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DRAFT

1st
August 2, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
Ralph C. Bledsoe, Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

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

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

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

Outlined below are some of the problems and issues that will arise in each goal area as Cabinet departments and agencies begin implementing the specific initiatives being called for.

GOAL #1 - DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

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

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

You have said that drug abuse programs for the workplace should be based on voluntary compliance. With that as a beginning point, there is little quarrel with the need for the Federal government to stress drug abuse prevention, including ensuring that Federal managers motivate employees to stay drug-free. Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention program has helped focus attention on the user as the real cause of drug problems.

Major problems will likely arise with user identification (drug screening and testing) and employee treatment programs. Those who are against drug screening or treatment for Federal employees argue that the Federal workforce is "cleaner" than that of most private companies. They also feel that questions of deprivation of an individual's Fourth Amendment rights against search and seizure have not been adequately tested in the courts, and that we could be open to legal actions.

Those who favor drug screening argue that testing is required to assure the public that Federal employees are clear-minded and able to provide services safely. Most Council members feel that mandatory drug screening programs for employees in sensitive positions have worked in several agencies, and should be extended to all other agencies.

The cost of a screening program for Federal employees in sensitive positions is estimated at \$25-35 million per year. While drug treatment is a potentially more costly effort, it could be spread across each agency's payroll as an additional health benefit. As the largest employer in the country, we are likely to receive heavy criticism for instituting a screening program, especially from labor unions and civil rights groups. However, most members of the Domestic Policy Council feel that we should move ahead, consistent with your emphasis on voluntary participation for non-sensitive positions.

The screening of new hires is a separate issue from that of screening current employees. Most feel that the government should be able to hire people who are free from illegal drugs. A government-wide screening program for job applicants is not now used, but could be added as part of determining a person's suitability for government employment. The total cost is estimated at \$14 million per year for pre-employment screening of all new hires.

One issue that should be addressed is whether such a program should be centralized or agency-based. The advantage of a centralized program is that it would be consistent across government, and not subject to criticisms that one agency is more lenient (or strict) than another. The disadvantage is that it could be seen as undermining the authority of Cabinet members and agency heads, and may not reflect the special needs of the different employee positions in the various departments. A practical approach may be to let each Cabinet member design an appropriate program, consistent with your guidance.

Another issue will be whether the Federal government's program should be authorized by Executive Order or by legislation. Those with legal concerns feel we should obtain legislation containing permissive authorities for screening and treatment programs. Others feel we could more quickly and readily tailor a program to our needs if it is done by Executive Order.

II. The second area under this goal is how we should go about encouraging State and local governments to follow the Federal government's example.

The primary issue is whether we require specific features in drug abuse programs of States and local governments. Our Federalism principles suggest that we should limit mandated requirements. However, under Goal #2, Drug-Free Schools, we could effectively use the threat of withholding funds for school districts without drug abuse programs. Under Goal #3, Expanded Health Treatment, we might be involved in providing assistance to States and local governments for special treatment programs. Congress may mandate additional treatment funding. States and local government may complain about the added costs of drug abuse programs, and will likely try to pass the costs to the Federal government.

III. The third area under the Drug-Free Workplaces goal is how to solicit commitments from Government contractors to establish drug-free work environments.

The general belief is that government contractors should be treated like other private industry organizations, and we should not add any requirements that would increase their costs of doing business, even in this vital area. It is felt that if we set the example, industry can easily follow. The argument continues that most contractors will embrace such programs anyway, because they increase productivity, creating benefits for all.

Others feel that we should require government contractors to have an established policy of a drug-free workplace, and that favored treatment in bidding should be shown to such contractors. This argument is advanced especially for contractors that provide direct service employees, such as contract security guards. Some suggest that government contractors should require that employees in sensitive positions be drug-free, but that the remainder of their workforce could participate on a voluntary basis.

IV. The fourth area under this goal is how to mobilize private sector management and labor leaders in the fight.

Most feel we should increase efforts already underway with private industry, especially those of the First Lady. The key will be to challenge both labor and management leaders, on the basis of safety and productivity, thereby making American industry more competitive, and giving workers a greater share in the resulting profit increases.

GOAL #2 DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal is one that most Americans will embrace because it is aimed at protecting children and young adults. This important cohort of citizens is very susceptible to drug abuse, and also very visible to the public. Mrs. Reagan's "Just Say No" program has focused on many of these young people. Secretary Bennett has developed a proposed Zero Tolerance Act, which includes provisions designed to require tough, effective measures to get drugs out of schools and keep them out. Schools will not be entitled to these funds - they must compete for them. They must:

1. Have a plan for getting drugs out of their school that includes strict disciplinary provisions developed with parents, law enforcement officials and the courts.
2. They must demonstrate their commitment to prevention by providing at least 1/3 of the cost of the program.

Grants would be for up to three years, but funding for each year would depend upon a school district demonstrating progress in reducing drug use.

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

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

GOAL #3 EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

This goal is perhaps the most problematical in that it could be turned into a major new Federal financial assistance program. One initiative under this goal is to encourage communities and States to develop treatment programs for drug-related health problems. Mrs. Reagan has visited, supported and encouraged many such community-based programs. Secretary Bowen has indicated that not enough treatment facilities exist, and those that do are not adequately staffed or equipped.

A key issue that has been raised is whether mandatory treatment should be required for intravenous (IV) drug users. In the debate over mandatory treatment, some are concerned that it would encroach on Fourth Amendment rights of individuals. Others contend that the high correlation between IV drug users and individuals with the AIDS virus is sufficient to warrant this action. Evidence exists that IV users are a major threat to the spread of AIDS to the heterosexual populace.

The other areas under this goal pertain to increasing research in health-related areas, including developing new drug tests, and bolstering health programs aimed at drug use prevention. These types of programs have sometimes been bottomless pits for funds, but there have been high payoff results when the research is well managed and monitored.

GOAL #4 EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Mrs. Reagan's efforts have been of major significance in the international area. And, you are well aware of the other diplomatic and military steps we are taking. One additional proposal has been to recall for consultation your Ambassadors to selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems. This would be for the purpose of showing your intent, educating them about these new directions, and developing plans for support of their efforts.

GOAL #5 STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

This is another area in which much has been done of which you are aware. The new Southwest border initiative is to be followed with a Southeast border initiative, and Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys are to be told to prosecute to the fullest those who violate laws on selling drugs on or near school property. A possible issue that may arise will be over stricter penalties for drug law violators, including the death penalty for certain violations.

Another law enforcement issue may require attention. Drug abuse screening and treatment programs will have to be specific regarding whether individuals in those programs are subject to prosecution for their drug use. This may take some of the edge off voluntary compliance initiatives.

GOAL #6 EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

This goal is primary, and Mrs. Reagan has been in the forefront. A wide range of public awareness activities are being planned, of which you are aware. Two other suggestions have been made related to this goal: 1) Establishment of a Blue Ribbon panel to lead the effort in the private sector, and 2) convening a White House Conference on Drug Abuse in 1987. The former proposal appears to have more support than the latter, although some have argued that neither are necessary since organizations already in existence can handle many of the tasks that would be done by these groups.

FUNDING

Extensive debate will occur over the funding of initiatives being considered under each goal. Some very rough estimates developed by OMB suggest that at present we are spending or have proposed to Congress about \$2.1 billion in expenditures on law enforcement and international efforts (Goals 4 and 5), and about \$400 million for health-related activities of prevention, treatment, and research (Goals 1, 2, 3 and 6).

For the short-term, additional projects have been proposed that would cost an additional \$400 million for law enforcement and international efforts, and an additional \$150 million for health-related efforts. Departments and agencies are very likely to develop other initiatives for their FY1988 budgets that could add to these totals.

Thus far, we are well below the \$3-5 billion that the House Democrats are targeting. However, most members of the Domestic Policy Council feel that the proposed initiatives do not adequately represent an all-out campaign against illegal drug use. There is strong support for going much further than has been proposed.

LEGISLATION

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

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

A Working Group of the Domestic Policy Council is monitoring these, as well as new legislative activity that may occur.

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Goals

Issue -- To present the initial action items for the next step in the President's campaign to achieve a drug-free Nation.

Background -- Looking back to the 1960's and 1970's, the use of illegal drugs in the United States spread into every segment of our society. The public lacked accurate information about the hazards of some of the most widely used drugs, and government efforts to combat the use of illicit drugs lacked credibility. National programs were directed at a single drug -- heroin -- and on one strategy -- supply reduction. The moral confusion surrounding drug abuse weakened our resolve to stop illegal drugs coming from overseas. The U.S. became a major drug producing country. Drug trafficking and organized crime became the Nation's number one crime problem; and use of illegal drugs expanded, especially among our young people. There was a feeling of inevitability regarding illegal drugs and uncertainty over what was the right thing to do.

The President's Strategy: Early in his Administration, President Reagan launched a major campaign against drug abuse. The objectives were to improve drug law enforcement, strengthen international cooperation, expand drug abuse health functions as a private sector activity, reduce drug abuse in the military, and create a nationwide drug abuse awareness effort to strengthen public attitudes against drugs and get everyone involved. His strategy was published to provide a blueprint for action.

National Leadership: President and Mrs. Reagan have led the Nation and the world in setting the right direction and encouraging both government and the private sector to join in stopping drug abuse. The Vice President is coordinating the complex functions of interdicting drugs at our borders. The Attorney General has taken charge of coordinating the overall drug law enforcement policy and activities.

The Federal Role: The Federal role is to provide national leadership, to encourage private sector and local efforts, and to pursue those drug abuse functions which lie beyond the jurisdictions and capabilities of the individual states. Federal drug programs have been reoriented to meet specific regional needs. Initiatives emphasize coordination and cooperation among officials at all levels of government and use of government resources as a catalyst for grassroots action.

The Umbrella of Effective Enforcement: The strong law enforcement effort, including vigorous action against drug production and processing laboratories in source countries, has increased public awareness of the drug abuse problem. Eradication programs and military support have been added to the fight.

