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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1986

CABINET DISCUSSION PAPER
Drug Abuse Policy

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

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

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

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

GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

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

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

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

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

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

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

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

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

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

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

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

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

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

This is an area in which much has been done.

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

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

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

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

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

Two other suggestions have been made related to this goal:

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

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

FUNDING

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

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

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

LEGISLATION

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

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

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

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THE DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS ACT OF 1986
(THE ZERO TOLERANCE ACT)

Purpose

To protect our children from the threat of illegal drugs. While drug use by high school students has declined since 1980, the level of remains unacceptably high. Drug use is now recognized as a problem in middle and in elementary grades. Our first duty is to protect our children and ensure that those who are not involved with drugs do not become involved.

Key Features of the Drug-Free School Act

1. A State set-aside for drug prevention activities at the state level. Set-aside funds would support teacher training, technical assistance to local school districts, and development of statewide programs with law enforcement agencies. The set-aside would be limited to no more than 20 percent of the total grant.

2. State discretionary grants to local school districts, which would account for "at least 80 percent of State" funds. These grants would require each district to submit to the state agency a plan to achieve "Drug-Free Schools." These grants would be made for up to three years, but funding for each year would depend on a district's demonstration of specific progress in reducing drug use.

Funds could be used for improving school security, as well as educational activities, such as the purchase of curricular materials.

The Act would require at least one-third of project funding to be supported by local, non-Federal funds.

3. Federal discretionary grants for activities such as: development and dissemination of program models and materials on alcohol and drug prevention in the schools; workshops and seminars to encourage greater cooperation between schools and community agencies, including law enforcement, the courts, and social services; research into the effects of drug use in the schools, and into the effectiveness of possible solutions to the problem.

Allocations of Funds

1. The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$100 million for fiscal years 1987 through 1991.
2. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Education to reserve \$20 million for national programs.
3. The Secretary would allot to each state the remaining funds in proportion to the number of children aged five to seventeen.

IV. Legislation

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

The Administration has submitted legislative proposals that have not been enacted. The President should present a Special Legislative Message on Drug Abuse. This document will state the policy goals, as well as be an outline of our proposals.

It is recommended that a Legislative Strategy Group session be called to determine the best means for enacting this plan. It should include the key organizational participants, in addition to the regular members.

As the respective bills become ready for introduction, the lead Department or Agency head would make the announcement in the White House Press Briefing Room.

The principal parts of the legislative package are:

Ralph — [

Here is the lead-in
on legislation.

We need to talk
about what the
proposals will be

Don

dh



ACTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20525

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

August 5, 1986

Mr. Ralph Bledsoe
Executive Secretary
The Domestic Policy Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ralph:

After hearing so much about you from my wife, Ann, it was a pleasure to finally talk with you. As I stated during our conversation, ACTION stands ready to build upon our existing drug programs and assume an active role in the Presidents's drug initiative. Similarly, I can assure you that ACTION is eager to expand current efforts to assist with drought relief in the Southeast to include participation in a coordinated federal effort.

My best regards.

Sincerely,

Rick Ventura
Deputy Director

DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL MEETING

Monday, August 8, 1986
2:00 p.m.
Roosevelt Room

Attendees

Secretary Hodel
Department of the Interior

Secretary Brock
Department of Labor

Secretary Herrington
Department of Energy

Secretary Bennett
Department of Education

Director Miller
Office of Management and Budget

John Whitehead
Department of State

Francis Keating
Department of the Treasury

William Taft
Department of Defense

Bud Brown
Department of Commerce

Don Newman
Department of Health and Human Services

John Knapp
Department of Housing and Urban Development

OPM Seeks Right to Fire Workers for Drug Use

Schroeder Calls Plan 'Counterproductive'

By Judith Havemann
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Office of Personnel Management has sent to the White House draft legislation that would make it easier to fire federal employees who use illegal drugs and would require that drug abusers be barred from employment.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.), who chairs the House subcommittee on civil service, made the proposal public yesterday and said in a letter to President Reagan that it is "counterproductive" and not in keeping with his "strong and responsible views of helping the drug abuser."

Reagan said Tuesday that, should federal employees be asked to take voluntary drug tests, those found to use illegal drugs would not be fired. "There should be no threat of losing their job or of any punishment. There should be an offer of help, that we would stand by ready to help them take the treatment that would free them from this habit," he said.

The "draft transmittal" letter from OPM Director Constance Horner to Vice President Bush in his role as president of the Senate states that "employees who abuse drugs should be separated. Procedural safeguards should not be able to be misused to frustrate this basic objective."

"Under the regulatory authority that would be granted OPM by this proposal," Horner said, "we would ensure that individuals are given a reasonable opportunity to rehabilitate themselves." The bill itself simply prohibits the employment of a drug user.

Federal law prohibits employment of people who habitually use "intoxicating beverages to excess" but has no such provision regarding illegal drugs.

The bill would delete requirements that, in order to fire an employe for drug abuse, the government must show that the use of drugs impairs job performance. "Drug use alone would be sufficient reason to refuse to consider an applicant or to remove an employe,

without any need to show an adverse effect on job performance," the proposal states.

It would also eliminate drug abuse as a "handicapping condition" that prohibits firing while the affected employe is being treated.

"Under current law, drug abusers have resisted separation by claiming to be handicapped under the Rehabilitation Act, allowing them to delay removal with claims to be undergoing rehabilitation," OPM said in a written explanation of the bill.

Horner wrote Bush that "We would ensure that individuals are given a reasonable opportunity to rehabilitate themselves from a dependence on illegal drugs. . . . While drug use is and must be completely incompatible with federal employment, we recognize that the problem of drug abuse has been so widespread in our society that we must approach the task of ridding our nation of drugs in a positive fashion, encouraging rehabilitation whenever possible."

OPM spokesman James Lafferty said his agency had "not gotten to the point of deciding how to determine who is rehabilitated and who isn't."

Calls to the White House for comment were not returned.

"This is a proposal that has been developed in response to a request from the White House Domestic Policy Council to outline one idea of how to meet some of the president's objectives," Lafferty said. "I imagine there are other legislative packages."

"To single out this proposal as the administration's proposal is premature. You have caught us in mid-consideration."

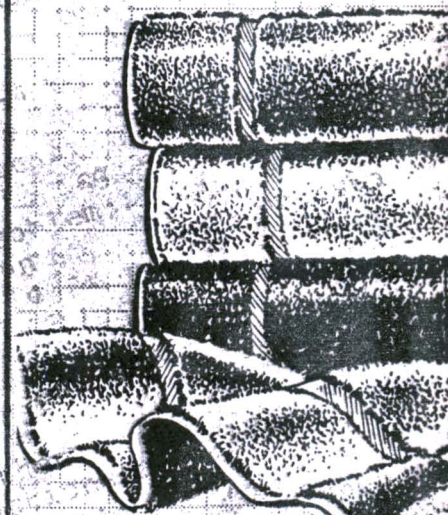
He said the other proposals might include bills to deal with drug use in the private sector as well as the government.

Lafferty said all proposals will be presented to the president in September for his decision.

"Implicit in OPM's proposal is drug testing for entry-level jobs," said Andrew A. Feinstein, chief counsel of the House civil service subcommittee. "Otherwise how would they know?"

Line

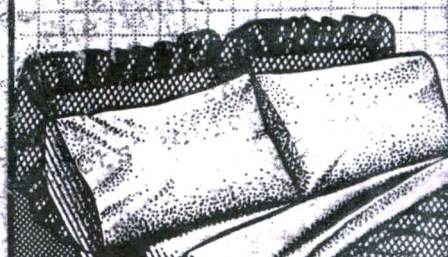
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File

NEWS

From U.S. Senator

Arizona

DENNIS DeCONCINI

Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Friday August 15, 1986

Contact: Bob Maynes
Lynn Levins
Tim Carlsgaard
202/224-7454
224-4521

WASHINGTON--Upon introduction of the largest drug interdiction proposal in the history of the United States Senate, Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) said today, "this legislation will finally provide our law enforcement agencies with the resources they need to mount a full scale war on illegal drugs being smuggled across our borders."

