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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: ALFRED H. KINGON  
DAVID L. CHEW

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Program

Responding to your request of yesterday, we have sought to put together in one place an overall view of the President's drug abuse program.

This book contains an outline of the President's program against drug abuse, comments on the policy, the potential organization to administer the program, a summary of the communications plan, proposed Administration legislation, legislation that is already introduced in Congress, and an overall funding estimate.

In each of these sections there is presented for you a listing of the issues that will have to be faced and in some cases a recommended approach.

This report was prepared by a working group with members from the Office of Cabinet Affairs, the Domestic Policy Council, OMB, the Counsel's Office, and, of course, the Drug Abuse Policy Office. The working group was co-chaired by Rick Davis, from the Office of Cabinet Affairs, and Ralph Bledsoe, from the Domestic Policy Council.

This is an effort to give you quickly an overall view of the program. The issues that we have previously discussed still must be decided.

After you have read this report, you might want to convene a small group to discuss how to proceed.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

THROUGH: ALFRED H. KINGON

FROM: RICHARD H. DAVIS, RALPH C. BLEDSOE

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Coordination Plan

This notebook contains a plan for coordinating the President's drug abuse policy program. It includes vital background information, current status, unresolved issues and appropriate recommendations for your consideration on each of the following:

1. The President's Drug Abuse Policy
2. Organizational Entities and Key Individuals
3. Communications Planning and Execution
4. Legislative Coordination
5. Funding Control

It is our view that each of these is important to effective management of the effort on behalf of the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REAGAN

THROUGH: ALFRED H. KINGON

FROM: RICHARD H. DAVIS, <sup>*RAH*</sup> RALPH C. BLEDSOE <sup>*Ralph Bledsoe*</sup>

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Coordination Plan

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DRUG ABUSE POLICY

COORDINATION PLAN

THE PRESIDENT'S DRUG ABUSE POLICY

Table of Contents

TAB I	The President's Drug Abuse Policy
TAB II	Organizational Entities and Key People
TAB III	Communications Planning and Execution
TAB IV	Legislative Coordination
TAB V	Funding Control

I. The President's Drug Abuse Policy

- o The basic document describing the President's policy is the 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. It was the culmination of efforts since 1981, and is still the viable policy document.
- o The President's policy is sufficiently comprehensive. All major aspects of the drug abuse problem have been covered.
- o In drug abuse, the two major problem areas are supply and demand. The acknowledged tactics used to combat each are enforcement (for supply) and health treatment, prevention and awareness (for demand).
- o The recently announced six goals are consistent with the 1984 National Strategy document, and four of the goals are aimed at attacking the demand side of the problem. They represent new or enhanced directions under the national strategy.
- o The President's policy goal of total elimination of drug abuse is not in question. He and Mrs. Reagan are seen as the leaders toward achieving this goal.
- o Congress will, through legislation, add content to the drug abuse program, but this should not present a challenge to the President's fundamental policy.
- o Executive Branch departments and agencies also will add to the program through legislative proposals, departmental initiatives, and interaction with private and other groups active in drug abuse prevention and treatment. Executive Orders will similarly add to the basic policy.

Issues for your consideration:

1. How should changes to the basic policy be coordinated? The recommended option is through the Domestic Policy Council.
  
2. How should challenges to and clarification of the policy be evaluated and addressed? The recommended option is through a Working Group chaired by Carlton Turner under the Domestic Policy Council. The Working Group will propose other organizational options for approval by the Domestic Policy Council in September, 1986.
  
3. Should a new version of the national strategy be published? One argument is that the document is dated 1984, and we may be asked how the 1986 goals relate to this older document? However, the extra time, effort and costs may not be worth it, and we are still formulating the details of the program initiatives. The recommendation is that it is not worth the extra effort.

The President's program against drug abuse

- o The President's program is a national program to:
  - Prevent drug abuse through awareness and action;
  - Enforce drug laws;
  - Cooperate with other countries to control narcotics flow;
  - Develop and administer medical detoxification and treatment;
  - Undertake and encourage research directed at causes, treatments, and understanding.
- o The program is aimed at the widespread social and health problems created by the abuse of a number of illegal drugs.
- o The focus of the program is to change public attitudes to make illegal drugs and their use truly unacceptable.
- o The Federal part of the program is based on strong law enforcement to raise the risk to the criminals involved, and health-related activities to encourage availability of treatment services and prevention. It features personal leadership by the President, the First Lady, the Vice President, Cabinet officers, and all Federal employees.
- o Program leadership is also sought from leaders in all segments of American society and throughout the world, so that drug abuse can be eliminated.
- o The prevention aspect of the program is based on getting every segment of society to accept the view that real success is achieved when those people most affected by drug abuse are directly involved in solving their own problems.

II. Organization

A. Internal

- o At present two organizations play major policy roles, 1) the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, chaired by the Attorney General, and 2) the Drug Abuse Policy Office, headed by Carlton Turner and reporting through Jack Svahn, Assistant to the President for Policy Development.
- o Both have made presentations to the Domestic Policy Council on their respective efforts, thus a precedent is established for their reporting to the President.
- o Additional law enforcement organizations include The National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), chaired by the Vice President, and focused on interdiction efforts, and twelve Organized Crime/Drug Enforcement Task Forces. These have special limited charters.
- o Congress will likely demand some organizational focal point in the Administration for coordination of drug abuse policy. Despite major gains against drug abuse, some Members continue to allege lack of coordination in law enforcement, lack of coordination overall in drug abuse, not enough emphasis on drug law enforcement, lack of priority for health-related programs, etc.
- o The Domestic Policy Council can provide final policy determination, but some entity is needed to coordinate day to day policy interpretation and interactions with the many organizations that are employed in fighting drug abuse.

Issues for your consideration:1. What organization should coordinate the President's drug abuse policy program? Options include:

1. Expand the Drug Enforcement Policy Board to make it responsible for the entire drug abuse program. This would remove coordination from the White House.
2. Establish a new Drug Abuse Health Policy Board, equivalent to the Drug Enforcement Policy Board. This would require new legislation.
3. Create a new board that would coordinate both health and law enforcement policies. This would require legislation.
4. Establish the Drug Abuse Policy Office as a separate agency within the EOP, to coordinate all drug abuse policy efforts, including the Drug Enforcement Policy Board. This would require legislation.
5. Establish a Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy under the Domestic Policy Council to temporarily coordinate drug abuse policy program efforts until it can recommend the longer term organizational options. Preliminary work has been done on this by the Domestic Policy Council.
6. Make no change.

Option #5 is recommended on the basis that it can be organized quickly, and the other options will require too much time to develop. August and September are important planning and coordination months. Option 6 is not recommended because of the need for a coordinating organization.

2. Who should be the principal White House coordinator of drug abuse policy? For the longer term, an expanded role for the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office and its current staff should be considered, including legislation. In the short term, Carlton Turner, head of the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office, will chair the Domestic Policy Council Working Group, and will be the principal coordinator of drug policy.

