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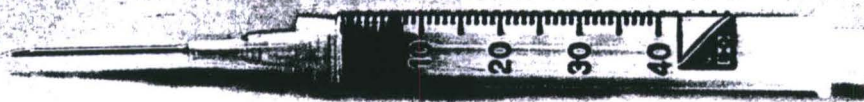
INSIDE A SOVIET MENTAL HOSPITAL

Newsweek

THE DRUG CRISIS

'Saying No!'

The Nation's New
Campaign Against Users



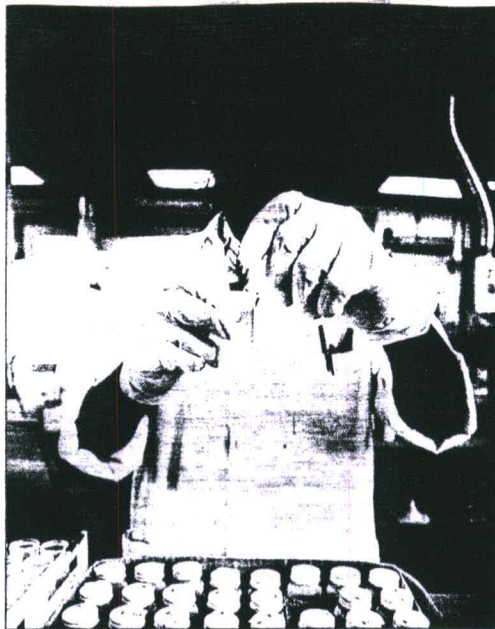
A Poll on Drug Testing,
Enforcement and Privacy

An Exclusive Interview
With President Reagan



The Drug Crisis: Trying to Say 'No'

Despite all the arrests and huge drug seizures of recent months, there has been hardly a ripple in the tide of illegal drugs. Slowly, the nation is deciding to try a new approach: if we can't curb the drug supply, maybe we can cut the demand by going after users. That requires nothing less than a change in the national attitude toward drugs, but the process has already begun. As political pressure mounted in Washington, Congress started work on a tough new drug bill and Ronald Reagan moved to seize the issue by announcing his own demand-side program this week. It was more jawbone than bite, and its centerpiece was a controversial order to start drug testing on federal employees in sensitive jobs, so it was sure to be assailed from all sides—but it will probably do some good. A new NEWSWEEK Poll shows strong public support for cracking down on users. **National Affairs: Page 14**



Testing for drugs: A controversial key to the plan

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Cover: Photos by Ed Galt

Social Sisters



The Junior League's new image

Once a bastion for wealthy, well-bred women, the Junior League now wants a grittier image. The prim and proper organization has taken off its white gloves to tackle such unladylike problems as adolescent pregnancy and rape. But social activism and social status often clash, creating new social problems for the league. **Lifestyle: Page 42**



Drugged, silent—but unbroken

A Mind Jail

For the offense of asking to leave the Soviet Union, a little-known Soviet dissident is thrown into a Moscow mental hospital, where burly orderlies and nurses forcibly inject him with drugs that blur his mind but not his spirit. Serafim Yevsyukov has not made headlines, and he doesn't fit into the neat categories of more famous Soviet dissidents. His plight is still no less poignant—and it is chillingly common. His daughter makes a painful visit to his hospital, where psychiatry serves the state. **International: Page 26**

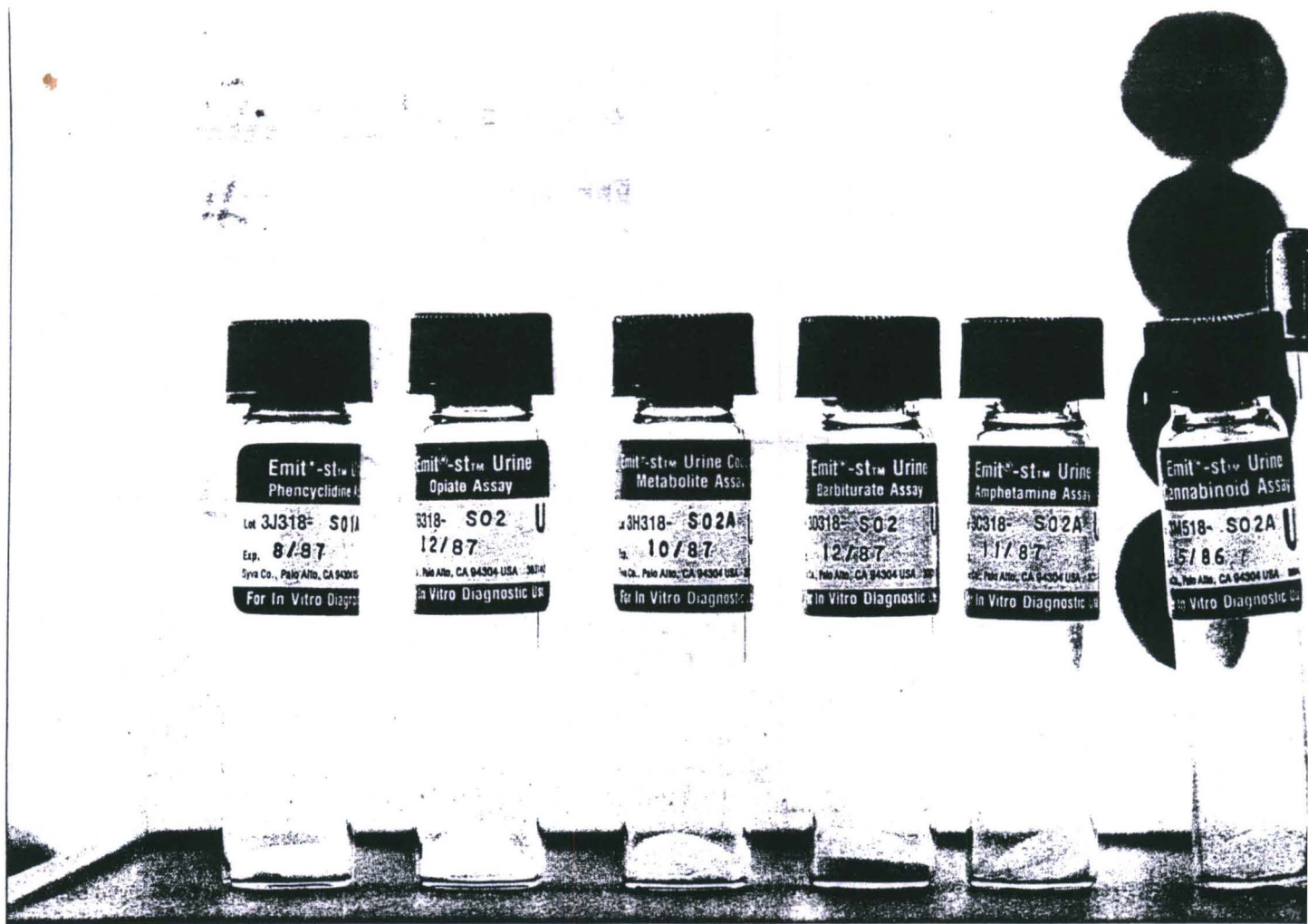
Simply Divine

It's a miracle no one thought of it before: a Jesus theme park, part Disneyland, part summer retreat. TV evangelist Jim Bakker is developing Heritage USA, a family entertainment center near Charlotte, N.C., with tennis, camping and weekly baptisms. For "Christ-loving people," says one follower, it's nirvana. **Society: Page 46**



A \$175 million high-tech shrine

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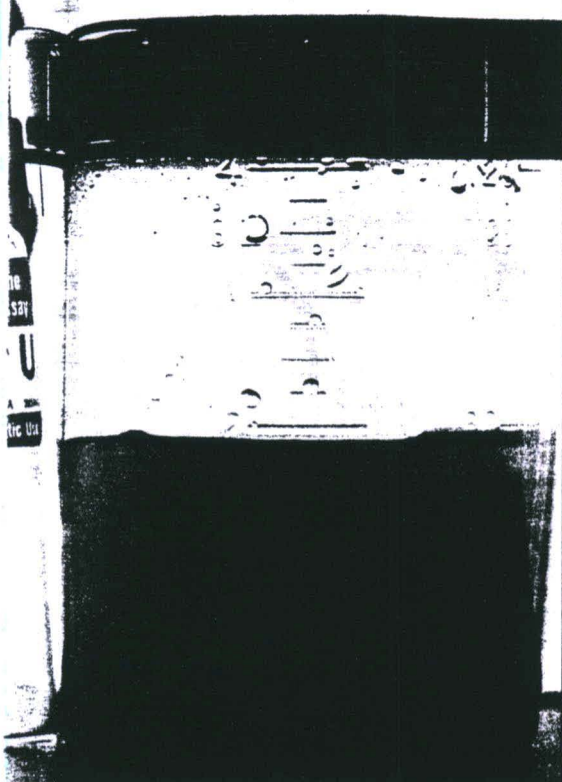
The bite in the jawbone: Urinalysis for federal workers in sensitive jobs was the controversial centerpiece of the president's plan to

Trying to Say 'No'

THE DRUG CRISIS

It should have been a triumph in the annals of drug enforcement: the biggest cocaine haul in U.S. history, more than 200 pounds of dope with a street value of \$30 million, scooped up last week in a raid on a dilapidated farm in western Michigan. But in the modern drug wars, the victory was a hollow one. Everybody knew it would make only a momentary ripple in the tide of narcotics flowing into the nation; the drug epidemic would rage on. And across the country a sense was growing that another approach to the problem has to be tried. If we can't shut off the supply, maybe we can shrink the demand—by somehow persuading drug users to turn off, or never to turn on in the first place.

