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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1986

MEMORANDUM TO: DONALD T. REGAN
FROM: ^{CUT} CARLTON TURNER
Subject: Possible Presidential Involvement in
Drug-Related Activities

Support for the President's national drug crusade remains solid. Recent polls (Attachment A) indicate that illegal drug use remains a number one concern on the public mind as the November elections approach. A continuing stream of letters from media, business and laypersons are just one indication of support.

However, conversations with media personalities, businessmen, advertising executives, and others indicate a lack of awareness of the President's long-standing commitment to combatting illegal drug use. Some believe the issue will die after the election. The continued high level of attention and activity will help dispel this attitude and help us continue to build on the President and Mrs. Reagan's initiatives. The following is a list of initiatives and scheduling proposals which have been recommended or are in various stages of development.

(1) U.S. Ambassadors

On August 6, the President announced he would bring U.S. Ambassadors stationed in drug producing and consuming countries home for consultation. The meeting was scheduled for the 6th and 7th of October but was cancelled due to the Iceland meeting. The meeting has been rescheduled for the 12th and 13th of November.

(2) Proposed Radio Address Joined by Prime Minister Thatcher and the First Lady

Propose the President be joined by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the First Lady in a Saturday radio address from Camp David regarding illegal drug use. Possibility of arranging to coincide with the Prime Minister's visit on November 15. Opportunity to emphasize international cooperation component of the President's initiatives and reiterate importance of Ambassadors meeting.

(3) Presidential Awards

In the past, the President and First Lady have presented Presidential Certificates of Appreciation for private-sector contributions to the President's drug campaign. We have submitted a Schedule Proposal for this event which rewards significant private sector achievements and encourages further efforts in public education and awareness (Attachment B).

(4) National Governors Association Address

Propose the President address the Executive Committee of the National Governors Association (November 23 or 24; Little Rock, Ark.; Scheduling Recommendation with Fred Ryan's Office.) Opportunity to encourage incoming Governors to support the President's National Crusade Against Drug Abuse.

(5) Letters to Congress

Propose the President send welcoming letters to members of the incoming 100th Congress, enlisting their support for the President and Mrs. Reagan's crusade against drug abuse.

(6) Address to the Business Community

The President could address the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in a televised address. (Possibility for November or December; Schedule Proposal from Office of Public Liaison.) Opportunity to emphasize goal of a drug-free workplace during this address to the business community.

(7) Letter to Labor Unions

The President will send letters to union leaders encouraging union management participation in support of the President's drug initiatives. Draft is with Counsel's office.

(8) Presidential visits and participation at the Department and Agency level could highlight the progress the Federal government is making toward combatting illegal drug use and demonstrate personal leadership:

- (a) A Department of Transportation event in late November would focus public awareness on the importance of public safety on the highways, airways, and railways. This is particularly timely during the holiday season and would boost Secretary Dole's employee assistance programs.

- (b) The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has embarked on an ambitious effort to evolve drug-free public housing. An event with HUD or a HUD agency would highlight the Administration's commitment to prevention and treatment and encourage individual employees to get involved.
- (c) The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) is the lead agency in alcohol and drug abuse treatment, rehabilitation and research at the Federal level. A visit to ADAMHA could emphasize the Federal research and treatment component of the President's campaign.
TIME REQUIRED: An event could be arranged within two weeks of date of scheduling.

(9) Briefing for the President on the upcoming United Nations Conference.

The 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is scheduled in Vienna, Austria (June 17-26). An early briefing presents a major opportunity for bringing the President's crusade to international attention. The UN already has adopted most of the provisions of the President's 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. A Presidential briefing by State and others in January would provide a highly visible signal to the World regarding the President's interest in international drug abuse prevention efforts and preempt Congressional attempts to gain control of the U.S. preparations.

- (a) There is a possibility of the First Lady hosting the next First Lady-to-First Lady Conference at the UN in Vienna to coincide with the Economic Summit in Venice, Italy.
- (b) The President could later attend a meeting of the United Nations Association; the group usually has a reception prior to the UN conferences (Attachement C).

(10) The State of the Union

The national crusade against illegal drug use should be a major element in the State of the Union message.

(11) Mayors and Governors Conferences

The President could address the Mayors' Conference (January 1987) and the Governors' Conference (February 1987) and emphasize the importance of their leadership in combatting illegal drug abuse, emphasizing the theme that individual involvement makes the difference.

(12) Budget Information

There is no single reference document which explains the extent of the President's budget commitment to stopping drug abuse. OMB should include a detailed budget description of the President's drug abuse initiatives. I suggest a format in the FY88 budget documents, of the President's drug abuse initiatives, similar to section R in the Special Analysis portion of the Fiscal Year 1974 President's Budget.

