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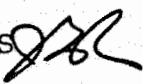
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 

SUBJECT: 1984 National Strategy for Prevention
of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking
(Prepared by OPD)

Richard Darman has asked for our comments as soon as possible on the 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. He has also asked for our comments by 3:00 p.m. tomorrow on a draft Presidential statement for inclusion in the Strategy. The Strategy, preparation of which is mandated by 21 U.S.C. §§ 1161-1165, is a comprehensive review of efforts against drug abuse throughout the government and private sector. Like the previous Strategy issued in 1982, the 1984 Strategy describes the current state of drug abuse and outlines a five-point effort to reduce such abuse: prevention, law enforcement, international cooperation, detoxification and treatment, and research. This year's report also includes a separate section on efforts to combat drug abuse in the armed forces and Coast Guard. The 14-page introductory overview stresses the President's and First Lady's commitment to eradicate drug abuse, the various coordinating mechanisms (such as the Cabinet Councils and Drug Abuse Policy Office), and the effort to encourage private sector involvement in the fight against drug abuse. My necessarily cursory review of the 124-page Strategy has disclosed nothing objectionable. Mention is made at various points in the report of the companies that have contributed to the abuse prevention effort, such as Keebler, Xerox, IBM, the National Soft Drink Association, and so on, but this is not done in a manner that lends itself to commercial exploitation and there is no suggestion of any endorsement of particular products.

The draft message from the President notes the progress in the war on drugs and expresses his commitment to continue the battle. I have reviewed the draft message and have no objections.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: 1984 National Strategy for Prevention
of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking
(Prepared by OPD)

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

FFF:JGR:aea 9/6/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Statement for
Incorporation in the 1984 National
Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse
and Drug Trafficking

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

FFF:JGR:aea 9/6/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: 1984 National Strategy for Prevention
of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking
(Prepared by OPD)

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

FFF:JGR:aea 9/6/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Statement for
Incorporation in the 1984 National
Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse
and Drug Trafficking

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

FFF:JGR:aea 9/6/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/17

Name of Correspondent: Richard Darman

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

Subject: Proposed Presidential Statement for Incorporation in the 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CLITON</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84109106</u>
<u>CLITAT18</u>	Referral Note: <u>D</u>	<u>84109106</u>
<u>17</u>	Referral Note:	<u>384109107</u> <u>3:00pm</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

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 - 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: _____

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 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: 9/6/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 p.m. 9/7

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT FOR INCORPORATION IN THE 1984 NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

May we have any edits/comments by 3:00 p.m. Friday, September 7. Thank you. (Prepared by OPD)

Note: A copy of last year's Message is attached for your information.

RESPONSE:

1984 SEP -6 AM 10:50

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

September xx, 1984

In the past three years, we have made progress in the fight against drug abuse. Permissive attitudes are giving way to a sense of responsibility to ourselves, to our families and to our country. Hopelessness and helplessness have been replaced with optimism and a willingness to work toward a better future. People all across our nation have joined in the fight.

We have halted the growth of drug abuse which occurred during the 1970s, but our battle is far from over. Millions of Americans, including one-fourth of our Nation's young people, continue to abuse drugs or alcohol. The costs are measured in lost lives, troubled families and forsaken dreams.

Our strategy to fight drug abuse replaces debate with action. Our goal is clear. We intend to conquer drug abuse and ensure a safe and productive future for our children and our nation. The Federal government is committed to doing all in its power to stop drug abuse and drug trafficking, but ultimate victory will be determined by individual Americans working within their home, workplace and community.

Together, we are proving that the moral strength of the American people can overcome one of our most challenging national and international problems.

FOR SIGNATURE BY THE PRESIDENT



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 20, 1982

On June 24, 1982, I called for a major campaign against drug abuse in the United States.

This is a campaign we cannot afford to lose. It is distressing to learn that more than one third of our youngsters between the ages of 12 and 17 are using drugs or alcohol. While health of all Americans has been improving, the death rate for young Americans between the ages of 15 and 24 is now higher than 20 years ago. Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to this frightening trend.

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 glamour 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.

We reject the advice of those who say drug abuse is so rampant that we are defenseless to do anything about it. Let's take down the surrender flag that has flown over so many drug abuse efforts. We are running up a battle flag in the fight against drug abuse and we intend to win.

Ronald Reagan

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
 - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Richard Darman

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

Subject: 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking (prepared by OPI)

ROUTE TO:		ACTION	DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
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<u>CUAT 18</u>		Referral Note: <u>D</u>	<u>84 08 27</u>		<u>5 84 10 10 6</u> <u>noon</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:

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- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
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- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

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- B - Non-Special Referral
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

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

Comments: _____

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 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/27/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 12:00 NOON 9/6/84

SUBJECT: 1984 NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING (Prepared by OPD)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

May we have your comments on the attached report by 12:00 Noon September 6. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *JGR*

SUBJECT: Proposed Fact Sheet for 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking Report and Proposed Transmittal Letter to Congress

Richard Darman has asked for comments by close of business today on two items associated with the 1984 National Strategy for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. You will recall that our office previously reviewed and noted no legal objection to the Strategy itself. The instant documents are a proposed fact sheet -- actually an executive summary -- and a proposed transmittal letter to the Congress from the President. The former is an optimistic review of the progress in the war on drugs, a catalog of accomplishments and initiatives. The latter simply notes that the Strategy is being submitted to Congress pursuant to Section 305 of the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1972 (21 U.S.C. § 1165), that the President is pleased with the progress that has been made, and that much is being done by grassroots citizen efforts.

I have no substantive legal objections to either document. There are several technical errors in the fact sheet that I have noted in the attached draft memorandum for Darman. The statutory provision referred to in the letter to Congress was amended in 1983, so the words "as amended" should be added to the reference.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed Fact Sheet for 1984 National
Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse
and Drug Trafficking Report

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft fact sheet, and notes the following corrections:

° Page 9, second bullet item, second line: "1984" should be "1982."

° Page 14, last bullet item, third line: "spary" should be "spray."

° Page 16, second bullet item, line 7: "fo" should be "of."

° Page 17, third bullet item, first line: "them" should be "it."

° Page 18, fourth bullet item, second sentence makes no sense.