It is a formidable task, requiring no less than a basic shift of the national attitude toward drugs. But that is already happening in a piecemeal way, from vigilante committees in a dozen urban ghettos to drug-education programs in suburban high schools to crackdowns on local users from Michigan to North Carolina. And this week Ronald Reagan planned to scurry to the head of the growing parade by announcing his own demand-side drug program, a combination of moral suasion, education and drug testing for key government workers. In all, the plan looks to be far more jawbone than bite. But in an exclusive interview with *NEWSWEEK* (page 18), Reagan said it would "not be rhetoric... The main thrust has got to be to get the people themselves to turn off on [drugs]."



WOODFIN CAMP & ASSOC.

to attack the demand side of drugs

The plan is sure to be attacked on all sides—for going too far, and not far enough; for shoving a camel's nose under the tent of civil liberties; for trying to make political points with a sham program for the private sector backed up by no more than \$500 million in federal money. But the demand-side theme is one that Reagan himself has been sounding since 1981, when he told his second presidential press conference: "It is my firm belief that the answer to the drug problem comes through winning over the users to the point that we take the customers away from the drugs." Since then, Nancy Reagan has been doggedly pushing the point with her "Just Say No" crusade in the schools and pressing the entertainment industry to deglamorize the treatment of drugs in films, TV and music (page 20). And the stress on the bully pulpit rather than the federal purse is one that makes Reagan thoroughly comfortable. "Look, this is a sales job," said one of his sen-

ior aides. "And who better to do it?"

The president decided it was time to move when his pollster Richard Wirthlin showed him a sharp rise on the fever chart of drug concern. A similar message has been received in Congress, where members are scrambling to write tough new drug laws and grab the credit in time for this year's elections. More than 300 members have signed a letter to the television networks for delivery this week, asking for a concerted campaign to educate young people to the dangers of drug abuse. But the congressional emphasis is still on the supply side of drugs: Democrats are working to put together an omnibus bill stiffening penalties for pushers, strengthening customs and border patrols, outlawing synthetic drugs, hitting at money laundering and beefing up treatment and prevention programs. Republicans plan amendments to make the bill even tougher, possibly including the death penalty for some drug dealers and tough new sanctions against countries that don't cooperate with drug-eradication programs. Price is no object, the lawmakers say. "We intend to bust the budget on this," vowed Democratic congressional campaign chairman Tony Coelho.

They had better be prepared for a sizable tab. Drug enforcement is already a \$1.8 billion item, versus just \$230 million spent on drug and alcohol treatment and education programs. At the cutting edge, the Drug Enforcement Administration is averaging 41 arrests a day, an increase of 18 percent in two years. Seizures of contraband cocaine soared to an annual rate of 43 tons in the first three months this year, up from 19 tons in all of last year and just 12 tons in 1984. Still, there is no shortage; indeed, if street prices are any guide, there may be a glut. According to necessarily iffy surveys, the number of regular cocaine us-

ers, which apparently peaked in the late '70s, has remained at about 5 million ever since. But individual consumption has been rising so fast that total cocaine use went up by 11 percent at last count, and the spread of riskier, high-purity cocaine and the potent new crack has heightened the sense of crisis. Heroin and marijuana consumption was down a bit, but total use of illegal drugs rose by 15 percent. And whether or not more enforcement will do any good, it will surely be costly. Democratic Rep. Glenn English of Oklahoma has introduced bills meant to stem the flood of drugs with more agents, planes, boats and radar. The added cost: nearly \$1 billion.

Busting users: Latin American officials and a few drug enforcers have long charged that the policy of busting major dealers and letting users go actually encourages demand for drugs. "You can't accept recreational drug use and expect to control the drug problem. That's where it begins," says Lacy Thornburg, North Carolina attorney general. His state police recently began rounding up and prosecuting users and petty dealers. In another approach, the Detroit suburb of Farmington Hills passed an ordinance last year making people over 17 legally accountable for permitting drug use or sale on their property. The public is increasingly willing to consider cracking down on users; a new NEWSWEEK Poll showed a startling increase in support for criminal penalties for possession of marijuana and overwhelming backing for drug testing of people in critical jobs (page 16). And the White House has come to agree that its priorities have been skewed. "We are responsible for driving the drug market to where it is today," said one administration official. "We have essentially decriminalized drug use by not doing anything."

In part, the change in the public mood has a racist tinge: drugs simply have moved from the black and Hispanic underclass to the middle-class mainstream and are being felt as a problem there. Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis surveyed 5,000 of his state's high-school students in 1984 and found that 60 percent admitted having used illegal drugs. Cocaine and marijuana have become commonplace in factories and business offices; in California a sting operation by the San Jose police uncovered a Silicon Valley company where 90 percent of the work force of 400 people were using drugs. Alarm over drug abuse tends to lag behind its spread: police in the Chicago area say drugs are pervasive there, but the epidemic is not yet the stuff of commuter chat and TV talk

Users, One and All

- 5 million regular cocaine users
- 20-24 million have tried cocaine
- 563 cocaine-related deaths
- 30% of all college students will have tried cocaine by their fourth year, and 42% have tried marijuana
- 500,000 estimated hard-core heroin users



TANNENBAUM—SYGMA

SOURCES: 1985 DATA, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ORGANIZED CRIME, NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

Down on Drugs: A Newsweek Poll

A new toughness on drugs is reflected in the sharp increase in support for treating possession of even small amounts of marijuana as a crime. And while most Americans favor testing all workers for drug use, they emphasize treatment and see education as the key area of government action.



ROBERT MAASS—PHOTOREPORTERS

Yes to Drug Tests

Some people think that periodic screening tests are a good idea to see whether individuals may be using drugs. Other people think such tests are a bad idea because they may not always be accurate or because they invade people's privacy. For each of the following groups, please tell me if you think it would be a good idea or a bad idea if they were required to take periodic drug screening tests:

	Good Idea	Bad Idea
High school teachers	64%	33%
Airline pilots	84%	14%
Police officers	85%	13%
TV news anchors	52%	42%
High school students	60%	37%
Professional athletes	72%	25%
Government workers	72%	25%
All other workers	50%	44%

Which one of the following actions do you think an employer should take against someone who is identified as a drug user through a screening test?

Should the employer:	
Report him to the police	5%
Fire him immediately	5%
Fire him after a set period of time if a test shows that he is still using drugs	15%
Don't fire him, but require his participation in a drug treatment program	60%
Do nothing unless his work is clearly affected by his drug use	13%

Do you think the possession of small amounts of marijuana should or should not be treated as a criminal offense?

	Current	1985	1980
Should	67%	50%	43%
Should not	27%	46%	52%

Priorities and Resources

Do you think the government spends too much money and effort fighting drug use, too little money and effort fighting drug use—or is the government's expenditure of money and effort just about right?

Too much	9%
Too little	56%
About right	21%
Don't know	14%

There are many things that our government is doing to fight drug use. Which one of the following activities in the government's fight against drugs do you think deserves the most money and effort? Which is the next most important?

	Most Important	Second Most
Arresting the people in this country who sell drugs	23%	31%
Arresting the people who use drugs	3%	5%
Teaching young people about the dangers of drugs	42%	24%
Helping drug users to overcome their addiction	4%	12%
Working with foreign governments to stop the export of drugs to this country	25%	23%

Which of the following do you think is the most serious problem for society today: marijuana, alcohol abuse, heroin, crack, other forms of cocaine or other drugs?

Crack	22%
Other forms of cocaine	21%
Heroin	5%
Marijuana	4%
Alcohol abuse	34%
Other drugs	5%
Don't know	9%

shows. Still, the fact that it has become a national political issue is itself a sign that a good part of what the president wants has already happened. "I am very optimistic," says Carlton Turner, Reagan's adviser on drug abuse. "I think we have gone up that hill and are going down the other side."

According to White House sources, Reagan saw Wirthlin's polling figures late in May and decided to make drugs a high priority; the schedule was speeded up after the cocaine death of basketball star Len Bias. The project touched off considerable debate in the administration, since it hit an ideological sore point that already divides conservatives: while authoritarians are happy to enforce traditional social values, the newer libertarian wing of the GOP wants to minimize the government's role. One school, led by Attorney General Edwin Meese, argued strongly for such measures as widespread drug testing of federal workers. But others, including communications director Pat Buchanan, argued that drug use should be a personal matter unless it endangered lives or national security.