(13) Other opportunities for highlighting the President and Mrs. Reagan's education and prevention initiatives will be presented as the approved drug abuse initiatives and drug legislation are implemented.

Additional Approved Activities include The White House Conference for a Drug Free America, the Presidential Media Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, and a Presidential Blue Ribbon Panel. I will provide further details.

A

Drugs as an Issue

Concern about illegal drugs is not a partisan issue in the 1986 elections, but unless Democrats are careful it could help the Republicans in the long run. That is the conclusion emerging from a series of voter discussion groups conducted by The Analysis Group Inc. of New Haven. The study was supported by the National Education Association and the United Automobile Workers.

"Republican and Democratic candidates can use the issue as a vehicle to establish their character and to show their understanding of some of the voters' deepest feelings about life today," it said. "It would be a grave error if, in particular, we allowed older and women voters to slip away on the issue they care about most."

Stanley B. Greenberg, president of the polling company, said the study showed that Republicans were now more "trusted" than Democrats to deal with the drug problem. But he said the impact of concern over drugs, which has become a major issue in some races this year, is that it seemed to be displacing issues "where Democrats elicit greater confidence — reducing the threat of nuclear war, improving education and ensuring a secure retirement."

The study concluded: "To the extent that voters are focused on the drug problem, rather than our natural issues, the issue environment is made more obscure, at least for Democrats."

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

September 10, 1986

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., Director, Presidential Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER, Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy

REQUEST: Presentation of Awards

PURPOSE: The President and First Lady to present six (6) Presidential Certificates of Appreciation for contributions to reducing drug and alcohol abuse! The awards will go to three (3) individuals and three (3) corporations who have made significant and long-term contributions to the President's National program and the First Lady's Drug Awareness Campaign.

The grassroots involvement and the recipients of these awards exemplify the many private sector efforts contributing to the President and First Lady's goal of creating a drug-free generation. By recognizing individual and corporate efforts, we will encourage others to get involved.

BACKGROUND: In 1981, President Reagan said, "We need to mobilize our religious, educational, and fraternal groups in a national education program against drug abuse...This Administration will do all in its power to encourage such efforts." The President acknowledged the response of private citizens and corporations in 1983 when he said, "Drug abuse is a national problem and a target of a nationwide program. All across America, our citizens, community organizations, and the private sector have recognized that they can make a difference in the battle against this serious concern."

In July 1986, the President reaffirmed his support for private sector involvement when he addressed service organizations, "...to rely totally on government is to fall prey to an illusion. What we need is the development of private sector initiatives -- community-based solutions to the drug problem."

B

The President and First lady are directly responsible for much of the success which has occurred in the drug program nationally and internationally. A change in attitude about drug and alcohol abuse has occurred all over the world because the President and First Lady encouraged those already involved to continue and to do more and called on every individual and corporation to do their part.

By presenting these Presidential Certificates of Appreciation to the selected recipients "in recognition of their exemplary service to the nation in the campaign against drug and alcohol abuse," it will reaffirm the Nation's belief in the President and First lady's concern about drug abuse, encourage further action, and pay tribute to some who have "gone the extra mile" in order to create a drug-free world.

**PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION:**

This would be the second presentation of these Awards. The first presentation by the President and Mrs. Reagan occurred September 21, 1984. The presentation was preceded by a reception for award recipients and special guests.

DURATION:

12 minutes

LOCATION:

Rose Garden (East Room as back-up)

PARTICIPANTS:

The President, Mrs. Reagan and awards recipients (see attached)

OUTLINE OF EVENT:

The President and First Lady would enter and each make brief remarks; -- The President would recognize each recipient, while Mrs. Reagan presents the awards; -- The President and First Lady would depart.

REMARKS REQUIRED:

Speech will be coordinated with speechwriters and the office of the First Lady. Talking points on awards recipients will be provided.

MEDIA COVERAGE:

White House Photographer and full press coverage (to be coordinated with White House Press Office)

RECOMMENDED BY:

John A. Svahn

OPPOSED BY:

None

PROJECT OFFICER:

Carlton E. Turner

C

The Honorable Donald Regan

August 8, 1986

not out to Vienna

The organizations to be invited include those belonging to UNA's Council of Organizations (please see the list enclosed). Several years ago one of these organizations, Lions International, adopted an international program to combat drug abuse at the recommendation of UNA-USA. This program is now being carried out by Lions Clubs in 147 countries. This program is an example of the potential for educating the public on international efforts against drug abuse and the U.S. role in these efforts.

