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# White House Says Reagan Plans New Campaign Against Drug Use

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 28 — President Reagan plans to announce a broad new campaign in the next few weeks to combat the use of narcotics, White House officials said today.

One key White House official said Mr. Reagan might deliver a nationally broadcast speech to open the campaign, but that no final decision had been made.

On Thursday Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill and other House leaders announced a drive for bipartisan legislation to deal with drug abuse. Administration officials denied that the vigorous White House interest in narcotics was related to that Democratic-led program, but they conceded that the issue had abruptly taken on political overtones.

## Pressure on White House

"The White House is getting increasing pressure from Republicans all over the Hill who say the Democrats are going to kill us with this issue," said one Administration official involved in the narcotics effort. "This is not what's driving the President, though. Whether it's Mrs. Reagan's involvement in the drug issue or not, it's personally felt by him."

Nancy Reagan has made drug prevention her prime task as First Lady, and several White House officials said today that they were certain her efforts had influenced the President's interest in the narcotics issue.

One official said Mr. Reagan ordered an internal study of possible plans for dealing with drug abuse several weeks ago. Early last week, after a slowdown in efforts to shape the proposals, Mr.

Reagan asked Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, "Where's my drug package?"

"That led to a very fast pace," the official said.

Officials said that at a meeting of the Domestic Policy Council Friday Mr. Reagan formally agreed to what one aide called "a concerted campaign" against drug abuse. Previous Administration efforts against narcotics had focused on law enforcement, but one White House official said the new program was to include proposals seeking to "separate the user from the drugs."

"This will focus more on the users and potential users of drugs, as opposed to the suppliers," the official said.

## \$200 Million for Program

Administration officials said tentative plans called for \$200 million to be shared by the Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services departments for the new program. It was expected that some, and perhaps all, cur-

# White House Says Reagan Plans New Campaign Against Drug Use

Continued From Page A1

rent antinarcotics efforts would be merged into the new program. The Government is spending at least \$1.72 billion in the current fiscal year on programs to halt the flow of narcotics and to educate the public on the dangers of drug abuse.

"How that \$200 million in virtually new money will be divvied up is still being negotiated," an Administration official said. The official said the source of the money as well as its distribution was "being hassled over" by the Office of Management and Budget and various other agencies.

Mr. Reagan is expected to press for support from businesses, labor unions and schools in the drive to diminish drug abuse, a White House official said. Virtually all agencies of the Federal Government are to be involved in the effort, the official said.

Current plans call for Mr. Reagan to open the anti-drug campaign, perhaps with a nationally broadcast speech, before he leaves Aug. 16 for his annual summer vacation at his ranch near Santa Barbara, Calif., according to White House officials. Although White House aides initially considered starting the campaign after Labor Day, officials said Mr. Reagan asked that the effort start before his vacation.

The new program will probably include grants for model programs on prevention of drug abuse and money for education on the issue, in addition to law enforcement programs, an Administration official said.

The creation of a high-level commission to seek ways to curb drug abuse is also under discussion, an official said. One possible candidate to head it would be Peter V. Ueberroth, the commissioner of baseball, who has urged Mr.

Reagan to make the issue a priority.

Officials also said that planning for a comprehensive anti-narcotics program began in the White House about six weeks ago, shortly before Len Bias, the basketball star, died June 19 of cardiac arrest related to cocaine. On June 27, Don Rogers, a Cleveland Browns defensive back, also died after using cocaine.

An official said that at a White House "brainstorming session" several officials agreed that the Administration should accelerate its involvement in the narcotics issue.

## Role of Drug Policy Office

"We were talking about what we should be doing next and what programs we should be doing more in," said a White House aide. "A number of people said the time had come to do more on drugs."

Following that, Mr. Reagan told the Cabinet he was interested in the drug issue and "this was picked up by Don Regan" and other White House officials, said an aide.