In the end, Reagan chose the softer line, on the ground that any program touching off a firestorm of protest would be counterproductive. The death penalty for drug dealers was out, though some of his advisers urged it. So was stepped-up prosecution of casual users: not only did the budget makers worry about building enough prisons to hold them, but Reagan himself argued that the goal should be rehabilitation, not punishment. Details of the program are still evolving. Its outline:

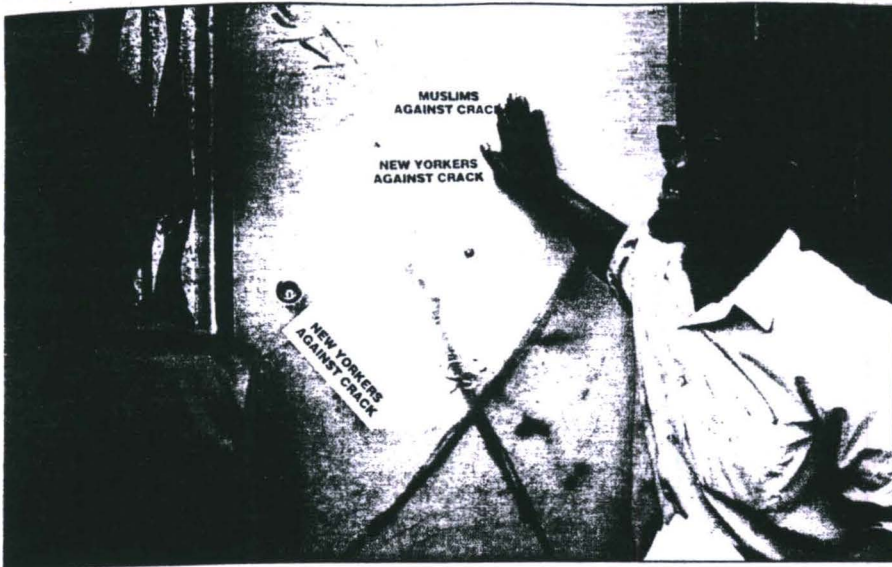
■ **Testing:** Department heads will be asked to designate federal workers who have security clearance or hold such sensitive jobs as air-traffic controllers or armed guards. If they refuse drug tests, they will be shifted to less sensitive jobs; if the tests turn up positive or they admit a drug problem, they will be offered treatment. Researching the proposal, aides found that federal insurance benefits for drug-abuse treatment were wiped out in a budget cut in 1982. Ways are being studied to restore them. But the government unions indignantly threaten to fight the whole plan in court.

■ **Education:** The administration will encourage schools to suspend drug users and pushers. Some aides wanted to tie federal funding for schools to a showing that a school has a strong drug program, but Reagan was against it. The main goal is to create an atmosphere in which peer pressure can work against drug use.

■ **Private industry:** More than half of regular drug users are over 18, and the administration wants to reach them at work. It will encourage business to screen for drugs before hiring; federal contractors could be offered incentives to set up effective industrial drug programs.

■ **Enforcement:** The Justice Department is

For this Newsweek Poll, The Gallup Organization interviewed a representative national sample of 758 adults by telephone July 31 and Aug. 1. The margin of error is plus or minus 4 percentage points. Some "Don't know" responses omitted. The Newsweek Poll, © 1986 by Newsweek, Inc.



JAMES MARSHALL



IRA WYMAN

Counterattack on two fronts: Black Muslim vigilantes zero in on a crack house, fourth graders in Boston learn what isn't cool

working on proposals for stiffer drug penalties, including mandatory minimum terms for some dealers and possibly mandatory life sentences for convicted drug racketeers, but these will come later. For now, the president would only flick at the supply side with a reference to increased activities in the "southwest border initiative," newly named "Operation Alliance."

■ **International programs:** Reagan would like to invite other countries to request U.S. help in eradicating the drug trade, as Bolivia recently did. But he didn't welcome—in fact, his aides ridiculed—Bolivia's subsequent request for a \$100 million loan to offset the loss in drug income. Cutting off U.S. aid to countries that fail to reduce drug production, a practice last used by the Carter administration, may soon be invoked for three or four countries.

The price tag for all this remains a bit gauzy. Reagan himself said the question was still open; his aides indicated that spending on the program might amount to \$500 million, not all of it new money. There was predictable grumbling that the president was trying to dump the problem on the private sector. "Companies are being asked to solve one of the major social problems of this country because nobody else will," complained Dale Masi, a professor at the University of Maryland who has designed employee drug-assistance programs for major firms. But Dr. Robert Du Pont, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse until 1978, said Reagan's program "shouldn't be underestimated. I think he can do a lot. And it's

wonderful that it's moved from being his wife's concern to being his concern as well."

Not everyone was thrilled by that development. As White House aides acknowledge, Mrs. Reagan's drug campaign began as an effort to recast her initial image as a superficial clotheshorse, but it quickly turned into genuine anguish over the problem. And in some of the nation's ghettos, the president was seen as an intruder. "No one has cared about ghetto children dying, except for Nancy Reagan," said Earl Horn, a leader of Oakland's drug-fighting Neighborhood Watch. "I'm sorry to see him taking it away from her."

Still, the nation's neighborhood vigilantes—who shout down armed dealers, surround crack houses to keep their children out and telephone tips on drug activity to sometimes lethargic police—will be glad of any reinforcement the president's jawbone

can drum up. So far, their victories have been mainly symbolic. "Sure, the drug dealers go from neighborhood to neighborhood," says the Rev. Bruce Wall, founder of Boston's Drop-a-Dime telephone alert, "but at least we have them on the run."

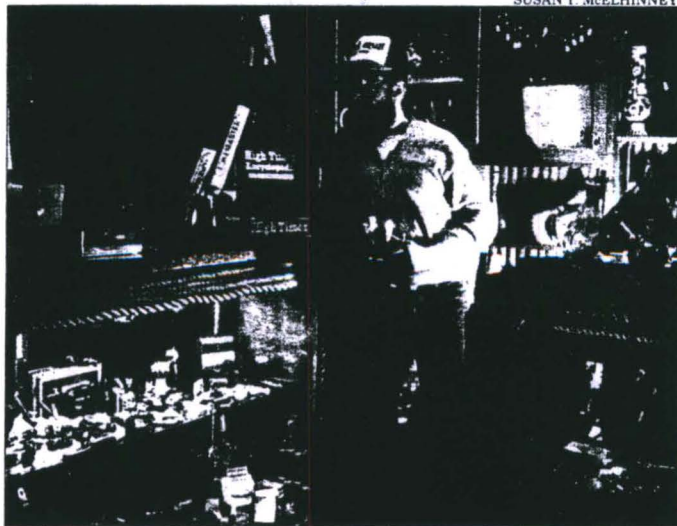
The change in public attitude should also encourage community participation in broader programs of drug education and rehabilitation; in Atlanta, for instance, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is trying to muster black leaders behind a multifaceted attack on drug-related crime. And the new climate may help coordinate local groups and public officials who now tend to squabble over competing goals and ideologies. "The real problem in Michigan has been groups fighting with one another," says a Detroit official who has grappled with drugs. "We need a coalition. We've got to remember who the enemy is."

What's reasonable? Even as it was watered down, by far the most controversial part of the Reagan program is the proposal for testing federal workers for drugs. Civil libertarians tend to assume such tests must be an illegal invasion of privacy. But the courts have generally upheld them, and about 30 percent of all Fortune 500 companies used some drug tests last year. In fact, the constitutional ban on unreasonable search and seizure applies only to governments, and Reagan has already established the reasonableness of testing for drugs as the employer of military personnel.

Still, problems remain. Critics warn that the usual pre-

A climate that needs changing: A Washington head shop

SUSAN T. McELHINNEY





JAMES COOK—PICTURE GROUP

'Everyone has to work': Talking about cocaine in a Denver counseling session

liminary test, based on urinalysis, is often inaccurate. Even by the reckoning of its producer, the test may give a false positive in 1 out of 20 cases; if a second and far more expensive confirming test isn't given, the victim of the error may be wrongly rejected, stigmatized or fired. And as a matter of both law and social policy, it is far from clear that an employer has any right to probe into a worker's conduct unless it affects performance on the job. Most businessmen say that's all they want to know. But as the tests actually work, a joint smoked at a weekend party is just as incriminating as one smoked at the lathe.

Earlier this year the President's Commission on Organized Crime recommended mandatory drug testing for all federal employees. The White House considered that; in the upshot, the softer-edged approach of singling out sensitive jobs was chosen. But Reagan's aides made it clear that they see this as just a first step that can be expanded as public acceptance grows and the anti-drug climate deepens. Reagan himself disclaims any such intention, but at least some of his men say that, eventually, drug testing could be mandatory for college programs and defense contractors.

Climbing the wall: Drug-education plans are far less controversial. One catch has been persuading schools, particularly affluent suburban schools, to admit they have a problem; another is teaching parents to recognize drugs and drug symptoms. But nearly everyone now concedes that the plague is all but universal. "We can build a 100-foot wall around our kids and the drug dealers will just build a 110-foot ladder over it," says Barbara Kopans of the highly acclaimed Governor's Alliance Against Drugs in Massachusetts. "You can go just so far with police enforcement before you have to start looking at the demand side."

The drug squads have found that there is a predictable progression in drug use: children almost never try cocaine, crack or heroin without having first used such "gateway drugs" as tobacco, alcohol and marijuana. And sadly, the need for education about drugs seems to start at ever-younger ages. In Boston, high-school kids advised the teachers to talk to their little brothers and sisters; in Detroit, police said it was too late to start with 12-year-olds and sent the drug squads to kindergarten.

Successful school programs tend to have

features in common. One is the effort to catch drug abuse at its earliest stages and get parents involved in the problem. In Atlanta, for instance, the Council on Alcohol and Drugs puts any child caught with drugs at any of seven school systems through an eight-hour seminar and insists that at least one parent must attend, too. About 700 students were treated last year, and the council says only 2.5 percent of its graduates get into trouble again. On a broader scale, successful programs enlist all the help they can get for a unified assault on the problem. The Massachusetts Alliance has spread to more than 200 of the state's 365 cities and towns in two years, and advisory councils are used to coordinate the efforts of local schools, community organizations, law officers, state agencies and private corporations. So far the program has cost about \$2 million in state funds, and the DEA expects to spotlight it soon as a national role model.

Scare tactics: One major hitch remains: nobody can show conclusively that drug-education programs do any good. Early in the century, programs based on moral arguments clearly failed to dent alcohol and drug abuse. Exaggerated scare tactics, like the pamphlet and film on "reefer madness," led only to ridicule. In the 1960s straightforward presentations of the pleasures and dangers of drugs proved equally futile and may even have made drugs more attractive to curious youths. The fashionable focus of educators now is on peer and family influences, trying to

teach children simply to reject drugs as uncool. Practitioners are enthusiastic, but a NIDA review noted last year that the worth of this approach remains to be proved.