° Page 21, second bullet item, third line: "interfers" should be "interferes."

FFF:JGR:aea 9/25/84
cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Proposed Fact Sheet for 1984 National
Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse
and Drug Trafficking Report

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft fact sheet, and notes the following corrections:

° Page 9, second bullet item, second line: "1984" should be "1982."

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° Page 18, fourth bullet item, second sentence makes no sense.

° Page 21, second bullet item, third line: "interfers" should be "interferes."

FFF:JGR:aea 9/25/84
cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: Proposed Transmittal Message to Congress
Enclosing the 1984 National Strategy
for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug
Trafficking Report

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed transmittal message. The statute cited in the first sentence was amended in 1983, and accordingly the words "as amended" should be added to line two immediately after "1972."

FFF:JGR:aea 9/25/84
cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

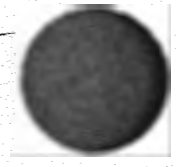
SUBJECT: Proposed Transmittal Message to Congress
Enclosing the 1984 National Strategy
for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug
Trafficking Report

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed transmittal message. The statute cited in the first sentence was amended in 1983, and accordingly the words "as amended" should be added to line two immediately after "1972."

FFF:JGR:aea 9/25/84
cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

JGR



- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1

Name of Correspondent: Richard Darman

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

Subject: Proposed Fact Sheet for 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking Report

ROUTE TO: Office/Agency (Staff Name)	ACTION Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION	
			Type of Response Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOU</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84 09 21</u>		<u>1 1</u>
<u>CUAT 18</u>	D	<u>84 09 21</u>		<u>84 09 25</u> <u>NOON</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/21/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. TUESDAY, 9/25

SUBJECT: PROPOSED FACT SHEET FOR 1984 NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING REPORT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

May we have any edits/comments by close of business Tuesday, 9/25.
Thank you.

RESPONSE:

1984 SEP 21 PM 12:31

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
Drug Abuse Policy Office

DRAFT
September 20, 1984

DRAFT - EMBARGOED UNTIL RELEASE OF 1984 STRATEGY

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Early in the first year of his Administration, President Reagan described drug abuse as "one of the gravest problems facing us." The President warned that "we run the risk of losing a great part of a whole generation" if we fail to act and promised to launch a nationwide campaign against drug abuse.

The situation was not promising. During the past two decades, the use of illegal drugs in the United States spread at an unprecedented rate and reached into every segment of our society despite efforts by government to combat it. The youth-oriented drug culture was foreign to most of our adult population. We lacked accurate information about the hazards of some of the most widely used drugs, and our efforts to combat the lies and misconceptions about the use of illicit drugs lacked credibility. Drug law enforcement was weakened by the moral confusion surrounding drug abuse, as were diplomatic efforts to eliminate the production of illicit drugs in foreign countries. As a result, foreign supply of most illicit drugs was far in excess of demand; drug trafficking and organized crime became the Nation's number one crime problem; and abuse rates escalated, especially among our young people. There was a feeling of inevitability regarding widespread drug use and uncertainty over what was the right thing to do.

President Reagan set the tone of his strategy against drug abuse when he declared: "We're rejecting the helpless attitude that drug abuse 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."

The President established a five-point program, including international cooperation, drug law enforcement, drug abuse prevention and education, medical detoxification and treatment, and research.

- The Federal effort included aggressive law enforcement and expanded cooperation with other nations to eliminate the availability of illicit drugs and to reduce the high rates of drug-related crime.

- Most importantly, drug abuse prevention was brought to the forefront as the only long-range solution to the drug problem because, "as important as intercepting the drug traffic might be, it cannot possibly equal the results" of taking "the customers away from the drugs."
- The President called upon the tremendous volunteer resources of parents, teachers, civic and religious leaders, and businesses to help Americans say "no" to drugs and stop drug-related crime, recognizing that real success is achieved when those people most affected by drug abuse are directly involved in solving their own problems.
- Federal drug programs were reoriented to meet the specific needs which existed within communities throughout the United States, with priorities established on a local or regional basis. The use of Federal resources was improved, with an emphasis on coordination and cooperation among officials at all levels of government and use of government resources as a catalyst for grassroots action.

Today, parents and teachers, community groups and government officials, doctors and pharmacists, businessmen and law enforcement officers, youth themselves, and concerned citizens from every segment of our society are doing what they can toward making a better future for our children and our nation. The progress made during the past three years proves that, by working together, we can overcome drug abuse.

- For the first time in a decade, there has been a leveling in the use of drugs, and youthful drug involvement has begun to decline.
- Research and clinical experience are providing a solid foundation of knowledge about the causes and effects of drug abuse. This new knowledge has increased our ability to prevent drug abuse by those who have not yet started using drugs, and to help current drug users stop using drugs and build a healthy, productive life.
- In 1983 and 1984, for the first time since the FBI began keeping statistics in 1960, crime in America declined for two consecutive years.
- The governments of key drug source and transit countries have initiated aggressive efforts to stop drug production and trafficking. In doing so, they are overcoming what for many years were considered insurmountable cultural and political obstacles to contribute to the quality of life in their own countries and around the world.

- A significant change in attitude has occurred across the Nation. Individuals and communities have decided to take a firm stand against drug abuse. There is broad consensus that drug abuse is clearly wrong and that individuals who take drugs or promote drug taking by others will be held responsible for their actions.

There is still much to be done. Drug abuse remains widespread. Nearly every family and every community throughout the United States is affected. Yet, the tide has turned against drug abuse and the momentum is with us.

On September 27, 1984, President Reagan sent to Congress the 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. The new National Strategy builds upon the five-point program in the 1982 Federal Strategy and reinforces those efforts in a continuing long-term plan to eliminate drug abuse in the United States.

The 1984 Strategy goes beyond the Federal responsibilities and establishes a comprehensive national strategy where all individuals; all business, civic and social organizations; all levels of government; and all agencies, departments and activities within each level of government are called upon to lead, direct, sponsor and support efforts to eliminate drug abuse in families, businesses and communities.

President Reagan states in his preface to the 1984 National Strategy: "Together, we are proving that the moral strength of the American people can overcome one of our most challenging national and international problems."

