the health hazards of illegal drugs. They have demonstrated that they are ready and willing to join with us in the fight.

An informed and involved public is our best hope in conquering drug abuse. Through your vision and initiative, the National Foundation on Youth and Drugs should serve as the catalyst for private sector action. Your efforts will provide an important new weapon in our fight against drug abuse.

FOR THE SIGNATURE OF RONALD REAGAN

The Honorable Paula Hawkins
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 

SUBJECT: Draft Letter to Senator Hawkins Re:
National Foundation on Youth and Drugs

Yet another redraft of the Senator Hawkins letter has been submitted for our review, containing what I consider to be minor stylistic changes. I still see no legal objections, and have prepared another memorandum for your signature to Darman.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Draft Letter to Senator Hawkins Re:
National Foundation on Youth and Drugs

Counsel's Office has reviewed the April 5 draft of the above-referenced letter, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aw 4/5/83

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Letter to Senator Hawkins Re:
National Foundation on Youth and Drugs

Counsel's Office has reviewed the April 5 draft of the above-referenced letter, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aw 4/5/83

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 5 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. today

SUBJECT: LETTER TO SENATOR PAULA HAWKINS RE NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON YOUTH AND DRUGS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input type="checkbox"/> SS	WILLIAMSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VON DAMM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>FIELDING</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

The Department of Justice made some editorial changes in the attached letter. Any problems?

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Paula:

I want to congratulate you on the establishment of the National Foundation on Youth and Drugs. Your personal leadership in the attack on drug abuse has already contributed significantly to the overall Federal effort. The new Foundation can help in encouraging private sector efforts against drug abuse.

The widespread glamorization of drug and alcohol use has contributed to the perception that drugs are an accepted way of life in the United States. We must work to persuade advertisers and the media, including the record industry, to weed out seductive and destructive messages which can prove so harmful to our impressionable young people. Public service announcements are particularly important in promoting public awareness of the drug problem. America's parents and children need credible information on the health hazards of illegal drugs. They have demonstrated that they are ready and willing to join with us in the fight.

An informed and involved public is our best hope in conquering drug abuse. Through your vision and initiative, the National Foundation on Youth and Drugs should serve as the catalyst for private sector action. Your efforts will provide an important new weapon in our fight against drug abuse.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Paula Hawkins
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1983

NOTE FOR CRAIG L. FULLER

FROM: Adele

RE: Draft Presidential Letter
to Senator Paula Hawkins
073142SC

*4/2
I believe
D's comments
should be incorporated
by Osterstein's office
OK w/ change*

Roger Clegg (633-4195), Special Assistant to the Attorney General, commented on the first two sentences of the second paragraph as follows:

1. Isn't "artificial glamorization" redundant? "Artificial" is misspelled.
2. In the second sentence, what are the "other public activities" referred to?
3. Is there really an "irresponsible advertising" with respect to drugs and alcohol? Most abused drugs are not advertised at all; and the alcohol industry generally goes out of its way to discourage alcohol abuse.
4. How does the President propose to "eliminate irresponsible advertising and other public activities"? Isn't this beyond the scope of the letter?

HHS has no objection to the letter, according to Mary Frances Lowe.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Paula:

I want to congratulate you on the establishment of the National Foundation on Youth and Drugs. Your personal leadership in the attack on drug abuse has already contributed significantly to the overall Federal effort. The new Foundation can help in encouraging private sector efforts against drug abuse.

The artificial glamorization of drug and alcohol use has contributed to the perception that drugs are an accepted way of life in the United States. I sincerely believe that we must eliminate irresponsible advertising and other public activities which send this destructive message, particularly to our impressionable young people. Public service announcements are particularly important in promoting public awareness of the drug problem. America's parents and children need credible information on the health hazards of illegal drugs. They have demonstrated that they are ready and willing to join with us in the fight.

An informed and involved public is our best hope in conquering drug abuse. Through your vision and initiative, the National Foundation on Youth and Drugs should serve as the catalyst for private sector action. Your efforts will provide an important new weapon in our fight against drug abuse.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Paula Hawkins
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*
SUBJECT: Drug Awareness Campaign

Based on a discussion with FFF, I advised Sheryl Eberly that Counsel's Office had no objection to the proposed letter from Mrs. Reagan to be sent to 35,000 grade school principals, announcing the imminent arrival of the anti-drug comic books. I also advised Eberly that White House envelopes could be given to the Education Department for addressing, stuffing, and mailing, and that the envelopes could be run through a postage meter rather than individually stamped.