3. What organization should coordinate legislative activity? A Legislative Strategy Group might be convened when Congress' efforts in drug abuse legislation are clear. This is not likely to be until September, despite the current flurry of activity. In the interim, the Domestic Policy Council Working Group, working with White House Legislative Affairs and the normal OMB legislative clearance process can provide the detailed review of the numerous bills being introduced, and help coordinate Administration responses and legislative proposals.
  
4. What organization should coordinate communication of the President's drug abuse policy program? This will be coordinated by the White House planning group that has coordinated drug abuse policy planning to date, under Dennis Thomas. The chairman of the Domestic Policy Council Working Group will make recommendations to the planning group, and will ensure that the content of communications is accurate and timely.

B. External

- o The White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy has active contact with over fifty major national organizations engaged in fighting drug abuse.
- o They have also worked with numerous publications in producing materials used in drug abuse prevention and awareness.
- o This activity will likely increase, and Cabinet departments will expand their interactions with external organizations and groups. For example, Secretary Brock is scheduled to meet with Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO the week of August 18 to discuss labor's actions. The interagency Domestic Policy Council Working Group will coordinate these interactions.
- o Below are some of the types of organizations with which the White House has been in contact. They are categorized under the six goals, and will be important in the planning for communication of the President's program.

Drug-Free Workplaces

- o Business and Sports
- o Labor Unions

Drug-Free Schools

- o Communities and School Districts
- o Colleges and Universities

Improve Health Treatment

- o Hospitals and Medical Associations
- o State Governments

Expand International Cooperation

- o Foreign Governments
- o International Organizations

Strengthen Law Enforcement

- o Law Enforcement Agencies
- o Banks and Financial Institutions

Increase Prevention and Awareness

- o Media
  - o Churches and Volunteer Organizations
- 
- o Mrs. Reagan's goal of expanding parents groups throughout the U.S. is sponsored by the National Federation of Parents. PRIDE, a prevention program at Georgia State University, has exported parents groups to over 60 countries, and is a resource in this area for the lay public.
  - o Also as a part of the First Lady's program, special initiatives have been sponsored and funded by organizations and companies such as Lions International, Xerox, Keebler, the National Soft Drink Association, IBM, etc.

Issues for your consideration:

1. Should we organize a special Blue Ribbon Panel to coordinate private sector initiatives in the efforts against drug abuse?  
The President has expressed some support for a Blue Ribbon panel to coordinate private sector activities in fighting drug abuse. Several Cabinet members felt such a panel is not needed since there are numerous existing private associations and organizations that would be willing to join in. The recommendation is to not create a new panel, unless the President wishes otherwise.

2. How should the White House respond to the many offers to help that will come from outside organizations and individuals?

The recommendation is that the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office coordinate responses to these groups and individuals, in concert with White House Correspondence. Special offers will be brought to the attention of the Domestic Policy Council Working Group for referral to appropriate agencies, or to the White House planning group.

III. Communications Planning and Execution

- o The attached communications plan was developed in early July by Carlton Turner to support the President's program on drug abuse. Some events have already taken place. It should be a starting point in the overall communications effort.
- o The communication of the President's program has thus far been diffused.
  - the White House planning group has developed plans,
  - the Domestic Policy Council has framed issues around a Presidential announcement,
  - the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office has designed a communications plan, and
  - departments and agencies have begun to separately plan various events and announcements.

Issues for your consideration:

1. Who should finalize communications plans? The White House planning group chaired by Dennis Thomas will finalize all communications plans and requests.
2. Who should generate communications proposals and plans? The White House Drug Abuse Policy Office will take the lead in developing communications requests, proposals and strategies for the President's program. They will collect information from other White House offices such as cabinet affairs, public liaison, public affairs and others. The Domestic Policy Council Working Group will also generate and recommend activities in support of the communication program.
3. How should communication plans be implemented? Communication plans and events will be implemented by the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office in coordination with cabinet affairs and other appropriate White House offices.

DRAFT - July 8, 1986

NATIONAL INITIATIVE ON DRUG ABUSE

OBJECTIVES

- Enhance President Reagan's leadership role in the national campaign to prevent drug abuse and drug trafficking.
- Garner public support for new initiatives working toward the Administration's goal of creating a drug-free generation by the 1990s.

STRATEGY

1. Stimulate action and broaden public awareness on drug abuse.
  - Move from uninformed to informed debate.
  - Direct sudden public outrage over drug abuse to support for government and private initiatives against drug use. Focus on drug user, not as victim but as irresponsible member of society.
2. Increase awareness of the successes of the President's national and international drug program.
3. Maintain Executive Branch leadership in undertaking major new initiatives.

THEMES

1. Administration has taken unprecedented actions to stop drug abuse.
2. Drug users are financing our Nation's suicide.
  - Drug abuse is a threat to national security and public safety.
  - Drug abuse costs the American public at least \$60 billion each year in terms of productivity, health care, accidents and crime.
  - Drug abuse is eroding the quality of education and the personal development of our young people.
3. Government must do all in its power to help, but the war on drugs will be won only by the action and commitment of private citizens -- businessmen and workers, students and teachers, parents and volunteers.

**TIMING:** July through October 1986

The window of opportunity is wide open. Public outrage and media attention about drug abuse are at an unprecedented high in the wake of the recent cocaine deaths of Len Bias and Don Rogers. Public focus has shifted from the drug traffickers to the drug users, from the drug user as victim to drug abuse being irresponsible behavior, and from government program to private initiative.

Strong leadership is required to maintain and direct the current momentum into effective public action. There has already been some dissipation in the current situation: the media has begun to refocus the burden of resolution on government and on drug law enforcement, both of which are limited without broad public commitment to stopping the use of drugs.

**Key dates:**

- July 15, 1986 - Congressional hearings on crack cocaine.
- July 16, 1986 - Tentative hearing by House Subcommittee on Crime on H.J. Res. 631, legislative initiative mandating a White House Conference on Drug Abuse.
- August 16-September 8, 1986 - Congressional Labor Day recess.
- September 1, 1986 - Labor Day and beginning of school year

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PROPOSED DRUG ABUSE EVENTSMajor National Events

- RR nationally-televised address to American people/Joint Session of Congress

Purpose: To take full leadership role, heighten national awareness of the multi-faceted drug abuse issue, communicate progress made and outline new offensive against drug abuse.

- RR Signing Ceremony - possible Executive Orders  
(1) directing the Secretary of Education to withhold Federal funding from any educational institution which does not have a policy of no drug use; (2) requiring all DOD contractors to have a certified drug-free workplace; and (3) requiring Federal Government to adopt (a) preemployment screening for all positions and (b) screening of all employees -- beginning immediately with those in positions affecting public safety or national security and including all employees within next three years.

Purpose: To ensure the public trust by taking those actions which are the most difficult and the most effective in eliminating drug abuse.

- RR/NR Presentation Ceremony for Certificates of Achievement to six individual and corporate achievers.

Purpose: To highlight accomplishments of established national program against drug abuse and present model for upcoming initiatives.