Because many months of planning must go into the kind of major conference we envision, I would be grateful if you could let me know as soon as possible what you and your colleagues think of the idea of a White House meeting with the President or Mrs. Reagan and a reception for conference participants. Please let me know if you need any additional materials. Thank you very much for considering this request.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman

Enclosure

YLF 04-08

3/3

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Release at 2:30 p.m. EST

October 27, 1986

SIGNING CEREMONY FOR H.R. 5484
THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986

FACT SHEET

President Reagan today signed H.R. 5484, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, with a salute to First Lady Nancy Reagan and others who have long made drug abuse their personal crusade.

The President said the end to the drug abuse epidemic will come through a combination of tough laws like the one he signed today and "a dramatic change in public attitude." He said the Nation must be intolerant of drug users and drug sellers "on the campus and at the workplace . . . not because we want to punish drug users, but because we care about them and want to help them."

The new anti-drug abuse law will play a major role in the President's crusade against illegal drug use, and should provide safer neighborhoods and greater security for all Americans. "The American people want their government to get tough and go on the offensive," the President said. "Our goal in this crusade is nothing less than a drug-free generation. America's young people deserve our best effort to make that dream come true." The President asked each American "to be strong in your intolerance of illegal drug use and firm in your commitment to a drug-free America. United together, we can see to it that there is no sanctuary for the drug criminals who are pilfering human dignity and pandering despair."

OVERVIEW OF H.R. 5484 -- THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986

Meeting the President's Goals

The bill the President signed into law today conforms to the President's six major initiatives to make America drug free.

- o A drug-free workplace: Requires prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs for Federal workers; includes programs to educate Federal workers to the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse; and calls for a study of the sources and adequacy of substance abuse treatment.
- o Drug-free schools: The new law authorizes a new state-administered grant program to assist state and local governments in establishing drug-free learning environments and preventing drug use among students. Allocation: \$200 million is authorized in FY 1987 and \$250 million in both FY 1988 and FY 1989. The new law will further strengthen the "school-yard rule" by increasing penalties, extending the rule to colleges and universities, and include the manufacture of controlled substances under the provisions of the rule.
- o Expanded drug treatment: Allots funds to states for alcohol and drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation; appropriates \$198 million in fiscal year 1987 for drug research activities within HHS; develops programs of clinical training for drug abuse professionals; and authorizes \$42 million through FY 1989 for counseling and medical services for drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders.
- o Expanded international cooperation: The new law funds narcotics assistance and drug education programs to increase international awareness of drug trafficking and abuse problems; amends the "Mansfield amendment" to permit U.S. law enforcement officials to assist in narcotics arrests abroad; provides an additional \$322.5 million for additional surveillance aircraft and radar systems, and almost \$250 million to the Customs Service for additional personnel and equipment to fight drug smuggling. The new law will enhance the U.S.'s ability to prosecute maritime drug traffickers.

MORE

- o Strengthened law enforcement: The anti-drug bill toughens penalties in Federal criminal drug cases; provides life terms for principals in major drug enterprises; and toughens penalties for those using minors in committing drug-related crimes. The new law treats "designer drugs" as controlled substances; makes money laundering a Federal criminal offense with up to a 20-year sentence; and broadens definition of "career criminal" to include convictions for "serious drug offenses." In addition the bill authorizes \$230 million for each of fiscal years 1987 thru 1989 for grants to States for drug law enforcement programs; allows deportation of aliens for all controlled substance offenses; makes it a crime to mail, ship, import, or export drug paraphernalia. Further, the bill makes it a Federal crime to maintain any place, including a "crack house," to make, distribute or use a controlled substance.
- o Expanded public awareness and prevention: The new law provides for expanded drug prevention activities, including establishment of a new Office of Substance Abuse Prevention in HHS. The bill directs ACTION to further mobilize and initiate private sector efforts to increase public awareness of drug abuse. The bill also establishes the President's Media Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention of 12 members appointed by the President to help disseminate information about alcohol and drug abuse.

FUNDING THE PRESIDENT'S GOALS

Under the legislation signed by President Reagan, over \$2.4 billion is authorized to fight drug abuse in fiscal year 1987, over three times the amount spent to fight drug abuse in 1981.

THE PRESIDENT'S REDOUBLED EFFORTS

The signing of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act completes a critical legislative component of the President's redoubled efforts to fight the use of illegal drugs. On August 4, 1986, President Reagan announced six new goals to lead us toward a drug-free America. These include: drug-free workplaces; drug-free schools; effective drug abuse treatment; improved international cooperation; strengthened law enforcement; and increased public awareness and prevention.