Dr. Carlton E. Turner, director of the Drug Abuse Policy Office at the White House, was given the task of recommending possible programs. It is unclear what role Dr. Turner is to play in the new effort, and one official said that narcotics policy might be moved into the hands of other White House aides.

In recent years the Administration has focused heavily on seizing contraband drugs and other law-enforcement activities, including the recent decision to send United States Army aircraft and personnel to help the Bolivian military in raids against major drug traffickers in north-central Bolivia, where much of the world's cocaine is produced.

The Administration has set up 13 Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces around the nation to seek to curb narcotics suppliers.

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s-150/August-1986

# LET'S GET TOUGH ON DRUGS IN SCHOOL

By William J. Bennett

**A** NUMBER of challenges face American education today but one problem is more grave, more basic than all others. That is the problem of drugs in our schools.

A survey taken in 1985 found that 61 percent of all high school seniors—roughly two million young men and women—had at least tried an illicit drug. For the first time in five years, the number of students using marijuana regularly had not declined from the year before and the use of more serious drugs had risen. Thirteen percent of high school seniors—the highest percentage ever—said they had used cocaine at least once in the previous year. Today, most initial experiences with drugs occur before high school.

These facts are alarming to us, and to our children as well. When 13- to 18-year-olds were asked by the Gallup Poll to identify the biggest problem confronting young people today, drugs topped their list. No other problem came close.

Four out of five high school students said that state laws regarding drug dealing and use—including marijuana use—are too lenient. Our children are seeking more forceful help from adults.

There is no substitute for clear and firm enforcement by parents, school officials and local authorities of the rules and laws against drug use. All other efforts are of little help if they are not built upon firm enforcement. Drug education programs can be a helpful auxiliary, but they will not work alone. The majority of school districts in this country have drug education programs, and we are still awash in drugs.

*William J. Bennett was appointed U.S. Secretary of Education in February 1985.*

There are examples of success, however. One is Northside High School in Atlanta. When Bill Rudolph became principal at Northside, drugs were so prevalent the school was known as "Fantasy Island." Students smoked marijuana openly in the halls and on the front steps of the school.

Rudolph announced a drug policy that was clear and simple. "If your child is caught with drugs here," he told parents, "I will make two phone calls. The second one will be to your home." For a few months, Rudolph admits, being principal meant being a policeman. But soon the crackdown at school was accompanied by a crackdown in the community, initiated by parents. Parents agreed on a curfew, and agreed to chaperone all parties, and to prohibit drinking and drugs. They called one another to check up on their children's whereabouts, and waited up to meet their children when they came home. Children who broke the rules were grounded,

**DEADLY CRACK—A New York teen-ager demonstrates how crack is smoked in a glass pipe.**



prevented from seeing friends and denied car privileges. "I realized," Rudolph said later, "that parents had been the missing ingredient in my plans to turn the school around." No one is "turning on" at Northside any more.

I believe that a determined effort by adults can get drugs out of our schools. The administration has been attacking this problem on many fronts. The First Lady has made it a special priority, and has traveled across the country—and around the world—encouraging children to "Just Say No" to drugs.

In addition, the federal government has a potent new weapon in the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, which makes it a federal crime to distribute a controlled substance within 1,000 feet of a school.

Earlier this spring, several 18- and 19-year-old Washington, D.C., students were indicted under that law. If convicted, they could serve up to 30 years in jail. "If they can sell drugs," said U.S. Attorney Joseph diGenova, "they can do the time."

"To those who perceive these charges as heavy-handed," he added, "I suggest they go into the schools where teachers and principals are fighting to maintain civility."

No one is going to solve our drug problem alone. To eliminate drugs from our schools will require a tough, concerted effort by the entire adult community. The Department of Education has published a guide for community-wide assault on student drug use, titled *Schools Without Drugs*. This free book contains practical information for parents, teachers, principals and administrators. We intend for this book to serve as part of a renewed national effort to eliminate drugs from our schools.