The \$1.4 billion dollar package is sponsored by Sens. DeConcini, Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.), and Orrin Hatch (R-Utah). The bill is similar to a bi-partisan proposal being put together in House at the request of Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.).

The bill calls for the Department of Defense to provide \$900 million of additional defense resources to our civilian drug interdiction agencies to combat the airborne drug trafficker. The legislation also provides an additional \$357 million to the U.S. Customs Service to beef up their air and marine interdiction programs; \$110 million to the U.S. Coast Guard for additional equipment and the hiring of 1500 new drug enforcement personnel; and \$70 million for the Department of Justice, including 600 additional Drug Enforcement Administration agents, of which 300 would be assigned to foreign drug source countries like Mexico, Colombia, and Bolivia.

"We're willing to gamble \$3.5 billion on a Star Wars system that might not work, yet the Reagan Administration has been unwilling to provide the muscle needed by our law enforcement agencies to put our anti-drug effort into overdrive," DeConcini said.

Other major programs outlined in the bill include:

--\$73.5 million for a U.S./Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force to be jointly operated by the U.S. Customs Service and Bahamian government with additional support from the U.S. Coast Guard, Justice Department and State Department. This would provide \$20 million for a Coast Guard/Bahamas docking facility; \$48 million for aircraft for the Task Force; and \$5.6 million for other drug interdiction vessels, training and manpower.

-more-

FACT SHEET ON NATIONAL DRUG INTERDICTION IMPROVEMENT ACT

August 15, 1986

TOTAL NEW SPENDING AUTHORITY: \$1,424,115,000, including:
(\$1,019,115,000 for new spending in addition to any other authorizations; and \$405,000,000 earmarked within any Department of Defense budget bill for FY 1987).

SPENDING BY AGENCY/DEPARTMENT:

Department of Defense: \$887,015,000, including:

(\$482,015,000 in new spending on top of any other authorizations provided in FY 1987; and \$405,000,000 earmarked within total DoD budget for Coastal Defense Augmentation activities (C.G.))

United States Coast Guard: \$110,000,000.

United States Customs Service: \$357,300,000

Department of Justice: \$69,800,000, including:
(\$57,800,000 for DEA and \$12,000,000 for Assistant U.S. Attorneys.)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL:

(1) U.S. BAHAMAS DRUG INTERDICTION TASK FORCE

- * Jointly operated by Customs Service and Bahamian Government with Coast Guard, Justice, and State involved.
- * Provides total of \$20,000,000 for Coast Guard-Bahamas docking facility; \$48,000,000 for aircraft for the Task Force; and \$5,600,000 for other drug interdiction vessels; training; and manpower. (Total: \$73,600,000)

(2) NEW CUSTOMS AIR SUPPORT BRANCH IN NEW YORK:

- * Provides \$23,100,000, including \$10,000,000 for two Blackhawk helicopters and \$10,000,000 for two high endurance tracker aircraft with F-16 and FLIR radars.

(3) NEW NATIONAL GUARD DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM:

- * Provides \$61,400,000 to allow National Guard to support a number of 10-day drug interdiction operations with Customs; Coast Guard; and other agencies, using Guard aircraft, helicopters, radars, and manpower in support of these agencies' drug operations all along our borders.

Other Highlights of the Bill:

- * \$83,000,000 for modification of four existing P-3 Navy surveillance aircraft with 360-degree radar systems, to be turned over to Customs;
- * \$138,000,000 for refurbishment of four existing E2C Navy surveillance aircraft and procurement of four new E2C replacement aircraft - refurbished aircraft turned over to Customs;
- * \$75,000,000 for six aerostat radar systems to be located: 1- West Coast of Florida; 1- Island of Grand Turk; and 4- on Southwest border;
- * \$60,000,000 for procurement of three C-130 tanker aircraft with F-15 radar;
- * \$90,000,000 for modification of four C-130 aircraft with 360-degree radar for the Coast Guard;
- * \$40,000,000 for 1,500 new Coast Guard law enforcement positions;
- * \$18,000,000 for 429 new Customs officers for air and marine interdiction;
- * \$18,000,000 for 400 new positions for the Southwest Border Task Force (Customs);
- * \$3,000,000 for 70 new Customs officers and radar operators for the Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force;
- * \$40,000,000 for voice privacy and secure radios for Customs officers nationwide;
- * \$2,600,000 for additional high speed interceptor vessels, including 10 for the Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force;
- * \$75,000,000 to establish national Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence Network at Customs Service to coordinate air and marine interdiction programs (centers at Miami, Houston, March Air Force Base, and Oklahoma City);
- * \$120,000,000 for purchase of 24 new high endurance tracker aircraft with F-16 and infrared radar systems (Customs)
- * \$18,000,000 for 6 twin engine helicopters for drug interdiction in the the Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force (part of the \$73.6 million) (Customs operates with Bahamians.)
- * \$7,000,000 for purchase of twin engine drug interdiction helicopters for operations in Hawaii (a major marijuana growing state) (DEA);
- * Directs Administration to submit legislation to reorganize, if necessary, the drug enforcement and interdiction agencies of the Federal Government.

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S.L.C.

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99th CONGRESS
2d Session

S. _____

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

(FOR HIMSELF, MR. D'AMATO, MR. CHILES, MRS. HAWKINS, MR. MOYNIHAN, MR. DIXON,
MR. WILSON, MR. BURDICK, MR. HATCH)
Mr. DeConcini introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1987 for increased
activities to interdict and control drug trafficking and to
control drug abuse, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
2 of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 TITLE I--SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS; PURPOSES

4 SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE

5 This Act may be cited as the "National Drug Interdiction
6 Improvement Act of 1986".

7 SEC. 102. FINDINGS

8 The Congress hereby finds that--

9 (1) a balanced, coordinated, multifaceted strategy
10 for combating the growing drug abuse and drug trafficking
11 problem in the United States is essential in order to

1 stop the flow and abuse of drugs within our borders;

2 (2) a balanced, coordinated, multifaceted strategy
3 for combating the narcotics drug abuse and trafficking in
4 the United States should include--

5 (A) increased investigations of large networks of
6 drug smuggler organizations;

7 (B) source country drug eradication;

8 (C) increased emphasis on stopping narcotics
9 traffickers in countries through which drugs are
10 transshipped;

11 (D) increased emphasis on drug education programs
12 in the schools and workplace;

13 (E) increased Federal Government assistance to
14 State and local agencies, civic groups, school
15 systems, and officials in their efforts to combat the
16 drug abuse and trafficking problem at the local
17 level; and

18 (F) increased emphasis on the interdiction of
19 drugs and drug smugglers at the borders of the United
20 States, in the air, at sea, and on the land;

21 (3) funds to support the interdiction of narcotics
22 smugglers who threaten the transport of drugs through the
23 air, on the sea, and across the land borders of the
24 United States should be emphasized in the Federal
25 Government budget process to the same extent as the other

1 elements of a comprehensive antidrug effort are
2 emphasized;

3 (4) the Department of Defense and the use of its
4 resources should be an integral part of a comprehensive,
5 national drug interdiction program;

6 (5) the Federal Government civilian agencies engaged
7 in drug interdiction, particularly the United States
8 Customs Service and the Coast Guard, currently lack the
9 aircraft, ships, radar, command, control, communications,
10 and intelligence (C3I) systems, and manpower resources
11 necessary to mount a comprehensive attack on the
12 narcotics traffickers who threaten the United States;

13 (6) the civilian drug interdiction agencies of the
14 United States are currently interdicting only a small
15 percentage of the illegal, drug smuggler penetrations in
16 the United States every year;

17 (7) the budgets for our civilian drug interdiction
18 agencies, primarily the United States Customs Service and
19 the Coast Guard, have not kept pace with those of the
20 traditional investigative law enforcement agencies of the
21 Department of Justice; and

22 (8) the Department of Defense and the Office of
23 Management and Budget have resisted congressional efforts
24 to bring the military into the war on drug smugglers
25 within the confines of section 1385 of title 18, United

1 States Code (popularly referred to as the Posse Comitatus
2 Act).

3 SEC. 103. PURPOSES

4 It is the purpose of this Act--

5 (1) to increase the level of funding and resources
6 available to civilian drug interdiction agencies of the
7 Federal Government;

8 (2) to increase the level of support from the
9 Department of Defense for attacks on the narcotics
10 traffickers before such traffickers penetrate the borders
11 of the United States; and

12 (3) to improve other drug interdiction programs of
13 the Federal Government.