The one conclusion that the nation seems to be forming is that something new must be tried to discourage drug use. There is clearly no magic bullet, and the task won't be done overnight; as a Virginia doctor warns, "Everyone has to work. It has to be a true concerted effort." But the determination alone is changing the climate already, and the recent limited successes of campaigns against tobacco and drunken driving show that such change is indeed possible. If Ronald Reagan is jumping to head a movement that other people started, he is just functioning as a political leader—and in the end, he will probably help it along.

LARRY MARTZ with MARK MILLER and BOB COHN in Washington.
GEORGE RAINE in San Francisco.
GINNY CARROLL in Atlanta
and bureau reports

'Nobody else cared': Nancy Reagan pushes the point

GAMMA-LIAISON



Reagan: Drugs Are the 'No. 1' Problem

The president wants a campaign aimed at users

Ronald Reagan is putting the power of his office behind a new national crusade against drug abuse. Last week NEWSWEEK Editor-in-Chief Richard M. Smith, Washington bureau chief Morton M. Kondracke, White House correspondent Margaret Garrard Warner and correspondent Elaine Shannon interviewed the president on his views.

NEWSWEEK: Why a war on drugs at this time?

REAGAN: I think the increasing problem has made us finally aware that what is really needed is a nationwide campaign, not just [by] government. The polls show that this is, in most people's minds, the No. 1 problem in the country. It is not only necessary to step up our efforts to make it difficult to get drugs, but the main thrust has got to be to get the people themselves to turn off on it.

We understand there are going to be some initiatives involving federal employees and the use of drug tests. Is that true?

Well, there has to be. For example, you can't have people in law enforcement, you can't have air-traffic controllers and so forth [and] have this [drug use] be a possibility.

Do you think people with security clearances fall into that category?

I would think yes, that's legitimate.

Will you be asking your department heads to select those jobs that they consider safety or national-security related and ask the people who hold those jobs to take these tests?

I think it's all right to have it mandatory. People who have other people's safety in their own hands—I don't think that they should complain about mandatory testing.

Would you favor drug testing for all federal employees?

I would rather see a voluntary program in which we can say to them ... that they won't lose [their] jobs and there won't be punishment. What there would be is an offer of help to tell people, if this is your problem let us help you cure yourself of addiction.



LARRY DOWNING—NEWSWEEK

In the Oval Office: Is it a real war?

Are you, in fact, going to ask your cabinet officers to submit to testing on a voluntary basis ... and ask their subordinates to [do so]?

Yes, this is under discussion right now and I have already suggested such a thing to our top people.

Are you at all concerned about the privacy issue that is raised by mandatory drug testing?

If the mandatory [testing] is only in those areas where you can show the kind of responsibility for national security, for people's lives, I don't think there can be a quarrel.

If this is a real war, are we going to devote the resources to it, the money to really fight it, or are we going to try to nickel-and-dime it or handle it by rhetoric?

No, [it's] not going to be rhetoric. And it's possible there will be more need for money. On the other hand, you can't underestimate what can be done [by] the private sector ... [that] is being administered by the private sector because of the help of volunteers—no one can estimate the amount of money it would take to replace these volunteers with bureaucrats.

Should drug users go to jail?

No, I think we should offer help to them. ... We can't overrule states and their laws, but I do think that as a part of a campaign of the kind that we're talking [about] ... my own view is [we're] far better off if ... you can come in and ask for help and you won't be punished if you will agree to take the help.

Should drug dealers be executed, as Malaysia did?

While we haven't come to final decisions on this ... I know they deserve it. But ... I would think that we might be taking on something that would divide our ranks because there are so many people who don't believe in the death penalty for anything. My own view is that a death penalty would be counterproductive.

You've described America as "upbeat, optimistic"—why are drugs such a problem now?

For one thing ... the music world ... has ... made it sound as if it's right there and the thing to do, and rock-and-roll concerts and so forth. Musicians that young people like ... make no secret of the fact that they are users. [And] I must say this, that the theater—well, motion-picture industry—has started down a road they'd been on before once, with alcohol abuse. I can remember when it was rather commonplace in films ... to portray drunk scenes and so forth as being very humorous. And the motion-picture industry decided some time ago that that wasn't right for them to do ... and they stopped. And yet, recently, there have been some pictures in which there was a gratuitous scene in there just for a laugh [about] drug use, that it made it look kind of attractive and funny, not dangerous and sad.

To what extent is the problem with Hollywood that a lot of people out there are using [drugs] themselves?

That again—that is at a level of society where ... they have a dinner party and feel they have to put the drug out on the coffee table, as at a cocktail party. And yes, that has to be dealt with, that particular problem.

Did that happen when you were there, when you were at such parties?

No, the drug thing hadn't hit Hollywood.

No one ever tempted you?

What? No, but all the things that are going on today—it's a different industry.

Going After Hollywood

Critics call for the deglamorization of drugs



JERRY OHLINGER'S

Smoking pot in 'Easy Rider': Today, the sniggery cachet of a pseudo-taboo

"We believe that many fewer younger Americans would turn to drugs if they fully understood the facts, if they were aware of the stark histories of hopeful lives snuffed out by drugs," the writers declare. "We are therefore calling upon the television networks . . . to design and broadcast a major national campaign against drug abuse. . . . an unprecedented, coordinated offensive against the culture that encourages the use of cocaine, crack and other dangerous drugs."

That letter, signed by more than 300 members of Congress, will be delivered to ABC, NBC, CBS and Cable News Network this week—a sure sign that the sudden national uproar over drugs and drug abuse has reached politically critical mass in Washington. How the four networks will reply remains to be seen, of course, but given broadcasting's position as an industry that is at least nominally regulated under federal law, some form of positive response seems likely. The entertainment industry as a whole may be quite another matter: 20 years into America's dangerous flirtation with mood-altering substances, Hollywood remains deeply ambivalent about drugs and hostile to the suggestion that it condones or promotes drug use. The days of outright glorification, as in the 1969

film "Easy Rider," are probably over: one studio executive claims the viewing public is simply "bored" by the subject. But drug abuse is freely depicted in many recent movies, and like sex and alcohol years ago, it has the sniggery cachet of pseudo-taboo.

Needless joke: Nancy and Ronald Reagan were offended by a needless joke about pot in the movie "Short Circuit," and drug crusaders can cite similar examples by the dozen. Some say, for example, that "Miami Vice" glamorizes drug trafficking despite its pro-cop orientation and its formulaic insistence that the good guys always win. Woody Allen joked about both pot and cocaine in "Annie Hall," and the 1978 film "Midnight Express" sympathetically portrayed the tribulations of a young American drug smuggler in a Turkish prison. Marijuana use appears in movies like "About last night . . ." and "The Big Chill," and it is casually presented in teenybopper films like "Desperately Seeking Susan." "Why did little kids go to see 'Susan'?" asks antidrug activist Susan Newman, who is actor Paul Newman's daughter. "Because of Madonna. And what did they see Madonna doing throughout the movie? Smoking marijuana."

Ms. Newman is special-projects director for the Scott Newman Foundation, an

organization founded by her father after the 1978 death of her brother Scott from an overdose of Valium and alcohol. The foundation works to reform Hollywood from within—prodding the industry toward a more realistic, less glamorizing depiction of drugs and promoting the presentation of anti-drug-abuse themes. Those goals, Newman admits, are hardly popular in an industry which still remembers the witch hunts of the 1920s and '50s, and progress has been frustratingly slow. And though, as she says, "there's still a lot of denial going on in this town," she also believes that "a real change has gone down in just the last 18 months." Shocked by the death of John Belushi and by Richard Pryor's disastrous brush with cocaine, Hollywood has gradually begun to recognize the downside of drugs: Pryor's new film, "Jo Jo Dancer, Your Life Is Calling," is a painfully candid *mea culpa* about addiction. The networks, meanwhile, have begun to discourage gratuitous references to drugs in TV scripts, and drug use on the set—commonplace in the relatively recent past—is now actively discouraged.

Dismal results: Reforming the entertainment media's approach to drugs, however, is damnably difficult business. Drugs are, after all, an undeniable presence in American life and are therefore a legitimate subject for serious films and video. Hollywood has tried self-imposed censorship before, with dismal results—and it is a matter of considerable irony that the power of the industry's morality code was decisively broken, in 1956, by a highly acclaimed film on heroin addiction, "The Man With the Golden Arm." Even more pertinent, given Washington's new demand for antidrug preachments, the entertainment media have rarely succeeded at propaganda. Take the classic antimarijuana film "Reefer Madness," for example. Produced in 1936 in an effort to warn the nation against a new social menace, it is now considered a camp comedy on college campuses.

Hollywood's own drug mores, moreover, are likely to undermine whatever antidrug message it may promulgate. Drug scandals have periodically shaken the industry since its earliest years and will doubtless continue: as Newman says, the current climate of disapproval is mostly denial—or hypocrisy. "Believe me, Perrier is the drug of choice in Hollywood," one producer said in a Los Angeles restaurant last week. "No one uses drugs anymore." Meanwhile, a diner at the next table was leaving three lines of cocaine as a tip.

TOM MORGANTHAU with MICHAEL REESE in Hollywood and ANDREW MURR in New York

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What additional drug abuse actions should you take to focus efforts on drug demand?