Drug Abuse Prevention

The ability of private citizens and government together to solve complex national problems is nowhere more apparent than in the comprehensive, long-term national effort to eliminate drug use among school-age children and to reduce the demand for drugs among people of all ages. In the past four years, we have halted the continuing expansion of drug use which occurred during the Seventies. Although drug and alcohol abuse remain remain at high levels, the trend is down instead of up.

- The positive trends among young people are especially encouraging. The 1983 National High School Senior Survey reflected continued reductions in the use of most types of illicit drugs by American young people in the 1980s.

- On 1978, daily marijuana use by high school seniors peaked at one in nine. By 1983, daily use had dropped to one in 18 high school seniors.
- Reflecting the change in attitudes, more seniors in 1983 were concerned about the health consequences of regular marijuana use and more likely to feel the disapproval of their peers if they used marijuana.
- Both high school seniors and adults questioned in different parts of the country favored stricter enforcement of laws against marijuana.
- The positive attitudes and new knowledge are helping young people move away from drug-taking behavior and embrace positive goals such as excellence in education, physical fitness and personal integrity.

Today, prevention and education are in the hands of parent and community groups, students, school officials and health care professionals -- those closest to the user and potential user and therefore those who can have the greatest impact on drug and alcohol abuse. Individuals are taking responsibility for educating themselves about drug abuse and how to counter it. Parents are willing and anxious to get involved in improving the quality of life for themselves and their children.

- There are now more than 4,000 groups of parents across the United States devoted to stopping drug and alcohol abuse among their children and within their communities. The parent groups have taken a no-nonsense position on youthful drug use and have brought about new laws, public policies and attitudes.
- At the national level, Mrs. Reagan has provided leadership and visibility to the Parent Movement and to other efforts to prevent drug use among children.
- Citizen groups, such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), have been a major force in fighting the senseless carnage caused by drunk drivers.
- Major organizational efforts to develop and coordinate statewide prevention efforts are well underway. There are at least 35 states which are now organized or in the process of organizing.

- A group of wives of Congressmen have organized "Congressional Families for Drug Free Youth" to provide leadership to education and prevention efforts in the Congressional Districts.

By working toward the elimination of drug abuse in the United States, the private sector is making an important investment in the future of the Nation. Businesses and civic organizations are working to communicate accurate information about drug abuse in a credible way to large segments of the population. The following are only a few of many exciting initiatives by the private sector.

- A Weekly Reader survey of children's attitudes on drugs and alcohol, sponsored by Xerox Education Publications as a community service, filled the gap in our knowledge about drug attitudes among young children. The results revealed an awareness of drug and alcohol at a much earlier age than was previously believed. The survey indicated prevention programs must include children eight years old (third grade) and younger if we expect to deter drug use before its starts.
- Over four million special drug awareness, adventure comic books have been distributed to elementary school students. The comic books were sponsored by DC Comics, The Keebler Company, the National Soft Drink Association, IBM, and the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth.
- McNeil Pharmaceutical is sponsoring "Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse," a nationwide awareness campaign with the local pharmacist as the focal point for information on drug abuse within the community.
- Professional sports associations are sponsoring "Team Up Against Drugs," a campaign which promotes a wholesome image and discourages drug abuse among young fans.
- The International Association of Lions Clubs, which represents 1.4 million members in 155 countries, has launched a Lions' War Against Drugs.
- Professional periodicals, such as Pharmacy Times and Medical Times, devoted special issues during 1983 to drug and alcohol abuse.
- The National Broadcasting Company (NBC) sponsored the "Don't Be a Dope" drug abuse awareness campaign for parents and young people. The program was broadcast in March and April 1983, with a followup campaign in May 1984.

- The Scott Newman Foundation presents an annual award for television programmers who broadcast shows which convey a strong drug prevention theme.
- A ten-year, impaired driving prevention campaign was initiated by the National Association of Independent Insurers.
- The "Just Say No" drug abuse prevention media campaign was launched by the Advertising Council in October 1983 to promote abstinence among young people ages 12 to 14 and to enlist parental support in helping young people resist peer pressure which encourages drug use.
- A National Coalition for Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse has been formed by volunteer and private sector organizations to coordinate, expand and plan drug abuse prevention activities. The Coalition represents 35 organizations and 15 million members worldwide, including the American Medical Association, International Association of Lions Clubs, National 4H Association, American Association of School Administrators, National Parent/Teacher Association, National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth, Quest National Center, Association of Junior Leagues, Education Commission of the United States, Rotary International, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
- "The Chemical People" Project, a simultaneous nationwide series of television broadcasts and local community events, resulted in an unprecedented number of organized "town meeting groups" all across the Nation. The campaign was aired by public broadcasting stations across the country, produced by WQED (PBS) in Pittsburgh, sponsored by the National Coalition for the Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, and hosted by the First Lady.

The Federal government has provided information and technical assistance for many of the private sector initiatives and is committed to supporting the action of citizens in the national prevention effort.

- The Department of Health and Human Services has established comprehensive national health objectives to be achieved by the Year 1990. The quantifiable goals are designed to improve health by reducing risk factors, expanding awareness, and increasing protection.
- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) have sponsored nationwide public education campaigns and provided

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information and technical assistance to numerous private sector drug abuse prevention efforts.

- In 1984, NIDA published Peers and Pot II, an update of the original handbook of the Parents Movement and the most requested NIDA publication in history. The update includes examples of successful parents-in-action programs.
- ACTION has supported prevention activities which stimulate the participation of volunteers and the private sector, including a White House briefing on drug use and the family which was hosted by Mrs. Reagan.
- The Department of Education has trained 4,500 school/community teams to identify and refer drug and alcohol abusing youth to early intervention programs.
- The Federal government is supporting a comprehensive, community-based program to combat alcohol-related traffic fatalities. Major Administration initiatives include the establishment of the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving, followed by a National Commission; a massive national public awareness effort supported by law enforcement, judicial and citizen action; and the development of programs for teenagers in each state.
- Many states have raised their legal drinking age as a result of the growing awareness that motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death among young people. States which have raised the drinking age have experienced a significant drop in teenage driving fatalities. In July 1984, President Reagan signed legislation which encourages all states to raise their drinking age to 21.