14 TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT
15 ASSISTANCE

16 SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ENHANCED DRUG
17 ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

18 (a) Amounts Authorized.--Funds are hereby authorized to
19 be appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year
20 1987 for enhancement of authorized drug enforcement
21 assistance activities of the Department as follows:

22 (1) For procurement of aircraft for the Army,
23 \$40,000,000, to be available for the procurement of
24 Blackhawk helicopters.

25 (2) For procurement of aircraft for the Navy--

1 (A) \$83,000,000, to be used for modification of
2 four P-3 aircraft by the addition of APS-138 radar;
3 and

4 (B) \$138,000,000, to be used for (i)
5 refurbishment, upgrade, and modification of four
6 existing E2C Hawkeye surveillance aircraft, and (ii)
7 the procurement of four E2C Hawkeye surveillance
8 aircraft and related spare parts.

9 (3) For procurement for the Air Force, \$135,000,000
10 of which--

11 (A) \$75,000,000 is for procurement of six
12 aerostat radar systems; and

13 (B) \$60,000,000 is for the procurement of three
14 C-130 tanker aircraft with APG-63 radar.

15 (4) For operation and maintenance for the Air Force,
16 \$12,615,000, to be available for the transfer of six Air
17 Force transport helicopters to Davis-Monthan Air Force
18 Base, Arizona.

19 (5) For a drug interdiction program of the National
20 Guard, \$61,400,000.

21 (6) For the Secretary of Defense, \$12,000,000 for
22 enhanced intelligence collection activities relating to
23 illegal importation into the United States of drugs
24 originating in South America.

25 (b) Loans to Customs Service.--The Secretary of Defense

1 shall make available to the United States Customs Service, in
2 accordance with chapter 18 of title 10, United States Code,
3 the aircraft procured or modified using funds appropriated
4 pursuant to authorizations in paragraphs (1) and (2) of
5 subsection (a).

6 (c) Location of Aerostat Radar Systems.--Of the six
7 aerostat radar systems authorized by subsection (a)(3)(A)--

8 (1) one shall be stationed at a location on the west
9 coast of Florida;

10 (2) one shall be stationed at a location on the
11 Island of Grand Turk in the Caribbean Sea; and

12 (3) four shall be stationed at strategic locations
13 along the southwest border of the United States.

14 (d) Responsibilities of the Customs Service.--(1) The
15 United States Customs Service shall bear the expense for
16 operation and maintenance costs attributable to aircraft
17 which are procured, refurbished, upgraded, or modified with
18 funds appropriated pursuant to authorizations in paragraphs
19 (1) and (2) of subsection (a) and the operation and
20 maintenance costs attributable to the aerostat radar systems
21 procured with funds appropriated pursuant to the
22 authorization in subsection (a)(3)(A). The responsibility of
23 the United States Customs Service for such costs shall
24 commence upon ACCEPTANCE of such aircraft by the Customs Service
25 and upon completion of the installation of the aerostat radar

1 systems, respectively.

2 (2) Upon enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of
3 Customs shall immediately consult with the Commandant of the
4 Coast Guard regarding coordination of the deployment of the
5 aircraft loaned or to be loaned to the Customs Service under
6 subsection (b) in order to realize the maximum detection,
7 surveillance, and intelligence gathering capabilities of such
8 aircraft. The Commissioner shall make quarterly reports to
9 the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Armed
10 Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives
11 regarding drug interdiction plans developed under this
12 paragraph. The first such report shall be submitted on the
13 last day of the first quarter ending not less than 90 days
14 after the date of the enactment of this Act.

15 (e) Amounts in Addition to Other Amounts.--The amounts
16 authorized by subsection (a) are in addition to any other
17 amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of
18 Defense for fiscal year 1987.

19 SEC. 202. FUNDING OF COAST GUARD DRUG-INTERDICTION ACTIVITIES

20 (a) Use of Department of Defense Funds for the Coast
21 Guard.--Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the
22 Department of Defense in fiscal year 1987--

23 (1) \$290,000,000 shall be used for the acquisition and mainte-
24 nance of United States Coast Guard inventories related to the
25 national defense. Of the amounts provided in this paragraph,
\$90,000,000 shall be authorized to be appropriated for the installatic
of four APS-138 radar systems on four existing C-130 aircraft;

1 (2) \$100,000,000 shall be used for operating funds
2 for the performance of defense readiness responsibilities
3 of the Coast Guard; and

4 (3) \$15,000,000 shall be available for transfer to
5 the Secretary of Transportation and shall be used only
6 for the program described in subsection (b).

7 Funds made available pursuant to the authorizations specified
8 in this section shall be attributed to functional category
9 050 (National Defense) of the Budget of the Government of the
10 United States.

11 (b) Enhanced Drug-Interdiction Assistance.--(1) Chapter
12 18 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding
13 after section 378 the following new section:

14 "§ 379. Assignment of Coast Guard personnel to naval vessels
15 for drug enforcement purposes

16 "(a) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of
17 Transportation may, by agreement, provide for the assignment
18 to duty on board surface naval vessels at sea in a drug-
19 interdiction area members of the Coast Guard who are trained
20 in law enforcement and are empowered to arrest, search, and
21 seize property and persons suspected of violations of law.

22 "(b) Members of the Coast Guard assigned to duty on
23 board naval vessels under this section shall perform such law
24 enforcement functions (including drug-interdiction
25 functions)--

1 “(1) as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of
2 Defense and the Secretary of Transportation; and

3 “(2) as are otherwise within the jurisdiction of the
4 Coast Guard.

5 “(c) No fewer than 500 active duty personnel of the
6 Coast Guard shall be assigned each fiscal year to duty as
7 provided in subsection (a).

8 “(d) In this section, the term ‘drug-interdiction area’
9 means an area outside the land area of the United States in
10 which the Secretary of Defense (in consultation with the
11 Attorney General) determines that activities involving
12 smuggling of drugs into the United States are ongoing.”.

13 (2) The table of sections at the beginning of such
14 chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to
15 section 378 the following new item:

 “378. Assignment of Coast Guard personnel to naval vessels
 for drug enforcement purposes.”.

16 TITLE III--COAST GUARD DRUG INTERDICTION ENHANCEMENT

17 SEC. 301. ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE COAST GUARD

18 (a) Secure Radio Communications.--There is authorized to
19 be appropriated to the Coast Guard for fiscal year 1987,
20 \$50,000,000 for the acquisition of secure radio equipment.

21 (b) Additional Personnel.--(1) The full-time equivalent
22 strength level for the Coast Guard for active duty personnel
23 for fiscal year 1987 is hereby increased, above the level
24 otherwise provided by law, by 1,500.

1 (2) There is authorized to be appropriated for operation
2 and maintenance of the Coast Guard for fiscal year 1987,
3 \$40,000,000 for expenses related to the additional personnel
4 authorized by paragraph (1).