We welcome all assistance, all auxiliaries in this effort—and we offer our help to other groups in their efforts to rid our schools of this plague. As Aristotle reminds us, the first duty of any society is the protection of its children. □

# DRUGS AND TERRORISM

## THE DEADLY ALLIANCE

*The reported use of illicit drug profits to finance terrorists may give U.S. drug enforcement officials more help. Terrorism's link makes drug trafficking a national security threat, requiring stronger support from our armed forces.*

By Philip C. Clarke

**W**HEN the Broward County sheriff's deputies raided a suspicious-looking warehouse north of Miami, they expected to find drug smugglers. Instead, they found a stash of sophisticated weapons, communications equipment, highly sensitive government documents and links to a terrorist group.

The seizure was revealed last November by Sen. Dennis DeConcini and Rep. Glenn English, who said they feared the drug traffickers may have intended to monitor U.S. government communications as part of planned terrorist attacks in this country. Among the documents were maps, diagrams and a 62-page list of government radio frequencies used by the U.S. military, the CIA, the Secret Service and Air Force One, the President's plane. The lawmakers said they had learned that the traffickers who used the warehouse were linked to a Colombian terrorist organization known as M-19.

Supported by Cuba and other communist sources, M-19 for years has waged guerrilla warfare against democratic governments in Colombia. M-19 commandos in a major assault last year seized the Palace of Justice in Bogota. In a furious gunbattle that left more than 100 persons dead, including 12 supreme court justices, the government reclaimed the build-

*Philip C. Clarke, a veteran journalist and former AP correspondent, is a frequent contributor to this and other general-interest magazines.*



**THE LINK**—Sophisticated weapons and other evidence of terrorist involvement are uncovered frequently during raids on drug traffickers.

ing. But during their occupation, the guerrillas deliberately destroyed paper filed by the U.S. Justice Department to extradite major drug kingpins from Colombia, the source of most of the cocaine and marijuana entering the United States.

Vice President George Bush said the role of drug trafficking in the Bogota massacre was not an isolated event. He disclosed a presidential directive identifying the international drug trade as "a national security concern because of its ability to destabilize democratic political and judicial institutions. It is also an important source of financing for some

insurgent and terrorist groups."

The drug problem appears to defy solution. The administration has budgeted \$1.8 billion for drug enforcement in 1987—nearly half of it for interdiction—and a record \$1 billion worth of cocaine may be seized this year. Yet, the supply of drugs continues to grow at an explosive rate, estimated by a monstrous \$110 billion-a-year narcotics crime empire.

In a move to stunt this growth, the directive makes narcotics-control efforts an integral part of the U.S. foreign program, expands the role of the armed forces and intelligence services in the war on drugs, and promises more help to other nations in fighting drug abuse through education.

In authorizing increased military action, the Presidential directive provides a badly needed boost for the nation's thin dispersed Border Patrol, Customs Service, Coast Guard and other law-enforcement personnel in their desperate battle to stem the flood of dangerous drugs now inundating our country. Until now, the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines have



**BIG HAUL**—U.S. customs agents seized 2,500 lbs. of cocaine aboard this Colombia jetliner in Miami last year.

armed forces) the legal and organizational ability to provide even greater support than in the past."

That support is urgently needed. Authorities expect to catch and turn back a record 1.8 million illegal aliens along the Mexican border this year, but concede that at least three times as many elude capture.

The governors of five Gulf Coast states, meeting in New Orleans last January, called on the Pentagon to help combat what Texas Gov. Mark White characterized "literally an invasion by land, sea and air."

**P**RESIDENT Reagan's Commission on Organized Crime, in the first of a series of reports issued in March, calls for "diplomatic initiatives" to permit the pursuit of suspected smugglers into Mexican airspace. It also called for repeal of the 1961 Mansfield Amendment, which restricts activities of Drug Enforcement Administration agents outside the country.