On April 1, I met with Dr. Turner and expressed to him our concern that our office had not been consulted earlier with respect to the Warner-Keebler involvement. I noted that we would have deleted specific mention of the companies in his letter in the teacher's guide, and that no such mention should be made of other companies in any future similar projects. I also raised the general concern over involving the White House in commercial endeavors, and the importance of avoiding augmentation of appropriations problems. Turner indicated that future projects were planned, and agreed to consult more closely with our office on those projects.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Drug Awareness Campaign

Sheryl Eberly has asked for guidance on a mass mailing of a letter on drug abuse from Mrs. Reagan. Next week the Department of Education plans to mail one million comic books to 35,000 grade schools. The books, for use by fourth grader, were prepared by Warner Communications, in consultation with Dr. Carlton Turner's shop, and paid for by the Keebler Company. Those companies were enlisted in the anti-drug campaign by Steve Jacobs, a Customs Service employee who has been working with Dr. Turner. (Mr. Jacobs, you will recall, was the originator of the ill-starred customs declaration-advertising package.)

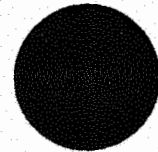
The teachers guide to be distributed with the comic books contains a message from Turner, thanking the Keebler Company and Warner Communications. The comic book itself contains a letter from Mrs. Reagan, on White House stationery over a picture of the White House, noting that the President's "Drug Awareness Campaign put this material together and generous corporations paid for it." The Keebler elf and D.C. Comics logo appear on the comic book cover. Richard Williams from Turner's office advises that additional corporate sponsors -- IBM and the National Soft Drink Association -- are lined up for future, similar projects as part of "The President's Drug Awareness Campaign."

Mrs. Reagan wants to send a letter to the principals of the 35,000 schools, alerting them to the need to educate their students about drug abuse, and to the imminent arrival of the comic books for their use in doing so. Eberly's questions are whether the Department of Education can address and stuff the envelopes, and whether "franked" White House envelopes may be used. I see no problem with using official business envelopes for the letter, since it is being used to advance the official business of the Drug Policy Office. I have advised Eberly that the letter should not mention specific companies. Nor do I see any objection to having Education stuff the envelopes, providing that there are strict safeguards to guarantee no envelopes are diverted for other uses.

Asking us if we object to these subsidiary mailing issues, however, is like bringing a hippopotamus into the house and asking if we object to the small bird perched on its shoulder. No, but . . . The larger issue is whether Mrs. Reagan and Dr. Turner are involved in advertising for the benefit of Keebler and Warner. Since our office was not apprised of this project until now, the million comic books are already printed -- at a cost to Keebler of \$150,000; Warner's costs are not known.

(DISCUSSED ORALLY W/RAH AND FFF, 3/30)

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET



- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1 /

Name of Correspondent: Sheryl Eberly

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

Subject: 35 000 Piece Mailing from Mrs. Reagan

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u> CW Holland </u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>83103130</u>		<u> 1 / 1 </u>
	Referral Note:			
<u> CW AT18 </u>	D	<u>83103130</u>	S	<u>85P3130</u>
	Referral Note:			
	-	<u> 1 / 1 </u>		<u> 1 / 1 </u>
	Referral Note:			
	-	<u> 1 / 1 </u>		<u> 1 / 1 </u>
	Referral Note:			
	-	<u> 1 / 1 </u>		<u> 1 / 1 </u>
	Referral Note:			

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
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FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
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 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Roberts - Russett

7/13/83

March 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED FIELDING

FROM: SHERYL EBERLY *S.E.*
SUBJECT: 35,000 Piece Mailing from Mrs. Reagan

Mrs. Reagan has given her name in support of a drug education and prevention project. Department of Education is handling the logistics of the project and has appropriated some funds for it. The largest portion of the project, however, is being paid for by Warner Communications and the Keebler Company.

In short, the project focuses on fourth-graders across the country. A comic book addressing the drug problem, a teacher's guide, a classroom poster, acknowledgement awards for student achievement, etc., will be sent to 35,000 schools.

We want to send an introductory letter from Mrs. Reagan before the packages go out next week. Since it is Department of Education's project, they have offered to do the work. The White House will print the letters. However, Education has the mailing list.

1. May we give the Department of Education 35,000 White House envelopes so that they (or possibly an outside mailing house) can address them, stuff them, and mail them?
2. May White House envelopes be franked rather than having stamps used?