Specialty Events

- RR/NR briefing for Chief Executive Officers of multi-national corporations. Event would be a dialogue on the subject of drug abuse in the workplace.

Purpose: To highlight priority of drug abuse prevention programs in the workplace, demonstrate support for established programs and encourage other corporations to establish programs of their own.

- RR/NR visit to a plant which has a drug-free environment.

Purpose: To focus on ability of management and labor to work together to eliminate drug abuse in the workplace.

- RR/NR visit to a school which has implemented an effective anti-drug program. Addresses student body, tours town, etc.

Purpose: To focus on ability of community to rid schools of drugs and the relationship of a drug-free school with the quality of education.

- RR/NR meeting with Congressional leaders. Event would be a "listening" session among conservative and liberal drug program spokesmen in Congress.

Purpose: To reaffirm the President's leadership on the issue, demonstrate a listening posture and break ground for new Administration initiatives.

#### Call to Action

- RR call on union and management to eliminate drug abuse in their ranks and to set an effective policy to deal with the drug users and their health needs.

Purpose: To build a consensus among labor and management for eliminating drug abuse in the workplace. Possible Labor Day speech.

- RR call on media and private sector to seek every opportunity to assist Mrs. Reagan in publicizing the negative aspects of drug abuse and the positive aspects of saying no to drugs.

Purpose: To expand national prevention/education program and ensure that accurate information is presented in a credible way to all citizens.

- RR/NR Message to School Principals to coincide with Department of Education program kick-off and release of "Schools Without Drugs."

Purpose: To give high priority and visibility to leadership role of school principals in eliminating drug abuse in the schools.

- RR/NR Message to teachers to coincide with release of IBM-sponsored comic books.

Purpose: To emphasize important role of teachers in drug abuse prevention among children.

- RR/NR briefing to commissioners of major sports organizations calling on them as role models for Nation's youth to support drug abuse awareness programs and to be drug free.

Purpose: To recall 1982 RR/NR meeting with representatives of professional sports associations and direct current visibility of the problem of drugs and sports to a call for action in all segments of society.

### Enforcement

- RR message to all mayors calling for commitment of at least 10 percent of local police resources specifically to stopping the supply as close to the user as possible by arresting all known drug dealers and making public the names of dealers and users. Presidential call to all judges to hold these drug dealers for a minimum of seven days as a threat to the community.

Purpose: To disrupt the drug traffic as close to the user as possible; to hold drug dealers responsible for their criminal activity which can include murder, attempted murder and assault.

- RR call on all levels of government to aggressively enforce laws and regulations prohibiting possession, use, sale or transfer of any illicit drug in any public building. Direct immediate dismissal of any employee of the Federal government committing this criminal offense.

Purpose: To disrupt the drug traffic as close to the user as possible; to hold individuals involved in drug offenses responsible for their criminal activity.

### Press Events

- RR/NR informal chat with selected editorial writers.
- RR Op-ed for Wall Street Journal: the national cost of drug abuse.
- RR/NR exclusive interview with appropriate weekly news magazine.

- RR/NR Parade Magazine article.
- Regional press luncheon.
- Weekly briefing of regional press.
- Establish media action committee.

#### Legislative Events

- RR call on all states asking them to pass the model paraphernalia law within two years and asking Congress to remove 25 percent of the ADM block grant money from any state which does not comply with such requirement and make it illegal to manufacture or possess drug paraphernalia.
- Legislative package to Congress requesting rescheduling of butyl nitrite, and legislation requiring all IV drug users to enter treatment.

#### Government Events

- RR Signing Ceremony for Executive Order altering current policy board chaired by the Attorney General to include drug abuse health issues or creating Cabinet-level drug abuse health policy board.  
  
**Purpose:** To enhance Cabinet-level drug abuse policy participation on the health side.
- RR directive to Secretary of HHS to develop ways to provide funding assistance to states which implement programs (a) making treatment mandatory for IV drug users, (b) meeting the treatment needs of indigent people, and (c) identifying other drug users and forcing them into treatment.
- Briefing for Cabinet on drug abuse issues and programs.
- Briefing for White House Senior Staff concerning drug abuse issues and programs. (ACTION: DAPO)
- RR/NR address to national meeting of drug abuse health care professionals.
- Distribution of materials to U.S. Attorneys, calling on each to promulgate the drug abuse issue and strategy in the local media and with community groups.

### International Events

- RR/NR discussion with other leaders.
- NR host briefing of the wives of foreign ambassadors assigned in Washington.
- Recall of U.S. Ambassadors for White House Briefing on drug abuse.
- Cabinet/Senior Staff briefing of Foreign Press.

### Cabinet/Senior Staff Events

- Briefing for national press with Regan, Weinberger, Meese, Bowen, Brock, Dole, Bennett, Turner on appropriate aspects of drug abuse problem and what must be done to solve it.
- Shultz major domestic address on international impact of drug abuse.
- Meese and appropriate Department of Justice officials visibility for domestic eradication program and other enforcement initiatives.
- Weinberger address on DOD initiatives to end drug abuse in the military and by the civilian workforce.
- Bowen major addresses on the drug abuse issue.
- Brock as spokesman on drug abuse in workplace.
- Bennett major addresses on drug abuse in the schools and spearhead major Department of Education initiative.

### Ongoing Events

- White House briefings for select business leaders, consumer groups, labor organizations, educational associations, etc. (ACTION: Public Liaison, DAPO)
- Fact sheets/speech inserts for surrogates. Mailings of supportive editorials and other advocacy materials. (ACTION: Public Affairs, DAPO)

DRAFT/July 8, 1986

SCHEDULE OF POSSIBLE DRUG ABUSE EVENT OPPORTUNITIES

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
7/8-11/86	North American Christian Convention	Indiana
7/11-18/86	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	New York, NY
7/14-19/86	National Law Enforcement Explorer Conference	Seattle, WA
7/15/86	RR Address to Republican Fundraiser	Washington, DC
7/15/86	Fourth National Conference of Hospital-Medical Public Policy Issues	Washington, DC
7/16/86	Texans War on Drugs	Texas
7/18/86	NR meets with sports commissioners. (T)	Washington, DC
7/27-31/86	Youth to Youth National Conference	Ohio
8/3-6/86	First National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, "Sharing Knowledge for Action"	Washington, DC
8/22-26/86	American Psychological Association	Washington, DC
8/14/86	Congressional Picnic	Washington, DC
8/16-9/7/86	RR to Ranch/Congress recess	National
8/17-21/86	White House Conference On Small Business	Washington, DC
8/24-26/86	National Governors Conference	Hilton Head, NC
8/26-30/86	Toastmasters, International	Nevada
9/1/86	Labor Day & Beginning School Year	Nat'l Holiday
9/8/86	RR/Congress return	Washington, DC
9/11-13/86	Radio-Television News Directors Association	Texas