The report quoted retired Army Gen. Paul F. Gorman, former chief of the U.S. Southern Command based in Panama, as warning that Latin American drug channels are being used "to move . . . arms and munitions, dangerous persons such as terrorists, spies, subversives or criminals, and . . . military information (to) imperil U.S. national interests." Gorman said drug traffickers had reacted to pressure from lawful authorities to form "common cause with Marxist-Leninists, anarchists and international terrorists. The money, mobility, communications and transnational resources of the *narcotraficantes* lend wholly new dimensions to threats to U.S. lives and property from terrorists or insurgents." He called the

*Continued on page 54*

been used sparingly for such actions as radar reconnaissance flights and the use of Navy destroyers with Coast Guard complements aboard to arrest smugglers at sea. Under *posse comitatus* restrictions, enacted after the Civil War, military forces are forbidden from acting as civilian police with arrest powers. They can provide support to civil authorities in emergency situations, but only if it doesn't impair military readiness.

"The designation of drug trafficking as a national security threat," said Bush spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, "will give them (the

**MILITARY HELP**—Drug interdiction includes the use of radar-equipped U.S. Air Force AWACS aircraft.



## MEXICAN CONNECTION



*Narcotics smuggling from Mexico has reached crisis proportions that threaten our national security, says Francis A. Keating II, assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement. Keating, who is also director of the new inter-agency Drug Enforcement Task Force for the Southwest, discussed a major new campaign against drugs in this exclusive interview.*

**Q.** Just how serious is the drug-smuggling crisis on our southern border?

**A.** We have experienced a surge in illicit narcotics flow of crisis proportions. Our best intelligence estimates indicate that one-third of both illegal marijuana and illicit heroin entering this country is grown and shipped from Mexico, and one-third of the illicit cocaine is shipped through Mexico. Mexico also is the largest supplier of illicit amphetamines. This flow of drugs over the border is a serious social and security threat to the United States.

**Q.** Mexican authorities have said, in effect, that it's our problem and that we should do more to crack down on our drug users. Do you agree?

**A.** Mexico's fingerprinting is not entirely inappropriate. They are the retail liquor stores and we are the drunks. However, as Vice President Bush has said, narcotic trafficking is an internal security threat to the drug-producing nation as well. Witness Colombia where you have a large lawless class making titanic profits in comparison to what the average man and woman earns. In that situation you have a force for destabilization, for political unrest and lawlessness—you have a real internal security crisis. So Mexico for its own survival needs to assist us in addressing this problem.

**Q.** What does this new task force that you direct hope to accomplish?

**A.** Unlike the task force in south Florida, which was conceived as a temporary expedient, the Southwest Border Initiative is a permanent placement of resources with both short-term and long-term responses. Because of limited resources, we are seeking the leadership, advice and resource commitments of state and local governments and we are sharing jurisdiction with them.

**Q.** Will our regular armed forces join in this anti-drug effort?

**A.** The Department of Defense will play a vital role—the loan of DoD air resources will be a part of this operation. However, whether individuals, Coast Guard

*Continued on page 53*

## DRUGS

Continued from page 17

drug invasion "a threat to the nation of such magnitude that it requires us to bring to bear all our societal defenses, both our criminal justice apparatus and our national security forces."

Commenting on the report, Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the connection between drugs, insurgencies and terrorism is well documented.

There is, indeed, ample evidence of direct links between the international narcotics empire and communist governments and revolutionary movements.

• In February 1983, Maria Estevez Gonzalez, a confessed Cuban spy and drug trafficker, told a Miami grand jury that he had made numerous dope-smuggling runs between Cuba and Florida, some with drug cargoes valued at \$10 million or more, before he was picked up by the U.S. Coast Guard. He quoted Cuba's navy chief, Vice Adm. Aldo Santamaria Cuadrando, as having once boasted to him: "We are going to

fill Miami completely with the drugs . . . so that more young Americans will die." Estevez, who later testified before congressional hearings in Washington and in New York, said the Castro regime collected about \$10 million a month, or some \$500,000 for each shipment or transshipment of drugs from Colombia, and that much of the money was used to finance and arm terrorists in Central and South America. The Miami grand jury subsequently indicted—in *absentia*—four high Cuban officials on drug-smuggling charges, including the navy chief and the former Cuban ambassador to Colombia.