The President has mobilized the Federal departments and agencies to proceed with a broad Administration-wide assault on drug abuse. Highlights of achievements since mid-September:

- o A Drug-Free Workplace: On September 15, 1986, the President signed an Executive Order to work toward a drug-free Federal workplace for 2.8 million civilian employees. A Task Force is developing recommendations to promote a policy of drug-free workplaces among Federal contractors. Cabinet members and agency heads are working with State and local governments to adopt drug-free policies. Business and labor leaders are mobilizing in the President's crusade and expanding efforts to rid the workplace of illegal drugs. Department of Labor is developing a booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs to provide information about the problem and how to stop it.
- o Drug-Free Schools: The Department of Education issued 800,000 pamphlets, Schools Without Drugs, to provide parents, school officials, students and communities with reliable and practical information about the problem of school-age drug use and what they can do to achieve drug-free schools.
- o Expand Drug Treatment and Research: Epidemiology and surveillance systems at HHS are being enhanced to track the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and drug use and identification of risk factors and risk groups. A nationally accredited system for laboratory testing is to be implemented.
- o Improve International Cooperation: A conference of U.S. Ambassadors will be convened to convey an international sense of urgency and to discuss increased regional cooperation.

- o Strengthened Law Enforcement: A Southwest Border initiative, known as Operation Alliance, was established to expand cooperative drug law enforcement along the U.S.-Mexican border. Likewise, improved cooperative drug law enforcement will occur along the Southeast Border.
- o Increase Public Awareness and Prevention: Private sector efforts promoting drug abuse prevention are increasing almost daily. In response to the First Lady's leadership, over 10,000 "Just Say No" clubs are now established. Further, the President has directed the establishment of a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention to carry out a national program of prevention, education and early intervention. The Administration is also working with Public Housing Authorities, state law enforcement officials and local agencies to achieve drug-free public housing.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/23/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON on 10/24/86

SUBJECT: FACT SHEET FOR DRUG ABUSE ACT SIGNING

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MILLER - ADMIN.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POINDEXTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BARBOUR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALLISON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TURNER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	COURTEMANCHE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MASENG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GIBSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments on the attached fact sheet directly to Tom Gibson (6597) by noon on Friday, October 24th, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Don Clarey
Rick Davis
Ed Stucky

Treasury
Justice
Labor
Educ
HHS
Bledsoe

David L. Chew
 Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 27, 1986

THE SIGNING OF THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT

FACT SHEET

President Reagan signed into law today H. R. 5484, The Anti-Drug Abuse Act, with a salute to First Lady Nancy Reagan and Senator Paula Hawkins who made drug abuse their personal crusade long before it became a public issue. The President had praise for the quick and bipartisan support this bill received in Congress.

The President said it will take a "miracle vaccine" based on "a combination of tough laws," like the one he signed today, and "a dramatic change in public attitude" to win the fight against drug abuse. He said the Nation must become intolerant of drug users and drug sellers.

The new drug-abuse law is a major victory in the President's crusade against drugs, a victory for safer neighborhoods, and a victory for the American family. "The American people want their Government to get tough and go on the offensive," the President said. "This is a day when all those involved in the drug trade should take notice and start looking for another way of earning a living," the President said.

OVERVIEW OF H.R. 5484 -- THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT

MEETING THE PRESIDENT'S GOALS

President Reagan is determined to end the suffering drug abuse imposes on individuals, on families, and on communities. The bill the President signed into law today is designed to meet the President's six major goals in the fight to make America drug free.

- o A drug-free workplace: Requires prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs for Federal workers; and a study of drug abuse in the workplace.
- o Drug-free schools: Authorizes \$350 million annually for a new drug education program for all schools from elementary to post-secondary; authorizes study of drug abuse education; allocates funding for competitive grants to higher education institutions for in-service training of elementary and secondary school teachers and prevention programs for college and university students. Provides that states will play a major role in achieving this goal; private school students and teachers will participate in training on an equitable basis. Creates National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse Education and Prevention is.
- o Expanded drug treatment: Authorizes \$200 million for grants to states for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation, and prevention activities among school-aged children and pregnant women; creates an Agency for Substance Abuse Prevention to take over prevention programs now administered by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism which are oriented to research; authorizes Congressional Advisory Commission to investigate drug use by college athletes.
- o Expanded international cooperation: Requires President to deny preferential tariff treatments unless President certifies a country has taken adequate steps to prevent drug actions, or vital U.S. interests requires assistance. Amends Mansfield Amendment to permit U.S. law enforcement officials to participate in narcotics arrests in foreign countries. Allows deportation of drug trafficking illegal aliens. Authorizes Department of Defense to assist officials of foreign nations involved in enforcement of drug control laws.

- o Strengthened law enforcement: Establishes minimum 5-year term for first-time serious trafficker, minimum 10-year term for major trafficker. Increases fines for drug trafficking up to \$10 million. Makes money laundering a federal criminal offense. Promotes drug eradication programs in foreign countries. Imposes penalties for illegal aircraft operations. Allows military forces to assist in search, seizure, and arrests outside the U.S.
- o Expanded public awareness and prevention: Calls for a White House Conference on Drug Abuse to formulate a national strategy to control and prevent drug abuse.