5 (c) Coast Guard-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Docking
6 Facility.--(1) There is authorized to be appropriated for
7 acquisition, construction, and improvements for the Coast
8 Guard for fiscal year 1987, \$20,000,000, to be used for
9 construction of a drug interdiction docking facility in the
10 Bahamas to facilitate Coast Guard and Bahamian drug
11 interdiction operations in and through the Bahama Islands.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in this subsection, such sums as may be necessary shall be available for necessary communications and air support.

12 (2) The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall use such
13 amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization in this
14 subsection as may be necessary to establish a repair,
15 maintenance, and boat lift facility to provide repair and
16 maintenance services for both Coast Guard and Bahamian marine
17 drug interdiction equipment, vessels, and related assets.

18 (d) Amounts in Addition to Other Amounts.--The amounts
19 authorized to be appropriated for the Coast Guard by this
20 section are in addition to any amounts otherwise authorized
21 by law.

(e) The United States Coast Guard, including all related accounts, shall be included in major functional category "050: National Defense" for purposes of the Budget submitted by the President of the United States under Section 1105 of Title 31, United States Code and for purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, and for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IV-UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE DRUG INTERDICTION
ENHANCEMENT

P. (11)

SEC. 401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL
CUSTOMS SERVICE PERSONNEL

1 In addition to any other funds authorized to be
2 appropriated to the United States Customs Service for fiscal
3 year 1987, there are authorized to be appropriated the
4 following sums for additional drug interdiction personnel:

5 (1) \$14,000,000 for 329 additional positions for the
6 air interdiction program, including 67 additional
7 positions for command, control, communications, and
8 intelligence (C3I) centers in Houston, Texas, at March
9 Air Force Base, California, in Miami, Florida, and in
10 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

11 (2) \$4,000,000 for 100 additional positions for the
12 marine interdiction program.

13 (3) \$18,000,000 for 400 additional positions and
14 related equipment for the Southwest Border Drug
15 Enforcement Task Force operations.

16 (4) \$2,000,000 for 50 additional headquarters
17 supervisory staff positions for air and marine
18 interdiction activities.

19 (5) \$1,500,000 for 20 new air interdiction positions
20 to be allocated to a new Customs Air Support Branch in
21 the State of New York.

22 (6) \$3,000,000 for 70 additional air interdiction
23 officers and radar operators for a United States-Bahamas
24 Drug Interdiction Task Force established under section
25 402(d).

1 SEC. 402. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CUSTOMS
2 SERVICE EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING

3 (a) Amounts Authorized.--In addition to any other funds
4 authorized to be appropriated to the United States Customs
5 Service for fiscal year 1987, there are authorized to be
6 appropriated the following sums for additional drug
7 interdiction equipment and training:

8 (1) \$40,000,000 for voice privacy and high frequency
9 single sideband secure radios.

10 (2) \$1,800,000 for 1,800 drug enforcement vehicles.

11 (3) \$1,000,000 for electronic and acoustic sensors
12 and transponders for air and marine interdiction
13 purposes.

14 (4) \$2,000,000 for 10 marine interdiction utility
15 vessels.

16 (5) \$2,600,000 for 40 marine interdiction interceptor
17 vessels, including \$600,000 for 10 marine interdiction
18 interceptor vessels for a United States-Bahamas Drug
19 Interdiction Task Force established under subsection (d).

20 (6) \$1,000,000 for training and support for Bahamian
21 drug interdiction officers who are to be part of a United
22 States-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force established
23 under subsection (d).

24 (7) \$5,000,000 for training for new air and marine
25 interdiction positions authorized in paragraphs (1) and

1 (2) of section 401.

2 (8) \$4,300,000 for training for new Southwest Border
3 Drug Enforcement Task Force personnel authorized in
4 section 401(3).

5 (b) Use and Maintenance of Vessels.--The vessels provided
6 for under subsection (a)(5) shall be made available for use
7 by a United States-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force
8 established under subsection (d). While so used, such vessels
9 shall be located in the Bahamas, shall be operated by the
10 Bahamian members of such Task Force, and shall be jointly
11 maintained, under the agreement entered into under subsection
12 (d), by the Customs Service and the Government of the
13 Bahamas.

14 (c) Training Matters.--(1) The training provided for
15 under subsection (a)(7) shall be conducted at the Federal Law
16 Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Georgia.

17 (2) The training provided for under subsection (a)(8)
18 shall be conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training
19 Center at Marana, Arizona.

20 (d) Establishment of a United States-Bahamas Drug
21 Interdiction Task Force.--(1) There is authorized to be
22 established a United States-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task
23 Force to be operated jointly by the United States Customs
24 Service and the Government of the Bahamas.

25 (2) The Commissioner of Customs, in consultation with the

THE COMMANDANT OF THE COAST GUARD,

1 Secretary of State, the Attorney General of the United
2 States, and the head of the National Narcotics Border
3 Interdiction System (NNBIS) shall, upon enactment of this
4 Act, immediately commence negotiations with the Government of
5 the Bahamas to enter into a detailed agreement for the
6 establishment and operation of a new drug interdiction task
7 force, including plans for (A) the joint operation and
8 maintenance of the drug interdiction assets authorized for
9 the task force in this title and title III, and (B) the
10 training and personnel enhancements authorized in this title.

11 (3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the
12 appropriate committees of Congress on a quarterly basis
13 regarding the progress of the United States Customs Service
14 in establishing the United States-Bahamas Drug Interdiction
15 Task Force.

16 SEC. 403. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR OPERATIONS AND
17 MAINTENANCE FOR THE AIR INTERDICTION PROGRAM

18 (a) Amounts Authorized.--In addition to any other funds
19 authorized to be appropriated to the United States Customs
20 Service for fiscal year 1987, there are authorized to be
21 appropriated the following sums for operation and maintenance
22 activities of ^{the} air interdiction program
23 conducted by the Customs Service:

24 (1) \$75,000,000 for the establishment of command,
25 control, communications, and intelligence (C3I) sector

1 operations centers in Houston, Texas, at March Air Force
2 Base, California, and in Miami, Florida, and one national
3 command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I)
4 center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

5 (2) \$120,000,000 for 24 high endurance tracker
6 aircraft equipped with APG-66 or APG-68 radar and forward
7 looking infrared radar (FLIR), including \$30,000,000 for
8 6 such aircraft (so equipped) for use by a United States-
9 Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force established under
10 section 452(d).

11 (3) \$20,000,000 for 4 high speed interceptor jet
12 aircraft with APG-66 or APG-68 radar and forward locking
13 infrared radar (FLIR).

14 (4) \$18,000,000 for 6 twin engine drug interdiction
15 pursuit helicopters for use by a United States-Bahamas
16 Drug Interdiction Task Force established under section
17 402(d).

18 (5) \$1,000,000 to enhance communications capabilities
19 for the operation of a United States-Bahamas Drug
20 Interdiction Task Force established under section 402(d).

21 (b) Establishment of Customs Air Support Branch in New
22 York.--There is authorized to be appropriated to the United
23 States Customs Service for fiscal year 1987, in addition to
24 amounts otherwise authorized by law, \$23,100,000 for the
25 establishment of a Customs Air Support Branch in New York, to

1 be available for the following:

2 (1) \$10,000,000 for the purchase of two high
3 endurance tracker aircraft with APG-66 or APG-68 radar
4 and forward looking infrared radar (FLIR).

5 (2) \$10,000,000 for the purchase of two Blackhawk
6 helicopters to be used for drug interdiction purposes.

7 (3) \$3,100,000 for site preparation, construction,
8 and operation and maintenance for the aircraft authorized
9 in paragraph (1) and the helicopters authorized in
10 paragraph (2) and to meet other expenses related to the
11 establishment of such air support branch.

12 (b) Reports to Congress by the United States Customs
13 Service.--The Commissioner of Customs shall report to the
14 Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of
15 Representatives, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House
16 of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the
17 Senate on a quarterly basis on the progress made in the
18 establishment of the New York Air Support Branch authorized
19 in subsection (a).