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

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

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

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

Discussion: The time is right to establish a national objective of at least a 50% reduction in illegal drug use within three years, and to communicate this in a major address.

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

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

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

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

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

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

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

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

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

GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

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

GOAL #5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

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

GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

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

There are numerous issues raised by the above goals. These include how to protect individual rights in drug testing and treatment programs; where funding would come from and what funding levels would be needed; how best to obtain cooperation between labor and management; and how to ensure that the

Administration's federalism principles are adhered to in the various partnership efforts on drug-free workplaces and in Federal, state and local government drug research, testing and treatment programs. These issues will be more thoroughly addressed and resolved by cooperative efforts of Federal departments and agencies, Congress, private industry, states, local governments, and public and private organizations.

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

Recommendation: The Council recommends that you approve the policy goals for implementation.

Edwin Meese III

Edwin Meese III
Chairman, Pro Tempore

Decision:

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Further discussion _____

O'NEILL PROPOSES CONGRESS MOUNT ATTACK ON DRUGS

Speaker Calls on Chiefs of 11 House Panels to Work on Bipartisan Legislation

By REGINALD STUART

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 23 — House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, flanked by 11 chairmen of House committees, today called for a bipartisan House effort to develop a comprehensive drug law and bring it to the floor for a vote by Sept. 10.

The attempt could disrupt an already tight House schedule of work on an array of pending legislation covering tax revision, reduced Federal spending, military programs, the environment, highways and mass transit.

Mr. O'Neill designated Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the House Democratic leader, to head the effort to deliver legislation along with Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader.

Five-Part Attack Planned

Mr. Wright said that the "game plan" that was discussed at the meeting focused on a single package of legislation embracing five broad areas: eradication of drug crops, interdiction of drug shipments and of drug traffickers, law enforcement, public education and treatment of drug users.

He said that each House committee had been asked to report out its proposed legislation by Aug. 11 and that the combined package would go to the House Rules Committee Sept. 9 in anticipation of a vote the next day.

Mr. O'Neill and the Democratic House leaders he summoned expressed a sense of urgency for Congress to address the drug situation. His move also signaled an attempt by the Democrats to put their own stamp on the issue, which has been pushed to the forefront of public awareness as a result of addiction to a new form of cocaine, "crack," and the recent drug-related deaths of two prominent athletes.

"Drug abuse is no longer a problem for a few localities or a few communi-

ties to handle," said Mr. O'Neill. "It has spread like wildfire to become not only a tragic national menace but a threat to our domestic peace and security."

Mr. Wright said that at Mr. O'Neill's request he asked Mr. Michel about a month ago about the prospects of a bipartisan legislative effort. They are to meet tomorrow with a group of Republicans designated by Mr. Michel. At least five participants at that meeting will be members of the House Select Committee on Narcotics, headed by Representative Charles H. Rangel, Democrat of New York.

Earlier today 10 Republicans led by Representative Duncan L. Hunter of California, hoping to get a jump on the Democrats, called a news conference to urge bipartisan efforts to speed action on more than three dozen pending bills on drug legislation. They also accused several Democratic committee chairmen of dragging their feet on bills.

The call for swift Congressional action on a comprehensive drug bill follows harsh bipartisan criticism by two separate Congressional panels of Reagan Administration efforts to stem the

flow of illegal narcotics into the country from Mexico, and less-than-impressive results from American involvement with the Bolivian authorities in assaults on cocaine-processing factories in that country.

Congressional aides of both parties said momentum for action was coming from the home districts of many lawmakers where increased concern has been expressed: illegal drug activity in light of the recent drug-related deaths of two athletes, Len Bias of the University of Maryland and Don Rogers of the Cleveland Browns, and widespread publicity about addiction to "crack," a form of cocaine that is specially

treated for extra potency.

After the Democratic House leaders met on the issue of legislation, Mr. Wright said in a brief interview: "We don't have any anticipation that this will solve the problem this year or in a year or two. We may have to do more." He did not address the specifics of working the measure into the House schedule, but he said, "If we put it off any later, it would be difficult for the Senate to respond."

No Such Bills on Senate List

An assistant to Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, said there was no legislation addressing illegal drug activity on the Senate calendar at this time or on the Senate's "must-do" list of legislation to be acted upon before the August recess.

The call by House leaders for tougher

legislative action against illegal drugs followed a day of hearings before the House Select Committee on Narcotics in which the Administration was accused of lacking a coordinated policy for dealing with drug activity in Mexico.

Administration representatives acknowledged, as they did last week before the House Task Force on Narcotics, that their efforts had largely collapsed in recent years, but they said new initiatives in conjunction with Mexican officials this year should reverse that trend.

House Republicans, Democrats squabble for credit on drug bill

By Christopher Simpson
and John McCaslin
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Congressional efforts to stem the nation's drug crisis got off to a shaky start yesterday as House Republicans and Democrats clashed over who should get credit for the first step toward enactment of a sweeping legislative package.

Specific proposals in the unfinished anti-drug bill, which is expected to be well received in the House as lawmakers move closer to the November elections, was largely overshadowed yesterday by partisan squabbling that threatens the future of the effort.

Just hours after Republican lawmakers blasted House Democrats for inaction on more than 40 pending measures designed to curb the nation's drug problem, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. announced plans for the comprehensive package that he called "a legislative war against drugs."

"Drug abuse is no longer a problem for a few localities or a few communities to handle," said Mr. O'Neill, who is retiring at the end of the congressional session. "It has spread like wildfire to become not only a tragic national menace but a threat to our domestic peace and security."

Mr. O'Neill, who met with the House committee chairmen yester-

day for 50 minutes to discuss components of the measure, tapped Majority Leader Jim Wright to spearhead the "bipartisan" effort he said has been in the works now for a month.

Mr. O'Neill said Democratic leaders have met with top Republicans since late June to devise the package expected to include stiffer drug laws, beefed-up abuse treatment programs and better anti-drug educational efforts for youngsters.

"I want to pay tribute to the people here who have worked on the drug problem long before it hit the front pages," Mr. O'Neill said. "This is the first time in Congress I can recall

sitting down with all the major people in the House who are working on this problem."

But Republicans, who were excluded from the afternoon meeting to announce the "bipartisan effort," were outraged that nothing had been done sooner.

At a morning press conference on the steps of the Capitol, 10 House Republicans led by Minority Whip Trent Lott and Rep. Duncan Hunter of California gathered around a gray coffin and criticized House Democrats for "conducting more hearings on the drugging of race horses than the drugging of American children."

"More than 40 different drug-related bills await action in the House," said Mr. Hunter, a member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. "The time to act is now. The Democrats who control the House legislative agenda can move these bills from 'dead on arrival' at committee to 'passed by the House.'"

Mr. Lott, the second ranking Republican in the Democratically controlled House, said the speaker's monthlong "bipartisan" effort was news to him.

"There may have been these meetings going on with [House Minority Leader] Bob Michel, but I was not aware of them," Mr. Lott said. "On Monday, Jim Wright called me and said we ought to work on this together and I said fine."

"But all this is irrelevant," Mr. Lott said. "The Democrats control the House and the committees and the schedules. Why haven't they done something earlier — a year ago or a year-and-a-half ago?"

Mr. O'Neill, when questioned about the remarks from GOP lawmakers, said he was at a loss to explain their outrage.

"Why they would want to preempt something we are looking to

make a bipartisan effort, I don't understand," Mr. O'Neill said. "I guess they don't believe we are Americans or that this is a bipartisan effort."

Under the comprehensive plan now in the works, the speaker said he would endorse the appointment of a "drug czar" to coordinate all local, state and federal efforts to eradicate the rising instances of drug abuse. Mr. O'Neill said the person in that position likely would be appointed by President Reagan but work independently of the White

"This is the first time in Congress I can recall sitting down with all the major people in the House who are working on this problem."

House and wield "a tremendous amount of power."

The omnibus package, Mr. O'Neill said, should be completed by early August and introduced on the floor Sept. 10 — despite its rocky start.

House Deputy Whip Bill Alexander, Arkansas Democrat, said Republicans were trying to "steal the show" with their press conference hours before the speaker's announcement.

"It happens all the time in Washington," Mr. Alexander said. "Those Republicans just jumped the gun."

Mr. Alexander, who called the drug abuse problem "more pervasive than cancer and more serious than the deficit," said he will continue to work with GOP members to complete the drug bill.

"Those Republicans who bolted the bipartisan effort do not represent all Republicans," Mr. Alexander said.

Wash. Times

July 24, 1986

Jersey 'Willing' to Give Addicts Clean Needles

By JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times

PARSIPPANY, N.J., July 23 — New Jersey health officials want to offer drug addicts clean needles for dirty ones as part of a program to combat the spread of AIDS.

The needle exchange program, already in use in Amsterdam and Sydney, Australia, has enabled health officials in those cities to establish contact with a majority of their drug addicts and offer them counseling and treatment, according to Dr. John H. Rutledge, New Jersey's deputy health commissioner.

Dr. Rutledge said there was growing interest among Federal officials in starting such a program in a high-risk area of the country, and he added,

"We're willing to do it in New Jersey."

The state has had 1,373 reported cases of AIDS — one of the highest state totals in the country — and 61 percent of the victims have died. The average time between diagnosis and death is now a year and a half, Dr. Rutledge said.

AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is a mysterious fatal disorder that destroys the body's ability to fight infection. Intravenous drug addicts and homosexuals are the two major risk groups. Among addicts the disease is transmitted by contaminated needles.

Dr. Rutledge, who was a member of a panel on AIDS at the Eastern Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments, held in Parsip-

pany this week, said that in 1981 and 1982 the average time between diagnosis and death for New Jersey drug addicts afflicted with AIDS was 18 days.