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
ca. 9/15/86	Department of Education program kick-off and release of "Schools Without Drugs."	National
9/18/86	Capital Cities/ABC Conference: "Drugs in the U.S.A."	New York, NY
9/18-21/86	Concerned Women for America	Washington, DC
9/23-26/86	National Conference of Editorial Writers	South Carolina
9/29-10/2/86	American Academy of Family Physicians	Washington, DC
10/4/86	Congress recess/Campaign	National
10/22-26/86	American Business Women's Association	Kansas
11/23-24/86	Tennessee Statewide Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) meeting on drug education and enforcement	Nashville, TN
11/2-6/86	American Pharmaceutical Association	Louisiana
11/2-6/86	National Association of Convenience Stores	Louisiana
11/4/86	Election Day	National
11/6-11/86	National Association of Realtors	New York, NY
11/16-19/86	American Heart Association	California
11/12-15/86	Society of Professional Journalists (Sigma Delta Chi)	Georgia
11/16-19/86	Southern Newspaper Publishers Association	Florida
11/17-19/86	TV Bureau of Advertising	California

Perennials

National Chamber of Commerce  
National Press Club

IV. Legislative Coordination

- o In recent months, more than twenty-five bills related to drug abuse have been introduced in Congress. (See attachment IV-A)
- o These bills have addressed a wide range of topics, from reorganizing the Executive Branch drug education and enforcement activities, to DOD enforcement assistance.
- o The Administration is also preparing draft legislation in support of selected goals of the President's program. (See attachment IV-B.) Where possible goals will be met with existing authorities, without the need for new legislation.
- o The far-reaching impact of this legislative activity, and the many bills now before Congress, indicates the need for careful attention to this task.

Issues for your consideration:

1. What organization should coordinate legislative strategy? As previously mentioned, a Legislative Strategy Group should be convened when Congress' legislative intent becomes clear. In the interim, the Domestic Policy Council Working Group, chaired by Carlton Turner, will review all Administration proposals and legislation introduced in Congress. They will coordinate with appropriate departments and with White House Legislative Affairs and OMB.
2. How will legislation be tracked? Legislation will be tracked and Administration positions developed using the normal processes now used for OMB clearance and monitoring by White House Legislative Affairs. The White House Drug Abuse Policy Office and the Domestic Policy Council Working Group will assist in ensuring that department and agency views are obtained.

Congressional Activity

Congressional activity in recent weeks has been brisk on this issue, listed below are some of the major legislative initiatives currently on the Hill.

1. The Drug Dependent Offenders Amendment of 1986. (H.R.5076) Federal offenders placed on probation or parole who have drug dependency problems may be required to undergo drug testing, counseling, and other treatment programs as a condition of probation or parole.
2. The Designer Drug Enforcement Act. (H.R.5246, S.1437) Makes designer drugs illegal and subjects traffickers of controlled substance analogs to the stiffest drug penalties.
3. Career Criminal Amendments. (H.R.4885) Expands the Armed Career Criminal Act to include violent crimes and drug crimes.
4. The Money Laundering Control Act. (H.R.5217, S.2683) Creates a new crime of money laundering; improves investigatory tools and reduces restrictions on law enforcement in the banking area.
5. Providing for a White House Conference on Drug Abuse and Control. (H.J.Res.631) The resolution calls for the President to convene a White House Conference on Drug Abuse and Control by April 1987.
6. Technical Amendments to Comprehensive Crime Control Act. (H.R.2774) Eliminates technical problems with and clarifies many new provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984.
7. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure Amendment (H.R.1193) A bill to amend the United States Code, to provide amounts from the Department of Justice assets forfeiture fund for drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs.
8. Readiness Enhancement of Air Force Reserve Special Operation Act. (H.R.1307) A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for the operation and maintenance of a Special Operations Wing of the Air Force Reserve.

9. Controlled Substances Importation, Increased Enforcement by Coast Guard Act. (H.R.2132) A bill to amend Public Law 96-350 to further define the Customs waters for the purposes of certain drug offenses.
10. Crimes and Criminal Procedure. (H.R.2774) A bill to amend Title 18 of the U.S.C. and other laws to make minor technical amendments of provisions enacted by the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984.
11. Anti-Smuggling Act. (H.R.3479) A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to increase measures to combat smuggling by vessels, vehicles, and aircraft, and for other purposes.
12. Omnibus Diplomat. (H.R.4151) A bill to provide enhanced diplomatic security and combat international terrorism and for other purposes.
13. Readiness Enhancement of Air Force Reserve Special Operations Act. (S.531) A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for the operation and maintenance of Special Operations Wing of the Air Force Reserve. To authorize the appropriation of funds for the operation and maintenance of the D of the Department of Defense Task Force on Drug Enforcement, and to require certain reports.
14. Drug Money Seizure. (S.571) A bill to amend Subchapter II of Chapter 53, of Title 31, United States Code, relating to currency reports.
15. Mail Order Drug Paraphernalia Act. (S.713) A bill to prohibit the interstate sale and transportation of drug paraphernalia.
16. Comprehensive Crime Control. (S.1236) A bill to prohibit the interstate sale and transportation of drug paraphernalia.
17. Controlled Substance Analogs Enforcement Act of 1985. (S.1437) A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to create new penalties for the manufacture with intent to distribute, the possession or the distribution of controlled substance analogs, and for other purposes.
18. Anti-Smuggling Act of 1985. (S.1694) A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to increase measures to combat smuggling by vessels, vehicles, and aircraft, and for other purposes.

V. Funding Control

- o Some initial estimates developed by OMB show the following funds are being spent, or have been proposed for spending in FY 1987 budget requests (\$ million):

	Current Level (1986)	Current Initiatives (1987)	Additional Options (1987)
Law Enforcement (Supply Side)	1,713	2,148	2,560
Health Treatment, Prevention (Demand Side)	377	400	500

- o OMB has informed departments and agencies that all new spending recommendations must identify appropriate offsets.

Issues for your consideration:

1. How should funding control be assured? OMB will control the funding and funding requests for drug abuse initiatives. The Domestic Policy Council Working Group will ensure that new programs and costs are reviewed by OMB (OMB is a member), and that priorities for offsets are discussed in terms of expected payoffs and benefits.
2. How can we counter Congress' expected large, and largely unnecessary spending proposals on drug abuse? The White House planning group chaired by Dennis Thomas will be provided with analyses of all funding bills, and will be able to determine Administration positions on these proposals.

Proposed Administration Legislative Initiatives

Through the Domestic Policy Council various Departments and Agencies have developed draft legislation that would support the President's Drug initiative.

Department of Justice

The National Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 1986. Establishment of a drug abuse prevention program which provides for a drug-free workplace and allows testing to identify and hold accountable users of illegal drugs in educational institutions, the private workforce and the Federal Government. This is not a budget item.

Department of Education

The Zero Tolerance Act. State set-asides for drug prevention activities at the state level. State discretionary grants to local school districts requiring each district to submit to the state agency a plan to achieve "Drug-Free Schools." Federal discretionary grants for development and dissemination of program models and materials on alcohol and drug prevention in schools. The estimated cost of this program is \$100 million.