• In May 1983, Deputy Secretary of State James Michel told a caucus hearing in Miami: "We have a report that (Cuba's) Communist Party Presidium, and specifically Fidel Castro, in early 1979, considered a scheme to begin dealing with narcotics smugglers, using Cuba as a bridge and support base for the networks to the United States and as a means to aid Cuba economically and to contribute to the deterioration of American society."

• In April 1985, a Senate subcommittee heard details of a purported plot between the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua and international drug traffick-



**HIGH-SEAS SHERIFF**—Guardsmen of "The Super Seventh" conduct a routine drug search.

ers. A former trafficker turned DEA informant, James A. Herring Jr., after passing lie-detector tests, told of having worked with Cuban officials and the American fugitive financier, Robert Vesco, to help the Sandinistas build a 6,000-foot airstrip and a cocaine processing plant brought from Colombia and Bolivia. The refined "coke" was later to be flown to the United States. Herring said he had delivered 1,500 pounds of Colombian cocaine to the airstrip near Managua, along with \$1.5 million in cash, and that Federico Vaughan, an aide to Interior Minister Tomas Borge, personally received the cocaine and the cash. In July, the U.S. government filed an affidavit in the federal district court in Miami charging the Nicaraguan government, Vaughan and five others with cocaine trafficking.

More recently, Congress has begun looking into reports in the *New York Times* and on *NBC News*, alleging that the powerful army commander of Panama, Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, is extensively involved in illicit drug activities, money laundering and in smuggling arms to the M-19 guerrillas in Colombia. The reports, said to be based on solid U.S. intelligence, also alleged that Noriega had been acting as a double-agent between Cuba and the United States. He also was said to be a secret investor in a company selling restricted U.S. technology to Cuba and other Soviet-bloc countries. An unnamed White House official was quoted as saying that curbing Noriega's activities would help greatly in halting the international trafficking of drugs by organized crime.

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Panamanian officials have denied the charges, which they claim are part of a smear campaign by opposition political groups.

In a major address in Miami two years ago, Secretary of State George Shultz said there was mounting evidence that "money from drug smugglers supports terrorists. Terrorists assist drug traffickers. And organized crime works hand in hand with these other outlaws for their own profit." Shultz also talked of "the complicity of some communist governments in the drug trade," notably Cuba, Bulgaria and Nicaragua. Cuba, he said, uses drug smugglers to funnel arms to communist insurgents and terrorists.

Francis M. Mullen Jr., former head of DEA, said there is considerable evidence to implicate the Bulgarians, Cubans and Nicaraguans. Mullen said he also believed there are "ulterior motives on the part of some countries who see (the drug traffic) as undermining our government and society . . ."

The trafficking corrupts and kills in drug-producing countries, as well. In Peru, for example, hundreds of persons have died in pitched battles between pro-Maoist "Shining Path" guerrillas protecting peasants growing the coca leaf and army forces trying to guard government workers carrying out a U.S.-financed eradication program. In Colombia, drug overlords guard their turf with veritable armies, equipped with weapons and other equipment more sophisticated than those of the government's forces. And when things get too hot, they simply move to other areas. Brazil's remote Amazon region is among the latest areas to be penetrated. As always, money talks. By one recent estimate, Colombian drug traffickers are paying up to \$1.5 billion a year in protection money to the M-19 guerrillas and other rebel groups.