Each Federal agency has been encouraged to seek additional opportunities to stop drug abuse. For example, Federal law enforcement agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the U.S. Customs Service, have instituted drug abuse prevention programs for youth and provided technical assistance and information concerning drug abuse to parents and the general public. DEA has prepared model legislation which state governments can use to control drug abuse paraphernalia and look-alike drugs.

Drug Law Enforcement

The Administration has mounted a major drug law enforcement effort at the Federal level. Measured in funding, the Federal budget for drug law enforcement will exceed \$1.2 billion in Fiscal Year 1985, a 75 percent increase since 1981. Major

initiatives have been undertaken to reduce the availability of illicit drugs by stopping the drugs and apprehending the drug traffickers. There has been an emphasis on increasing cooperation between and among law enforcement officials and prosecutors at every level of government. Swift and sure justice is sought for violators. The strong law enforcement response is beginning to result in less crime in our Nation.

- In 1984, for the first time since the FBI began keeping statistics in 1960, crime declined for two consecutive years.
- Arrests of the top-level organizers and financiers of the drug traffic have increased 18 percent, from 195 per month in 1981 to about 231 per month in 1984. Total arrests averaged about 1,000 per month.
- Convictions for all drug law violations have increased 90 percent, from 485 per month in 1981 to about 921 per month in 1984.
- Convictions of top-echelon organizers and financiers have increased 186 percent, from 88 per month in 1981 to about 252 per month in 1984.
- The value of drug-related assets seized by the Federal government is expected to reach one-quarter billion dollars in 1984.
- U.S. seizures of cocaine during the first seven months of 1984 are 227 percent greater than cocaine seizures during all of 1981. Heroin seizures are 67 percent greater and marijuana seizures are 10 percent greater for the first seven months of 1984 than in all of 1981.
- In the first half of 1984, over 25 metric tons of cocaine were seized in the United States and Latin America, compared to approximately 3.7 metric tons in 1981.
- The availability and abuse of methaqualone, which was a major cause of drug-related injuries and deaths in 1980, has been virtually eliminated in 1984.

A system of cooperation and coordination has been established to ensure the most effective and efficient use of the numerous, diverse resources and authorities involved. President Reagan provides strong personal leadership. The program is reinforced by active coordination and direction by Vice President Bush, with dedicated support from the Attorney General and other Cabinet Members. The Cabinet Council on Legal Policy, established by President Reagan in January 1982, provides the mechanism for Cabinet-level direction.

- In January 1982, the President created the South Florida Task Force, headed by the Vice President, as a major new initiative against critical crime problems in Florida, including the massive drug smuggling and associated illegal financial activities. The Task Force has had a major impact on criminal activity in the area. Crime in South Florida declined 22 percent in 1983.
- Organized Crime Drug Enforcement (OCDE) Task Forces, announced by President Reagan on October 14, 1984 and directed by the Attorney General, are operational in 12 locations throughout the Nation to target the highest level of drug traffickers and attempt to destroy the entire criminal organization through prosecution of many different violations involving illegal drugs, financial transactions and weapons. By the end of August 1984, 3,194 individuals have been indicted in task force cases; 1,068 have already been convicted. A thirteenth Task Force is being added for the Florida/Caribbean region.
- The National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), headed by Vice President Bush, was established by President Reagan on March 23, 1983 to coordinate the drug interdiction effort around all borders of the United States. NNBIS has been extremely successful in improving early detection of drug smugglers by coordinating assistance from the intelligence and defense communities with interdiction activities of civilian law enforcement agencies. The six NNBIS Regional Operations Centers are staffed by personnel from the involved Federal agencies.
- Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC), established by the Attorney General in each of the 94 Federal judicial districts, focus Federal, state and local investigative and prosecutorial resources on the most serious crime problems in the district. Nationwide, the Committees have identified drug trafficking as their highest priority.
- The 11-agency National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee (NNICC), which is the primary vehicle at the national level for review and dissemination of strategic intelligence, completed a comprehensive review of data systems and intelligence estimates, as called for in the 1982 Federal Strategy. Significant improvements are underway.
- An aggressive national program, under DEA's leadership, has been established to eliminate the production of marijuana in the United States. In 1984, 47 states are participating, compared to seven states in 1981. Over 3.7 million cannabis

plants were eradicated and 4,318 violators were arrested as a result of the 1983 program in which 40 states participated.

- The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) has improved operations and tactical intelligence support provided to its members, including nine Federal agencies and the law enforcement agencies of 49 states. All 50 states will be members of EPIC by the end of 1984, an increase of five states since 1982.

Following the principle that the numerous law enforcement agencies, working together, can accomplish more than the same agencies working separately, 14 Federal law enforcement agencies are actively involved in the drug law enforcement effort and provide the manpower, expertise and jurisdictions to pursue various criminal activities associated with drug trafficking, including smuggling, racketeering, conspiracy, bribery, tax evasion, illegal money transfers, firearm violations, and crimes of violence, among others. All Federal law enforcement agencies have expanded their efforts, bringing additional resources to bear on the broad range of criminal activities associated with illegal drugs.

- The Drug Enforcement Administration expanded its cooperative activities with other Federal agencies, including a 350 percent increase in the number of cooperative investigations with the FBI between 1982 and 1984. DEA also improved intelligence support to the overall anti-drug effort and managed of a number of major cooperative efforts, including programs for domestic marijuana eradication, foreign cooperative investigations, and state and local task forces.
- On January 21, 1982, the Attorney General delegated to the FBI concurrent jurisdiction with DEA to investigate drug violations and assigned to the Director of the FBI general supervision of drug law enforcement efforts and policies. This provided an immediate infusion of resources, expertise and geographic coverage to the drug enforcement effort. Since January 1982, the FBI has initiated over 2,400 narcotics and dangerous drugs investigations directed against organized crime groups.
- The U.S. Customs Service has substantially increased its emphasis on drug law enforcement both through participation in multiagency task forces and through special interdiction programs. Customs is also working with the airline industry to increase carrier involvement in stopping the use of commercial aircraft for smuggling drugs.
- The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has expanded efforts directed against maritime drug smugglers through an aggressive at-sea

boarding program. Information from national intelligence agencies and airborne surveillance allows the assignment of strategic patrol areas and permits more effective and efficient use of resources.