The Vice President has taken a lead role in drug interdiction activities and the Attorney General is chairing the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board. The Federal budget for drug law enforcement has expanded from \$700 million in FY 81 to \$1.8 billion in FY 87.

The Growth of Private Sector Efforts: Due largely to Mrs. Reagan's leadership and dedication to the youth of America and the world, private sector drug abuse awareness and prevention programs have increased significantly over the past five years. The number of parent groups has grown from under 1,000 to 9,000. School-age children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" clubs around the country. The advertising industry, television networks, high school coaches, the medical profession, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers and many others have joined in the national effort. Examples include over 4 million drug awareness comic books which have been distributed to elementary students, sponsored by IBM, The Keebler Company, and the National Federation of Parents. McNeil Pharmaceutical's Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse program is now firmly established across the country.

Discussion - Public attitudes are clearly against use of illegal drugs and drug awareness is at an all-time high. Today, drug use is front page news. Corporations are recognizing the tremendous cost of drugs in the workplace; parents and students are recognizing how illegal drugs in the schools erodes the quality of education. The consequences of drug use are becoming more severe as users turn to more potent drugs and more dangerous forms of abuse. There is increasing concern about the threat that drug abuse poses to public safety and national security. And a new understanding is evident: Drug abuse is not a private matter --using illegal drugs is irresponsible behavior -- and the costs are paid by society.

Aggressive corporate and school measures to end drug abuse, including use of law enforcement, expulsions and firings, have met with strong support from workers, students and the community. According to a USA Today poll, 77 percent of the Nation's adults would not object to being tested in the workplace for drugs.

We have reached a new plateau with a new set of opportunities. We should pursue the limits of possibility in eliminating drug abuse. The time is right to create a national environment of intolerance for use of illegal drugs.

NATIONAL GOALS:

The President has set a national goal for the United States of a drug-free Nation in the 1990's. To work toward this goal, he challenged the nation to achieve at least a 50 percent reduction in use of illegal drugs within the next three years.

GOAL #1: ESTABLISH A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE --

The goal is to protect the public and the workforce and to increase productivity by ensuring that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free of the effects of illegal drugs. As the nation's largest single employer, the Federal government should serve as a model for dealing constructively with drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace. The Military Services have led the way in identifying drug users and moving toward a drug-free military force. Several Federal agencies have begun or are planning similar programs.

- o Establish a drug-free Federal workplace.
 - Mandatory drug screening for those employees in sensitive positions: public safety, law enforcement, national security, and other sensitive positions as determined by the department head.
 - Seek voluntary compliance for those not in sensitive positions.
 - Treatment to be provided for those individuals seeking help.
 - Supervisors to be trained to detect symptoms of drug use by any employee.
- o Encourage states and local governments to develop drug-free workplaces.
- o Call on private citizens and local politicians to incorporate this goal in their own agendas.
- o Call on various organizations to press for government to follow the lead of the Federal government.
- o Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.
- o Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.
- o Issue Executive Order regarding drug testing in the Federal Government.

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

The major initiative is to establish a national goal for every educational institution, through college level, to be drug-free. The major actions are:

- o Secretary of Education develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school, including universities and colleges.
- o Encourage all schools to establish a policy of being drug free.
- o Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs on or near school property.
- o Encourage that education on drug abuse to be taught as part of a health curriculum rather than as a special curriculum.

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

The health danger posed by use of illegal drugs is more evident than at any time in recent history, and we need to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. The high correlation between intravenous (IV) drug use and AIDS requires prompt action. The major actions:

- o Secretary Bowen has been asked to develop and implement programs that will assist states that are willing to treat specific drug-related health problems.
- o To focus treatment attention on intravenous drug users who are the primary cause of spreading the AIDS virus into the heterosexual population.
- o Accelerate research in health-related areas (cocaine/CRACK), and for non-invasive methods to detect drug use.
- o Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs by the Federal government, including a focal point for managing prevention efforts.
- o Encourage pharmaceutical companies to develop new drugs to treat drug dependence.

GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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

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

GOAL #5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is needed to cause disruptions in drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. Law enforcement is also critical to maintaining an atmosphere in which major health programs can advance. The specific actions will be emphasized:

- o Expedite a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.
- o Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to publicize the Federal statutes providing for double penalties for selling illegal drugs on or near elementary or secondary school property.
- o Continue an appropriate role for law enforcement personnel in drug prevention programs.
- o Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.

GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

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

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

- o Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.
- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.
- o Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs in the private sector.
- o Encourage corporate America to get involved in prevention programs within their organizations, communities, our nation and foreign countries where they have subsidiaries.

**PRESIDENT REAGAN'S NATIONAL STRATEGY
FOR PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING**

SUMMARY

The National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking is a comprehensive, long-term approach to eliminate drug abuse and its effects in the United States. The President's five-point program includes:

- Drug abuse prevention,
- Drug law enforcement,
- International cooperation,
- Medical detoxification and treatment, and
- Research.

The Strategy goes beyond the Federal responsibilities and establishes a "national" strategy, recognizing that real success is achieved when those people most affected by drug and alcohol abuse are directly involved in solving their own problems.

The responsibility for the successful implementation of the Strategy to eliminate drug abuse is shared by government and the private sector. The National Strategy calls upon Federal government officials to take the following actions:

- To encourage and support the actions of parents and other concerned citizens in combating drug abuse in their homes, neighborhoods, schools, businesses and communities;
- To pursue those anti-drug activities which lie beyond the jurisdictions and capabilities of the individual states, including primary responsibility for enforcing Federal laws, for international cooperation and for certain research activities;
- To ensure that Federal drug programs effectively meet the specific needs which exist within communities throughout the United States, with priorities established on a local or regional basis; and
- To continue improvements in the use of Federal resources, with an emphasis on coordination and cooperation among officials at all levels of government and use of government resources as a catalyst for grassroots action.

In addition, the Strategy calls on each American to learn what needs to be done to eliminate drug abuse and to get involved in doing it. All individuals; all business, civic and social organizations; all levels of government and all agencies, departments and activities within each level of government are called upon to lead, direct, sponsor and support efforts to eliminate drug abuse in families, businesses and communities.

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

Drug abuse prevention -- through awareness, education and action -- is fundamental to long-term success in stopping drug abuse and drug-related crime in our society. Priority must be given to motivating our young children, before they become involved with drugs, to never use drugs, including alcohol; and we must also convince current users to stop drug use.

The drug abuse prevention strategy continues the partnership between government and the private sector to bring the full range of this country's resources to bear on reducing existing drug and alcohol abuse and ultimately to provide a drug-free environment for all Americans, especially our young people. The National Strategy calls for the following action by responsible Federal government officials, recognizing that success will not be achieved without the direct involvement and support of state and local government officials and the private sector:

- To provide all possible encouragement and support to a vigorous national drug abuse prevention and education effort;
- To ensure that accurate and credible information about drug and alcohol abuse is made widely and readily available to individuals and groups through nationwide public awareness campaigns, publications and technical assistance;
- To encourage and support prevention programs for young children which teach positive behavior, such as constructive handling of feelings and responsibilities;
- To support prevention activities which stimulate the participation of volunteers and the private sector;
- To encourage and assist the continued involvement in drug abuse prevention and education by private business, which has a unique capability to communicate accurate information about drug abuse in a credible way to large segments of the population;
- To integrate drug abuse education into the school system, and encourage its integration into private school programs, with emphasis on the destructive effects of drug use, including alcohol, on excellence in education, health and overall well-being;
- To encourage and assist adults in meeting their responsibility of providing youth with positive leadership and a sound role model;

- To discourage activities which deliberately promote drug use, such as the commercial exploitation of drugs of abuse and the associated "drug culture;" the artificial glamorization of mind-altering and mood-changing drugs, including alcohol; and the sensationalized reporting by the mass media of drug and alcohol use by contemporary sports and entertainment figures;
- To discourage use of terms which foster misconceptions and hinder understanding of the nature of drug problems, including "recreational use" of drugs, "responsible use" of drugs and alcohol, "substance abuse," "decriminalization," "getting high," and defining drugs as "hard" or "soft;"
- To encourage and support a nationwide, comprehensive, community-based effort to eliminate drunk driving;
- To provide strong support for efforts to stop alcohol use by school-age children by increasing the awareness of the significant hazards posed to children by alcohol and by increasing the involvement of adults in reducing these risks;
- To reduce the practice of encouraging drinking among youth as a marketing technique by increasing public awareness and visibility, including identification of the sponsors and holding them responsible;
- To encourage the alcoholic beverage produces and distributors to police their own industry in developing and marketing their products;
- To encourage all states to establish 21 as the minimum age at which individuals may purchase, possess or consume alcoholic beverages; and
- To encourage and assist the continued involvement by physicians, pharmacists and other health care professionals in finding ways to reduce the dangers of misuse of prescription drugs, in making people more aware of the risks involved in combining alcohol with prescription drugs, and in making full use of available information on drug abuse research, treatment and prevention.

DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vigorous drug law enforcement reduces the availability of illicit drugs in the United States, deters drug-related crime and creates an environment favorable to reducing the production and abuse of illicit drugs. The Strategy continues the goal of bringing to bear the full range of Federal, state and local government resources on stopping the drugs, wherever they are grown, processed, transported and used, and apprehending and prosecuting those responsible for transporting and distributing illicit drugs, as well as the financiers and organizers.

The National Strategy calls upon each involved Federal official to work toward achieving the following objectives:

- Continued expansion of the involvement of every Federal enforcement agency which has any capability for contributing to the fight against drug abuse;
- Continued improvements in cooperation between law enforcement officials and prosecutors at all levels of government to achieve prompt and certain justice in prosecuting drug traffickers, seizing their assets, and destroying their criminal organizations; and
- Continued innovation in expanding the use and enhancing the effectiveness of all available government resources and jurisdictions in investigating and prosecuting illegal drug activities, deterring crime and preventing drug abuse.

Fundamental to the overall Strategy is the investigation and prosecution of drug traffickers and the destruction of their criminal organizations.