"They had very limited contact with our medical health services," he said, "and they were just coming in and dying, sometimes on the same day."

Attempts to Reach Addicts

Dr. Rutledge said the New Jersey Health Department began sending former addicts into "shooting galleries" — places where drug users inject themselves — to talk to addicts about the danger of contracting AIDS through contaminated needles. He said this had helped get them in for earlier treatment.

Addicts make up more than 50 percent of New Jersey's AIDS victims.

A top Federal AIDS researcher, Dr. James Curran at the national Centers for Disease Control, recommended a similar program at a conference in Manhattan in May. New York State and City officials expressed opposition, saying that it would be impractical and lead to more addiction.

Dr. Rutledge noted that New Jersey regulated the sale and distribution of syringes and needles to curb drug abuse. He said legislation would be needed to give state health officials a limited exemption to conduct an experimental needle exchange program.

For Addicts Only

As envisioned, the program would require addicts to submit to a urinalysis to confirm that they were addicted, before the state would agree to give them clean needles for dirty ones.

"We want to be very cautious and would not let anyone who was not an addict into the program," Dr. Rutledge said. "These are people who are going to shoot up anyway, and we want to get rid of the contaminated needles that could spread AIDS and also have a chance to counsel the addicts about the disease and their drug problem."

About 800 government officials and business representatives from 10 states, from Maine to Delaware, attended the three-day conference at the Parsippany Hilton. At least one delegate was taken aback by the idea of giving needles to addicts.

"That would be giving in to the enemy," the unidentified delegate said from his seat.

Dr. Myron Essex, chairman of the department of cancer biology at Harvard University and a leading researcher on AIDS, told the conference that dramatic strides had been made in the last two years in understanding the complicated virus of the disease.

"In two to three years," he said, "I believe we will be able to announce some real progress in controlling this disease."

11 Indicted in Drug Probe

Charlottesville Case Said to Involve Some U-Va. Athletes

By D'Vera Cohn and Scott Fowler
Washington Post Staff Writers

CHARLOTTESVILLE, July 23—A federal grand jury that has been investigating drug trafficking here, which purportedly involves local residents and athletes at the University of Virginia, indicted 11 persons today on charges ranging from tax evasion to racketeering.

The indictments were sealed, and no names were revealed.

Prosecutors declined to comment until a news conference scheduled for Thursday morning, when they are expected to name those charged.

Alexandria lawyer Marvia D. Miller, who represents Trevis Lynch Poole, whose arrest last summer prompted the wide-ranging investigation, said today he expects his client to be indicted on charges of running a continuing criminal enterprise.

The Daily Progress, a local newspaper, said that the prosecutors plan to charge as many as 13 others in criminal informations, a

process that does not require grand jury action. Informations are usually filed when a defendant has agreed to plead guilty.

Both the Charlottesville chief of police and the university's athletic director have said they expect some athletes to be indicted.

Four current or former Virginia football players have been questioned in connection with the investigation. One of them, Kevin Turner, who made the team without first winning an athletic scholarship, has been convicted of two counts of distributing cocaine in federal court and is awaiting sentencing.

The other players questioned, according to the Roanoke Times & World News, were former tailback and 1985 Atlantic Coast Conference player of the year Barry Word, former place kicker Kenny Stadlin and starting tailback Howard Petty.

The Progress reported today that several current and former athletes were believed to have waived their right to be indicted by the grand jury and would be among those charged in the informations.

See DRUGS, C2, Col. 3

Wash
Post
7/24/86

11 Indicted in Drug Probe That Is Said to Involve U-Va.

DRUGS, From C1

The grand jury has been sitting since Nov. 1, but it was only after the cocaine-induced death of Len Bias, the University of Maryland basketball star, that the inquiry gained wide attention.

There has been speculation that some prominent Charlottesville citizens, as well as the athletes, would be charged. Charlottesville Police Lt. James Haden said he believes "some people not even thought of as being drug dealers" may be charged.

Today's indictments were described only as being against six men and five women, identified in public only as John and Jane Doe. Prosecutors said they were indicted on seven felonies.

The count that Miller said will be placed against his client, running a continuing criminal enterprise, is a violation of a racketeering statute. It carries a minimum prison term of 10 years without chance of parole and a possible fine of \$250,000.

To win a conviction, prosecutors must prove the defendant supervised five or more people in a criminal enterprise that yielded him substantial revenue.

Miller said his client, whose Fluvanna County farm was raided by police on July 4, 1985, would plead not guilty to that charge. Poole has pleaded guilty to a cocaine distribution charge after police said they found 3½ pounds of the drug at his home.

He is "an unsophisticated kid, and they're trying to make him out as Attila the Hun," Miller said. He criticized prosecutors for their "ballyhoo" over the investigation.

The other charges returned by the grand jury today include distribution of a controlled substance, or possession with intent to distribute; use of communications facilities in connection with a felony; conspiracy; use of interstate commerce and foreign travel for racketeering purposes; aiding and abetting a crime, and tax evasion.

The tax evasion charge carries a potential five-year prison term and \$250,000 fine, according to law enforcement officials. The other charges carry potential 15-year terms and \$250,000 fines.

A special task force, which presented information to the jury, has concentrated on distributors, not small users, according to law enforcement officials. The task force's 11 members include representatives of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, state and university police; the FBI, and the Internal Revenue Service.

In addition to Turner, the other university student who pleaded guilty to cocaine distribution charges was Ruben Dario Vahos, a Virginia law school student. He was denied his law school diploma after his conviction. Both he and Turner are to be sentenced Monday.

The University of Virginia athletic program began a mandatory drug testing program in December, a program that Virginia Athletic Director Dick Schultz has said was not related to task force or grand jury activity. He also said that any university athlete who is indicted or charged in the drug probe would be suspended from varsity athletics.

July 24, 1986
Washington Times

GEORGIE ANNE GEYER

Sharing the drug revenues

MORE STUNNING than the watershed sending of American troops to wipe out drugs in Bolivia this week is the new and untold story of guerrillas in league with drug traffickers in this lovely but troubled country.

One has to wonder what kind of world one is living in when one considers the evidence that a guerrilla and drug "civilization" is rising in many parts of Colombia, presaging changes never dreamed of.

What drug agents, intelligence sources, and politicians tell me is that the relationship between the two outcast groups began in 1984. Not only did the national police find clear links then between the largely Marxist guerrillas and the drug world, but they began, unbelieving at first, to see the new "security" relationship between the two.

In the remote, isolated areas of Colombia, the guerrillas — some from the Moscow-line FARC and some from the ideologically confusing and violent M-19 — mount protection for the marijuana fields and cocaine factories. The guerrillas in turn ask four kinds of "favors" or "taxes."

The first is 1,500 pesos or roughly \$75 for each hectare on which the coca leaf is cultivated. The second is that 10 percent of the production of pure coke be given to the guerrillas. The third is the demand, on the part of the guerrillas, that the traffickers pay roughly \$75 per field worker for medical care for every three months. And the fourth favor is that the coca growers devote one-fourth hectare to growing food crops, such as bananas and yuca.

Part of the sociology of this astounding "culture" taking form before our eyes is that the guerrillas call the four favors *gramaje* in Spanish, from the drug measure *gramo*,



or gram. In American slang, this could be translated as a "cut."

Drug culture specialists here — and they are numerous — estimate that the "narco-guerrillas" of the FARC, or Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, generate between \$20 million and \$50 million a year through this unique form of

"revenue-sharing." This becomes all the more alarming when one realizes that the FARC, unlike any other guerrilla group in Latin America, is Russian-supported and is patiently in the fight to overthrow Colombian democracy in the long run. Drugs now make the fight more possible.

One of many bizarre anecdotes in this strange situation: Colombian officials recently discovered a seamstress who had set up a tailor shop near a FARC camp. She was making exact copies of Colombian army uniforms for the FARC guerrillas so they could masquerade as officials for their own purposes.

The drug situation here in Colombia is not without hope. Officials say that fully 85 percent of the marijuana crops now have been eradicated, for instance. But this apparently growing alliance of money and protection introduces a dangerous dimension to the whole fight, as does the arrival of American troops in Bolivia this month for the first time since the 1967 death there of Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

We are seeing (1) the development, outside of constituted society, of a "society" where violent young men become citizens of guerrilla movements; and (2) the use of the drug traffic as the finance ministry of this society.

And we are seeing for the first time American military involvement against drugs — on the ground — something that has rarely happened in South American history. The bizarre harbingers of this new era of cross-border "cooperation" are not trade, not education, and not even conventional military security, but instead the drug trade linked to the guerrilla culture. We are going to see a lot more of this U.S.-Latin military anti-drug action. The danger is that the U.S. presence could awaken Latin anti-gringo nationalism — on behalf of the new, extraordinarily dangerous "narco-guerrilla" union.

Georgie Anne Geyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.

DRAFT

July 24, 1986

Discussion Paper: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What additional drug abuse actions should the Administration take to focus efforts on drug demand?

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

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

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

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

Discussion: The time is right to establish a national objective of a 70% reduction in illegal drug use within three years, and to communicate this in a major Presidential address.

various aspects of

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

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

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

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

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

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

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

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

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

GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

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

GOAL #5: COORDINATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

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

GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

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

A public relations/communications plan in support of these goals will be prepared. It would call for involvement by as many members of the Administration as possible.

DRAFT

7/23/86: 2:00 p.m.

July 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What additional drug abuse policy goals should the Administration establish to focus efforts on drug demand?