- The involvement of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in drug-related cases has doubled since 1980, from 398 cases initiated in 1980 to 826 in 1983. The number of prosecutions recommended by IRS has risen from 49 in 1980 to 421 in 1983.
- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) is making a major contribution to the drug law enforcement effort by investigating violations of Federal firearms and explosive laws.
- The U.S. Border Patrol seized drugs with a value of \$25 million in the first half of fiscal year 1984, almost as much as in all of Fiscal Year 1983.
- The number of felony drug cases prosecuted by United States Attorneys increased from 4,061 to 4,712 between 1980 and 1983, an increase of 16 percent. Since 1981, drug cases have been the highest priority for United States Attorneys. Approximately 25 percent of all cases prosecuted in Federal courts are drug cases.
- As the result of legislation authorizing an exception to the Posse Comitatus Act in December 1981, the Department of Defense is providing valuable support to drug enforcement agencies, consistent with national security obligations.
- In December 1981, President Reagan signed Executive Order 12333 which authorizes the U.S. intelligence community, in accordance with law, to produce intelligence on foreign drug trafficking.

On October 14, 1982, President Reagan announced an unprecedented Federal effort to sever the connection between drug trafficking and organized crime in the United States. Each of the initiatives directed by the President, including the establishment of twelve OCDE Task Forces, are well underway.

- The Governors Project works to coordinate federal initiatives with state and local enforcement programs and to develop a guide for strengthening state laws regarding bail, sentencing, forfeiture and racketeering.
- On July 28, 1983, President Reagan named a President's Commission on Organized Crime to study the influences of organized crime in various regions of the country and to recommend

ways of dealing with it. The Commission is made up of 20 distinguished individuals who know the criminal law and have a particular knowledge of organized crime.

- On March 22, 1983, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury signed an agreement establishing the National Center of State and Local Law Enforcement Training. The Center supplements other training programs provided by the BATF, Customs, DEA and FBI and includes instruction in drug trafficking and other illegal activities associated with organized crime. Approximately 1,000 state and local law enforcement officers completed training during the Center's first nine months of operation.
- Additional funds have been committed and construction has begun to expand seven Federal penitentiaries to accommodate the rise in the prison population resulting from increased enforcement and longer sentences.
- On March 16, 1983, President Reagan submitted to Congress the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983 (S. 1762), an omnibus criminal justice proposal containing urgently needed reforms of criminal statutes, including bail and sentencing reform, assistance to states and localities, and major reforms affecting prison crowding, drug trafficking and criminal forfeiture. The Act passed the Senate overwhelmingly in February 1984 and awaits House of Representatives approval.

The financial aspects of the illicit drug traffic are being addressed with the same concern as the drugs themselves.

- The OCDE Task Forces have concentrated on cases brought under the "kingpin statutes" -- the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) and the Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE) statute -- because these prosecution weapons provide for stiff sentences and forfeiture of assets and illicit profits. In 1983, the first year of the task force program, fines, seizures and forfeitures exceeded \$50 million.
- IRS, Customs and DEA expertise has contributed to the success of Operation Greenback, which uses financial information to target and disrupt criminal organizations through analysis of their currency movements.
- Using data developed by the Treasury Department's Financial Law Enforcement Center, undercover techniques utilized in Operation Greenback have resulted in the seizure of \$12.5 million in cash and the indictment of 17 criminal organizations, as well as high level officers of several banks.

- The Department of Justice has created an Asset Forfeiture Office in the Criminal Division of the Department to coordinate forfeiture actions more efficiently.
- Financial Investigative Task Forces (FITF), staffed by investigators and analysts from the IRS, FBI, DEA and Customs Service, in conjunction with the Assistant United States Attorney, have been established nationwide. The Task Forces identify upper echelon drug traffickers by tracing their financial activity through an analysis of the flow of their money.
- Asset seizures increased from approximately \$191 million in fiscal year 1982 to \$209 million during the first ten months of Fiscal Year 1983.

The Administration's efforts to stem the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs have met with considerable success during the past three years. Most notably, the availability and abuse of methaqualone has been virtually eliminated.

- An extensive effort, using diplomatic channels and law enforcement operations and supported by the U.S. Congress, persuaded numerous foreign countries to curtail licit production of methaqualone, which was being diverted into illicit channels.
- Law enforcement efforts simultaneously cut the illicit production of the drug in the United States.
- The sole U.S. manufacturer of legitimate methaqualone removed it from the market in 1983.
- As a result, methaqualone has nearly disappeared from the traffic in 1984 compared to 1980 when an estimated 120 to 150 metric tons were smuggled into the United States.
- Hospital emergencies associated with methaqualone have decreased from about 6,000 in 1980 to about 2,000 in 1983.

A high priority has been assigned by President Reagan to correcting weaknesses in our laws which allow criminals to exploit the provisions of our criminal justice system which were designed to protect the innocent. In addition to proposing comprehensive criminal justice reform, the Reagan Administration vigorously supports swift and just punishment of individuals involved in drug trafficking and related activities and has appointed responsible Federal judges who not only uphold the rights of the accused, but also recognize the rights of victims and society's right to protect itself from criminal wrongdoers.

International Cooperation

President Reagan has fulfilled his pledge to establish "a foreign policy that vigorously seeks to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs, wherever cultivated, processed or transported." The encouraging response by other nations to the efforts of the United States is evidence of the growing understanding that drug abuse is truly an international problem, with adverse social, political and economic impacts on producer and transit nations, as well as on the consumer nations.

- The Government of Colombia, in recognition of severe internal social, economic and political problems related to illicit drugs, has declared an all-out offensive against the drug traffic.
- The Colombian government has initiated investigations of major drug violators, achieved a high level of drug and clandestine laboratory seizures, conducted a manual eradication program for both coca and cannabis, and instituted controls on cocaine essential chemicals.
- During March through June 1984, the Colombian government officials seized an unprecedented 14 metric tons of cocaine in raids against cocaine processing plants.
- In mid-1984, the Government of Colombia implemented a cannabis eradication program using herbicides.
- In 1983, the Government of Mexico, which initiated a herbicidal eradication program in 1976, increased its opium poppy and cannabis eradication efforts in response to efforts by traffickers to expand, camouflage and diversify cultivation. The Mexican Attorney General's Office reports that the U.S. assisted program eradicated 2,472 hectares of opium poppy, compared to 1,211 hectares in 1982, and 2,674 hectares of cannabis, compared to 886 hectares in 1982.
- The Governments of Belize and Mexico, with United States support, joined in a cooperative effort to eradicate over 1,200 acres of cannabis in a 13-day operation in October 1983.
- The Mexican and United States governments collaborated at the end of 1983 in testing a high performance agricultural spray airplane (the Thrush fixed wing aircraft) and a new spray boom which promises more effective spraying patterns at higher altitudes and speeds.