- The Strategy calls for Federal, state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors to pursue aggressive investigation and prosecution of the full range of criminal activities associated with drug trafficking organizations.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, other Federal investigative agencies, and the U.S. Attorneys will continue to ensure the investigation and prosecution of high level drug traffickers and the destruction of their criminal organizations through all possible means, including Federal action, intergovernmental action, or assisting action by state, local and foreign officials.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with involvement by other appropriate Federal agencies and state and local law enforcement officials, will continue to place emphasis on criminal

investigation of health care professionals who are trafficking in drugs.

- A high priority is established for pursuing the financial aspects of drug trafficking, including use of criminal and civil forfeiture laws, currency laws, tax laws and international agreements against tax evasion and money laundering.
- State and local governments are encouraged to adopt and use powerful criminal and civil forfeiture laws to combat organized crime and the drug traffic. States are also encouraged to use the money derived from asset forfeiture to construct and operate prisons to handle the increase in prisoner population.

The border program emphasizes major cooperative interdiction efforts which utilize all available resources, including enhanced intelligence and military support, to detect and intercept illicit drugs before they are smuggled into the United States. In addition to continued improvements in the coordination of the massive effort, which is the responsibility of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), the Strategy calls for the following actions by Federal agencies to improve the existing border program.

- The U.S. Customs Service will continue to improve detection of illegal drug shipments in legitimate cargo;
- The Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Aviation Administration and U.S. Customs Service should work together, with the support of other agencies as necessary, to implement added deterrents to smuggling by general aviation aircraft, including stronger penalties for violators.
- The Department of State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Customs Service will enhance the screening process of foreign visitors to the United States to preclude those with prior drug smuggling involvement from entering the country. This includes denying entry visas to any foreign national who has a drug violation or is involved in drug trafficking.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will work with other appropriate Federal agencies and with state, local and foreign government law enforcement officials to ensure use of all potential sources of interdiction intelligence, both in foreign countries and within the United States.

- NNBIS and all involved Federal departments and agencies will work to improve the detection capability throughout our border areas against attempted intrusions by air, land and sea.
- NNBIS will work with the Drug Enforcement Administration to develop and implement an expanded coordinating role for the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).
- In addition to border operations, the Strategy calls for Federal agencies to work with state and local officials whenever possible to assist them in developing innovative programs to detect and intercept illicit drug shipments in transit within the United States.

The National Strategy calls for elimination of the production of illicit drugs in the United States.

- The Drug Enforcement Administration, with the assistance of other appropriate government agencies, will continue to improve the national cannabis (marijuana) eradication program through training, technical assistance and intelligence support.
- The Strategy calls for concerned private citizens to report the location of suspected marijuana production to their local law enforcement agency.
- The Strategy also calls for strong penalties for those who are producing or selling marijuana.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will encourage and coordinate increased Federal, state and local law enforcement action against clandestine laboratories, including sharing information and technical assistance, as well as continued cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of major violators.

As lead agency, the Drug Enforcement Administration is required provide central leadership, management and coordination in the following areas which are essential to strong drug law enforcement and other efforts to reduce the availability of drugs.

- Federal, state and local agencies must continue to work together, and with the international, pharmaceutical and health care communities, to reduce the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs from legitimate uses into the illicit drug traffic and the illegal manufacture and distribution of such substances.

- Continued refinement must be made in the intelligence necessary to support investigative and interdiction priorities, diplomatic initiatives and international drug control programs, policy formulation, management and the development of future national strategies against drug abuse and drug trafficking.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration will develop objective statistical means for central reporting of the accomplishments of the Federal government in drug law enforcement and prosecution, including establishing a central system for maintenance and timely dissemination of statistics regarding drug seizures by Federal agencies.

The Strategy calls for swift and just punishment of individuals involved in drug trafficking and related criminal activities.

- Prosecutors at all levels of government are encouraged to aggressively prosecute drug criminals and to present drug cases in the Federal, state or local judicial system best suited to provide swift and certain justice.
- The full support of our citizens and the cooperation of the Congress in reforming our criminal justice laws will greatly enhance the effectiveness of drug law enforcement.
- Judges, probation officers and parole boards are encouraged to give full recognition to the seriousness of drug offenses. Judges are encouraged to provide for strict sentencing, including just punishment for first offenders in drug trafficking cases.

The Strategy calls for full involvement by all levels of law enforcement in contributing to drug abuse awareness and prevention and in encouraging and facilitating the involvement of private citizens in supporting strong law enforcement, including the reporting of illegal drug production, sales or use to their local law enforcement agency and supporting just punishment of drug criminals.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug abuse is an international problem requiring international cooperation to reduce the availability of illicit drugs in the United States by eliminating illegal drugs as close to their source as possible. The Strategy for international cooperation continues a multi-faceted approach directed at the cultivation, production and distribution of licit and illicit drugs; the flow of profits associated with illicit drugs; and the effects of the drug trade and drug abuse on other countries as well as the United States.

Strong diplomatic initiatives by the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, other Cabinet officers, Ambassadors, and by the senior officers of Federal departments and agencies are fundamental to raising international awareness of the illicit drug problem and encouraging increased action by affected governments -- producer nations, transit nations and consumer nations. Diplomatic initiatives are directed toward the following objectives:

- To improve and strengthen the relationships between the United States and the primary drug producing and transit countries; and
- To spur mutual concern and shared responsibility that will provide long-term improvement, both in the availability of a wider range of resources from a greater number of donor nations and in diplomatic initiatives which promote the political will necessary to control drugs.

The United States will continue to take the following actions to encourage and assist governments of producer countries to undertake crop control programs as the most effective means of curbing production:

- Pursuing diplomatic means to heighten the awareness of the governments of producer countries of not only the international effects of their country's drug cultivation and production, but also the internal effects on their own people;
- Encouraging the governments of producer countries to demonstrate their commitment to crop control through scheduled reduction in cultivation and production; and
- Encouraging and supporting foreign government programs to control drug production through bans on illicit cultivation and containing licit production to remain within legitimate needs, reinforced where appropriate by destruction of illicit crops including eradication by chemical spraying and other means.

The Strategy includes development assistance, when necessary, to produce alternative sources of income for the farmers and also increase a host government's ability to institute measures against illicit drugs.

- To ensure the effectiveness of development assistance, U.S. decisions on foreign aid and other matters, such as refinancing of debt, should be tied, where necessary and appropriate, to the willingness of the recipient country to execute a vigorous enforcement program against narcotics traffickers, including the people associated with producing, transporting or profiting from illegal drugs.
- The United States will encourage other developed nations to support international narcotics control programs, financially and with other resources, including developmental assistance linked with crop control and cooperative law enforcement efforts.
- The United States will encourage international organizations and development banks to link their assistance with narcotics control objectives, where appropriate.

The Strategy encourages concurrent, strong criminal legislation and aggressive drug law enforcement by the host government in all source and transit countries. To ensure strong drug law enforcement on an international basis, the United States will pursue the following activities:

- The United States will encourage and support the interdiction of illicit drugs at every opportunity, within the source countries, in transit countries along the trafficking routes and at any border crossing while being transported.
- U.S. investigative agencies will continue a high level of cooperation with foreign drug control agencies including multinational investigations and prosecutions of drug criminals, and the collection and sharing of intelligence on illicit drug production and trafficking.
- The United States will provide assistance to host government law enforcement agencies in the form of equipment, training and technical services, when necessary, appropriate and tied to a demonstrated commitment to drug law enforcement by the host government.
- U.S. law enforcement agencies will continue to be actively involved in and support international and regional organizations concerned with drug law enforcement.

- The United States will encourage governments to give illegal financial activities associated with drug trafficking a high level of attention and a priority for cooperative action by law enforcement agencies and by the regulators of the banking industry, nationally and internationally.
- The United States will promote the establishment of innovative mutual assistance treaties with foreign governments, directed at facilitating judicial actions against the drug trade, seizing assets derived from drug trafficking, eliminating banking procedures which hide illicit drug transactions, and extradition and other legal arrangements.

The United States will continue to work with other nations and with the international community to curtail the diversion of pharmaceuticals and chemicals from legitimate international commerce.

The United States will continue to take the following actions to reduce the international demand for illicit drugs, thereby reinforcing long-range efforts to eliminate the production of illicit drugs:

- Encourage the governments of producing and transiting countries to recognize that their populations can also be victims of drug abuse, and thereby enlisting their cooperation in international drug control;
- Encourage recognition of the social and economic effects of the immense sums of illegal money that challenge the legitimate economies of some nations;
- Foster an increased awareness on the part of other industrialized nations and their governments of their domestic drug abuse problems, both to stimulate internal prevention efforts and to encourage their participation in international drug control efforts;
- Provide technical assistance in planning and developing demand reduction programs; and
- Achieve active participation in demand reduction by international organizations and non-government groups, where appropriate.

In support of the international program, the United States must fulfill the same treaty obligations which the U.S. Government urges other nations to meet. This will be accomplished by controlling production and trafficking of illicit substances within U.S. borders. The Strategy calls upon all citizens and government officials to support this important objective.

MEDICAL DETOXIFICATION AND TREATMENT

Medical detoxification and treatment is essential if millions of Americans are to overcome the physical, psychological and social problems of drug abuse.

Federal agencies should encourage and assist all efforts to achieve more effective use of the existing national treatment system, including development of treatment programs which are more responsive to local priorities and the specific needs of a varied user population.

The Federal government will continue to place a high priority on providing information and guidance for drug abuse treatment based on the results of biomedical, clinical and epidemiological research, including the dissemination of research findings and general information to health professionals and their educators and to the general public.

The Federal government will continue to actively seek less expensive, more effective treatment alternatives and make these alternatives available to the national treatment system.

The Federal government will continue to support treatment and prevention activities through the block grant program, along with programs in the Bureau of Prisons and Social Security Administration, and through continued provision of services in the military establishment and the Veterans Administration. The U.S. Parole Commission will continue to provide drug and alcohol treatment through the U.S. Probation System, including early detection of abuse and provision for a quick return to custody if an individual poses a danger to the community.

The Strategy encourages states to support programs directed at youngsters who have just started using drugs and alcohol and who have not yet established a total lifestyle around drug use.