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

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

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

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

Discussion: The time is right to establish a national objective of a 70% reduction in illegal drug use within three years, and to communicate this in a major Presidential address.

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

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

- o Establish an objective for a drug-free Federal workplace.
- o Encourage states and local governments to seek to develop drug-free workplaces.
- o Apply pressure to ensure drug-free workplaces for government contractors.
- o Ask private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

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

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

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

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

- o Work with states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems, including directing drug users into appropriate treatment, and giving special treatment to intravenous drug users.
- o Accelerate research in areas such as drug testing.
- o Develop means for assisting development of innovations.

GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

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

GOAL #5: COORDINATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

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

GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

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

There are numerous issues raised by the above goals, including the following:

Protection of individual rights. Every effort will be made to ensure that rights of individuals are protected, consistent with the public interest.

Funding. We will assign a justifiable target for first year expenditures, stating that any more than that at this time would be too much, and any less would not represent a national commitment.

Public-private responsibilities. The private sector will be encouraged to take the lead, and government will set the example by being a model employer and by enforcing laws.

Labor-management cooperation. We will challenge both labor and management, and sell them on the idea that it is in their mutual interests to participate in this effort.

Federalism principles. We will encourage partnership arrangements with states and local governments on both health and law enforcement efforts.

The above issues will be more thoroughly addressed and resolved in coordinated, cooperative efforts by Federal departments and agencies, private industry, states, local governments, and public and private organizations.

A public relations/communications plan has been developed and will be presented separately.

Edwin Meese III
Chairman, Pro Tempore

Decision:

Approve above policy goals _____ Disapprove policy goals _____

Further discussion necessary _____

DRAFT

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Edwin Meese III
Chairman, Pro Tempore

Decision:

Approve above policy goals _____ Disapprove policy goals _____

Further discussion necessary _____



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

3 July 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: EDWIN MEESE III *EMW*

SUBJECT: Administration Drug Control Program

As we discussed yesterday, I believe it is very important that we have a comprehensive, Administration-wide drug control effort that includes both the "supply side" (law enforcement) approach and the "demand side" (prevention, education and health) approach.

This topic has been discussed with Carlton Turner and Dick Wirthlin, both of whom agree that a major Administration initiative, including participation by the President, is highly desirable. It is important that we build upon past accomplishments and successes and that we expand the effort in a way that includes the Private Sector.

The organizational framework for this effort already exists with a Cabinet-level board (the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board), an enforcement coordinating group, and the potential for a health and prevention coordinating group (which ideally would be chaired by Carlton Turner).

As you suggested, the private sector effort could be organized by the Office of Public Liaison, in accordance with normal White House practice, with a strong liaison relationship with the health and prevention coordinating group. To explore the possibilities and develop a definitive plan of action, I would recommend that the following meetings be set up as soon as possible:

- (1) A Domestic Policy Council meeting with the President to present the current state of drug education, prevention and treatment activities within the federal government; this meeting should be set up as soon as possible on or after 9 July.

- (2) An informal meeting with the President, members of the Cabinet, and White House staff, in which Peter Ueberroth, Tom Korologos and Dick Wirthlin would be invited to present their ideas. All three of these people have done considerable thinking on private sector involvement, as well as Administration participation, in a major drug abuse effort.
- (3) A Cabinet meeting at which a comprehensive drug control plan would be presented by Carlton Turner, representatives of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, other White House staff members, etc.

If these three meetings could be completed by the end of July, we could utilize the month of August for preparation and have a kick-off for this program in September, just as schools and colleges resume for the Fall semester.

Needless to say, the principal success of the Administration in drug abuse prevention and education has been the outstanding work done by Nancy Reagan, both within the United States and internationally. The program we are contemplating would in no way conflict with or duplicate those efforts, which would continue to expand. Rather, the additional activities would complement the First Lady's program in the law enforcement, education and health areas as well as devote attention to the problem of drugs in the workplace, which should be a major focus of the new private sector activity.

The above ideas are obviously tentative, and I would be happy to discuss them with you and other members of the White House staff.

cc: Dr. Carlton Turner



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Ralph Bledsoe
200



Not Proofed

July 28, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RALPH BLEDSOE
CARLTON TURNER
RICK DAVIS

FROM: Deborah Steelman
RE: Drug Abuse Discussion Paper

Please find attached an outline of the six major goals and four attachments. Under each bullet in the six goals are listed program initiatives describing the current efforts and proposals that the DPC will be asked to consider.

My views are these:

-- the Departments need to become much more involved in the development of these program options; the Office of Cabinet Affairs (or OMB if the OMB clearance channels are preferable) should circulate the attached package for critical comments prior to Wednesday's meeting. I strongly suggest a cover memo to the distribution of this document which stresses the need for each Cabinet member to detail how they intend to motivate their "constituencies" (as Secretary Dole put it).

-- there is far too much emphasis on federal "fix it" program ideas and far too little emphasis on private sector initiatives.

-- the DPC should deal thoroughly with the amount of spending this proposal warrants: it is an important initiative -- but since we have to be prepared for Congress to refuse our offsets requests, and thus, give us add-ons, how much are we prepared to pay? Until this parameter is drawn, it will be very difficult to set priorities on the various proposals.

-- Other Cabinet members who have no initiatives listed here must present them before Wednesday or forever hold their peace.

Ralph, I believe your distribution mechanism is the most appropriate. It should go to all DPC members (plus those that have been invited to the discussions: Brock and any others) with a request for comments by noon tomorrow. Let me know if this seems inappropriate.

GOAL NO. 1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

o **Establish a drug-free Federal workplace.**

Current Efforts

Current government-wide policy requires agencies to provide short-term counseling, and treatment referral services.

Proposal

Horner recommendations attached.

o **Encourage states and local governments to develop drug-free workplaces.**

Current Efforts

Minimal

Proposal

WH IGA campaign.
DOL promotional campaign.

o **Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.**

Current Efforts

There are no government-wide efforts to work with federal contractors in this regard.

Proposal

The President/Administration could:

(1) Direct, through Executive Order, Presidential memoranda, or OFPP Policy Letter, that agencies encourage their contractors to use their "best efforts" to educate their employees in matters of drug abuse, and to

screen, detect and treat those employees requiring such treatment.

FY 87 Amendment: 0 (can be accomplished with existing resources)
FY 88 Request: 0

(2) Direct, through Executive Order, Presidential memoranda, or OFPP Policy Letter, that the Federal Acquisition Regulation be amended to require that contractors, as a condition of doing business with the federal government, certify that they have instituted a comprehensive, viable program for ensuring a drug-free environment in their facilities.

FY 87 Amendment: 0 (can be accomplished with existing resources. Contractor costs of establishing these programs would, however, be passed back to the government in the form of higher contract prices.)
FY 88 Request: 0

(3) Using the Affirmative Action as a model, seek legislation to (a) require that contractors (at least those whose products have life threatening or national security characteristics) establish comprehensive drug detection, prevention, educational and treatment programs, and (b) establish a program in an appropriate federal agency with sufficient personnel and funding resources to review and approve contractor drug programs, and once approved, to monitor contractor adherence to those programs.

FY 87 Amendment: 0
FY 88 Request: \$5 M (To fund start-up costs in the appropriate federal agency for implementing the approval and surveillance aspects of the program.)

o Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

Current Efforts

Minimal

Proposal

- (1) Emphasize employer/union responsibility for prevention of drug-abuse in the workplace in speeches of Secretary Brock and other DOL officials.
- (2) Develop letter from Secretary Brock to be sent out to governments, company and union officials using various interest group mailing lists.
- (3) Have DOL's Bureau of Labor-Management Relations and Cooperative programs develop state/regional conferences on cooperative worker-management drug control programs, involving public and private employer and employee representatives. Working in conjunction with HHS, provide technical assistance on testing and treatment.

GOAL NO. 2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

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

- o **Seek to assure that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.**

Current Efforts

Speeches by Secretary Bennett calling on college presidents to notify students and parents that schools will be drug free this fall.

1986 Actual: NA
1987 Budget: NA

Proposal

Booklets distributed by from Secretary Bennett to postsecondary, secondary, and elementary school officials encouraging schools to declare goal of becoming drug free.

1987 Amendment: NA
1988 Request: NA

- o **Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs in or near schools.**

Current Efforts

Rely on existing information networks to make local officials aware of law.

Proposal

Joint letter from Attorney General and Education Secretary to heads of public and private school systems informing them of federal law and penalties regarding distributing drugs on or within 1,000 feet of private or public elementary or secondary schools.

Promotional campaign with brochures and publicity as part of new ED program as discussed below.

1986 Actual: NA
1987 Budget: NA

1987 Amendment: NA
1988 Request: NA

o Develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.

o Encourage drug abuse problems to be taught as part of a health curriculum.

Current Efforts

Through its Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Ed supports five regional centers that provide intensive training to teams of school personnel (700 per year) on how to train local personnel in combatting drugs in schools. Over 600 schools are affected each year. Over 33,800 individuals have been trained over the last 12 years.

Ed will also be publishing a booklet on drug-free schools in the near future.

1986 Actual: \$3 million
1987 Budget: \$3 million

Proposal

Propose legislation for a new \$100M Ed program, program: 10 percent to be reserved for national level activities, to include Ed's ongoing activities and new efforts such as development and diffusion of model programs and distribution of pamphlets. Remainder allocated to states and localities for drug abuse prevention activities, including development and purchase of new health textbooks dealing with drug abuse.

1987 Amendment:
1988 Request:

GOAL NO. 3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

The health dangers posed by drug use are more evident than at any time in recent history, and we need to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. Community-based efforts in three major areas would be considered.