- The Government of Bolivia signed four agreements in August 1983 which have the long-term objective of reducing that country's coca cultivation to levels needed for legitimate purposes. The agreements include U.S. assistance in crop eradication, in developing police strike forces to establish law and order in the Chapare growing region, and to establish a system for managing the licit coca production industry.
- The Government of Peru began eradicating coca bushes in mid-1983, pursuant to an assistance agreement with the United States. This was the first implementation of the U.S. strategy to couple enforcement and eradication support with development assistance.
- The Government of Jamaica expanded its cannabis eradication program from 221 hectares in 1982 to 350 hectares in 1983. The Government has announced its intention to support a broader enforcement effort, including passage of new laws against illicit air strips.
- The United States has integrated its international drug control efforts with other foreign policies when possible. Under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, for example, a foreign government must take adequate measures to curtail narcotic trafficking to qualify for assistance and benefits.
- The Government of Pakistan has reduced opium poppy cultivation to 45-60 metric tons in 1983, compared to the peak of 800 metric tons in 1979. The Pakistan government has extended its ban on opium production into previously uncontrolled or marginally controlled areas.
- In late 1981, the Pakistan government eradicated opium poppy by forceful action in the Buner area of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) -- the first such action in a so-called "merged" area -- and repeated the action in 1982.
- In January 1982, the Government of Pakistan seized a heroin processing laboratory in the NWFP, overcoming armed tribal resistance. Since December 1982, tribal leaders have directed the closing of 41 heroin laboratories in the Khyber Agency, after meetings with government officials.
- Pakistan has agreed to enforce the poppy ban in "merged" areas where developmental assistance is provided. Pakistan has also accepted restrictive poppy clauses which commit the government to keep U.S. AID project areas free of opium poppy.

- Turkey continues to be effective in controlling diversion from its licit opium poppy cultivation and controlling against illicit cultivation. The United States and other donors support Turkey's effort to prevent refining and transshipment of illicit narcotics from Southwest Asia.
- The Royal Thai Government (RTG) began military operations against the Shan United Army, the principal opium trafficking group on the Thailand-Burma border, in January 1982 and continued the pressure against illicit drug trafficking groups with permanently-deployed, narcotics-targeted military companies in 1983. The RTG has also been effective in reducing the availability of precursor chemicals used in converting opium to heroin.
- The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (SRUB) considers elimination of opium cultivation one of its highest priorities. A concerted SRUB eradication effort destroyed more than 7,900 acres of opium poppies in 1983. The SRUB also conducted operations against traffickers in northern areas and destroyed nine heroin laboratories.
- As evidence of growing concern by other nations, a U.S. sponsored conference of 12 drug manufacturing countries held in May 1984 established the basis for increased international efforts directed at trafficking in drugs, essential chemicals and precursors.

The United States is encouraging other governments, especially the governments of other industrialized nations, to participate fully in international control efforts.

- The United States has been the largest single contributor to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), accounting for 50 percent of total donations and pledges in the first 11 years of UNFDAC's existence.
- In recent years, Sweden, Norway, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy have become major donors to the Fund.
- The Government of Italy announced in November 1983 a pledge of \$40 million over five years to UNFDAC, primarily to support coca control programs in South America. The Italian contribution significantly increases the UNFDAC budget, and it marks a much-needed involvement by the United Nations in the effort to control production of cocaine.

- In December 1982, the Australian government announced the signing of an agreement with the Royal Thai Government to establish a computer network in Thailand under the Office of the Narcotics Control Board. The project, to cost \$6.9 million over five years, will be exclusively for narcotics work, including planning crop substitution programs and surveying opium poppy distribution.
- The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) funds an integrated rural development program to promote substitute crops in former drug-producing regions of Pakistan and a poppy-seed substitution crop promotion in the mountain regions of North Thailand.

As evidence of the growing commitment and cooperation in attacking the illicit drug traffic, other nations are adopting forfeiture laws based on the U.S. model and entering into formal agreements with the United States, including mutual assistance treaties for the exchange of information and extradition treaties for the return of drug criminals who are fugitives from justice.

- Italy has enacted an "Anti-Mafia" law which allows them to seize and forfeit drug profits. Canada has submitted similar financial forfeiture legislation to enhance its new "Anti-Profiteering" Program. Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand are working to accomplish the same legislative goals.
- The United States has made impressive progress in securing formal law enforcement treaties with such key countries as Colombia, Italy and Thailand. There are now four mutual assistance treaties and four new extradition treaties in force or soon to be in force. Three mutual assistance treaties and six extradition treaties are pending ratification; and four mutual assistance treaties and four extradition treaties are under negotiation.
- Several major drug trafficking organizations have been destroyed as a result of the mutual assistance treaty between the United States and Switzerland.
- The United States and the Cayman Government, through the good offices of the British Government, have recently negotiated an agreement which will allow access to Cayman banking information in certain criminal cases, particularly those involving narcotics.
- We have won important court decisions upholding our authority to subpoena the records of off-shore banks used to launder

illicit profits. These decisions have contributed to the willingness of foreign governments to negotiate agreements.

- The United States has negotiated a bilateral executive agreement with Great Britain which establishes a procedure for the boarding of vessels on the high seas by the U.S. Coast Guard and for the disposition of the vessels and crew members if evidence is found of a violation of the laws of the United States.

In addition to a major international drug supply reduction program, the United States has taken a lead role in international demand reduction through diplomatic initiatives, technical assistance, training and information exchange.