The Strategy calls for each local community to support treatment facilities and approaches appropriate to the special needs of the local community, including responding to immediate and acute medical treatment and of longer-term support in a non-drug environment.

The Strategy continues to call for the integration of drug and alcohol abuse treatment into general health care.

The Strategy encourages treatment facilities to promote drug-free treatment programs whenever possible.

The Strategy continues to call for efforts to educate health care professionals about drug and alcohol problems.

The Strategy calls for the National Institute of Mental Health and mental health specialists to seek active involvement in alcohol and drug issues, recognizing that alcohol and drugs are reported to be the number one and number two causes of mental health problems. NIMH should also sponsor research to study mechanisms by which alcohol and drug abuse create mental health problems.

A high priority must be given to the development and implementation of programs and procedures to identify, remove and treat individuals who are in jobs where their drug abuse endangers the public safety.

The Strategy sets a high priority for the establishment and operation of employee assistance programs in both the private and public sectors to save lives and reduce the health and economic costs of alcohol and drug-related problems.

The Strategy calls for the Federal Government, as the nation's largest single employer, to serve as a model for dealing constructively with drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace.

The Strategy encourages private industry, religious groups, private organizations and state agencies to work together to support treatment programs.

The Strategy encourages the expansion of alcohol and drug abuse treatment services throughout the private sector, including the expansion of third-party payments for the treatment of alcoholism and drug abuse.

The Strategy emphasizes the need for state and private treatment programs to ensure that youthful drug and alcohol abusers are receiving appropriate treatment services.

RESEARCH

Research, carefully planned and widely undertaken, can reinforce all efforts to prevent, treat and control drug problem by expanding our knowledge concerning drug abuse.

The Strategy supports the development of new knowledge about drug use patterns, risk factors and the long-term effects of drugs, including interdisciplinary research integrating data from the criminal justice system, social sciences, biochemistry, etc. The Strategy calls for a balanced program between basic and applied research.

The Strategy objectives for research emphasize producing accurate and clearly written information about drugs and alcohol and making this information widely available in an understandable form for use in education and prevention efforts.

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) will continue to support longitudinal and other epidemiological research to expand knowledge of alcohol and drug use patterns, risk factors and the long-term health effects of alcohol and drug abuse.

ADAMHA, with input from other involved agencies, will critically review each component of the epidemiology program to maintain the quality and credibility of the methods and findings and to determine if there are more efficient and economical approaches which would increase their utility.

Other national epidemiological data systems operated by various government agencies will be used to augment the information needed for answering questions about alcohol and drug abuse whenever appropriate.

The Strategy calls for the development of an effective system to monitor the composition, potency and probable source of illicit drugs. The Department of Justice has responsibility for the project.

ADAMHA will continue its efforts at the Federal level to gain new knowledge of the basic mechanisms underlying drug and alcohol abuse and to develop new biomedical behavioral and pharmacological methodologies for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse. Specific research activities in support of the Strategy include:

- Investigating the biological interactions between the combination of alcohol and marijuana, between alcohol and other drugs, and in the development of alcoholism;

- Continuing the study of brain receptor mechanisms such as those identified for naturally occurring opiate-like peptides and those associated with reward sensations related to cocaine and heroin;
- Investigating the effects of alcohol consumption on neurotransmitters and their receptors;
- Continuing to investigate the basic biological and behavioral processes affected by alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, heroin and other psychoactive drugs;
- Studying the efficacy and cost effectiveness of different drug and alcohol abuse treatment approaches;
- Studying the adverse medical consequences of alcohol abuse and alcoholism and the genetic factors that may help explain why individuals seem to differ in their vulnerabilities to the medical problems associated with alcohol and drug consumption;
- Continuing efforts to determine the abuse and addiction potential of drugs;
- Developing testing methods which will identify persons under the influence of various drugs with at least the same degree of accuracy as present methods of testing to identify persons under the influence of alcohol;
- Developing techniques for effectively preventing alcohol-related and drug-related problems within various age groups; and
- Continuing to examine the biological and behavioral factors which may predispose some individuals to drug and alcohol addiction and tend to make others resistant.

One of the highest priorities for research efforts is the development of agonist/antagonist or antagonist drugs which reduce patient treatment costs and improve the success of rehabilitation efforts.

ADAMHA will enhance the effectiveness of scientists and research projects by regularly reviewing, aggregating and assessing new information and knowledge and by ensuring that the results are widely available within the research community.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse will be responsible for the development and general availability of comprehensive annotated bibliographic sources designed to provide practitioners, researchers and the general public with readily available subject-indexed information on principal drugs of abuse.

The Strategy encourages the pharmaceutical community, colleges, universities and professional health care organizations to undertake extensive drug research, including increased research on orphan drugs.

The Strategy supports the expansion of research directed at basic knowledge and the associated applications of the findings in drug and alcohol abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. A high priority will be assigned to basic work on the interrelationships between marijuana and alcohol and between alcohol and other drugs.

The Strategy also supports the recognition by the mental health community of the destructive role that drug and alcohol abuse play in mental health and calls for full recognition of the interrelationship and increasingly close cooperation between the three related Federal health institutes, particularly in the area of research.

Copies of the complete National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, published in 1984, may be obtained from the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office -- (202) 456-6554

THE WHITE HOUSE
Drug Abuse Policy Office

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 27, 1984

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

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

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

President Reagan set the tone of his strategy against drug abuse when he declared: "We're rejecting the helpless attitude that drug abuse is so rampant that we're defenseless to do anything about it. We're taking down the surrender flag that has flown over so many drug efforts; we're running up a battle flag. We can fight the drug problem, and we can win."

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

- The Federal effort included aggressive law enforcement and expanded cooperation with other nations to eliminate

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the availability of illicit drugs and to reduce the high rates of drug-related crime.

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

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

- For the first time in a decade, there has been a leveling in the number of Americans who use illegal drugs, and youthful drug involvement has begun to decline. "
- New knowledge has increased our ability to prevent drug abuse by those who have not yet started using drugs, and to help current drug users stop using drugs.
- In 1982 and 1983, for the first time since the FBI began keeping statistics in 1960, crime in America declined for two consecutive years.
- The governments of key drug source and transit countries have initiated aggressive efforts to stop drug production and trafficking. In doing so, they are overcoming what for many years were considered insurmountable cultural

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and political obstacles to contribute to the quality of life in their own countries and around the world.

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

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

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

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

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

Drug Abuse Prevention

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The Department of Health and Human Services has established comprehensive national health objectives to be achieved by the Year 1990. The quantifiable goals are designed to improve health by reducing risk factors, expanding awareness, and increasing protection.
- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) have sponsored nationwide public education campaigns and provided information and technical assistance to numerous private sector drug abuse prevention efforts.
- In 1984, NIDA published Parents, Peers and Pot II, an update of the original handbook of the Parents Movement and the

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most requested NIDA publication in history. The update includes examples of successful parents-in-action programs.

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

Federal law enforcement agencies have sought additional opportunities to stop drug abuse. For example:

- The National Football League (NFL), along with their Players Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), are all supporting a joint venture by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the High School Athletic Coaches to carry anti-drug messages to 5.5 million student athletes.
- The U.S. Customs Service has been actively involved in bringing government and the private sector together for national drug abuse awareness projects.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is participating in drug abuse prevention programs for youth.
- DEA has prepared model legislation which state governments can use to control drug abuse paraphernalia and look-alike drugs.

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State and local police officers are also playing an important role in the national drug abuse prevention effort, with activities that include distributing drug abuse awareness comic books and supporting the 42,000 young men and women who participate in the National Law Enforcement Exploring Program and the Explorers Drug Abuse Prevention program.

Drug Law Enforcement

The Administration has mounted a major drug law enforcement effort at the Federal level. Measured in funding, the Federal budget for drug law enforcement will exceed \$1.2 billion in Fiscal Year 1985, a 75 percent increase since 1981. Major initiatives have been undertaken to reduce the availability of illicit drugs by stopping the drugs and apprehending the drug traffickers. There has been an emphasis on increasing cooperation between and among law enforcement officials and prosecutors at every level of government. Swift and sure justice is sought for violators. The strong law enforcement response is beginning to result in less crime in our Nation.

- In 1982 and 1983, for the first time since the FBI began keeping statistics in 1960, crime declined for two consecutive years.
- Arrests of the top-level organizers and financiers of the drug traffic have increased 18 percent, from 195 per month in 1981 to about 231 per month in 1984. Total arrests averaged about 1,000 per month.
- Convictions for all drug law violators have increased 90 percent, from 485 per month in 1981 to about 921 per month in 1984.
- Convictions of top-echelon organizers and financiers have increased 186 percent, from 88 per month in 1981 to about 252 per month in 1984.
- U.S. seizures of cocaine during the first seven months of 1984 are 216 percent greater than cocaine seizures during all of 1981. Heroin seizures are 67 percent greater and marijuana seizures are 8 percent greater for the first seven months of 1984 than in all of 1981.
- In the first half of 1984, over 25 metric tons of cocaine were seized in the United States and Latin America, compared to approximately 3.7 metric tons in 1981.

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- The availability and abuse of methaqualone, which was a major cause of drug-related injuries and deaths in 1980, has been virtually eliminated in 1984.

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

- In January 1982, the President created the South Florida Task Force, headed by the Vice President, as a major new initiative against critical crime problems in Florida, including the massive drug smuggling and associated illegal financial activities. The Task Force has had a major impact on criminal activity in the area. Crime in South Florida declined 22 percent in 1983.
- Organized Crime Drug Enforcement (OCDE) Task Forces, announced by President Reagan on October 14, 1982 and directed by the Attorney General, are operational in 12 locations throughout the Nation to target the highest level of drug traffickers and attempt to destroy the entire criminal organization through prosecution of many different violations involving illegal drugs, financial transactions and weapons. By the end of August 1984, 3,194 individuals have been indicted in Task Force cases; and 1,068 have already been convicted. A thirteenth Task Force is being added for the Florida/Caribbean region.
- The National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), headed by Vice President Bush, was established by President Reagan on March 23, 1983 to coordinate the drug interdiction effort around all borders of the United States. NNBIS has been successful in improving early detection of drug smugglers by coordinating assistance from the intelligence and defense communities with interdiction activities of civilian law enforcement agencies. The six NNBIS Regional Operations Centers are staffed by personnel from the involved Federal agencies.
- Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC), established by the Attorney General in each of the 94 Federal judicial districts, focus Federal, state and local investigative and prosecutorial resources on the most serious crime problems

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in the district. Nationwide, the Committees have identified drug trafficking as their highest priority.