Over the last ten years, a wide variety of approaches to the treatment and prevention of illicit drug use have been implemented across the nation. While many of these programs have been successful in reducing drug abuse in their "target" populations, they have rarely had a significant, lasting impact on overall drug use in a community as a whole. It has become increasingly clear that only integrated, community-wide attack on illicit drug use including prevention, intervention, and treatment activities combining the resources of private, public and voluntary organizations in the community can be effective. Using this approach will create a climate of intolerance to drug use, which alone can bring about a lasting reduction in illicit drug abuse.

o Encourage states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems.

Current Efforts

States are not permitted to use Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant funds for in-patient treatment of drug abusers. Out-patient treatment is permitted, but no data are available, given the nature of the block grant reporting guidelines.

Proposal

Establish an Office for Technical Assistance for Drug Abuse Prevention (TADAP) within the Office of the HHS Secretary. Upon Request of States, TADAP would provide model referral/treatment criteria.

Within the context of a consolidated grant for a SWAT-team like approach to address high drug abuse areas, include a sub-program to assist states in improving or developing treatment referral programs.

While ADAMHA has the facilities to develop a model treatment research center, because of funding limitations, no intramural research on the treatment of cocaine or heroin dependence is currently being conducted. Extramurally, most treatment research is concentrated on the evaluation of established narcotic treatment techniques, with relatively little research being conducted on the treatment of cocaine or the treatment of narcotic users in conjunction with AIDS risks reduction.

1986 Actual: \$6,600,000
1987 Request: \$8,444,000

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) conducts research into new and innovative drug abuse treatment techniques.

1986 Actual: \$8 million
1987 Budget: \$9 million

o Accelerate research in health-related areas, including drug testing.

Current Efforts

7

Expansion of the ARC inpatient treatment research program to conduct research on opiate and cocaine detoxification. Further expansion of extramural research to cocaine and alternatives, to methadone maintenance in the treatment of opiate users. (approximately 20 grants)

1987 Amenment: \$14,000,000
1988 Budget: \$23,350,000

Expand research into new and innovative drug abuse treatment techniques, including greater emphasis on less-expensive, outpatient modalities. Increase the number of patients in research protocols.

1987 Amendment: +4 million
1988 Request: \$13 million

Proposal

Conduct pilot studies in 50 laboratories to develop standardized procedures for monitoring

quality control for drug urine testing. Develop a plan to either encourage non-federal organizations to administer the certification process or to establish user fees if certification is conducted by a federal agency.

1987 Amendment: \$1,000,000
1988 Budget: Privatize or user fee

ADAMHA is currently supporting analytical methods developmennts for the detection of illicit drugs and their metabolities in body fluids. Current efforts are focused on the analysis of blook and urine samples.

Expand all current efforts to develop sensitive and reliable assays for illicit drugs and their metabolites. Initiate research to investigate and develop alternative assay techniques, such as assays of saliva, which are more likely to be acceptable by society.

1986 Actual: \$900,000
1987 Request: \$1,000,000

1987 Amendment: \$2,000,000
1988 Budget: \$3,120,000

o Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs.

Current Efforts

ADAMHA sponsors research to determine the efficacy of damily-based prevention programming targeted at secondary school populations, programs organized at the work site, and other community level level interventions. Prevention research also involves the evaluation of early intervention efforts targeted to pre-adolescent populations located in the school and in community agencies.

1986 Actual: \$2,400,000

Proposal

NIDA will organize a comprehensive program of evaluation of prevention interventions emphasizing the school, the family and the work sites as points of contact, and the pre-adolescent, adolescent, and young adult as the focus of concern. The efforts will involve the evaluation both of efforts to prevent the initiation of drug use and early intervention strategies designed to identify and serve the incipient drug user and his or her family.

1987 Amendment: \$4,000,000

1987 Request: \$2,500,000

ADAMHA is currently supporting five programs looking at early indicators of mental health problems as well as a limited number of investigations of the influences of the family on illicit drug use and possible genetic bases for illicit drug use.

1986 Actual: \$3,100,000
1987 Request: \$3,300,000

o Support integrated, community-wide demonstration grants to assist communities mobilize their efforts to fight illicit drug use and to determine the efficacy of integrated, community-wide programs.

Current Efforts

Integrated, community-wide illicit drug use prevention, intervention, treatment programs have never been attempted.

1986 Actual: \$000
1987 Request: \$000

1988 Budget: \$6,760,000

Supplement currently funded NIMH grantees to support research on how parents, teachers, and the community can combine to avert the development of drug alcohol problems in high risk children. Expand current extramural research on biological and behavioral bases of illicit drug use with special emphasis on investigations of why some individuals appear "invulnerable" to illicit drug use.

1987 Amendment: \$1,500,000
1988 Budget: \$5,000,000

Proposal

Supports 30 community-wide demonstrations.

1987 Amendment: \$60,000,000
1988 Budget: 45,000,000

GOAL NO. 4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The goal would be to obtain cooperation from every country with which the United States must work in drug enforcement and treatment programs.

The Department of State's International Narcotics Matters Bureau is responsible for the international narcotics control program. The major elements of this program are country programs for crop eradication, drug interdiction, training of foreign personnel for narcotics enforcements, and drug prevention and education. The INM Bureau also contributes to international organizations devoted to suppressing the production, trafficking and abuse of narcotics in major narcotics-producing countries. Over half of the funds provided for the international narcotics program in 1986 (\$60.1 million) were devoted to eradication programs, INM's highest priority. Colombia, Mexico, Burma, and Peru have the largest eradication programs.

Under this program several actions could be taken:

o Recall for consultation U.S. Ambassadors in selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems, and support their anti-narcotics activities.

Inasmuch as INM's program focuses on major narcotics-producing countries, this action would require major increases in the programs activities.

<u>Current Efforts</u>	<u>Proposal (\$ in millions)</u>
Eradication 37.4	56.1
Interdiction 11.4	17.1
Education & Training 11.3	17.0
Total 60.1	90.2

o Continue to expand appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries.

Current Efforts

Proposal

40

60

- o Intensify efforts with other nations to stop drug trafficking and money laundering.

Efforts under this heading could be directed to smaller producing countries and/or non-producing countries.

Current Efforts

Proposal

8.5

12.75

GOAL NO. 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

- o **Expand sharing of knowledge and prestige of law enforcement personnel with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.**

Current Efforts

Proposal

FBI and DEA coaches Program \$1 M

+\$3M

No drug prevention training program currently provided for state/local officers at FLETC.

Begin Treasury Department (FLETC) training program for street officers +\$150K.

- o **Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.**

Current Efforts

Proposal

Federal efforts are aimed primarily at high-level distributors.

Seek mandatory sentencing for all drug distributors.

30% of Federal prisoners are drug offenders, few are low level traffickers. Housing them costs \$155 M.

Increase drug offenders population by 50% (consisting of low level traffickers) requires +\$39 M for housing, +\$120 M for construction.

Purchase DEA investigation equipment \$7M.

Purchase \$3M more equipment.

Justice grants aimed at drug problems \$16M.

Direct all Justice grant money in 1987 budget to drugs +\$3M.

Encourage states to use unobligated grant funds for drug programs +\$116M.

o Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violators of statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.

Current Efforts

Proposal

Legal Divisions and U.S. Attorney efforts directed at drug prosecutions \$96M

+\$3M for additional attorneys for OCDE task forces and narcotics prosecutions*

U.S. Marshall support provided for increased prisoner movement and security \$37M

+\$3M for additional prisoner movements and security*

o Expedite development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.

Current Efforts

Proposal

Existing DEA intelligence center \$10M +\$15M **

Install a new All-Source Intelligence Center

Intelligence Community programs \$12M

Intelligence Community programs +\$12Mm **

* Items included in President's 1987 Budget.

** Items included in June 18, 1986 Policy Board letter to Congress.

DEA foreign program 320 positions and
\$38M

No existing FBI computer program

Customs Service has 1 high altitude
radar balloon funded for SW border;
not yet in use.

Customs Service currently uses FAA and
Air Force radar for tracking smugglers.
\$3M/yr.

Customs Service currently uses 4
surveillance (P-3A) aircraft \$14M/yr.

40 more DEA foreign agents + \$4M **

Advanced FBI computer program for inter-
diction +\$9M *

5 high altitude balloons along SW border
+\$19M/yr. **

Enhanced Customs Service C31 Center along SW
border +\$10M. **

Replace with 4 newer longrange surveillance
(E2C) aircraft. \$14M/yr. **

* Items included in President's 1987 Budget.

** Items included in June 18, 1986 Policy Board letter to Congress.

GOAL NO. 6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

- o Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.

Current Efforts

Proposal

ADAMHA has efforts to support communities' efforts to form "Just Say No" antidrug abuse clubs to increase parental and school professionals' awareness about the signs of drug abuse, and available treatment/intervention approaches.

Continue

1987 Actual:

1987 Request:

- o Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.

Current Efforts

Proposal

Working closely with the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), the American Association of Advertising Agencies ('4As') is about to embark on a \$500 million media campaign against drug abuse. In addition, ADAMHA has an on-going effort to develop media materials, such as the

Continue

"Just Say No" campaign, and has just begun a new cocaine campaign --
COCAINE: THE BIG LIE.

1986 Actual:
1987 Request:

- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.

Current Efforts

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) has an on-going program of information preparation and dissemination. In 1985, the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse information answered over 83,000 requests for information and distributed over 3 million publications relating to the "Just Say No" campaign.

1986 Actual: \$5 million /1/
1987 Request: \$5 million

Proposal

Continue