But the war on drugs is not hopeless. Last year, the 7th Coast Guard District, which covers the coasts of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and the Caribbean, intercepted a record 2 million pounds of marijuana and 3.5 tons of cocaine, and arrested nearly 1,000 smugglers. Many more elude capture, of course, but beefed up with a number of new, high-speed patrol craft, the 4,000-member "Super Seventh" is forcing more and more seagoing smugglers to divert elsewhere, or to go to extraordinary lengths to hide their illicit cargoes.

However, the anti-drug task ahead is formidable. According to the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse Control, "more than 20 million Americans use marijuana regularly, 8 million

to 20 million are regular cocaine users, about 500,000 are heroin addicts, a million are regular users of hallucinogens, and 6 million abuse prescription drugs. Also, youngsters as young as 12 are getting hooked, and recent nationwide surveys show that by high school graduation, at least one in six have tried cocaine or other hard drugs. Plainly stated, the crisis is here and the enemy is us. But there are indications at last of a public awakening.

As Bush said: "The long-term solution rests with the American people. There must be a dramatic reduction in the demand for drugs. This will only happen when the American public states unequivocally, 'Our tolerance for drugs is over.'"

Bush said he hopes the new presidential directive will accelerate such a public dedication "by making every American understand the very real link between drugs and terrorism. Too many families are already painfully aware of the connection between drugs and terror in our homes, in our streets, and in our schools. Now we must convey that when you buy drugs, you could also very well be subsidizing terrorist activities overseas. The message is . . . just that simple and direct."

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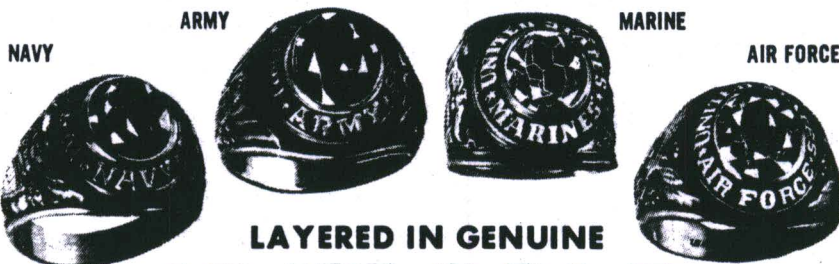
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# MEXICAN CONNECTION

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units or active military units will participate has not been addressed yet.

**Q.** The American people seem finally to be up in arms over the cocaine crisis, especially "crack." Can interdiction efforts ever succeed?

**A.** Well, the solution lies on the demand side. As long as there are Americans willing to destroy themselves and our civilization with drugs, there will be any number of drug dealers and growers available to feed the habit. Our first concern should be to reduce the demand for illicit drugs by carrying the dangers-of-drugs message to our schools and churches.

As for interdiction, to me it is a partial solution. The amount of money being made by drug traffickers is so great that prosecutions alone won't do the trick. You can lock up a hundred of them and there'll be a hundred more to take their place, like weeds in the field. The number of greedy, evil people who get into this business is limitless. However, if we can stem the flow of these drugs through interdiction—by a third, a third and another third, we'd go a long way toward stemming the demand.

**Q.** Do we need tougher laws and better court handling of some of these drug prosecutions?

**A.** Instead of liberalizing narcotics-control laws for first possession or minor quantities, we should be moving in the opposite direction. We should make that a serious offense and slap people with a deterrent that will work.

**Q.** Do you think that some of our enemies are making a conscious effort

to destroy American youth through the use of drugs?

**A.** I don't think there's any question that it exists, and that it will exist in spades in the near term and the far term, if we don't address the problem aggressively. What better way to destroy the moral fiber of the United States than to attempt to get stoned an entire generation of Americans?

**Q.** Don't we need more help and cooperation from the drug-producing countries, especially Mexico?

**A.** I think American foreign policy needs to encourage economic vitality within these countries and promote their self-sufficiency to the extent that farmers and ranchers will find a ready market for licit goods, and not get into the illicit narcotics business. The eradication program with Mexico, for example, is hopefully back on track, and in many parts of the world the DEA and the State Department have been very successful in paying farmers, if you will, not to plant illicit crops, but to plant licit crops and to have the DEA and State Department assist them in eradicating the illicit crops. That's a big part of our war, and the DEA and State

Department are in the forefront and doing well. We must not forget also that we have a large marijuana-growing problem in this country and we don't do very much about it, either.