Office of Personnel Management

Propose legislative changes to make current illegal drug use an absolute disqualifier for entry into Federal employment and a basis for termination, regardless of a claimed "handicapping" condition or effect on job performance. States, local governments, and government contractors would be encouraged to develop drug free workplaces.

Department of Health and Human Services

Restructuring the existing Title III of the Narcotics Addict Rehabilitation Act (NARA) to include all controlled substance abusers and to streamline the cumbersome regulatory and reporting requirements of the original Law.

Drafting a model statute to provide states with the basis for broader treatment authority for controlled substance abusers in their jurisdiction.

These are proposed legislative actions that would allow execution of those policies approved by the President and the Domestic Policy Council. They would cover activities beyond the limits the President has set; e.g., hiring in sensitive positions and any mandatory testing for sensitive positions. That is why this proposed legislation will need a reviewing body. (It is proposed that the Domestic Policy Council Working Group on Drug Policy be this body.)

19. Action Drug Prevention Program. (S.668) A bill to provide funding for the ACTION drug prevention program in HHS out of proceeds received by the Customs forfeiture fund and the Justice assets forfeiture fund.
20. State and Local Narcotics Control Assistance Act of 1985. (S.15) A bill to authorize HHS to make grants to States for drug abuse prevention, and other purposes, and to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to increase State and local enforcement of laws against drug abuse.
21. Student Chemical Abuse Prevention Act of 1985. (S.1820) A bill to provide assistance to State and local educational agencies for the development of and expansion of demonstration chemical substance prevention programs.
22. Department of the Treasury Appropriations. (H.R.5267) A bill to authorize additional appropriations for fiscal year 1987 for the United States Customs Service for drug enforcement capabilities.
23. Reorganization of Executive Branch Drug Trafficking and Abuse Functions. (H.R.5266) Requires the President to submit legislation for the reorganization of the Executive Branch in order to more effectively combat drug trafficking and drug abuse.
24. Department of Defense Narcotics Enforcement Assistance Act of 1986. (H.R.5270) A bill to authorize additional appropriations to the Department of Defense for armed forces assistance to civilian drug enforcement agencies.
25. Coast Guard Drug Interdiction Enhancement Act of 1986. (H.R.5268) A bill to authorize additional appropriations and personnel for the Coast Guard for drug interdiction.

Ralph Bledsoe  
rm 200

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

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PRESS BRIEFING  
BY  
LARRY SPEAKES

August 4, 1986

The Briefing Room

9:18 A.M. EDT

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9:40 A.M. EDT

#1351-08/04

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

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PRESS BRIEFING  
BY  
LARRY SPEAKES

August 4, 1986

The Briefing Room

9:18 A.M. EDT

MR. SPEAKES: Just for the record, as always I point out the New York Times has that special place reserved on page 22 for favorable polls to the President -- 63 percent backed Reagan's performance -- New York Times, page 22.

Q It's down.

MR. SPEAKES: 12 point ahead -- no.

Q Well, it's down from the last one you read us.

MR. SPEAKES: This morning, 10:30 a.m. -- no, that was a year and a half ago.

Q No, it was last month, I think.

MR. SPEAKES: 10:30 a.m. this morning, the President will meet with his Cabinet in order to -- a full Cabinet meeting in order to discuss his drug program and hear from them some of their specific ideas on it. At 11:45 a.m., the President drops by a briefing for Presidential Appointees -- about 200 appointees in various departments of the government. That will be on general issues, although he will mention drugs in that.

At 1:30 p.m. today, the President meets with the GOP Congressional Leadership. This is -- among those are those that have been working on a drug initiative from the Republican legislative side. And the President will hear from them their views. At 3:00 p.m., the President will appear in the Briefing Room, available for radio and television, to make an announcement regarding his goals and objectives in a nationwide drug program. This will be followed by a background briefing by Carlton Turner, the President's drug adviser, here in the Briefing Room.

Then at 4:30 p.m. -- at 4:00 p.m., the President meets with three U.S. Ambassadors who are leaving for duties in various countries -- Norman Anderson, who is the new Ambassador to the Sudan; Ambassador Peter Murphy, who is the Chief Negotiator for U.S./Canada Free Trade Talks, with the Office of U.S. Trade Representative; and Ambassador-designate Marcus Palmer who was confirmed as Ambassador to Budapest on July 22nd. So those three and their families will be in to get their pictures made.

Q There's no coverage of any of the earlier meetings on drugs?

MR. SPEAKES: No. At --

Q Or of the Presidential Appointees?

MR. SPEAKES: No. Concluding -- after the conclusion of the briefing today, we will present to you the entire text of the interview the President did with Newsweek Magazine on Friday afternoon -- that is reported in part in their thing.

MORE

Q Let me ask about --

MR. SPEAKES: Due to the fact that we've got a lot going today, there will be no noon briefing.

Q This Presidential appearance at 3:00 p.m., is this the kick-off -- what you consider the kick-off of his drug campaign?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, let me put it --

Q Or would it be something else this week?

MR. SPEAKES: There will be other events that he will discuss it, but I don't know of any additional. This is an outline of six major goals that the President has in a nationwide program

to approach the drug issue. The President will be -- have various meetings throughout the rest of the week on the subject of drugs in which he will speak on it.

As the President states these goals, the Domestic Policy Council of the Cabinet has been at work soliciting views, opinions, suggestions, recommendations, from all affected federal agencies, both the law enforcement side, and both on the user side of the equation. Those will be considered by the Cabinet Council in coming weeks, and beginning in September and later dates, the President will be in a position to implement specifics to bring about achieving these goals.

Q Well, then, in stating these goals today, are you saying he is not going to be specific as to all of the means that he's going to use?

MR. SPEAKES: He's not going to be specific on many of the means that he's going to use, because --

Q The question of government employee drug testing, for instance? Will he be prepared today to give us his view?

MR. SPEAKES: He gave it to Newsweek on Friday.

Q That he's for it. But I understand that he said he's for it for those who have a public safety responsibility.

MR. SPEAKES: Sensitive and public safety responsibility on a mandatory basis. Others, he thinks voluntary might be more successful.

Q Will he announce steps on that specifically today, that he's expanding it to certain people, certain categories? Or will he just make that kind of a general --

MR. SPEAKES: General statement.

Q Does that require legislation, Larry, or can that be done by Executive Order?

MR. SPEAKES: Don't know the answer to that. I think that's part of the questions that are being looked into. I think probably by Executive Order in sensitive positions, maybe legislation required in other areas.

Q His views about punishment -- I've not seen the whole interview, obviously, but saying that treatment is better than jail for users. Would that be for users of a particular amount, or would he distinguish between users?

MR. SPEAKES: That has not been determined. I think the President was emphasizing that -- the importance of treatment for users rather than a jail sentence without treatment. And he went on to point out that many states, of course, have laws for mandatory sentencing with various types of drugs and various amounts of drugs, and of course, there's nothing we could do to change that.