- The 11-agency National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee (NNICC), which is the primary vehicle at the national level for review and dissemination of strategic intelligence, completed a comprehensive review of data systems and intelligence estimates, as called for in the 1982 Federal Strategy. Significant improvements are underway.
- An aggressive national program, under DEA's leadership, has been established to eliminate the production of marijuana in the United States. In 1984, 47 states are participating, compared to seven states in 1981. Over 3.7 million cannabis plants were eradicated and 4,318 violators were arrested as a result of the 1983 program in which 40 states participated.
- The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) has improved tactical intelligence support provided to its members, including nine Federal agencies and the law enforcement organizations of 49 states. All 50 states will be members of EPIC by the end of 1984, an increase of five states since 1982.

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

- The Drug Enforcement Administration expanded its cooperative activities with other Federal agencies, including a 350 percent increase in the number of cooperative investigations with the FBI between 1982 and 1984. DEA also improved intelligence support to the overall anti-drug effort and managed a number of major cooperative efforts, including programs for domestic marijuana eradication, foreign cooperative investigations, and state and local task forces.
- On January 21, 1982, the Attorney General delegated to the FBI concurrent jurisdiction with DEA to investigate drug violations and assigned to the Director of the FBI general supervision of drug law enforcement efforts and policies. This provided an immediate infusion of resources, expertise and geographic coverage to the drug enforcement effort.

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Since January 1982, the FBI has initiated over 2,400 narcotics and dangerous drugs investigations.

- The U.S. Customs Service has substantially increased its emphasis on drug law enforcement both through participation in multiagency task forces and through special interdiction programs. Customs is also working with the airline industry to increase carrier involvement in stopping the use of commercial aircraft for smuggling drugs.
- The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has expanded efforts directed against maritime drug smugglers through an aggressive at-sea boarding program. Information from national intelligence agencies and airborne surveillance allows the assignment of strategic patrol areas and permits more effective and efficient use of resources.
- The involvement of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in drug-related cases has doubled since 1980, from 391 cases initiated in 1980 to 826 in 1983. The number of prosecutions recommended by IRS has risen from 49 in 1980 to 421 in 1983.
- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) is making a major contribution to the drug law enforcement effort by investigating violations of Federal firearms and explosive laws.
- The U.S. Border Patrol seized drugs with a value of \$25 million in the first half of fiscal year 1984, almost as much as in all of Fiscal Year 1983.
- The number of defendants charged in drug cases increased from 8,317 in Fiscal Year 1980 to 10,128 in Fiscal Year 1983 for a 21 percent increase; the number of drug defendants in prison increased 40 percent, from 5,465 in 1980 to 7,653 in 1983.
- As the result of legislation clarifying the authorities of the Armed Forces to provide assistance to civilian law enforcement agencies, the Department of Defense is providing valuable support to drug enforcement agencies, consistent with national security obligations.
- In December 1981, President Reagan signed Executive Order 12333 which authorizes the U.S. intelligence community, in accordance with law, to produce intelligence on foreign drug trafficking.

On October 14, 1982, President Reagan announced an unprecedented Federal effort to sever the connection between drug trafficking

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and organized crime in the United States. The initiatives directed by the President, including the twelve OCDE Task Forces described above, are well underway.

- The Governors Project works to coordinate Federal initiatives with state and local enforcement programs and to develop a guide for strengthening state laws regarding bail, sentencing, forfeiture and racketeering.
- On July 28, 1983, President Reagan named a President's Commission on Organized Crime to study the influences of organized crime in various regions of the country and to recommend ways of dealing with it. The Commission is made up of 20 distinguished individuals who know criminal law and have a particular knowledge of organized crime.
- On March 22, 1983, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury signed an agreement establishing the National Center of State and Local Law Enforcement Training. The Center supplements other training programs provided by the BATF, Customs, DEA and FBI and includes instruction in drug trafficking and other illegal activities associated with organized crime. Approximately 1,000 state and local law enforcement officers completed training during the Center's first nine months of operation.
- Additional funds have been committed and construction has begun to expand seven Federal penitentiaries to accommodate the rise in the prison population resulting from increased enforcement and longer sentences.
- On March 16, 1983, President Reagan submitted to Congress the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983 (S. 1762), an omnibus criminal justice proposal containing urgently needed reforms of criminal statutes, including bail and sentencing reform, assistance to states and localities, and major reforms affecting prison crowding, drug trafficking and criminal forfeiture.

The financial aspects of drug trafficking are being aggressively pursued. Forfeiture laws are especially effective against high echelon criminal elements who are isolated from the actual distribution of drugs, but who direct, control and profit from the drug traffic.

- The OCDE Task Forces have concentrated on cases brought under the "kingpin statutes" -- the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) and the Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE) statute -- because these prosecution

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weapons provide for stiff sentences and forfeiture of assets and illicit profits. In 1983, the first year of the task force program, fines, seizures and forfeitures exceeded \$50 million.

- IRS and Customs Service expertise has contributed to the success of Operation Greenback, which uses financial information to target and disrupt criminal organizations through analysis of their currency movements.
- Using data developed by the Treasury Department's Financial Law Enforcement Center, undercover techniques utilized in Operation Greenback have resulted in the seizure of \$12.5 million in cash and the indictment of 17 criminal organizations, as well as high level officers of several banks.
- The Department of Justice has created an Asset Forfeiture Office in the Criminal Division of the Department to coordinate forfeiture actions more efficiently.
- Financial Investigative Task Forces (FITF), staffed by investigators and analysts from the IRS and Customs Service, in conjunction with the Assistant United States Attorneys, have been established nationwide. The Task Forces identify upper echelon drug traffickers by tracing their financial activity through an analysis of the flow of their money.

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

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

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

International Cooperation

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

In a major policy address on September 14, 1984, Secretary Shultz emphasized the international nature of this problem, the links between narcotics trafficking and international terrorists, and the high priority the United States assigns to the problem.

- In mid-1984, the Government of Colombia implemented a cannabis eradication program using herbicides, a significant milestone in international narcotics control.
- The Government of Colombia, in recognition of severe internal social, economic and political problems related to illicit drugs, has declared an all-out offensive against the drug traffic.
- The Colombian government has initiated investigations of major drug violators and announced it would honor requests for extradition. The government has also achieved a high level of drug and clandestine laboratory seizures, conducted a manual eradication program for both coca and cannabis, and instituted controls on cocaine essential chemicals.
- During March through June 1984, Colombian government officials seized an unprecedented 14 metric tons of cocaine in raids against cocaine processing plants.
- In 1983, the Government of Mexico, which initiated a herbicidal eradication program in 1976, increased its opium poppy and cannabis eradication activities in response to efforts by

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traffickers to expand, camouflage and diversify cultivation. The Mexican Attorney General's Office reports that the U.S. assisted program eradicated 2,472 hectares of opium poppy, compared to 1,211 hectares in 1982, and 2,674 hectares of cannabis, compared to 886 hectares in 1982.

- The Governments of Belize and Mexico, with United States support, joined in a cooperative operation to eradicate over 1,200 acres of cannabis in a 13-day operation in October 1983.
- The Mexican and United States governments collaborated at the end of 1983 in testing a high performance agricultural spray airplane (the Thrush fixed wing aircraft) and a new spray boom which promises more effective spraying patterns at higher altitudes and speeds.
- The Government of Bolivia signed four agreements in August 1983. The long-term objective is reducing that country's coca cultivation to levels needed for legitimate purposes. The agreements include U.S. assistance for crop eradication, for developing police strike forces to establish law and order in the Chapare growing region, and for establishing a system to manage the licit coca production industry.
- The Government of Peru began eradicating coca bushes in mid-1983, pursuant to an assistance agreement with the United States. This was the first agreement under the U.S. strategy to couple enforcement and eradication support with development assistance. Over 2,000 hectares had been eradicated by mid-1984.
- The Government of Jamaica has announced its intention to support a broader enforcement effort and in mid-1984 passed new laws to enhance its enforcement operations. The Government expanded its cannabis eradication program from 221 hectares in 1982 to over 500 hectares in 1983 and eradicated 385 hectares by July 1984.
- The United States has integrated its international drug control efforts with other foreign policies when possible. Under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, for example, a foreign government must take adequate measures to curtail narcotics trafficking to qualify for assistance and benefits.
- The Government of Pakistan has reduced opium poppy cultivation to 45-60 metric tons in 1983, compared to the peak of 800 metric tons in 1979.

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- Pakistan has agreed to enforce the poppy ban in "merged" areas where developmental assistance is provided. Pakistan has also accepted restrictive poppy clauses which commit the government to keep U.S. AID project areas free of opium poppy. A new special development and enforcement plan, which is being funded by donations to the United Nations, will extend the ban into previously uncontrolled or marginally controlled areas.
- In January 1982, the Government of Pakistan seized a heroin processing laboratory in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), overcoming armed tribal resistance. Since December 1982, tribal leaders have directed the closing of 41 heroin laboratories in the Khyber Agency, after meetings with government officials.
- Turkey continues to be effective in controlling diversion from its licit opium poppy cultivation and in preventing illicit cultivation. The United States and other donors support Turkey's effort to prevent refining and transshipment of illicit narcotics from Southwest Asia.
- The Royal Thai Government (RTG) began military operations against the Shan United Army, the principal opium trafficking group on the Thailand-Burma border, in January 1982 and continued the pressure against illicit drug trafficking groups with permanently-deployed, narcotics-targeted military companies in 1983. The RTG has also been effective in reducing the availability of precursor chemicals used in converting opium to heroin.
- The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (SRUB) considers elimination of opium cultivation one of its highest priorities. A concerted SRUB eradication effort destroyed more than 11,000 acres of opium poppies in 1984. The SRUB also conducted operations against traffickers in northern areas and destroyed nine heroin laboratories.
- As evidence of growing concern by other nations, a U.S. sponsored conference of 12 drug manufacturing countries held in May 1984 established the basis for increased international efforts directed at trafficking in drugs, essential chemicals and precursors.