20 TITLE V--ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 SEC. 501. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

22 (a) Amounts Authorized.--There are authorized to be
23 appropriated to the Department of Justice for fiscal year
24 1987, in addition to any OTHER AUTHORIZED TO BE
amounts appropriated to the

25 Department

for

1 such fiscal year, the following amounts:

2 (1) \$12,000,000 for additional assistant United
3 States attorneys.

4 (2) \$50,800,000 for the Drug Enforcement
5 Administration for--

6 (A) 600 additional special agents and related
7 equipment; and

8 (B) voice privacy radios;

9 of which \$7,000,000 shall be available for voice privacy
10 radios.

11 (3) \$7,000,000 for twin engine helicopters with
12 forward looking infrared radar (FLIR) for drug
13 interdiction operations in Hawaii.

14 (b) Allocation of Drug Enforcement Administration Special
15 Agents.--(1) The Attorney General of the United States shall
16 allocate no fewer than 300 of the additional special agent
17 positions authorized in subsection (a)(2) to drug
18 intelligence and interdiction operations in the foreign drug
19 source countries and the countries through which drugs are
20 transshipped, as identified by the Department of Justice as
21 the major contributors to the drug trafficking threat to the
22 United States.

23 (2) The Attorney General shall report on a regular basis
24 to the Committees on Appropriations and to the Committees on
25 the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives

1 regarding the allocation of the new special agents authorized
2 in subsection (a)(2)(A), including the new special agents
3 allocated as directed in this subsection.

4 TITLE VI--FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION TO COMBAT DRUG
5 TRAFFIC AND DRUG ABUSE

6 SEC. 601. FINDINGS

7 The Congress finds that--

8 (1) the Federal Government's response to drug
9 trafficking and drug abuse is divided among several dozen
10 agencies and bureaus of the Government, ranging from the
11 Department of Defense to the Department of Health and
12 Human Services;

13 (2) numerous recent congressional hearings and
14 reports, reports by the Comptroller General of the United
15 States, and studies by Executive branch agencies have
16 documented the waste and inefficiency caused by this
17 division of responsibilities;

18 (3) interagency competition for credit and budget
19 dollars imposes critical obstacles to efficient
20 application of national resources in combating drug
21 trafficking and drug abuse; and

22 (4) in order to successfully combat such trafficking
23 and drug abuse, there must be coherent planning that
24 includes intelligent organization and operations of
25 Executive branch agencies.

1 SEC. 602. SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

2 Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment
3 of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress
4 recommendations for legislation to reorganize the Executive
5 branch of the Government to combat more effectively
6 international drug traffic and drug abuse. In the preparation
7 of such recommendations, the President shall consult with the
8 Comptroller General of the United States, State and local law
9 enforcement authorities, the appropriate committees of
10 Congress, the Attorney General of the United States, and the
11 Secretaries of State, Treasury, Transportation, Health and
12 Human Services, Defense, and Education.

Sen. DeConcini
August 15, 1986
Add One

--\$23.1 million for a new Customs Air Support Branch in New York. This includes \$10 million for two Blackhawk helicopters and \$10 million for two high endurance tracker aircraft with F-16 and FLIR radars.

--\$61.4 million for a new National Guard Drug Interdiction Program to support a number of ten-day drug interdiction operations with Customs, Coast Guard and other law enforcement agencies who would use the resources and manpower of the Guard for drug interdiction.

"Providing the money to carry out the mandates of this bill will not be easy in these times of unprecedented budget deficits," DeConcini said. "But the bottom line is that we must treat illegal drugs as a national security threat to the United States and act accordingly."

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press S

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PRESS BRIEFING
BY
LARRY SPEAKES

August 1, 1986

The Briefing Room

9:25 A.M. EDT

INDEX

SUBJECT

PAGE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

President's Schedule.....	1-2
Congressional Meeting	
Greg Lemond	
Joint Chief of Staff	
Father Lawrence Jenco.....	1-5
Textile Briefing.....	3
Agriculture/Drought Relief.....	3
Schedule for Week Ahead.....	14

DOMESTIC

Economic/Unemployment and Leading Indicators.....	5-6
Justice Rehnquist/Executive Privilege.....	6, 10, 15-16
Air Force/Unmanned Launches.....	7
Federal Employees/Drug Abuse.....	8-9, 17
Drought Relief/Pentagon Money.....	11-14
Space Shuttle.....	15

FOREIGN

Foreign Aid Bill.....	6
Bolivian Cocaine Raids.....	7
American Hostages in Lebanon.....	7, 16
Soviet Grain Sales.....	7-8
Geneva Arms Control.....	11
South Africa.....	14, 17

9:55 A.M. EDT

#1850-08/01

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
LARRY SPEAKES

August 1, 1986

The Briefing Room

9:25 A.M. EDT

MR. SPEAKES: Today at 9:45 a.m. the President is meeting with four congressional leaders. They are Bob Michel, Sam Gibson, Bill Frenzel and Phil Crane. They are leaders in the effort to sustain the President's veto on the textile bill, which is pending -- the override motion is pending in the House and will be voted on on Wednesday the 6th.

We have been asked for -- how do we stand on it. It is going to be very close, as we said. I don't have a specific count.

At 10:45 a.m. this morning the President will be meeting with Greg Lemond. Lesley, who is Greg Lemond?

Q He won some bike race, didn't he?

Q The bicycler.

Q The first American to win the Tour de France.

MR. SPEAKES: Greg Lemond is 25 years old. He is from Sacramento, California. He won the world's premier bicycle race, the Tour de France -- a 2,500 mile bicycle ride that takes place in Europe each day -- (laughter) -- each year. He is the first non-European and the first American in the 73-year history of the race to win. He finished in a total time of 110 hours, 35 minutes, 19 seconds. So Greg, his wife Cathy, and his son Jeffrey will be in to see the President.

The President will salute him at 10:45 a.m.

Q Any coverage?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q Saluted in absolute silence.

MR. SPEAKES: At 1:00 p.m. the President will meet with the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This is their regular meeting that they have about every six weeks with the President.

And at 2:15 p.m. the President will meet with Father Lawrence Jenco in the Oval Office.

Q Is Shultz coming in?

MR. SPEAKES: I haven't gotten to it yet, Lesley.

Q I'm Lesley.

MR. SPEAKES: Oh, that's right. How soon we forget, huh? Hey, we made Carmody this morning. Did you see that?

Q Helen just turned to me and said, "How soon we forget." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: Helen said the same.

We made Carmody this morning, Lesley.

Q Yes, we did.

MR. SPEAKES: After all the Good Morning America's and CBS Morning News topped the story.

Father Jenco, as you know, is the a 51-year-old Roman Catholic Priest. His home is Joliet, Illinois. He was head of the Catholic Relief Services in Beirut when he was kidnapped on January 8, 1985. He was released on Saturday, July 26, after 563 days in captivity.

If Ira was here he would calculate that and say it wasn't quite so, but we didn't count the last day. Saturday -- we didn't count that day.

And Secretary Shultz -- I'm sorry, Lesley --

Q I'm going to be mad.

MR. SPEAKES: Andrea. It was at 2:00 p.m. I thought Shultz was going to be at 2:30 p.m. But it is 2:00 p.m. for Shultz, and 2:15 p.m. for Father Jenco.

No regular noon briefing, but just so you won't be lonesome at noon we will have the team back in from --

the team on textile agreements will be back in to announce another major --

MR. BRASHEAR: Just Yeutter.

MR. SPEAKES: -- oh, okay -- Clayton Yeutter -- major agreement that has been concluded in the early morning hours, and this is the new multi-fiber agreement, which is a worldwide international agreement on textiles. It's an excellent agreement.

Ambassador Yeutter will be here. Secretary Baldrige is -- will be out of town at that time --

Q Good.

MR. SPEAKES: -- and won't be here.

Sarah?

Q Is that 12:00 noon today?