- Each year, the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM), NIDA and NIAAA provide technical assistance to help countries develop effective treatment and prevention programs. In 1982, assistance was provided to Malaysia, Pakistan, Ecuador, Peru, Thailand and Burma, among others.
- The United States Information Agency (USIA) has mobilized its media elements, the Wireless File, the Voice of America, the Television and Film Service, as well as its policy and geographic area offices, to communicate drug abuse awareness messages to overseas audiences, thereby heightening public awareness and official recognition of internal drug abuse problems and encouraging these nations to undertake narcotic control and demand reduction programs.
- USIA's Private Sector Program has provided grants to American private sector organizations to bring international participants to anti-drug conferences in the United States. These USIA grants have helped to cooperative efforts by American and international organizations engaged in raising awareness of the drug issue. Representatives of 35 countries attended one such recent conference.
- United States participation in drug scheduling decisions under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs has a major impact on the availability of and access to controlled substances internationally and within the United States.

The United States supports and participates in United Nations, other international, and regional programs for demand reduction, collaborating on research projects and providing advice, technical assistance, materials and funding.

Medical Detoxification and Treatment

The Federal government is assisting efforts to achieve more effective use of resources within the existing national treatment network, including the development of treatment programs which are more responsive to local priorities and the specific needs of a heterogeneous population with drug and alcohol abuse problems.

- In 1982, the Federal share of funding for treatment support was incorporated in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services (ADMS) block grants to provide the states with more flexibility in determining specific treatment needs and responding accordingly. The Federal approach also supports the integration of drug and alcohol services into the general health care system for more effective and efficient treatment.
- A priority has been established to recognize the special needs of young people with drug, alcohol and related problems and to encourage state and private treatment programs to make appropriate provisions for counseling and medical services.
- NIDA continues to work with drug companies in the development of new drugs for potential use in the treatment of narcotic addiction. In July 1984, naltrexone received preliminary approval from the Food and Drug Administration as an agonist/antagonist and holds promise as a less expensive, more effective treatment.
- In Fiscal Year 1983, the Veterans Administration treated 85,893 inpatients for alcoholism and 16,969 inpatients for drug dependence. In addition, there were 469,446 outpatient visits for alcoholism and 1,039,242 outpatient visits for drug dependence.
- Private companies and government agencies involved with public transportation are acknowledging their responsibility to ensure safety. A major bus company has established strict requirements for its drivers to be free of drugs and alcohol; the Federal Aviation Administration is planning a testing program for employees with critical air safety duties; and the U.S. Coast Guard has begun a "Safe Boating" program which seeks to reduce accidents associated with boating and drinking.
- The Federal government, as the nation's largest employer, is dealing constructively with drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has issued regulations effective August 9, 1984 to assign

Federal program responsibility for returning employees to full individual and organizational performance.

- NIDA and NIAAA are working with private and public organizations, state and local government agencies and public interest groups to encourage their support of treatment programs and the expansion of third party funding.
- Thirty-five states have now adopted laws requiring health insurance coverage of alcoholism treatment on a mandatory or optional basis. Twenty-six states have similar laws for drug abuse treatment coverage.
- The Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association, after a three-year demonstration project funded by NIDA and NIAAA, has announced that each of its plans will make available a rehabilitation-oriented drug and alcohol treatment option to national accounts beginning in 1984.
- The National Board of Medical Examiners, medical specialty boards, and the boards of other health professions are developing examinations which require knowledge of drug and alcohol problems as a prerequisite for receiving a license to practice medicine or to work as a health professional in the primary health care system.
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is integrating drug and alcohol prevention and treatment programs into the juvenile justice system by supporting a local project which provides training for probation officers.
- In 1983, OJJDP funded an intensive intervention project focusing on serious habitual offenders who are involved with drugs. Also, OJJDP has joined with ADAMHA to sponsor a symposium on juvenile offenders with serious alcohol, drug abuse or mental health problems.

Research

One of the most effective weapons we have against drug abuse is our ability to communicate the truth about drugs to the user and potential user. In recent years, research and clinical experience have significantly improved the base of knowledge needed for effective prevention, education and treatment, including important new knowledge concerning the health consequences of cocaine and marijuana, the interrelationships of various drugs, and the relationship of drug abuse to social, psychological

and physical problems which are as varied as the population affected.

- Research sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse was responsible for a breakthrough in identifying and isolating opiate receptors within the central nervous system and discovering the presence of endogenous opiate-like substances. This research fundamentally alters the understanding of the human brain and has sparked vigorous work not only in the area of drug abuse, but also in the fields of neurological disease, mental health, cardiac function, and pain and analgesia.
- Knowledge has been expanded about both the acute and chronic effects of marijuana use. Acute intoxication with marijuana interferes with many aspects of mental health functioning. The drug also has serious acute effects on perception and skills which are involved in driving and other tasks. Among the known or suspected chronic effects are impaired lung functioning, decreased sperm count and sperm motility; interference with ovulation and prenatal development; impaired immune response; and possible adverse effects on heart function. Of special concern are the long-term developmental effects in children and adolescents who are particularly vulnerable to the drug's behavioral and psychological effects.
- The National Institute on Drug Abuse is developing new and more effective drug abuse treatment agents, such as LAAM, a promising new therapeutic drug for narcotic addict detoxification and treatment.
- Simple, portable drug detection kits are being developed which will help to reduce the adverse impact of drug abuse on performance in the workplace and in the military.
- Research on the developmental progression of drug use in adolescents indicates that prevention and intervention programs should focus on cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana, which serve as the "drugs of introduction" to other drugs by young people.
- Federal measurement programs continue to provide a wealth of information used to describe drug-related health problems; monitor the incidence and prevalence of nonmedical drug use; assess the negative health consequences associated with certain drugs in the nation, states and major metropolitan areas; and plan research, treatment, law enforcement and other operational activities.