**Q.** Can we ever win the war on drugs and what can the average citizen do to help?

**A.** The ordinary citizen needs to get his school board and his church immediately involved in drug awareness and drug education programs. We need to encourage our lawmakers to pass legislation making it extremely unappetizing to traffic in narcotics, no matter how small the level. We need to encourage Congress to view this as a national security threat that requires original thinking and resources where appropriate. We need to just get plain damned mad about it. A lot of people think this is the price of doing business and it isn't. As the father of three children, I find it offensive that people aren't in the streets, outraged over what has occurred to this great nation.

**Q.** Yes, but can we win?

**A.** Only if we all get behind the war on drugs. ☐



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## More Time for Junior?

Most industrialized countries, and a number of underdeveloped and developing nations, have policies that allow parents to take leave from employment following the birth of a child. The United States, however, does not.

Legislation spearheaded by Sen. Christopher Dodd of Connecticut would change that. Proposals have been introduced in both Houses that would provide for unpaid parental leave in the event of pregnancy and child bearing; and, absence necessitated by adoption or the serious illness of a child. The bill would assure parents on temporary leave that their jobs would still be there when they returned. The measure also would protect the worker's medical benefits.

Dodd recently told the Senate that nearly half of all mothers with infants under the age of one now work outside the home. He said 85 percent of all women on outside jobs are likely to become pregnant.

"As a result, child care for infants is the fastest growing, most expensive form of supplemental care in the country," Dodd said, adding that surveys have indicated that most mothers enter the work force out of economic necessity.

## Terrorists Held at Bay

Terrorists may have scored big overseas last year, but their efforts did not fare so well in the United States, the head of the FBI recently reported to Congress.

FBI Director William H. Webster said his agents thwarted 14 planned bombings in Washington, D.C., and uncovered plans, preventing the assassination of Prime Minister Gandhi of India. In 1985, terrorist incidents were limited to seven, and for the second year in a row, none of the actions involved international organizations.

Webster said domestic groups allegedly involved in plotting terrorist acts included United Freedom Front, Armed Resistance Unit, Red Guerrilla Resistance, Revolutionary Fighting Group, Aryan Nations, The Order and the Puerto Rican EPB Macheteros. Armenian, Jewish and India's Sikh extremists also were seen as threats to Turks, Arabs and Indians residing in the United States. He said the FBI's greatest concern was with Libyan and Iranian extremists.

Despite the relatively few incidents last year, Webster said terrorism still looms as a potential threat to the nation and that the FBI would continue to watch terrorist groups.

## Congress' Burning Issue

The days of smoke-filled rooms, where politicians and decisions have typically been made, might soon filter out—all in a literal sense.

Pressure on Capitol Hill is building for the Non-Smokers Rights Bill, a measure that would either prohibit smoking in meeting rooms or result in the creation of two separate rooms for smokers and non-smokers. Congress is said to be well behind many state and local governments that have either

prohibited smoking in their office buildings or segregated smokers from non-smokers. Backed by the recent report of the U.S. Surgeon General, a number of states, municipalities and other government offices have taken steps to make the air healthier for their workers.

There are 4,000 chemical constituents in tobacco smoke, said Rep. Don Ritter of Pennsylvania, adding that 40 or more are known cancer-causing agents. Ritter said many studies have shown that second-hand air is in some cases more hazardous to health care than mainstream smoke.

## Weather Permitting

That eye-in-the-sky that keeps tabs on our weather patterns is obsolete and the government has taken steps to establish a more reliable and modern radar network.