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

- The United States has been the largest single contributor to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC),

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accounting for 50 percent of total donations and pledges in the first 11 years of UNFDAC's existence.

- In recent years, Sweden, Norway, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy have become major donors to the Fund.
- The Government of Italy announced in November 1983 a pledge of \$40 million over five years to UNFDAC, primarily to support coca control programs in South America. The Italian contribution significantly increases the UNFDAC budget, and it marks a much-needed involvement by the United Nations in the effort to control production of cocaine.
- In December 1982, the Australian government announced the signing of an agreement with the Royal Thai Government to establish a computer network in Thailand under the Office of the Narcotics Control Board. The project, to cost \$6.9 million over five years, will be exclusively for narcotics work, including planning crop substitution programs and surveying opium poppy distribution.
- The Federal Republic of Germany funds an integrated rural development program to promote substitute crops in former drug-producing regions of Pakistan and a poppy-seed substitution crop promotion in the mountain regions of North Thailand.

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

- The Government of Italy has enacted an "Anti-Mafia" law which allows it to seize and forfeit drug profits. Canada has submitted similar financial forfeiture legislation to enhance its new "Anti-Profiteering" Program. Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand are working to accomplish the same legislative goals.
- The United States has made impressive progress in securing formal law enforcement treaties with such key countries as Colombia, Italy and Thailand. There are now four mutual assistance treaties and four new extradition treaties in force or soon to be in force. Three mutual assistance treaties and six extradition treaties are pending ratification; and four mutual assistance treaties and four extradition treaties are under negotiation.

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- Several major drug trafficking organizations have been destroyed as a result of the mutual assistance treaty between the United States and Switzerland.
- The United States and the Cayman Government, through the good offices of the British Government, have recently negotiated an agreement which will allow access to Cayman banking information in certain criminal cases, particularly those involving narcotics.
- The United States has won important court decisions upholding our authority to subpoena the records of off-shore banks used to launder illicit profits. These decisions have contributed to the willingness of foreign governments to negotiate agreements.
- The United States has negotiated a bilateral executive agreement with Great Britain which establishes a procedure for the boarding of vessels on the high seas by the U.S. Coast Guard and for the disposition of the vessels and crew members if evidence is found of a violation of the laws of the United States.
- In 1984, a joint Working Group on Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking was established by Italian and U.S. authorities to assist in narcotics and organized crime investigations and prosecutions.

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

- Each year, the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM), NIDA and NIAAA provide technical assistance to help countries develop effective treatment and prevention programs. In 1982, assistance was provided to Malaysia, Pakistan, Ecuador, Peru, Thailand and Burma, among others.
- The United States Information Agency (USIA) has mobilized its media elements -- the Wireless File, the Voice of America, the Television and Film Service -- as well as its policy and geographic area offices, to communicate drug abuse awareness messages to overseas audiences. This heightens public awareness and official recognition of internal drug abuse problems and encourages these nations to undertake narcotics control and demand reduction programs.
- USIA's Private Sector Program has provided grants to American private sector organizations to bring international participants

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to anti-drug conferences in the United States. These USIA grants have promoted cooperative efforts by American and international organizations to raise awareness of the drug issue. Representatives of 35 countries attended one recent conference.

- United States participation in drug scheduling decisions under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs has a major impact on the availability of and access to controlled substances internationally and within the United States.

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

Medical Detoxification and Treatment

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

- In 1982, the Federal share of funding for treatment support was incorporated in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services (ADMS) block grants to provide the states with more flexibility in determining specific treatment needs and responding accordingly. The Federal approach also supports the integration of drug and alcohol services into the general health care system for more effective and efficient treatment.
- A priority has been established to recognize the special needs of young people with drug, alcohol and related problems and to encourage state and private treatment programs to make appropriate provisions for counseling and medical services.
- NIDA continues to work with drug companies in the development of new drugs for potential use in the treatment of narcotic addiction. In July 1984, naltrexone received preliminary approval from the Food and Drug Administration as a narcotic agonist and is believed to be an important new type of treatment for narcotic addiction.
- In Fiscal Year 1983, the Veterans Administration treated 85,893 inpatients for alcoholism and 16,969 inpatients for drug dependence. In addition, there were 469,446 outpatient visits for alcoholism and 1,039,242 outpatient visits for drug dependence.

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- Private companies and government agencies involved with public transportation are acknowledging their responsibility to ensure safety. A major bus company has established strict requirements for its drivers to be free of drugs and alcohol; the Federal Aviation Administration is planning a testing program for employees with critical air safety duties; and the U.S. Coast Guard has begun a "Safe Boating" program which seeks to reduce accidents associated with boating and drinking.
- The Federal government, as the nation's largest employer, is dealing constructively with drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has issued regulations effective August 9, 1984 to assign Federal program responsibility for returning employees to full individual and organizational performance.
- NIDA and NIAAA are working with private and public organizations, state and local government agencies and public interest groups to encourage their support of treatment programs and the expansion of third party funding.
- Thirty-five states have now adopted laws requiring health insurance coverage of alcoholism treatment on a mandatory or optional basis. Twenty-six states have similar laws for drug abuse treatment coverage.
- The Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association, after a three-year demonstration project funded by NIDA and NIAAA, has announced that each of its plans will make available a rehabilitation-oriented drug and alcohol treatment option to national accounts beginning in 1984.
- The National Board of Medical Examiners, medical specialty boards, and the boards of other health professions are developing examinations which require knowledge of drug and alcohol problems as a prerequisite for receiving a license to practice medicine or to work as a health professional in the primary health care system.
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is integrating drug and alcohol prevention and treatment programs into the juvenile justice system by supporting a local project which provides training for probation officers.
- In 1983, OJJDP funded an intensive intervention project focusing on serious habitual offenders who are involved with drugs. Also, OJJDP has joined with ADAMHA to sponsor two symposia on juvenile offenders with serious alcohol, drug abuse or mental health problems.

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Research

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

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

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monitor the incidence and prevalence of nonmedical drug use; assess the negative health consequences associated with certain drugs in the nation, states and major metropolitan areas; and plan research, treatment, law enforcement and other operational activities.

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

Drug Abuse in the Armed Forces

The Department of Defense (DOD) has established the goal of a force that is free of the effects of drug and alcohol abuse and has undertaken major initiatives, many in close cooperation

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with other Federal agencies, to achieve this goal. Significant progress has been made during the past several years. The use of illicit drugs in the military has begun to decrease.

- The most recent worldwide survey of marijuana use by junior enlisted personnel shows a 40 percent reduction overall; down 62 percent in the Navy, down 56 percent in the Marine Corps, down 26 percent in the Air Force, and down 21 percent in the Army.
- A technical breakthrough has enabled DOD to include marijuana, the most widely used illicit drug in the military, in the urinalysis detection and deterrence program.
- A media campaign, initiated in 1981, emphasized both the danger an abuser poses to the unit and the opportunities available for those who want help. Radio and television spots have been developed in each succeeding year that emphasize the incompatibility of alcohol and drug abuse with a healthy lifestyle.
- DOD has intensified efforts to prevent intoxicated driving. Activities include the completion of a series of 12 alcohol, occupant protection, and motorcycle safety workshops conducted jointly by DOD and NHTSA.
- DOD works with the Veterans Administration on treatment matters concerning discharged military personnel and is developing an agreement that will permit treatment services to be provided in a Veterans Administration facility to active duty personnel who have alcohol and drug abuse problems.
- The Department of Defense is working with volunteer groups and other Federal agencies to develop a community-based prevention program which will focus attention on school-age dependents.
- In addition, DOD has major initiatives underway to promote healthy living and the attitudes and values that promote such lifestyles. For example, the Chief of Staff of the Army has banned the reduced pricing of alcohol beverages in Army service clubs, stating that such practices are "not consistent with Army policies and programs to eliminate alcohol-related problems." Club events, such as the "happy hour," are not eliminated, but the primary emphasis of these social activities is being shifted away from alcoholic drinks to food or entertainment.

END

DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM BACKGROUND

- Early in 1981, President Reagan began a major campaign against drug abuse and drug trafficking, warning that, if we failed to act, we were running the risk of losing a great part of a whole generation.
- The President's comprehensive program has five elements:
 - International cooperation,
 - Drug law enforcement,
 - Education and prevention,
 - Medical treatment, and
 - Research.
- Also included was a major initiative to rid our military of drug abuse.
- President Reagan established a tough foreign policy to cut off drugs at their source, including linking U.S. aid with programs by the foreign government to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs.
- In 1981, one country was eradicating narcotic plants. Today, we have 14 countries eradicating narcotic plants (coca bush, opium poppies, and marijuana production); and many are taking aggressive law enforcement action against the drug traffickers.
- The Government of Colombia has declared and maintained an all-out offensive against the drug traffic, including eradication, interdiction and prosecutions.
 - The intensity of the battle is typified by the assassinations of the Colombian Minister of Justice in 1984 and, just this week, a Supreme Court justice, both as retaliation for efforts against the drug traffickers.
- Operation "Blast Furnace" in Bolivia is an example of how the U.S. military is helping foreign police attack the drug traffic.
- No country is demonstrating a deeper commitment to stopping the drug traffic than the United States.
- The Administration expanded Federal drug law enforcement to the highest level in U.S. history.
 - Federal funding has almost tripled -- from \$705 million in 1981 to an anticipated \$2.1 billion in 1987.