May I please request a response as early as possible? The White House end of the project should be completed by end of business Wednesday, March 30.

Many thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

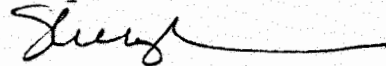
March 30, 1983

John:

Attached is a draft of the letter we discussed this morning that will go to 35,000 school principals.

Does it look okay from a legal standpoint?

Thank you.



Sheryl Eberly
213 EW
x7905

April 1983

Dear School Principal:

Never have I felt as compelled to do something about an issue as I feel now about the problem of drug use among our school-aged children. I hope you will join me.

Since coming to the White House I have visited drug rehabilitation centers and prevention programs across the country to talk with as many young people as possible. What I have seen and heard is enough to make the strongest heart break. The children who are using drugs are getting younger all the time. Drugs are taking away their hope, their promise, their spirit and sometimes, even their lives.

I am writing to you because we need your help in getting the problem under control. No one can do it alone. All of us -- educators, parents and students -- need to work together.

Very soon you will receive a package of materials addressing the drug problem. Generous corporations have provided resources to make it possible. The package will contain thirty editions of a comic book, a classroom poster, a teacher's guide and acknowledgment awards for students participating in the project.

The materials are designed with fourth-graders in mind. More than a million of the books will be available, but unfortunately, even this quantity cannot reach all of the fourth-graders in the nation. With your encouragement, we hope the students will share with their classmates. And we hope you will be able to use the materials this spring. If time doesn't permit this, please make them part of your activities in the fall.

Secretary Bell and individuals at the Department of Education have handled the logistics of this project, and the Association of Elementary and Secondary School Principals has consulted with us throughout. With educators, parents, students, government and the private sector pulling together, I am convinced we can make a difference.

The President shares my deep concern about the drug problem. He joins me in thanking you for the help you will give to this undertaking. We look forward to a working partnership that will make possible a drug-free future for our youth.

Sincerely,

NANCY REAGAN

Drug Abuse

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Resolutions for the President,
Vice President, and Speaker O'Neill

Ward Evans, Member of the Georgia General Assembly and Chairman of the "Stop Drugs at the Source" campaign initiated by that assembly, has requested that you serve as "an official transmitter" of three resolutions passed by the 1983 Georgia General Assembly. The "Stop Drugs at the Source" campaign has proceeded under the guise of a "Treaty" signed by government officials, evincing their commitment to eradicate drug abuse. All three resolutions review the harmful effects of drug abuse and the progress of the "Stop Drugs at the Source" campaign. The resolutions note that the President, Vice President, and Speaker have signed the "treaty." Resolution H.R. 399 expresses the gratitude and appreciation of the Georgia Assembly to the Vice President for signing, H.R. 403 does the same for the Speaker, and H.R. 404 for the President.

Dr. Carlton Turner has an extensive file on the "Stop Drugs at the Source" campaign. According to Turner, the campaign -- really a nationwide petition drive -- is the brainchild of Georgian Ken Krautter. The contents of Turner's file suggest that Krautter believes the drug problem can be solved if the organs of government are flooded with resolutions, petitions, treaties, and the like. Turner is very leary of Krautter and advises proceeding with extreme caution. Turner has, incidentally, received a letter identical to the one you received, requesting him to be "an official transmitter."

I recommend sending the package to Turner for such handling as he deems appropriate in light of his past experience with this group. You should, however, send a letter to Ward Evans advising him of this disposition, since however off-the-wall Krautter may be Edwards is still a state legislator and the resolutions were passed by the Georgia Assembly.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. CARLTON TURNER
DIRECTOR
DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE

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

SUBJECT: Resolutions from the Georgia
Assembly on Drug Abuse

Ward Edwards of the Georgia Assembly and the "Stop Drugs at the Source" campaign has asked me to transmit three resolutions passed by the Assembly thanking the President, Vice President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for signing "treaties" sponsored by "Stop Drugs at the Source," committing themselves to fight drug abuse. I understand that you have received an identical letter, and that you have had extensive experience with this particular organization. I have accordingly advised Mr. Edwards that I have transmitted the resolutions to you for appropriate handling. I will leave it to you, in light of your past dealings with this group, to determine what response, if any, is appropriate.