FUNDING THE PRESIDENT'S GOALS

Under the legislation signed by President Reagan, over \$2.7 billion is authorized to fight drug abuse in fiscal year 1987.

- o Department of Justice, the courts and USIA -- \$504 million.
- o Agency for International Development and the State Department -- \$56 million for education and narcotics control.
- o Interior, Agriculture, Health and Human Services -- \$45.2 million for the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Programs, territorial affairs, the forest system, and the Indian Health Service.
- o Labor, Health and Human Services, Education -- \$468 million including funds for the National Institutes for Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, education for intercollegiate athletes, drug abuse education and prevention, and operating expenses.
- o Transportation -- \$128 million for the Coast Guard and Federal Highway Administration; Customs Services is authorized \$44.120 million for salaries and expenses, air interdiction, and the Customs Forfeiture fund.
- o Treasury -- \$7.8 million for payment to the government of Puerto Rico.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S COMMITMENT TO FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE

Drug abuse was a major national problem before this Administration took office. By 1982, President Reagan had a five-point program in place to fight drug abuse, including international cooperation, drug law enforcement, drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research. Spending on drug-abuse prevention tripled under this Administration -- from \$700 million in FY 1981 to \$2.1 billion in FY 1987.

Highlights of the President's initiatives against drug abuse:

- o President Reagan set up the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces under the Attorney General in 1982 to attack drug trafficking by major criminal organizations. Chaired by the Vice President, a South Florida Task Force was established in 1982 to respond to the drug trafficking emergency. That led to the creation of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System in 1983 -- now a model for coordinating interdiction efforts around all our borders.
- o In 1981, the First Lady began a major program to increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to get people involved in helping young people "Just Say No" to drugs. Mrs. Reagan has traveled over 100,000 miles to 28 states and six foreign countries in her campaign to stop drug abuse by young people.
- o On August 4, 1986, President Reagan announced six new goals to lead us toward a drug-free America. These include: drug-free workplaces; drug-free schools; effective drug abuse treatment; improved international cooperation; strengthened law enforcement; and increased public awareness and prevention.
- o On September 15, 1986, the President signed an Executive Order to make certain 2.8 million Federal civilian workers have a drug-free workplace.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUCCESS IN FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE

When President Reagan took office, fighting drug abuse became a major national priority.

- o In 1981, one foreign country was eradicating narcotics; today, 14 countries and all 50 states are eradicating. Shortages of marijuana are being reported throughout the country, primarily as a result of eradication programs in Colombia and the United States.
- o Aggressive enforcement activity against cocaine manufacturers in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia is disrupting the flow of cocaine. U.S. helicopters have been aiding the effort in Bolivia.
- o Enhanced interdiction increased U.S. seizures of illegal drugs. In 1981, two tons of cocaine were seized. In 1985, we seized 20 tons. Under the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, 3,600 drug criminals were convicted and more than \$300 million in assets seized.
- o The U.S. Armed Forces have cut the use of illegal drugs in the military by 67 percent since 1981.

Over the years, our country has never hesitated to defend itself against the attack of any enemy, however formidable and whatever the odds. In many ways, the enemy facing us now -- illegal drugs -- is as formidable as any we have ever encountered. As a result of the combined actions of all Americans we will achieve the goal we all seek -- a drug free America for ourselves and for our children.

-- President Reagan
September 15, 1986

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/21/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 P.M. 10/22/86

SUBJECT: REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR DRUG BILL

(10/21/86 7:00 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MILLER - ADMIN.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POINDEXTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BARBOUR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALLISON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>DOLAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TURNER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MASENG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>COURTEMANCHE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			<u>FAULKNER</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please give your comments directly to Tony Dolan by 3:00 p.m. October 22nd. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

Justice
HAS
Clarey
Watts

Bledsoe
Stucky

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

(Rohrabacher/ARD)
October 21, 1986
7:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR DRUG BILL
MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1986

Today it gives me great pleasure to sign legislation that reflects the total commitment of the American people and their Government to fight the evil of drugs. Drug use extracts a high cost on America: the cost of the suffering and unhappiness, the cost of lost productivity at the workplace, the cost of drug-related crime. Drug use is too costly for us not to do everything in our power, not just to fight it, but to subdue it and conquer it.

The magnitude of today's drug problem can be traced to public unwillingness to recognize and confront this problem. And, the miracle vaccine that is going to end the epidemic is a combination of tough laws -- like the one we sign today -- and a dramatic change in public attitude.