MR. SPEAKES: I heard you were deframed. You've got to watch that accent, Sarah. It's misleading.

Q It's that New York accent.

Q That's 12:00 noon today for Yeutter?

MR. SPEAKES: 12:00 noon today for Yeutter.

Q This is a -- announcement, or have they put it out already?

MR. SPEAKES: I think it will probably be out. If not --

Q It is out?

MR. SPEAKES: -- he will expand on it.

Q Sound and camera?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes.

Also this morning at 10:30 a.m. at the Agriculture Department, Room 107A, Secretary Lyng will announce further measures being undertaken by the administration to help those farmers who are suffering problems as a result of the drought in the southeast. Secretary Lyng will announce that.

So that gives us -- back to the Jenco matter. Father Jenco will -- and his family will be coming to the -- to meet with the President. He has a number of family members present with him. I don't have a list, though. And they will meet -- Father Jenco will meet alone with the President. I think Secretary Shultz will be there and perhaps Bob Oakley of the Terrorism Office will be there.

Q Poindexter?

MR. SPEAKES: I'm sure Poindexter will, and Don Regan will. And they -- at the beginning of the meeting, Father Jenco will come out with the President to the steps of the Rose Garden for a photo, and it will be open coverage there.

Let me issue an admonition that we are treating Father Jenco's visit to the Oval Office with the utmost sensitivity, recognizing that this priest has been in captivity in a very unusual situation for over 563 days, and that he has only been out of captivity for -- what, four or five days, or seven days -- six days.

And I would ask you, please, to recognize that we do

consider this a very sensitive time for Father Jenco, and we would ask your cooperation.

Q Are you saying we should not ask him questions?

MR. SPEAKES: I'm saying use your judgment, and I hope it's good.

Q He's been on camera every day.

MR. SPEAKES: But he has not been on camera or nor subjected to what sometimes people find themselves facing here.

Q Is he still going to be -- (laughter) --

Q That's not true. There have been reporters wherever he's been.

MR. SPEAKES: There have been reporters wherever -- they've been, but they have not been like they might be. And I caution you, and I do it in all seriousness. I don't think it's a joking matter at all.

Q Does -- do you still expect that he is prepared to make some kind of statement, and if so, where do you think that might be?

MR. SPEAKES: If he does make a statement, he will make it at that point.

Q At that point, not in here?

MR. SPEAKES: He will not make a statement after the meeting.

Q And should we assume from what you've said that he's going to come in and out the back? I mean, stake-outs are silly?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes. That's right.

Q Larry, if he does make a statement, will you provide some microphone so that we aren't --

MR. SPEAKES: Maybe we ought to look at that and see, then, if he wants to. I think we should --

Q -- you put a podium --

Q Did he ask to come in the back door and so forth?

MR. SPEAKES: I think -- I don't know whether he personally did, but we have been working very closely, as you know, with Father Jenco and those colleagues of his who have been with him since his release, and through Wiesbaden and through his trip to Rome and his trip to London. And we're trying to show some understanding of Father Jenco's situation.

Q But I think he has a news conference planned today.

MR. SPEAKES: If he does, go to it.

Q Will the President have remarks, Larry?

MR. SPEAKES: He may say something. He doesn't have formal remarks.

Q Will Terry Waite be with him today?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q Will you tell us if he delivers a message?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes.

Q Larry --

MR. SPEAKES: I perhaps will have a written statement after that, but I don't expect any great detail -- any detail at all on the meeting and certainly none on a message if there is one.

Q Larry, could we have a photo of the meeting in the Cabinet Room afterwards?

MR. SPEAKES: If we get anything that's -- that we would like to release, we will. Time constraints will be a little tight on us for a meeting that ends at 2:30 p.m. to get something produced by deadline time.

Q Larry, will this statement reflect new developments? It looks as if there are new developments with --

MR. SPEAKES: Yes --

Q -- the man is going back there again.

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q How long did you say the meeting will be?

MR. SPEAKES: It's really open-ended for the moment. The President also goes to Camp David. Also I failed to mention Mrs. Reagan is participating in the meeting with Father Jenco this afternoon, so she will be in the Oval Office.

Q Mrs. Reagan?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes.

Today, economic figures released today provide an excellent indication that the nation's economy is fairing well. Unemployment is down, leading indicators are up, showing more jobs are being created in a growing economy.

The unemployment rate for all American workers fell two-tenths of a percent in July, dropping from 7 to 6.8 percent. July's drop marks the second straight monthly decline of two-tenths of a percent. This is very good news because it brings with it an increase of 201,000 in total employment measured by the household

survey. In the first seven months of 1986, 1.65 million new jobs have been created in the United States.

The most welcome news of all is that the economy is allowing more and more American workers to join the productive mainstream. With interest rates at their lowest levels since 1977, and increased -- and inflation having increased in the past twelve months only 1.7 percent, those workers just entering the work force should find their wages and salaries buying more goods and services.

The index of leading economic indicators rose three-tenths of a percent in June, following a revised decline which had been pegged at two-tenths of a percent, is now only one-tenth of a percent in May and a 1.3 percent increase that was recorded in April.

Questions?

Q Yes. Do you find that -- do you think there's any need to reduce interest rates further, now that there at the lowest levels since 1977?

MR. SPEAKES: I was asked that yesterday. Our view is that the economic activity and economic steps taken by the Federal Reserve Board should be consistent with producing enough money to continue the recovery without touching off inflation which would be --

Q Is that what they're doing now?

MR. SPEAKES: -- in 1982. Pardon?

Q Do you have the view that that's what they're doing now or do they need to do any more?

MR. SPEAKES: I think the Federal Reserve Board is an independent creation of the Congress and that we historically have kept our discussions with them private and have not publicly tried to tell them what to do.

Q What are the compelling reasons for invoking executive privilege on the --

MR. SPEAKES: Stated ably by the Assistant Attorney General last night.

Q Can you amplify on that any more?

MR. SPEAKES: No. He amplified on it as -- in every way.

Q The Democrats on the committee are understandably, it would seem, annoyed at that. In fact, William Simon cited an '84 memo from the President which stated, lacking compelling reasons, the administration would try to comply in any way with such requests.

MR. SPEAKES: Anne?

Q Does the President plan to veto --

Q Okay.

Q -- the foreign aid bill as approved yesterday by the --

MR. SPEAKES: The foreign aid bill is substantially below the numbers that we have requested from the Congress and I am certain, if it stays in that fashion, when it comes to the President's desk, that his advisers would recommend that he veto it.

Jim?

Q Does the Air Force announcement that it will seek funding for more unmanned launches imply a decision has been made by the President on the --

MR. SPEAKES: No, it does not. The Secretary of the Air Force, I think, was stating his wish and not necessarily a reality yet.

Q Has that -- has his -- to go to Congress for more funding for that purpose been approved by the White House or --

MR. SPEAKES: No, it has not.

Q Was he off the reservation on this one?

MR. SPEAKES: Not necessarily. I mean that's what he wants.

Q Larry, he said he was starting the program today.

MR. SPEAKES: He's got to get the money first.

Q Larry, are we going to give Bolivia that money?

MR. SPEAKES: What money? (Laughter.)

Q Because we went down there to help --

MR. SPEAKES: Economic money?

Q Yes, the cocaine money.

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know the answer to that. Buy more cocaine? I don't know the answer to that, Sarah. I think we ought to look into that to see if we're going to do any more funding.

Q Do you think it might become a pattern for maybe some other countries, too?

MR. SPEAKES: You mean for us doing that?

Q If we go in there and help knock out their cocaine industry, then we have to pay for what the cocaine industry was paying their local government. (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: No, I think they're all right.

Pat?

Q Are there any indications of progress in freeing the three remaining hostages?

MR. SPEAKES: We've never tried to characterize that, Pat, and I don't think it's a situation that -- some days it looks good and other days it doesn't. So it just doesn't pay to, at any one point, try to characterize it.