Q And the issue of the death penalty. As I understand it, he said he thinks they deserve it, but it would be counterproductive because there would be too much argument -- is that accurate?

MR. SPEAKES: That's right, because the issue of capital punishment is controversial and it would -- could serve to cloud the debate on what to do about drugs.

So -- John?

Q Larry, would reaching any of these six major goals

require or involve making available more funds?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, it would.

Q Is he prepared to --

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, he is.

Q -- request the money?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, he is.

Q Does he know how much it would be?

MR. SPEAKES: Not yet -- until we decide what we're going to do.

Q Is he going to ask the Cabinet to take the drug tests?

MR. SPEAKES: Hasn't said. I think he indicated in his interview --

Q Is Shultz going to quit?

MR. SPEAKES: -- he indicated in his interview, and that was discussed -- you can see it in the interview -- but basically, that if it was -- if it would help, yes.

Q Larry, by consulting with the GOP congressional leaders -- rather than a bipartisan group --

MR. SPEAKES: Will meet with a bipartisan group on Thursday to discuss drugs.

Q Well, but as this is a kickoff day of some kind and Democrats have been rather active on the Hill, why does the GOP today --

MR. SPEAKES: Because they have been active and the President is a member of that party.

Q Will Dr. Turner be in a position to discuss whatever specifics have been determined up to this point? What will he be able to share with us?

MR. SPEAKES: No specifics have been determined to this point because the President has not made decisions. He has outlined the goals, which he will present publicly today, but the specifics are still being developed by the Cabinet Council.

Q Well, what will we be guided toward on background? What are we talking about on background?

MR. SPEAKES: What do you mean, what are you talking about on background? Drugs.

Q What -- specifically what element of the program? If the specifics aren't determined, I'm not sure why we are having Dr. Turner out here on background.

MR. SPEAKES: Okay, you don't have to come. You can be excused.

Q No, that's --

MR. SPEAKES: No, basically he will be here to answer any questions you might have on the success of our previous program over the last five years, particularly in the military. He will be prepared to discuss the effects of drugs, some of the things that he has done, some of the areas that he has worked in the private sector -- so, whatever you want to ask him.

Q Will the President be pausing for questions after his statement?

MR. SPEAKES: Doesn't plan to, but sometimes he does.

Q You remember last week you said no new money, and now you are saying new money.

MR. SPEAKES: No new money in the '86 budget, and I don't know of any specific plans for supplementals for '87, but certainly we would be prepared to take additional funding in the '88 budget, which will be prepared this fall.

Q Larry, the question came up last week -- in cities like New York hundreds of people are being turned away who want rehabilitation. Is this program prepared to perhaps deal with those kinds of people?

MR. SPEAKES: The President proposed originally that the alcohol, drug abuse funding that is approved -- that is proposed and approved in the President's budget be provided in a block grant where states could decide whether they want to use it for alcohol or drugs or what mix of it. Congress mandated that certain parts of it would be used for alcohol abuse, which in some states that might want to use more for drug abuse, prohibits them from doing it. I think the President will probably be prepared to, once again, push for unrestricted block grants to states where they could decide on the mix of it according to the need.

Q But they increased the money substantially from what he had originally proposed, did they not -- Congress?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know. I don't know the numbers. Those kind of questions you can ask Carlton.

Q Larry, you said that he is going to have other meetings this week. I mean, is he going to speaking out publicly on the drug issue more this week?

MR. SPEAKES: Chances are he will.

Q Can you give us any sense of to whom?

MR. SPEAKES: Don't have anything specific. Maybe we can do something when Carlton is here --

Q So we can have a sense of what the drive is.

MR. SPEAKES: -- that will be a little more specific -- give you a little more of the -- what's going on.

Q But there is a meeting Thursday with bipartisan --

MR. SPEAKES: Yes.

Q Will there be any transfer of monies in '86 or '87 with regard to the goals he mentioned, and do you know that there is no new money requested?

MR. SPEAKES: Don't know of any.

Q So there is no additional money of any kind, new or old, being transferred that will be dedicated -- any of these things for '86 or '87?

MR. SPEAKES: Don't know. Double-check with Carlton when he gets here and see if he's got anything specific.

Q Do you know who -- if there are any plans to designate somebody in particular to be more or less in charge or --

Q A drug czar.

Q -- have main oversight on this program?

MR. SPEAKES: No. There is an interagency group in law enforcement that is headed by the Attorney General. Of course, the White House can operate on an interagency coordinating basis on the overall drug program.

Q In their meeting today in London the BBC reports that Mrs. Thatcher has now agreed to some new limited sanctions against South Africa -- specifically whatever the EEC sanctions have been -- I don't have them -- a limit on tourism and limiting new investments in the country.

MR. SPEAKES: I think they were talking about Thatcher aides discussing at the meeting.

We have Secretary Crocker in Brussels today and -- actually in Berne today. He was in London, Bonn and Brussels during the last week. He will return to the U.S. tomorrow. He has been consulting with allies on steps that might be taken in South Africa.

Q This report came just moments before you walked in here. Now I assume that whatever the case may be the President may want to coordinate his effort, as you have said, with Mrs. Thatcher, and if she is going to agree to something, would that be a signal that he would go along?

MR. SPEAKES: We'll have to wait until we talk to Crocker when he gets back to see exactly what's been done and to have a little more explicit report other than from your desk to you -- from the BBC to your desk to you before I comment.

Q But you haven't heard that they are going along with limited sanctions?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q When is Crocker coming in and --

MR. SPEAKES: Tomorrow. I don't know when.

Q He'll be in here?

MR. SPEAKES: He'll be in the U.S. tomorrow. I don't know when he'll be in here. He does not have to come -- may not come here.

Q Can you give us any timetable for any developments?

MR. SPEAKES: No. It will be based on what he tells us.

Q Larry, following up on the South African thing, yesterday Matt Thoren had an article in the paper saying that -- did you read it? Well, he said that what you -- the President should do is to give some economic support to these African countries that surround South Africa. And he admitted that the President's policy has failed. Is the President considering giving some money to them so they can --

MR. SPEAKES: I think they already do.

Q What?

MR. SPEAKES: I think we already do.

Q Giving money to them for building railroads and things so they won't have to go through South Africa? Is that what --

MR. SPEAKES: You mean to give economic aid to countries so that their people won't have to work in South Africa? No, I don't think that's it.

Q No, so they don't have to -- you know, those railroads -- they are supported by those railroads -- the transportation through there -- and he is helping to build railroads so they won't have to go through South Africa.

MR. SPEAKES: No, I don't know anything about that.

Q West Germany said that if the Brits acted, West Germany would act with regard to sanctions or whatever measures the Brits took. Would it be fair to say that the administration's position is roughly the same?

MR. SPEAKES: The administration's position is that we went to Europe for an extensive round of consultations

and we just -- we generally just do not do that.

Q -- wouldn't have been a witness before this committee?

MR. BRASHEAR: I think he would have been a witness. Yes, he would have been a witness --

Q Well, what does that put him on -- a panel?