We must be intolerant of drug use and drug sellers. We must be intolerant of drug use on the campus and at the workplace. We must be intolerant of drugs not because we want to punish drug users, but because we care about them and want to help them.

This legislation is not intended as a means of filling our jails with drug users. What we must do as a society is identify those who use drugs, reach out to them, help them quit, and give them the support they need to live right.

Let me take a moment here and salute the one person who has turned the fight against drug abuse into a national crusade. She started long before the polls began to register our citizens'

concern about drugs. She's mobilized the American people, and I'm mighty proud of her and so are all Americans.

We must make a special effort to assist young people who are just getting started to quit and to prevent others from starting in the first place. Nancy has spent considerable time working with younger Americans. One of them asked her advice about what to do if offered drugs and she came up with a bit of simple, yet profound wisdom. She said, "Just say no." Today, there are thousands of "Just Say No" clubs all over America.

In all of our endeavors here in Washington, we are trying to build a world where our young people can live happier, more opportunity-filled lives. Our goal in this crusade is nothing less than a drug-free generation. America's young people deserve our best effort to make that dream come true.

In the last few years, we've made much progress on the enforcement end of solving the drug problem: interdiction is up, drug crops are being destroyed while still in the fields all over the country and overseas, organized crime is being hit and hit hard, cooperation between governments is better than ever before. This legislation will also help.

The bipartisan support for this bill was its key to success. Our only disappointment is that Congress, due to the maneuvering of a powerful, liberal minority, was able to prevent us from including in this legislation a death penalty provision for drug related murder.

Nevertheless, today marks a major victory in our crusade against drugs, a victory for safer neighborhoods, a victory for

the protection of the American family. The American people want their Government to get tough and go on the offensive. That is exactly what we intended to do, with more ferocity than ever before. This is a day when all those involved in the drug trade should take notice and start looking for another way of earning a living.

There have been some real champions in the battle to get this legislation through Congress. I can think of no one more fitting to join me today than Senator Paula Hawkins. She took this battle to the public and was a driving force behind this legislation. Like Nancy, she made her commitment to fighting drugs long before it was the popular thing to do. This kind of honest, hard-working leadership is what makes all the difference. So, I am proud to ask her to join me now and, then, we will get on with the signing.



Memorandum From:

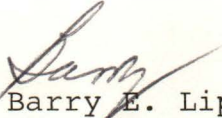
BARRY LIPMAN

**Deputy Commissioner,
Management and Budget**

October 9, 1986

Dear Ralph:

Attached is a copy of
the newspaper article from
the Wall Street Journal
which we spoke about.


Barry E. Lipman
Deputy Commissioner
Management & Budget

pkp

10/3/86

War of Attrition

Passage of Drug Law Won't Bring Victories Soon, Experts Warn

More Research Funds Urged;
Attempts to Cut Demand
Are Called Promising, Iffy

'Just Swatting at Symptoms'

By ANDY PASZTOR

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—When it comes to rushing out anti-drug legislation this election year, most lawmakers just can't say no. But the "War on Drugs" about to be launched by Congress with President Reagan's strong backing isn't likely to win any quick victories.

"Everybody is stampeding to get into the act," says Sen. Phil Gramm, because curbing illicit drugs has become the sexiest issue on the national political radar-scope. But another reason "we're moving so fast," the Texas Republican says, is "we're so late" in recognizing the extent of the drug problem and in beginning the search for solutions. He supports an attack on drugs as long overdue.

Critics and even some supporters contend, however, that Washington's highly touted anti-drug "war" is long on rhetoric but skimpy on substance. Part of the new legislation focuses on expanding the enforcement strategies that haven't worked in the past. And while increased education and research efforts offer hope, experts say that so far nobody can point to reliable, long-term methods for preventing drug experimentation or addiction. Even statistics about the extent of drug abuse are uncertain (see story on page 17).

Biggest Worry

The greatest worry of many professionals is that the rising rhetoric will unduly raise hopes for an early solution.

Congress and President Reagan "are merely swatting at the symptoms," asserts Paul Cleary, a Harvard University medical sociologist. Even one of the architects of the administration's program, Dr. Charles Schuster, the director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, sees potential danger "in creating a false sense of optimism that the problem can be corrected with big bucks and a quick fix."

In many ways, the angry, emotion-charged rush to act reflects the public's frustrations over dealing with such an implacable, little-understood enemy as drugs. A Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll found that one out of five people considers drug abuse the most important issue facing the U.S. today; overall, drugs ranked behind only unemployment and the federal deficit. Thirty-eight percent of those surveyed said they knew somebody who used illegal drugs and 69% said the federal government wasn't doing enough to control drug abuse.