- Today, over 20 Federal agencies, including the military, are working together with state and local officials to fight the drug traffic.
- The Administration provided leadership for a national eradication campaign to stop marijuana production in the United States. Participation expanded from 7 states in 1981 to all 50 states.
- We have made major strides in closing the "revolving door" system of justice which was negating the efforts of enforcement officers and eroding the public trust. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 was landmark legislation which significantly strengthens our criminal justice system.
- In 1982, President Reagan set up the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces to attack drug trafficking by major criminal organizations. These are operational in 13 areas of the country. So far, over 1,300 cases have been initiated, and over 3,600 individuals have been convicted.
- In early 1982, President Reagan put the Vice President in charge of an unprecedented effort to stop drugs at our borders.
 - The South Florida Task Force was established to respond to the drug trafficking emergency in that area.
 - In early 1983, the President expanded this interagency concept to all borders of the United States by establishing the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System.
 - This is the first time the Nation has had a national, cooperative drug interdiction system.
- President Reagan has consistently held that, as important as intercepting the drugs may be, the ultimate solution to the drug abuse problem will come from taking the customers away from the drugs.
- In 1981, Mrs. Reagan and others began a major program to increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and to get people involved in helping young people say no to drugs.
- Since 1981, the parent movement in the United States has expanded from under 1,000 loosely organized groups to a strong network of 9,000 groups, with their own national and international resource center.

- Our school-aged children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs around the country to provide positive peer pressure to hundreds of thousands of young people to say "no" to drugs.
- Private sector support and involvement have brought many more resources to the prevention effort than Federal dollars could ever buy.
- For example, in 1982, McNeil Pharmaceutical made a commitment to Mrs. Reagan to begin a national awareness campaign with the local pharmacist as the focal point for information on drug abuse within the community.
 - The Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse Program is now firmly established across the country and has been expanded to several foreign countries.
 - Just this week, Mrs. Reagan presented the Pharmacist of the Year Award.
- There are many, many more who are actively involved, such as the advertising industry, the major television networks, high school coaches, the medical professions, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers, civic organizations, and just too many others to mention.
- Our children are showing us that they are willing and able to say "no" to drugs.
 - The number of high school seniors who use marijuana on a daily basis dropped from 1 in 11 in 1980 to 1 in 20 in 1984-85.
 - Surveys show a steady decline in teenage acceptance of marijuana. In 1985, 73 percent of the teenagers surveyed by Gallup believed that possession of small amounts of marijuana should be treated as a criminal offense, compared to 44 percent in 1979.
- Today, there are a lot more people who believe we can stop drug abuse, and who are committed to doing something about it. Our young people are saying "no" to drugs with confidence, and the U.S. military has reduced the use of illegal drugs by 67 percent since 1981.
- Each of the success stories has a common thread -- Drug abuse will not be tolerated.
 - There is broad public support for taking strong action to hold users responsible for their illegal drug use and the tremendous price we all pay as a result.

- Aggressive corporate and school measures to end drug abuse, including use of law enforcement, expulsions and firings, have met with strong support from workers, students and the community.
- According to a March 1986 USA Today poll, 77 percent of the Nation's adults would not object to being tested in the workplace for illegal drug use.
- We have reached a new plateau with a new set of opportunities. We are going to pursue the limits of possibility in eliminating drug abuse. We are going to make it clear that we are no longer willing to tolerate illegal drugs in our society. We will not tolerate the drugs, we will not tolerate the dealers, and we will not tolerate the users.

NEW INITIATIVES

- The President has met with the Cabinet to discuss six areas in which the Administration can undertake new initiatives.
- Our immediate goal is at least a 50 percent reduction in the use of illegal drugs within three years.

We must first intensify our efforts to ensure a drug-free workplace for each American.

- Pre-employment screening by increasing numbers of companies have typically indicated that between 10 and 20 percent of all applicants are using illicit drugs.
- Illicit drug use may be even higher among the age group (18-25) now entering the workplace -- 27 percent are current marijuana users and 7 percent are current users of cocaine.
- In national survey sponsored by NIDA, 8 percent of the young male workers admitted to being high on marijuana while working, and 2 percent on cocaine.
- Even when these illegal drugs are used when workers are off the job, the effects can last long enough to impair skills and judgment.
- All industries are affected, from blue collar workers to top executives. This includes construction, manufacturing, and transportation, the stock exchange, the nuclear industry, lawyers, physicians -- throughout society.

- Drug users cannot properly function. They are two to three times as likely to be in an accident as their fellow workers. We all pay the price for their sloppy workmanship and bad decisions.
- We must take action. And there is something which can be done. U.S. private industry and the military are the leaders.
- The Department of Defense implemented a strong drug-free policy for the military in 1981.
 - The program included identifying the users and holding them responsible. One way to do that is by drug screening.
 - Since then, the military has cut illegal drug use by over two-thirds -- from 27 percent in 1981 to 8.9 percent in 1985.
- Today, many of the Fortune 500 have a drug-free policy which includes drug screening or testing of employees. Over half have Employee Assistance Programs to help those with drug and alcohol problems free themselves from the drug habit and resume productive lives.
- These programs are effective and they are good for labor and business. The following gains are typical for companies which implement programs:
 - A 55-60 percent reduction in one firm's paid leave for sickness and accidents;
 - A 71 percent drop in accidents attributed to human error for a large transportation company; and
 - A 21 percent drop in a third company's medical payments.
- Those of us in government, as public servants, must do everything possible to ensure the public trust and to fight drug abuse.
- The President is therefore establishing an objective for a drug-free Federal workplace.
- Identifying drug users is an essential element in eliminating drug abuse, particularly for those employees in positions involving public safety or sensitive responsibilities.

- There is also a need to have a strict policy of no drug use as a condition of employment.
- Our object is not to punish drug users, but to prevent their lives from being ruined by drugs and eliminate the damage their drug use causes society.
- State and local officials and political leaders are encouraged to include a drug-free goal as part of their own agenda.
- The Administration will also be looking at ways to ensure a drug-free workplace for government contractors.
- And of course, we will be doing all in our power to encourage private sector companies which do not already have an effective program to start one.

Secondly, we are establishing a goal of drug-free schools.

- Although most drug use by young people has been declining since the late 1970's, the use of cocaine has increased.
 - Almost half of the nation's high school seniors have used drugs in the past year.
 - A 1983 Weekly Reader survey found that about 25 percent of fourth graders reported pressure among peers to try alcohol and marijuana.
 - Crime follows drug abuse and the schools are not immune. In addition to increasing property and violent crime related to the buying and selling of drugs, drug abuse is bringing the neighborhood pusher into the schools, and tragically the neighborhood pusher is often a young person.
 - Our children must be protected from this threat to their lives. Again, something can be done.
 - When parents, schools and communities work together, drugs can be stopped.
- Atlanta's Northside High School was known as "Fantasy Island" until a highly committed group of parents, an effective new principal and a tough policy for students caught possessing or dealing drugs succeeded in solving the school's drug problem. Academic achievement has improved dramatically with student test scores rising above the national average.

- Drug abuse and related crime were rampant at Eastside High School in Paterson, New Jersey until a new principal established and enforced a strict discipline policy, involved police officers in drug prevention and raised academic standards.
- Samuel Gompers Vocational-Technical High School in New York was described by The New York Times as a "war zone" until a new principal established order, implemented a drug abuse awareness program, involved the police and the private sector, and instilled pride in the school and its students. In 1985, there were no known incidents of students using alcohol or drugs in the school or on school grounds.
- The President is asking all schools to establish a policy of being drug-free. Our young people are the future. Our schools, elementary through college level, must cease to be havens and training grounds for drug use and trafficking.
- Secretary Bennett has moved aggressively and will continue to work with schools at all levels.
- A priority will be to communicate accurate and understandable information on how to achieve a drug-free school to school administrators and parents. The Department of Education will have an excellent booklet in the hands of each school administrator in September.
- Secretary Bennett and the Attorney General will be working together to inform heads of schools of the "School Yard Rule" that provides for double the usual Federal penalties for distributing drugs within 1,000 feet of an elementary or secondary school. The U.S. Attorneys will actively assist and advise local efforts to get the pushers out of the schools.
- We must ensure that every student is aware of the dangers of illicit drug use and the ways to say "no." We will be looking at ways to require that drug abuse be taught as part of a health curriculum instead of separately, so that young people can integrate a strong drug-free stance into their overall physical and emotional development.
- Programs for young people should emphasize excellence in education, health, grasping opportunities and overall well-being. One of the most effective programs has been encouraging young people to just say "no" to drugs.

Our third set of initiatives are in the area of drug treatment and research.

- Drug users must have treatment available to assist them in stopping illegal drug use and to overcome as many of the health problems as possible.
- Since 1981, we have been working to integrate drug abuse treatment into the general health care system and to encourage the growth of private sector treatment programs. These programs have grown enormously. There are, however, several areas in which the Federal government must intensify efforts.
- First, Secretary Bowen will be working with the states to encourage them to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems, including directing drug users into appropriate treatment.
- Special attention and treatment must be provided to intravenous drug users, especially because of the strong links to AIDS and the spread of this disease.
- The Federal government must accelerate research in areas such as drug testing, and we will continue to support and encourage research will opens ways for more effective treatment.
- One of the highest priorities is the development of substances which will nullify, render unpleasant or otherwise change the expected action of drugs of abuse. One such drug, naltrexone, is now on the market. These drugs reduce patient treatment costs, improve the success of rehabilitation efforts, and ease the discomfort of withdrawal for addicts so they can devote more of their energies to rebuilding a drug-free life.

Our fourth set of initiatives will be to intensify international cooperation and commitment against drug abuse.

- Earlier this year, the President raised the priority of drug abuse as a threat to national security.
 - Narcotic traffickers not only damage the nation, but undermine friendly governments important to U.S. security through corruption, intimidation, and economic destabilization.
 - Drug money has a destabilizing effect on money supply and exchange markets.

- And many insurgent and terrorist groups are both directly involved in narcotics production and trafficking and indirectly involved through the financing of their activities with narco-dollars.
- This fall, the President will hold discussions with U.S. Ambassadors to selected countries that produce drugs, serve as a transit point for drug shipments, or that have national drug abuse problems.
- The Administration will expand the appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug law enforcement operations; and we will intensify efforts with other nations to stop the production and trafficking of illegal drugs and the laundering of drug money.

Our fifth initiative will expand our law enforcement effort.