Q The AMA and the Cancer Society.

Q Oh.

MR. BRASHEAR: That's right -- with the AMA and the Cancer Society -- it would have been a panel with the Surgeon General with them, and frankly that's just not a format that we normally go along with.

Q Well, may I ask what the difference is? You often have U.S. officials appear on a panel outside of Capitol Hill testimony with others and debate and argue and lay out positions on the matter.

MR. BRASHEAR: That may be. It's just -- I -- with --

Q Not that that may be -- it is.

MR. BRASHEAR: I said -- that it may be true, but with Congressional testimony, you know that's not the case.

Q Rusty, can he testify alone?

MR. BRASHEAR: He may. There is some possibility that we might have members of not only the Surgeon General, but a representative from the FTC and possibly the Justice Department or others within the Executive Branch who might appear before the sub-committee later on in the year. But we are looking at that now and there's been no decision yet.

Q It's got to be -- it sounds awfully thin because on any number of occasions, if there's going to be any kind of testimony on a matter like this, after the administration's position is laid out, you would call in health experts from concerned organizations like the AMA. It would be normal therefore to have the Surgeon General testify and then it could be a matter of committee choice that the next person on the agenda comes from one of these organizations. It sounds like he's just making a plea for daily exclusivity.

MR. BRASHEAR: Well, first of all, you're saying that after the administration's viewpoint is laid out -- that has not happened yet, and if it were to do so we would prefer that it be done where the administration is testifying -- either one member or the Surgeon General along with others -- testifying on their own talking solely about our view and not having it considered along with the views of others.

Q So you're saying the administration at this point does not support necessarily what Koop wanted to say in his testimony. In other words, the administration has not decided that it wants to agree to ban smoking advertising?

MR. BRASHEAR: That is correct.

Q Why not? What's the argument against such a thing, since it's so bad for your health?

MR. BRASHEAR: There are -- thank you. There are --

Okay. Yes, sir?

Q Representative Dornan says that he's going to see about trying to arrange a face-to-face meeting between Ortega and the President. Any --

MR. SPEAKES: Our position is that Ortega's first meeting should be with those in his own country who have problems with the way he's running his country before he tries to meet with the President.

Q Shcharansky?

MR. SPEAKES: Shcharansky? We've seen the stories on it. Let me find my piece of paper here. And we do have indications that the stories are true, but we've not -- we do not have any private confirmation.

If we -- if it is true and turns out to be true, we welcome the news as a positive gesture, and we hope it is a sign of Soviet determination to move forward with significant, sustained progress on Jewish immigration.

Q Why the holdup on the announcement about the 19th and the 20th? Is that a little bit surprising? I thought it was going to be announced jointly as soon as he got back to --

MR. SPEAKES: No, we had discussions.

Q What was the question?

Q -- sustained.

MR. SPEAKES: The announcement on the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting date. There were discussions, we did not publicly announce a specific date, and until we have an agreement to make an announcement, we won't. I don't have any specific reason.

Q Is there a problem that anyone -- I mean, is there any indication that there is a --

MR. SPEAKES: I don't think so.

Q Is the President planning to lobby actively this week to avoid an override of the textile bill?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, he will. He will either be making phone calls or having meetings here tomorrow with members of Congress.

I'd like to call the media's attention to a statement that was issued by all of the chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisers for the last -- what is it, Rusty, 20 years, 30 years -- Democrats and Republicans alike that supports the position of the President on free trade and the fact that the veto should not be overridden, the veto should be sustained -- was released yesterday, but received no attention. So I think you should go look for that and report it with vigor.

Q What are the chances right now of getting --

Q What about "Speakes' Law?"

MR. SPEAKES: What are the chances? Don't have any accurate numbers. We will continue to work, but don't have specifics. It could be very close, and it's one that we're going to have to work with some diligence on the Hill.

A1?

Q Do you see any connection between the President's decision on the grain sale and the Shcharansky announcement?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't think so.

Q Is there any politics involved in that?

Q Speaking of the grain sale, as you know, the House bill goes up further than 4 million in the next year. What's the President going to do on selling more grain beyond that \$4 million?

MR. SPEAKES: The President's decision that his was made -- the correct one -- the decision he made was the proper one that balances all the needs to fulfill our contract and our contracts only in order to assist U.S. farmers, and at the same time we're staying within our planned -- area of planned amount of sale to the Soviets.

Q So then, he's not in favor of doing the same thing

beyond the 4 million tons?

MR. SPEAKES: Don't know, Saul, for sure. I'd like to look into that a little more before I state, but I believe this is where we stand and as far as we want to go on it.

Q Do you have anything on the Jesse Helms investigation of Chile? (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: No, I don't. I didn't pay a whole lot of attention to that over the weekend.

Q Jesse's up to his kiester in leaks, you know. Do you -- did the President receive a message from Father Jenco that Father Jenco represented as having come from his captors?

MR. SPEAKES: He did.

Q What do you make of this --

Q A written message?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes.

Q What do you make of this claim by a group purporting to be Islamic Jihad?

MR. SPEAKES: Was that a written message? I think it may have been verbal, Helen.

Q The message -- Father Jenco is the one who wrote it down.

MR. SPEAKES: I see. Okay.

Q What was that?

Q What?

Q It's clearly --

MR. SPEAKES: Father Jenco wrote the message down. It was a message from the captors, but it was taken down by him and brought by him. It was not any document that was signed by his captors.

Q Father Jenco said this was a message from the captors, more than just some general expression of great satanism. What do you make of the fact that this --

Q Was that true?

Q -- group purports to --

MR. SPEAKES: We're not discussing what's in the message.

Q No, but --

Q You look a little skeptical on whether it's more than --

MR. HOWARD: Don't read anything into my expressions, Helen.

Q Well, I mean, is this -- it makes it have some substance to it, rather than some generalized expression is what I'm asking.

MR. SPEAKES: Just wouldn't want to talk about it neither way.

Q Well, then, what do you make of this -- group that purports to be the captors saying that they sent no message?

MR. SPEAKES: All we can do is state the facts.

Q Anything new on the shuttle?

MR. SPEAKES: No. We're going to meet Thursday on it. Thursday's the firm meeting date for the Cabinet Council. How soon the President will announce anything after that, I don't know.

Sarah?

Q Is the White House concerned about the antics of these advance men for George Bush in the Middle East?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q I haven't seen that story. Where is it?

Q Well, don't you people have standards to advance men in and planes and things like that?

Q Advance men in the Middle East --

MR. SPEAKES: I don't describe it as antics. I don't think that's accurate.

Q L.A. Times?

Q Who gets The L.A. Times? Who get's it on Monday?

Q Well, they asked for a number of helicopters. In the first place we have denied helicopter use to some extent to saying we'd go here. And they asked for a mini helicopter they didn't have them. They said, well, you'll have to borrow some from Israel.

Q I don't believe that, do you?

Q Then they asked that the uniforms be changed from white to red, I believe, for advance men.

Q It's a Washington Times story -- which says a lot.