Sen. Paula Hawkins of Florida, a conservative Republican who has tied her political star to this issue, likes to tell audiences: "For too long we have been outmanned, outspent and outgunned in this war." Democratic Sen. Dennis DeConcini of Arizona says that heightened public awareness means that lawmakers can't "put the drug issue back on the shelf."

Pre-Adjournment Rush

Congress is rushing to pass legislation before it adjourns this month and before many lawmakers head for reelection battles back home. Three weeks ago, the House overwhelmingly approved the most expensive and sweeping revision of anti-drug laws in nearly two decades, including imposition of the death penalty in some cases and unprecedented military authority to seize civilian vessels, force down private planes and arrest suspected drug traffickers. This past Tuesday the Senate adopted a separate, less costly package leaving out many of the most controversial proposals.

The House authorized nearly \$3 billion and the Senate about \$1.5 billion, mostly for the current fiscal year though many new programs will probably be extended. President Reagan is almost certain to sign whatever compromise reaches his desk.

White House aides apparently plan to give the anti-drug campaign great visibility. They hope in the process to stave off lame-duck doldrums. As White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan explained it several weeks ago, drugs will be what tax reform was—"the major item" for the rest of the term.

Interviews with lawmakers, prosecutors and researchers point up some of the hopes and shortcomings.

REDUCING DEMAND: Congress and the White House plan to put new emphasis on "demand side" anti-drug efforts—or attempts to persuade Americans, especially youngsters, to turn their backs on drugs.

The House bill would authorize about \$500 million to expand education and prevention programs run by states, local governments and school boards. The Senate is proposing roughly half as much. For the first time, says Sen. Jay Rockefeller, Democrat of West Virginia, there will be federal money—and pressure—to find out "which are the best programs" to try to duplicate nationwide.

Every U.S. attorney has been encouraged to help school administrators tailor prevention efforts toward young people whose social or personal problems put them at the highest risk. Possible methods include videotapes, guest lectures, and intense one-on-one counseling sessions for older students or family members. In one Justice Department videotape, a former heroin addict graphically displays the

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War of Attrition: Experts Say That New Drug Law Won't Bring Quick Solution; More Research Urged

Continued From First Page

damage of needle punctures to his arms and legs.

Experts agree that attacking drug demand is the most promising area for a breakthrough. But it is also the one surrounded with the most questions and scientific uncertainties.

Researchers contend that it will take years, perhaps decades, before public attitudes change and before sound, verifiable methods to discourage drug use are developed. Today experts concede they don't know the best age for schoolchildren to receive drug education, how often such sessions should take place or even the best approach to help youngsters resist peer pressure to experiment.

"There simply isn't any consensus on what works," says Catherine Bell-Bolek, a top researcher at the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Nobody knows whether boys or girls respond better to certain materials or how blue-collar groups react to training packages developed for suburban middle-class schools.

"We're starting from almost ground zero, because the federal government mistakenly committed very few resources over the years to establish its presence in this area," says Democratic Rep. William Hughes of New Jersey.

Some of the new money, critics contend, simply will make up for the roughly 30% cut that many federal drug treatment and prevention programs have taken since the beginning of the Reagan administration. Democratic Rep. Charles Rangel of New York, one of the leaders behind the House bill, complains that currently, out of the Education Department's \$18 billion budget, "only \$3 million is set aside for any type of drug prevention program."

REHABILITATION AND RESEARCH: Congress and the president want increased efforts to treat drug abusers and more research into such questions as how narcotics affect the brain and nervous system. Assistance for state treatment programs, which generally coordinate alcohol and drug rehabilitation, stand to double under some of the levels proposed in the bills. Because many patients in New York City and elsewhere must wait months before they are screened and accepted at existing clinics, Congress is likely to attach few strings to the use of the additional funds.

Some critics worry because only a small fraction of the increased money will

be used for research. In a speech on the Senate floor, GOP Sen. Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, who heads a key Appropriations subcommittee, said he would try to rectify that next year by recommending record increases to put such projects on a fast track.

"We need the best and the brightest working on these tough problems," argues John DeLuca, an American Can Co. vice president who is a former New York state and federal addiction specialist. But he says that "there has never been the political will to spend the necessary money" for extended, top-notch research.

But even more-generous financing wouldn't lead to quick solutions, says Dean Gerstein, an addiction researcher at the National Academy of Sciences. "We're not talking about speeding up a production line making Toyotas or some other product," he says. "Even massive injections of money... don't permit you to double capacity within a few months."

DISRUPTING SUPPLIES: While researchers study drug prevention, Congress proposes to increase efforts to intercept and destroy drugs before they reach the U.S. Lawmakers seem determined to step up border patrols, to install sophisticated radar and other surveillance equipment, and, if everything else fails, to require the president to withhold U.S. aid from major drug-producing countries—something that has been done only once, in 1980 against Bolivia.