Q Anything more on Casey's alleged trip to Syria?

MR. SPEAKES: No. We're right where we were on Casey's alleged trip to Syria -- that they don't talk about the travel.

Barry?

Q Has the President made a decision on the grain sales to the Soviet Union?

MR. SPEAKES: No, he has not. Don't have a timetable either.

Q You don't expect him to make it this weekend?

MR. SPEAKES: Not before -- what? -- 3:00 p.m. Sunday.
(Laughter.) My guess is no, but I don't make any guarantees.

Q Any response from --

Q What do you think the President's view is of not recommending treatment, but firing federal employees who are found to be using drugs?

MR. SPEAKES: Whose?

Q Does the President have a view on that? Apparently, Constance Horner has recommended that to Ed Meese.

MR. SPEAKES: No. Once again, you're getting into the dangerous area which you got in the other day of trying to wring -- trying to wave red flags and create flash points and light firecrackers under federal employees and their unions. The administration, as you well know, is in --

Q You've been saving that for three days. (Laughter.)

Q Are you talking about Meese or Ms. Horner?

MR. SPEAKES: No, not you personally. In fact -- but your colleague rates the worst on it.

Q Come on.

MR. SPEAKES: He does.

Q He's not here today.

MR. SPEAKES: I know, but he does.

Q What did he do?

Q No, he didn't.

MR. SPEAKES: He did exactly what I predicted that would be done, that there would be a scare tactic raised on mandatory drug testing for federal employees and he did so --

Q He quoted from the briefing.

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, but he quoted very selectively. He quoted about one percent.

Q Did he get the death sentence?

MR. SPEAKES: Pardon?

Q Is he under the --

MR. SPEAKES: He's had the death sentence. (Laughter.)

Q What difference does it make now?

MR. SPEAKES: And no reprieve -- no, not possible. He's -- I don't know -- where is he?

Q Okay, let's get -- let's don't be --

Q When does the President -- when does he open his --

Q Is there a view on that subject of --

MR. SPEAKES: Here's the situation on that -- is that the administration is in the process of -- as you all know, the process of preparing a comprehensive drug program which the President will discuss next week. I don't have a date certain that the President will be prepared to talk on it. And we'll amplify more on it in the coming months and September on -- about the specifics of it. The President will on -- next week will state goals that he intends. But the specifics of things like that would have to be worked out. What you're seeing leaking to the press is a whole array of possibilities that people are suggesting for consideration -- first by Cabinet Council and second by the President. So all of that is very far off as far as approval.

Q Yes, but in the past you've given us direction on some proposals that you would steer us away from -- that it's not the kind of thing that you would consider. Can you just say whether he thinks that would be a constructive step?

MR. SPEAKES: He really hasn't had an opportunity to discuss that in full and I think we would have to take all the recommendations from the law enforcement side and from the user side of the equation -- look at all of them in a package before the President makes his decision. So some may stay and some may not. Some he may like, but some we may not be able to afford -- all of those type things.

Q And this is still on track for sort of early next week kick-off?

MR. SPEAKES: I'd say early next week -- mid-next week.

Bill?

Q Larry, you're counter to the suggestion by some Democrats that this drug offensive is simply the President moving to block Democratic action along those lines -- to remove a political issue from them. You're account of that would be what?

MR. SPEAKES: Not so. (Laughter.)

Q Wrong.

Q Could you draw that out just a little --
(Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: It's tempting, but I'd rather not.
(Laughter.) It's Friday.

Q Anything heard from Botha, Gorbachev, or anybody else he's written to lately? (Laughter.)

Q Margaret Thatcher? (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: Not -- nobody writes the President anymore. (Laughter.)

Q No answers so far?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't believe so. We haven't checked on Botha this morning or late yesterday, so we'll check on him. Gorbachev hasn't written lately, so --

Frank?

Q Since you're in an expansive mood as you were with Bill -- (laughter) -- would you care to voice an opinion as to what the Democrats appear to be doing with the President's choice for Chief Justice. Are they -- is this a smear campaign do you feel, or do you have any --

Q Say yes.

Q Say yes.

Q Say it, say it. (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: It's a Hill story, Frank. (Laughter.)

Q They're turning it into a political --

MR. SPEAKES: We can't bring it down here?

Q That's what you think.

MR. SPEAKES: No, I'd leave the Chief Justice before the committee to answer their questions and I'm sure he will do so to their satisfaction.

Q He can't recall and he can't remember half the questions -- answers. He's been incredible in that respect.

MR. SPEAKES: He'll do all right.

Steve?

Q Well, let me try it this way -- do you think that the way the questions have been asked of Senators Kennedy and Metzenbaum and Biden fall within the normal realm of advisement in the Senate process?

MR. SPEAKES: The United States Senators have a great deal of -- a privilege, particularly when they're in the halls of Congress, and they may exercise it to their utmost. I think the nominee's perfectly capable of answering their questions however they may come.

Q Will the President have anything to say on draught aid beyond what's being announced day to day?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q Week ahead?

MR. SPEAKES: Oh, week ahead -- hey.

Q Before you do the week ahead, what else --

MR. SPEAKES: Yes. You got one?

MR. ROUSSEL: Week ahead -- Emery King memorial week ahead.

Q What else besides this meetings is the President going to do for his textile veto?

MR. SPEAKES: For his textile? He will be available to talk to members of Congress as the need arises. We don't have any specifics. He will speaking on it between now and next week.

Q Radio address?

MR. SPEAKES: Might be.

Q How would you characterize the meeting on nuclear testing that just ended in Geneva?

MR. SPEAKES: Let me see what I did with my little characterization.

Q The recording was great, wasn't it?

MR. SPEAKES: The talks that ended yesterday were a part of a series of technical discussions by experts on limitation of nuclear testing -- read upon by the both sides. We plan follow-up meetings in the next several weeks. We see this series of expert-level discussions as a positive development. The expert-level discussions were agreed upon without preconditions on either side, but they're just that -- expert-level discussions.

Q Larry, what's the secret fund by which the White House is paying for the haylift?

MR. SPEAKES: Don't know of any secret fund, Sarah.

Q Well, they're taking the money out of a secret fund and they won't -- they told the Pentagon and everybody not to talk about it and not to let anybody know what it is. It must be a secret fund, but they got to pay for it somewhere.

MR. SPEAKES: They'll pay for it.

Q Yes, I know, but I mean, what -- where are they getting the money from?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know. You been reading Gulley's book?

Q It doesn't come out of the other payment fund, I'm sure.

Q Is Gulley's book out?

MR. SPEAKES: Gulley's book -- the old Gulley book where he talked about LBJ's secret fund and how he picks the ranch.

Q No, I'm not talking about that.

MR. SPEAKES: Sarah, I don't know the answer to that. You probably ought to ask the Pentagon -- the military office.

Q Oh, I did. I've asked them --

MR. SPEAKES: I know you did.

Q -- for eight days and they always say that the White House told them not to talk. And the White House won't talk about it.

MR. SPEAKES: David?

Q Did you tell --

MR. SPEAKES: I ain't told nobody nothing.

Q Not you.

Q Oh, I know, but you can find out. (Laughter) You can find out and tell me.

MR. SPEAKES: Did you bring Sarah down here with you when you came? (Laughter.)

Q What is the answer?

Q Seriously, Larry, what --

MR. SPEAKES: Sarah, I don't know the answer to that. I'm sorry. I -- you know, I figured most people would take the farmers' side of the equation and not the other side of the equation, but I'm sure whatever we've done is quite proper.

Q Is it possible to find out what account it's coming from?

MR. SPEAKES: I'd ask the Pentagon. It's a Pentagon matter.

Q Well, it's DOD. It's DOD money.

MR. SPEAKES: Pentagon, yes. It's DOD -- same outfit.

Q Well, I -- (laughter) --

Q Really?