Attachments

FFF:JGR:aw 4/18/83

cc: FFFielding
✓JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. CARLTON TURNER
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DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Resolutions from the Georgia
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Attachments

FFF:JGR:aw 4/18/83

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1983

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Thank you for your letter enclosing special resolutions concerning drug abuse passed by the 1983 Georgia General Assembly. I have transmitted the resolutions to Dr. Carlton E. Turner, Director of the Drug Abuse Policy Office here at the White House, for appropriate handling.

Thank you for making us aware of these resolutions, and for your continuing efforts to combat drug abuse. As the new initiatives undertaken by the Administration attest, we share your concern and commitment to solve this most serious threat to the well-being of our children and, ultimately, our society as a whole.

Sincerely,

Orig. signed by FFF

Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Ward Edwards
House Chairman
The General Assembly
Special Stop Drugs at the Source
Study Committees
453 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

FFF:JGR:aw 4/18/83

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1983

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Thank you for your letter enclosing special resolutions concerning drug abuse passed by the 1983 Georgia General Assembly. I have transmitted the resolutions to Dr. Carlton E. Turner, Director of the Drug Abuse Policy Office here at the White House, for appropriate handling.

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Sincerely,

Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Ward Edwards
House Chairman
The General Assembly
Special Stop Drugs at the Source
Study Committees
453 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

FFF:JGR:aw 4/18/83

cc: FFFielding
JGRoberts
Subj.
Chron

The Journal News

SPECIAL DELIVERY
453 ST. ANNE ST.
ATLANTA, GA 30308

March 18, 1983

131317 *ell*

Honorable Fred Fielding
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Fielding:

You are hereby requested to serve as an official transmitter of special resolutions passed by the 1983 Georgia General Assembly for President Reagan, Vice President Bush and Speaker O'Neill.

Your letter and personal presentations would add to the importance of the General Assembly's House Resolutions 399, 403 and 404 which are enclosed for your presentations.

Thank you very much. On behalf of the Committees, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ward Edwards

Ward Edwards
House Chairman

WE/cl
Enclosures

H. R. No. 399

By: Representative Edwards of the 112th

A RESOLUTION

Relative to the Response to the People Executive Treaty to Stop Drugs at the Source; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, Honorable George Bush, the President of the United States Senate, has signed the Response to the People Legislative Treaty to Stop Drugs at the Source, which treaty is to be cosigned by Presidents of State Senates, county commissioners, and members of city councils, and which treaty is to serve as evidence that the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition will be answered; and

WHEREAS, the availability of harmful and illicit drugs to our children is a threat to the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of the people and the security of the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, the availability of harmful and illicit drugs to our children is a violation of human rights; and

WHEREAS, in 1972, the Georgia General Assembly, one of the 13 original framers of the Constitution, recognized this national threat and set our nation and other nations on the course of the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns with the historic resolution cosigned by 56 Senators and 130 Representatives; and

WHEREAS, educators have developed the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns into citizenship education for citizens of the entire community; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of Georgia, Honorable Joe Frank Harris, has proclaimed 1983 the Year of Stop Drugs at the Source; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of Georgia, Honorable Joe Frank Harris, has cosigned the Response to the People Executive Treaty with the President of the United States, Honorable Ronald Reagan; and

WHEREAS, the President of the Georgia Senate, Honorable Zell Miller, has cosigned the Response to the People Legislative Treaty with the President of the United States Senate, Honorable George Bush; and

WHEREAS, the Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, Honorable Thomas B. Murphy, has cosigned the Response to the People Legislative Treaty with the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill; and

WHEREAS, the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns instituted by the 1972 Georgia General Assembly's resolution are developed and should be presented to our sister states and other nations; and

WHEREAS, Honorable Max Cleland, the Secretary of State of Georgia, has agreed to serve as the chairman of the Ben Fortson Bicentennial Secretaries of States Committee to implement the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns in other states and nations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES that the members of this body express our gratitude and appreciation to Honorable George Bush, the President of the United States Senate, for having signed the Response to the People Legislative Treaty to Stop Drugs at the Source and for his pledge to keep harmful and illicit drugs away from our children.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to Honorable George Bush, President of the United States Senate.