Almost everyone agrees, however, that disrupting the drug market won't do the job alone. Since the early 1970s, when President Nixon declared his own version of the war on drugs, such efforts have had only short-term impact on domestic availability or price. Investigators say that large-scale trafficking rings quickly set up alternative production and processing arrangements.

Irving Kaufman, the federal appeals judge who served as chairman of the President's Commission on Organized Crime, acknowledges that such tactics have been tested to the utmost and found wanting. "Let's face it," he says, "it hasn't worked and we must do something else."

INCREASING ENFORCEMENT: Many lawmakers want to impose mandatory prison terms and multimillion-dollar fines on major dealers, along with the death penalty for murder by those trying to protect their drug rings. But professional lawyers are dubious whether any get-tough ap-

proach—no matter how well-publicized and financed—would translate into reduced drug dealing or less street crime.

On paper at least, federal drug enforcement agencies already seem to be rolling over the enemy. During the past four years, for example, government statistics show a nearly fourfold jump in seizures of cocaine, an eightfold increase in drug convictions stemming from investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and comparable improvements in almost every major category.

But many prosecutors and undercover agents say that such improvements don't reflect real overall progress.

Rudolph Giuliani, the U.S. attorney in Manhattan and a former top Justice Department policy maker in Washington, describes cocaine use and addiction as "an absolutely runaway problem... one that's impossible for enforcement to solve by itself." He speculates that illegal drugs may account for 50% of the profits of some organized-crime groups.

The chief of the Drug Enforcement Administration, John Lawn, declares that "law enforcement alone cannot, did not and will not solve the appetite for drugs in this country." His boss, Attorney General, Edwin Meese, agrees that ever-increasing

seizures and drug-related prosecutions aren't the answer.

Despite a \$700 million increase for enforcement programs since the beginning of Mr. Reagan's first term, the attorney general says, "the gap between the amount of drugs seized and the [total] amount imported and consumed is growing annually."

The thing to keep in mind in the war against drugs, contends Mr. Gerstein of the National Academy of Sciences, is that no matter what the government does, "we can't buy ourselves out of this particular set of problems in one year or five years or even 10."

Has Drug 'Epidemic' Already Peaked? Many Estimates Are Fluid, Unreliable

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—In the heated debate over curbing drug abuse, participants sometimes try to make their case with carefully selected, self-serving statistics that cloud the central issue.

Some champions of "get tough" federal drug legislation tend to exaggerate the prevalence of narcotics while overlooking strong evidence that the use of many drugs—including heroin and marijuana—has tapered off since the peak of several years ago.

"We basically have an epidemic sweeping through this country," warns Rep. William Hughes, Democrat of New Jersey. But based on statistics, some experts contend that the dire warnings of a drug epidemic reflect a delayed recognition of a problem that may have peaked. Carlton Turner, the director of the White House's Drug Abuse Policy Office and an early proponent of presidential action in this area, concedes, "It's not an epidemic now. It was one in 1981, but people are now just discovering it."

On the other hand, some of those who label the current congressional debate as hysteria play down the effect of narcotics abuse in order to emphasize the health dangers of alcohol and tobacco.

"Virtually anyone in the drug-abuse business has to say that the No. 1, 2 and 3 problems are alcohol," says Mark Kleiman, a research fellow at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. Others contend that alcohol is involved in at least 100,000 deaths each year—30 times more than the figure for all illegal drugs combined. But such estimates compare direct drug-use deaths with alcohol-related

deaths that include drunk-driving fatalities.

News magazines, newspapers and the television networks have added fuel to these arguments by, for example, repeatedly describing "crack"—a cheaper and more dangerous form of cocaine—as the fastest-spreading drug in history. While nobody questions that the drug is highly dangerous, last month the Drug Enforcement Administration issued a report indicating that crack is less widespread than has been suggested.

This "numbers war," as one congressional aide refers to it, indicates how fluid and unreliable many of the estimates and projections on substance abuse are. Determining the "real" societal costs of drug or alcohol abuse requires a host of difficult—perhaps incalculable—assumptions.

Much of the government's drug-abuse data indicating declines in the use of some drugs come from surveys, and critics question whether all of these surveys were being candid. Moreover, much of the information was collected years ago and can't help policy makers deal with current trends.

Semantic differences aside, most experts agree that substance abuse remains a serious problem. In most prevention and treatment programs, alcohol is considered to be a drug. There was extended debate in the Senate about the dangers of alcohol, and both Senate and House bills authorize additional money for alcohol treatment as well as for drug treatment.

Attacking alcohol and drug abuse as part of the same overall program, says Republican Sen. David Durenberger of Minnesota, is the "only way to get this legislative locomotive to the station."