Q Why wouldn't they tell her that if it is coming from there? Is it a secret?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know. I do not know. I know Sarah's been talking to them, but I don't know.

Q What was that last question that you got up there? We couldn't hear it back here.

MR. SPEAKES: Why wouldn't they tell you? Is it a secret?

Q The orders from the White House was strictly not to divulge this and to let only the White House talk and the White House -- only supposed to talk to Denny Brisley and Denny Brisley doesn't get anything from anybody except that it's a matter for the Commander in Chief. But we want to know how he's paying for it?

Q Is that true?

Q All right, Denny. What's the answer?

MS. BRISLEY: No, I told Sarah I'm looking into it for her and I am.

Q If he's got money, we still ought to -- the taxpayers -- it's the taxpayers' money. They got a right to know where it's coming from.

MR. SPEAKES: I understand, Sarah, but you're not taking a position against the farmers down there, are you? You're not upset because they got the hay, are you?

Q I'm not -- not taking a position against the farmers. That has nothing to do with it, because only the Republican farmers can get the aid anyway. (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: Okay. There are not many Republican farmers in South Carolina.

Q But, there's no reason why we couldn't be told where the money --

MR. SPEAKES: I'm going to put the Mac Baldrige thing back on you if you're not careful now. (Laughter.)

Q Do you agree with her that there's no reason why --

MR. SPEAKES: Was everybody here for Mac Baldrige yesterday?

Q -- we shouldn't be told where the money's coming from?

MR. SPEAKES: Does who agree with her? I don't know anything about it, Helen. I'm sorry.

Everybody familiar with what Mac Baldrige did to Sarah yesterday? Who is not? Anybody miss it? You all heard it?

Q So if we talk to the Pentagon and they won't talk, we could tell them that you said it was all right to?

MR. SPEAKES: I didn't say that.

Q Can we?

MR. SPEAKES: You can call them, sure.

Okay next week. Weekend is at Camp David. The President will be back Sunday afternoon.

At 11:30 a.m. Monday he drops by a briefing for Presidential appointees. In the afternoon he has photos with departing U.S. ambassadors.

On Tuesday he has a meeting with the GOP Congressional leadership, a meeting with Secretary Weinberger. He has Cabinet time. He will make a satellite address from the Roosevelt Room to the Knights of Columbus Convention, which is -- I can't remember where it is.

Q In the afternoon?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, 3:30 p.m.

Q What's it about, Larry?

MR. SPEAKES: I think it will be a variety of topics that he will talk about.

Q Where will that be from, Larry?

MR. SPEAKES: The Roosevelt Room.

Q Q and A?

Q Is he having an issues lunch on Monday?

MR. SPEAKES: No Q and A.

Yes.

Wednesday -- I don't have anything except the staff time and senior staff time and -- oh, there is a Shultz meeting in the afternoon on Wednesday.

Q News conference?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

And on Thursday he has lunch with the Vice President, Cabinet time again.

And on Friday he has a briefing on SDI in Room 450. He will drop by. I'm not sure -- it's probably outside groups. And he has an economic briefing, which is a regular -- about twice a month Baker, Beryl and OMB -- Jim Miller briefing of the President. He plans to go to Camp David for the weekend, and he plans to come back.

Q Anything new on ambassadors to South Africa?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q And do you have any comment on Thatcher's Cabinet decision against sanctions?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q Any sort of timetable at all shaping up yet on the shuttle space program next week?

MR. SPEAKES: No, there will be a meeting probably Tuesday or Thursday of next week to hear the recommendations of the Economic Policy Council on commercial use of space, and at that time the President then will have both sides of the equation and can then make his decision. But I don't know how quickly after that he'll want to do it.

Q Did you say Tuesday or Thursday, or Tuesday and Thursday?

MR. SPEAKES: Tuesday or Thursday.

Q Are the revelations contained in Justice Rehnquist's old deeds a source of any concern to the President?

MR. SPEAKES: Once again, my standard procedure is that when there is a nominee before -- the President's nominees before a Congressional committee, he will answer the questions of the committee and I would rather him answer them there than me here, so I'd rather not say anything about it.

Q Well, can you tell us, is there anything embarrassing in these memos that the President won't let the committee see?

Q Yes.

MR. SPEAKES: Once again, the Justice Department has spoken on that and I'll just leave it with them. They --

Q It doesn't have anything to do with the Watergate coverup, does it?

MR. SPEAKES: I wasn't here.

Q Yes, you were.

MR. SPEAKES: Chicago is where the Knights of Columbus is meeting.

Q I didn't hear -- you said no news conference?

MR. SPEAKES: No, they asked if there was a news conference Tuesday, and I said no. I don't look for one next week.

Q Larry, who is briefing the President on SDI?

MR. SPEAKES: I think it is an outside group that is

coming in to discuss it. We can run a quick check, if you would, Denny, with Mari Maseng's office. Denny will see if she can run you down.

Pat.

Q Father Jenco is the second American hostage to be released. But, I mean just as in Benjamin Weir case, it was accompanied by some warnings that if the demands aren't met that the others might be killed. How do you -- do you see the release of Father Jenco as encouraging, or do the warnings sort of neutralize that? Is there any kind of view of this?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, we think the release of any of our hostages or any of those that are of other nationalities that are held are certainly -- is certainly an encouraging development. We'll continue to work to see that the others are released.

Q Do you think it's evidence that the approach you've been taking is working?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, it's difficult to say, and as we've indicated that many individuals in many nations worked on this matter and we can't be specific about what we believe was the reason for the release.

Q Larry, did Mrs. -- did Nancy Reagan have anything to do with the release?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know, Sarah. I'm sure her prayers had a lot to do with it.

Q I wonder why she's there today.

MR. SPEAKES: She has a particular interest in meeting Father Jenco.

Q Larry, you've got both the Reagans meeting with Father Jenco. Members of the Kilburn family have expressed some resentment that there was no ceremony and no attention paid when the body of Peter Kilburn came back to Washington and back to the states. Was --

MR. SPEAKES: Certainly did not indicate any lack of compassion for the family and lack of tribute to Peter Kilburn on the President's part. I don't exactly remember the circumstances, but --

Q Their contention is that the President simply wanted to be distanced from bad news and didn't make any effort to offer his condolences to --

MR. SPEAKES: I think the President standing in the rain at Camp Lejeune and the President standing in the hangar at Andrews and the President standing in the hangar at Fort Campbell and the President at the front with those families at NASA certainly is a historical record there that's quite different from that.

Jim.

Q Yes, one more on the Rehnquist thing, Larry. The document, the Executive Order that the Democrats were citing on the Hill -- the one in which the President said the administration should provide documents unless they damage national security. On this particular case, the claim of executive privilege seems to conflict with that. Can you shed any light on --

MR. SPEAKES: I'm not sure that's the full extent of the Executive Order. I think there were other clauses in there.

Q By a clause, you mean it would fit this particular situation?

MR. SPEAKES: I believe so, yes.

Q What's the President going to be discussing with the Knights of Columbus? What subjects?

MR. SPEAKES: A variety of topics.

Q Drugs?

Q Can't you pinpoint -- can you pinpoint a little bit more which day the drug thing might be, since you --

MR. SPEAKES: No, not until the President decides he has what he wants to talk about it. I'd have to wait.

Q But you'd guide us away from Monday?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, we'll just have to wait and see. If it's Monday, we'll let you know.

Q Back on South Africa, are hopes fading for some sort of concerted allied action?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q When would you expect something like that to be worked out?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, read The Post this morning -- looked pretty good. Crocker and Howe --

Okay, Helen?

Q Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting, ever?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know when they're going to do that --

MR. POPADIUK: Still don't know, Larry.

MR. SPEAKES: Okay. Still don't know when we'll announce the date.

Q Postpone the speech on drugs?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q When's it going to be?

MR. SPEAKES: When is it going to be?

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

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