IN HOUSE
Read and Adopted
March 4, 1983

Glenn W. Ellard
Glenn W. Ellard
Clerk



House of Representatives

H. R. No. 403

By: Representative Edwards of the 112th

A RESOLUTION

Relative to the Response to the People Executive Treaty to Stop Drugs at the Source; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, has signed the Response to the People Legislative Treaty to Stop Drugs at the Source, which treaty is to be cosigned by Speakers of State Houses, county commissioners, and members of city councils, and which treaty is to serve as evidence that the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition will be answered; and

WHEREAS, the availability of harmful and illicit drugs to our children is a threat to the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of the people and the security of the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, the availability of harmful and illicit drugs to our children is a violation of human rights; and

WHEREAS, in 1972, the Georgia General Assembly, one of the 13 original framers of the Constitution, recognized this national threat and set our nation and other nations on the course of the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns with the historic resolution cosigned by 56 Senators and 180 Representatives; and

WHEREAS, educators have developed the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns into citizenship education for citizens of the entire community; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of Georgia, Honorable Joe Frank Harris, has proclaimed 1983 the Year of Stop Drugs at the Source; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of Georgia, Honorable Joe Frank Harris, has cosigned the Response to the People Executive Treaty with the President of the United States, Honorable Ronald Reagan; and

WHEREAS, the President of the Georgia Senate, Honorable Zell Miller, has cosigned the Response to the People Legislative Treaty with the President of the United States Senate, Honorable George Bush; and

WHEREAS, the Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, Honorable Thomas B. Murphy, has cosigned the Response to the People Legislative Treaty with the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill; and

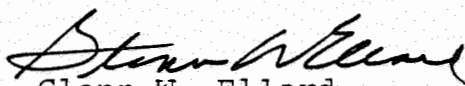
WHEREAS, the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns instituted by the 1972 Georgia General Assembly's resolution are developed and should be presented to our sister states and other nations; and

WHEREAS, Honorable Max Cleland, the Secretary of State of Georgia, has agreed to serve as the chairman of the Ben Fortson Bicentennial Secretaries of States Committee to implement the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns in other states and nations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES that the members of this body express our gratitude and appreciation to Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, for having signed the Response to the People Legislative Treaty to Stop Drugs at the Source and for his pledge to work together to keep harmful and illicit drugs away from our children.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

IN HOUSE
Read and Adopted
March 4, 1983


Glenn W. Ellard
Clerk



H. R. No. 404

By: Representative Edwards of the 112th

A RESOLUTION

Relative to the Response to the People Executive Treaty to Stop Drugs at the Source; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, Honorable Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States, has signed the Response to the People Executive Treaty to Stop Drugs at the Source, which treaty is to be cosigned by Governors, county commission chairmen, and mayors, and which treaty is to serve as evidence that the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition will be answered; and

WHEREAS, the availability of harmful and illicit drugs to our children is a threat to the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of the people and the security of the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, the availability of harmful and illicit drugs to our children is a violation of human rights; and

WHEREAS, in 1972, the Georgia General Assembly, one of the 13 original framers of the Constitution, recognized this national threat and set our nation and other nations on the course of the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns with the historic resolution cosigned by 56 Senators and 180 Representatives; and

WHEREAS, educators have developed the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns into citizenship education for citizens of the entire community; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of Georgia, Honorable Joe Frank Harris, has proclaimed 1983 the Year of Stop Drugs at the Source; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of Georgia, Honorable Joe Frank Harris, has cosigned the Response to the People Executive Treaty with the President of the United States, Honorable Ronald Reagan; and

WHEREAS, the President of the Georgia Senate, Honorable Zell Miller, has cosigned the Response to the People Legislative Treaty with the President of the United States Senate, Honorable George Bush; and

WHEREAS, the Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, Honorable Thomas B. Murphy, has cosigned the Response to the People Legislative Treaty with the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Honorable Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill; and

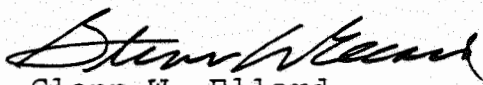
WHEREAS, the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns instituted by the 1972 Georgia General Assembly's resolution are developed and should be presented to our sister states and other nations; and

WHEREAS, Honorable Max Cleland, the Secretary of State of Georgia, has agreed to serve as the chairman of the Ben Fortson Bicentennial Secretaries of States Committee to implement the Stop Drugs at the Source Petition and Treaty campaigns in other states and nations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES that the members of this body express our gratitude and appreciation to Honorable Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States, for having signed the Response to the People Executive Treaty to Stop Drugs at the Source and request the President to sign the International Treaty to Stop Drugs at the Source and to request that leaders of all nations cosign the International Treaty to work together to keep harmful and illicit drugs away from our children.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to Honorable Ronald Reagan, President of the United States.

IN HOUSE
Read and Adopted
March 4, 1983


Glenn W. Ellard
Clerk