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, I don't know. Not having been to the Middle East with -- this weekend, I don't know anything about it.

Q Well, but this is a wide world story that's causing a lot of concern by people in other countries as well as the United States.

Q Yes.

Jim?

Q Yes, back on Australia and the wheat sale. Is there any provision under international trade worlds or any sort of relief that Australia could see, or is there any consideration by the administration to offer them any sort of relief?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know. I'd think the Special Trade Representative, Public Affairs Office would be the better place to go for that kind of detail.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

9:40 A.M. EDT  
#1851-08/04

(Rohrabacher/Dolan)  
August 1, 1986  
7:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DRUG MESSAGE  
MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1986

During one of my first press conferences as President, I pledged that fighting drug abuse would be a major goal of our Administration. I am proud of the enormous effort that has been made in these last 5-1/2 years to follow through on that pledge. We've waged a good fight. The military services have dramatically reduced drug use by 67 percent; we've been on the offensive attacking the peddlers, the transporters, the smugglers, the growers -- everyone who is part of the international network that channels drugs into America's neighborhoods and communities. Arrests are up, confiscations are up, cooperation with other nations has increased. So, much has been accomplished and I am encouraged that so many others from every walk of life are now joining the struggle.

And yet drug use continues and its consequences escalate, claiming so many victims including promising young athletes, and bringing sorrow and heartbreak into homes across our country. Drug use threatens the health and safety of millions of Americans, it extracts a high cost; the cost of crime stemming from drugs; the cost of drug-related health problems; the cost in productivity; the cost in the quality of American manufactured goods as we compete on the world market. Drugs, in one way or the other, are victimizing all of us.

That is why I am here today: to announce six major goals of what we hope will be the final stage in our national strategy to

eradicate drug abuse. I should point out that each of these goals includes a number of Federal policy options that I will mention as we go along. But as you know, I have always insisted that such steps be the subject of a full discussion and debate within the Administration before any final decisions are made; so I must leave until the fall a more detailed description of these steps.

Yet I have another, far more important reason for not dwelling on these points today; for the key to our anti-drug strategy -- my very reason for being here this afternoon -- is not to announce another short-term Government offensive but to call instead for a national crusade against drugs, a sustained, relentless effort to rid America of this scourge -- by mobilizing every segment of our society against drug abuse.

But, as I say, the solution does not lie simply within the realm of Government, Federal or State. It is time to go beyond Government. All the confiscation and law enforcement in the world will not cure this plague as long as it is kept alive by public acquiescence. So, we must now go beyond efforts aimed only at affecting the supply of drugs; we must affect not only supply, but demand.

I believe we have come to a time when the American people are willing to make it clear that illegal drug and alcohol use will no longer be tolerated, a time when we will take those steps necessary to rid America of this deeply disruptive and corrosive evil.

So, starting today, Nancy's crusade to deprive the drug peddlers and suppliers of their customers becomes America's crusade. We mean to reach out to the drug user; and we mean to prevent others from becoming users. Our goal is not to throw users in jail, but to free them from drugs. We will offer a helping hand; but we will also pressure the user at school and in the workplace to straighten up, to get clean. We will refuse to let drug users blame their behavior on others; we will insist they take responsibility for their own actions. And finally, yet first and foremost, we will get the message to the potential user that drug use will no longer be tolerated; that they must learn to "just say no."

If this battle is to be won -- and it must -- each and every one of us has to take a stand and get involved. Leadership and commitment must be evident, not only in the White House and the State House, but also in the pulpit, at the work place, in the union hall, in our schools, and in the media.

If we are to defeat this enemy, we've got to do it as one people, together, united in purpose and committed to victory. And victory in this case is a drug-free generation. Those who know this country understand that once the American people set their minds to something, there is nothing we can't accomplish. Precisely because the realization is finally taking hold that drugs threaten our Nation, neighborhoods, and families, the time has come for a national mobilization, one that strikes now at the heart of the problem.

In 1982 we released our first strategy -- a Federal strategy. We revised it and made it a national strategy in September 1984. Today I'm announcing 6 initiatives to build on what we've accomplished and lead us toward a drug-free America.

1. We seek a drug-free workplace for all Americans.

Progress in this area is needed to protect working people and the public and to increase the productivity of our country. It is particularly important that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free from the effects of illegal drugs. To accomplish this we propose:

- To create a drug-free workplace for all Federal employees.
- To encourage State and local governments to follow the Federal Government's example.
- To solicit commitments from Government contractors to establish drug-free work environments.
- To mobilize management and labor leaders in the private sector to fight this problem.

2. Our second goal is drug-free schools, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps are being considered:

- Enlisting the help of local educators and school officials.
- Making certain that Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools are known and enforced in cooperation with local authorities.
- Encouraging local school districts to expand their drug abuse education as part of an overall health curriculum.
- Seeking a commitment from local and State government to require schools within their jurisdiction be drug-free.

3. The health dangers posed by drugs are increasingly evident. Our third goal is ensuring the public is protected and those involved in drugs are treated. Three steps are under consideration:

- Encouraging States and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems.
- Improving research in health-related areas, including drug testing.
- Bolstering medical and health programs aimed at prevention.

4. Fourth is international cooperation; we must build on what we've already accomplished and move forward. Earlier this year I raised the priority of drug abuse by declaring it a threat to our national security. Now our goal is nothing less than the full and active support and cooperation of every country with which the United States must work to defeat international drug trafficking. To accomplish this we can:

- Take additional steps to expand our joint efforts in attacking drug and narcotic traffickers at the source.
- Continue Vice President Bush's initiatives to increase the support given by the United States military to drug law enforcement operations whenever it is appropriate.
- Intensify efforts with other nations to hit the traffickers where it hurts, in the pocketbook, by further clamping down on money laundering and other transactions conducted with drug money.

5. Our fifth goal is strengthening law enforcement. Here again much has been accomplished, but we can build upon existing

programs to hit drug traffickers with the force and power of a renewed sense of purpose. The following actions could be part of this:

- Insisting that the criminal justice system give prompt and severe punishment to drug peddlers, the big guys and the little guys.
- Directing Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute those who sell drugs in or near school property to the fullest extent of the law.
- Instructing the Vice President and Attorney General to expedite a comprehensive new effort on our Southern border, complimenting current programs, to stop illegal drug entry into the United States.

6. The sixth goal is primary. We must expand public awareness and prevention. We've come a long way on this front. Attitudes are changing, so now is the time to enlist those who have yet to join the fight. We can do this by:

- Reaching out to all Americans and asking them to join Nancy's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.
- Taking a stand in every city, town, and village in this country and making certain drug users fully understand their fellow citizens will no longer tolerate drug use.
- Disseminating credible and accurate information about the danger posed by drugs. Users should know we are concerned, and understand there is a legitimate reason to be concerned.

In these next few weeks, the Administration will be preparing for an action campaign, based on many of the points

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I've made here today, to be launched when the kids start returning to school in the fall. So this is chapter one, more to come. Thank you.