- We have increased our law enforcement efforts at the highest levels of the drug traffic in an attempt to interdict the drugs as close to the source as possible.
- One of our actions will be to expedite a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the United States.
- We must also increase efforts to interdict the drugs as close to the user as possible. We will be working with state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors to ensure arrest and stiff penalties for local drug sellers.
- Law enforcement coordinating committees and U.S. Attorneys will work to prosecute violators of Federal statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.
- And our law enforcement officers are providing their expertise and assistance to community drug abuse prevention efforts.
- The work of the U.S. Attorneys in supporting local drug abuse prevention activities and the Drug Enforcement Administration's coaches program are examples of the important role of law enforcement in community activities.
- Project DARE in Los Angeles and Operation SPECDA in New York, cooperative efforts between the local police department and the schools, have improved students attitudes about themselves, increased their sense of responsibility, and strengthened their resolve to resist drugs.

Our sixth and final initiative is perhaps the most important. We must each get involved in learning the truth about drugs and making illegal drug use unacceptable in our society.

- After five years of a massive public awareness campaign, more and more people know the facts, but there are still misconceptions and misunderstandings in existence.
 - The recent shock over the cocaine deaths of Len Bias and Don Rogers indicates that the information is not getting through to people, or they are not listening.
 - Yes, cocaine can kill. Yes, marijuana is dangerous. No. there is no such thing as "recreational" or "responsible" use of illegal drugs. Ask the young people and the adults whose lives have been ruined.
- We will be redoubling efforts to disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.
- The media, the advertising industry, sports and entertainment personalities each have a major role in communicating with the public and we need to expand efforts to make the truth known: illegal drug use is unacceptable in our society and there is something which can be done about it.
- The answer to the drug abuse problem will ultimately come from individuals. Whether we are citizen or elected official, parent or professional, teacher or student, worker or employer, each of us must determine the appropriate stand to take, and then take it.
- Our stand may be as simple as not tolerating drug abuse at a party, or as complex as implementing a strong drug-free policy for a major corporation. Both approaches are effective and both are essential.
- The President is asking all citizens to join him and the First Lady in the national drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign. We each have a critical role to play and a major stake in the outcome.

July 30, 1986

Service Clubs and Drug Awareness

Kiwanis International:

- o helped launch Chemical People
- o set up a drug information line in NY

Junior Leagues:

- o Parade Against Drugs
- o PSAs - GATE

Girl Scouts:

- o helped the American Council for Drug Education to develop pamphlets and youth leadership handbooks

Boy Scouts of America:

- o contributed to Girl Scouts Handbook project
- o DEA/Law Enforcement Explorer Drug Abuse Prevention Project

Lions Club International:

- o QUEST
- o contributed to PRIDE

Optimists International:

- o participated in "Just Say No"

Elks:

- o contributed to PRIDE, and use it as their resource center
- o participated in "Just Say No"

June 26, 1986

BRIEFING PAPER:
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

Early in his Administration, President Reagan began a comprehensive five-pronged attack on drug abuse and drug trafficking. The President's strategy included drug law enforcement and international cooperation with other nations to disrupt the supply of illicit drugs, medical detoxification and treatment, and research. Prevention was the essential element in the long-term goal of eliminating drug abuse.

The President committed the Federal government to doing all in its power, but acknowledged that ultimate victory depended on individual Americans stopping all drug abuse within their home, workplace and community. Mrs. Reagan has led the way in sponsoring several major national efforts to heighten awareness of drug abuse and helping young people create a drug-free life.

A national change in attitude has occurred. After five years of increasing awareness, aggressive law enforcement and strong international supply reduction efforts, Americans have recognized that there is no single magic bullet to solve the drug problem and we must take every opportunity to attack drugs. There has been a substantial shift in focus --

- From the drug traffickers to the drug users;
- From the freedom of choice for individual drug users to the tremendous price we all pay as the result of an individual's drug abuse; and
- From government program to private initiative.

As a result, the national drug abuse prevention effort is now taking off with a momentum of its own. Individuals and communities, businesses and schools are taking a firm stand against drug abuse. There is broad consensus that drug abuse is wrong and that individuals who take drugs or promote drug taking by others will be held responsible for their actions. The American people are taking action and demanding the same strong action from government. Americans are proving they have the commitment and confidence to shape the future.

We are now entering a phase of widespread activity on the health side much like what has occurred on the law enforcement side for the past five years. But there is one important difference:

- Law enforcement is a government activity which needs the support of the private sector.
- Prevention is a private sector activity which needs the support of government.

4. Caution should be used in choosing educational materials for drug abuse prevention programs. Some published materials, particularly those prepared earlier than 1980, may convey the wrong message or reflect out-of-date information.
5. Prevention programs should also consider potential treatment needs, particularly when addressing a specific area where drug use has progressed to serious drug abuse and addiction problems.
6. Such terms as "responsible" use, "recreational" use, "getting high," and defining drugs as "hard" or "soft" foster misconceptions and hinder understanding of the nature of drug problems. The policy is that such terms not be used.
7. Strict enforcement of all drug laws contributes significantly to prevention, both as a deterrent and by focusing public attention and concern on the problem. Arrest and stiff penalties for local drug sellers will materially assist in prevention efforts.
8. Identifying drug users is an essential element in eliminating drug abuse, particularly for those employees in positions involving public safety or sensitive responsibilities. There is also a need to have a strict policy of no drug use as a condition of employment. Identification of drug users works to the advantage of the individual as well as the coworkers and the employer.

LEARNING HOW TO SAY "NO" TO DRUGS ALSO APPLIES TO US AS INDIVIDUALS AND AS MANAGERS. PERSONALLY, SOCIALLY AND PROFESSIONALLY -- DON'T TOLERATE DRUG ABUSE.

Recommended Prevention Reading --

1984 National Strategy, Pg 7-8, 31-41, 90-91.

June 26, 1986 -- White House Drug Abuse Policy Office

**ACTION'S DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM
ADPP**

-ACTION'S Drug Prevention Program sponsored the first White House Briefing on Drug Use and the Family, hosted by First Lady, Nancy Reagan in March of 1982. Over 100 top corporate executives and leaders of national volunteer organizations were present at the one day briefing in the White House. As a result, almost all of the participants have launched some form of drug prevention activities.

-ADPP utilizes a small amount of demonstration grant monies to expand and promote the formation of volunteer parent groups across the country. ADPP has set up 27 statewide coalitions of parent groups. (see attached map) These grants usually require statewide educational conferences, newsletters, etc.

-ADPP designed the "Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse" (PADA) program for the Johnson and Johnson Family of Companies. This is a nationwide drug prevention program utilizing our nation's pharmacies as resource centers of information for concerned citizens. The campaign consists of free brochures to the pharmacy's customers, posters, decals, pocket savers, and a detailed manual for the pharmacist on the health consequences of illegal drugs, resources for further information and model programs. Each pharmacist is also offered the opportunity to take an accredited course in drug abuse prevention and is offered sample speeches and appropriate slides for public presentations. To date, this multi-million dollar public/private partnership has distributed over 20 million free brochures and educated over 6,000 pharmacists through the accredited course. This program won the "Silver Anvil" award for excellence in corporate, philanthropic campaigns; the "Bell Ringer" award for excellence in advertising and President Reagan's commendation for corporate philanthropy in drug prevention.

-ADPP assisted the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks in the design of their national drug prevention program. ADPP designed a detailed training manual for their 1.6 million members consisting of health information, resources and model programs. Additionally, ADPP conducted regional training seminars for their newly appointed State Drug Abuse Chairmen. To date, the Elks have put over \$2 million into this nationwide campaign which exists in all 50 states. This is a classic example of federal technical assistance to the private-sector in the design and implementation of a major program. ADPP had no more than a small amount of travel money to conduct the training seminars in this campaign while the Elks' financial commitment is over \$2 million and is ongoing.

-ADPP has produced a series of ten brochures which reduce some of the technical, scientific monographs on a variety of illegal drugs into laymen's terms. These brochures have been distributed to the thousands of volunteers in each state

through the volunteer parent groups and other concerned organizations.

-ADPP designed and produced a series of nine public service announcements for television, featuring Mrs. Reagan and top celebrities such as: Brooke Shields, Mr. T., David Hasslehoff, and the "Gremlins". Almost all production costs and services were donated by the private-sector including the producer, director, sound and lighting technicians, stars, etc. by some of Hollywood's top talent. ADPP paid for travel, some editing, some union fees, film and reproduction of the tapes. The value of this private-sector initiative has been estimated at well over \$1 million in production costs and many millions in free public service air time. The PSAs were distributed through the state networks of volunteer parent groups who were given permission to add their local group's name, address and telephone number for further information. The tapes have also been shown in three different languages in over 40 countries and by the Department of Defense on the Armed Services Network.

The Gremlins commercial was selected at the International Broadcasters' Awards ceremony as one of the world's best commercials. The Mr. T. spot was nominated for a CLIO award, the most prestigious in the advertising industry.

-ADPP obtained numerous celebrities as national spokesmen in an effort to gain national media attention to the problem. They include: Mr. T., Adrienne Barbeau, Brooke Shields, Gremlins, David Hasslehoff, Gavin MacLeod, Jill Whelan, Melissa Gilbert, Lauri Hendler, Tracey Ross, William Shatner, and Michael Landon. All of these celebrities volunteer their time and talent .

-ADPP supported the first national conference of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth and held a national meeting in conjunction with their conference, this year, of their state networkers.

-ADPP supports the Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) with a nationwide toll-free number, conference and administrative support, materials, etc.

-ADPP supported the National Families in Action resource center and nationwide newsletter called "Drug Abuse Update" which is distributed to over 3,000 people nationwide. The center has over 200,000 documents from medical and professional journals, newspapers and other sources on file.

-ADPP chaired a two-hour drug prevention rally at the national convention of the Boy Scout Explorers with 2,500 youth and adult leaders. ADPP worked with the group to design a national effort through the Explorers including a national merit badge for voluntarism in drug abuse prevention.

-ADPP has been conducting fundraising workshops at various conferences to educate the volunteer groups on how to become self sufficient.