- Significant progress has been made in understanding biological factors which may predispose some individuals to drug and alcohol abuse and tend to make other resistant.
- The National Institute on Mental Health (NIMH) has several projects underway which will strengthen current hypotheses concerning the relationship of drug and alcohol consumption with overall mental health.
- OJJDP has completed a study on Dynamics of Delinquency and Drug Use which provides insights into the relationship of drug and alcohol use to other criminal offenses and to treatment and prevention approaches.
- The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has conducted extensive research to ensure the integrity of current alcohol chemical test equipment and has identified highly accurate psychophysical skills tests which determine degree of alcohol intoxication. The current applications are in the law enforcement community, but may also be available to alcohol servers, probation officers, etc., in the future.
- NIAAA research suggests that attempts to develop commitments to conventional goals, such as education or occupational careers, as well as changing attitudes towards the law, may be effective in promoting a reduction in the use of alcohol by adolescents.
- Between 1981 and 1984, NIAAA established three new National Alcohol Research Centers.
- NIDA is investigating family therapy approaches to drug abuse treatment and methods for using schools to identify and provide effective services to aid drug abusing youth.
- An extensive series of studies have begun to reveal which types of treatment are most effective for particular types of individuals with serious drug problems.

Drug Abuse in the Armed Forces

The Department of Defense (DOD) has established the goal of a force that is free of the effects of drug and alcohol abuse and has undertaken major initiatives, many in close cooperation with other Federal agencies, to achieve this goal. Significant progress has been made during the past several years. The use of illicit drugs in the military has begun to decrease.

- The most recent worldwide survey of marijuana use by junior enlisted personnel shows an 40 percent reduction overall;

down 62 percent in the Navy, down 56 percent in the Marine Corp, down 26 percent in the Air Force, and down 21 percent in the Army.

- A technical breakthrough has enabled DOD to include marijuana, the most widely used illicit drug in the military, in the urinalysis detection and deterrence program.
- A media campaign, initiated in 1981, emphasized both the danger an abuser poses to the unit and the opportunities available for those who want help. In 1982, radio and television spots were developed which emphasize the incompatibility of alcohol and drug abuse with a healthy lifestyle.
- DOD has intensified efforts to prevent intoxicated driving. Activities include the implementation of alcohol, occupant protection, and motorcycle safety workshops conducted jointly by DOD and NHTSA.
- DOD works with the Veterans Administration on treatment matters concerning discharged military personnel and is developing an agreement which will provide treatment services to active duty personnel who have major alcohol and drug abuse problems.
- The Department of Defense is working with volunteer groups and other Federal agencies to develop a community-based prevention program which will focus attention on school-age dependents.
- In addition, DOD has major initiatives underway to promote healthy living and the attitudes and values that promote such lifestyles. For example, the Chief of Staff of the Army has banned the reduced pricing of alcohol beverages in Army service clubs, stating that such practices are "not consistent with Army policies and programs to eliminate alcohol-related problems." Club events, such as the "happy hour," are not eliminated, but the primary emphasis of these social activities is being shifted away from alcoholic drinks to food or entertainment.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
 H - INTERNAL
 I - INCOMING
 Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1

Name of Correspondent: Richard Darman

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

Subject: Proposed Transmittal message to the Congress Enclosing the 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking Report

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHORE</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84 09 24</u>
	Referral Note:	
<u>CUAT 18</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>84 09 24</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>584 09 25</u> <u>COB</u>
	-	<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	
	-	<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	
	-	<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:	

ACTION CODES:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A - Appropriate Action C - Comment/Recommendation D - Draft Response F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary R - Direct Reply w/Copy S - For Signature X - Interim Reply |
|--|---|

DISPOSITION CODES:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A - Answered B - Non-Special Referral | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: 9/24/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/25 - c.o.b.

SUBJECT: PROPOSED TRANSMITTAL MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS ENCLOSING THE
1984 NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG
TRAFFICKING REPORT

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached was prepared by OPD. May we have any edits/comments no later than close of business tomorrow. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

1984 SEP 24 PM 6:07

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with Title III, Section 305 of the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1972, I hereby transmit the 1984 National Strategy for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. The Strategy establishes a comprehensive national plan of action which includes prevention of drug abuse through awareness and action, drug law enforcement, international cooperation to eliminate the production and trafficking of illegal drugs, and health-related treatment and research activities.

I am pleased with the progress in raising public awareness of drug abuse problems and in strengthening our efforts to reduce the supply of illicit drugs, both domestic and international. Most important is the widespread recognition that the situation is not hopeless; that drug abuse can be conquered. Our citizens have begun numerous grassroots efforts which are likely to accomplish far more in preventing drug abuse than the Federal government, working alone, could hope to achieve.

I thank the Congress for its dedication and continuing support in the fight against drug abuse.

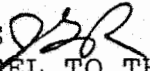
THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 16, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 1146 -- Aviation
Drug Trafficking Control Act

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced enrolled bill, and the accompanying draft signing statement, and finds no objection to them from a legal perspective.

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

JGR

- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
 - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Richard Dorman

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

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 1146 - Aviation Drug - Trafficking Control Act (suggested signing statement)

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>CUTTON</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>8411915</u>			<u>1/1</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>CUAT 18</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>8411915</u>			<u>58411916</u> <u>9:00</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>CUAT 17</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>8411915</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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 - X - Interim Reply

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 - C - Completed
 - S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
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 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

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**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**



- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
 - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Richard Dorman

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

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 1146 - Aviation Drug-Trafficking Control Act

ROUTE TO: Office/Agency (Staff Name)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUTHO</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>841015</u>		<u>1/1</u>
<u>CURTIS</u>	Referral Note: <u>R</u>	<u>841015</u>		<u>5841016</u> <u>9:00</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>

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- A - Appropriate Action
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 19, 1984

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I welcome the opportunity today to sign into law S. 1146, the "Aviation Drug-Trafficking Control Act." This legislation represents an added step in our efforts to combat the illegal flow of drugs into this Nation, recognizing and building on the Federal Aviation Administration's critical air safety role without prescribing a law enforcement role.

An individual whose pilot certificate is revoked by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for carrying illegal drugs will now have to wait five years, rather than one, before being able to appeal the denial of a new license by the FAA. For the first time, the FAA will also be able to revoke the registration certificate of an aircraft used in transporting illegal drugs. Other new provisions make it a crime for a person, whose certificate has been revoked by the FAA, or who does not hold the proper certificate, to serve as an airman in connection with an aircraft transporting illegal drugs. The new criminal provisions further add to the possible sanctions against smuggling drugs by air, making the risks that much greater.

These provisions will not only provide an important deterrent to carrying illegal drugs by air, but will also contribute to safer skies since those who transport drugs by air typically show little regard for the safety of others whether in the air or on the ground.

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