Installed nearly three decades ago, a single satellite has been used to detect the onset of hurricanes and violent storms. The government is taking steps to upgrade the system with a new network called NEXRAD. That particular program has been stalled because of a lack of funds and is not expected to be in total operation until the 1990s.

A few months ago, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration launched a Delta rocket carrying a weather satellite known as GOES-7. The rocket failed and was exploded along with the weather device, leaving GOES-6 by itself to cover the United States and the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans from its long-traveled geostationary orbit.

A bloc of senators is pressing for restoration of a second satellite in space and, at the same time, pushing to accelerate the STORM program, which would create an ultra-modern watch system over the next decade.

## Makin' the Bacon

Man may not live by bread alone, but he still brings home most of the bacon, according to a recent Census Bureau report.

Among working couples, husbands averaged \$26,530 a year, compared to the wives' \$15,040. But all was not bleak for women. The report said that in one of five households, where both spouses are on the job, women were bringing home larger paychecks.

Census officials said working wives earning more than their husbands generally were full-time workers and the men were part-timers. Another reason why many wives out-earned their husbands was because they had higher education, paving the way for them to work in professional or managerial slots.

## Quote of the Month

*"There must be a dramatic reduction in the demand for drugs. This will only happen when the American public state unequivocally, 'Our tolerance for drugs is over.'"*

Vice President George Bush

Monday, July 21, 1986/PRESS-TELEGRAM (AM/PM)

Comment

PROGRESS IN WAR ON DRUGS

Administration has coordinated enforcement units

By Rep. Dan Lungren

Disturbed by the ferocious advent of crack and black tar, Congressman Peter Rodino argued in the July 11 edition of the Press-Telegram that the Reagan administration has failed tactically and strategically to come to grips with the narcotics plague. Nothing could be further from the truth. The administration has gained significant victories against drug trafficking through a combination of international cooperation, interagency coordination and vigorous legislation.

Obviously, Tuesday's announcement of the arrival of the U.S. Army personnel and U.S. drug enforcement agents in Bolivia gives the lie to claims about administration laziness in the international sphere of drug control. This is the first administration to withhold foreign aid funds to a country based on its reported involvement with drug trafficking. It is the first administration to send our military forces to help eradicate foreign cocaine production. It is the first administration to gain tangible cooperation in drug enforcement from the armed forces and civilian government of Bolivia, one of the leading centers of cocaine production in the world.

While these developments may be impressive in isolation, they follow continuing administration initiatives in the curtailment of narcotics commerce. In 1983, the administration established the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System to coordinate interdiction efforts by various government agencies. NNBIS has already disrupted smuggling operations in the Caribbean. In the 1985-86 effort known as Operation Hat Trick II, NNBIS organized the work of the Customs Service, the Coast Guard, the Drug Enforcement Agency and other federal units. It coordinated these operations with the Latin American governments (notably Colombia). The results were impressive: the seizure of 11 tons of cocaine and the arrest of 1,300 people. Operation Hat Trick I had led to the destruction of much of the autumn 1984 marijuana crop in Colombia.

International cooperation will continue in future years thanks to negotiating activities by the Reagan administration. In 1982, the government of Colombia agreed to the extradition of accused narcotics traffickers. In 1984, the United States, Great Britain, and the Cayman Islands agreed to permit U.S. financial investigations in the latter country upon issuing an appropriate "certificate" to the attorney general of the Cayman Islands. Perhaps most startling is the fact that whereas only two countries participated in the drug eradication programs in 1982, 14 do so now.

When Congressman Rodino contends that interagency cooperation has been lacking in recent years, he upends reality. In fact, the administration has bolstered interagency efforts not only through NNBIS, but by establishing a close working relationship between DEA and Federal Bureau of Investigation. Significantly, it was Ronald Reagan who overturned the FBI's historic refusal to participate in any investigation involving drug-related crimes. Statistics bear out the accelerating consequences of this new teamwork. In fiscal year 1982, the FBI arrested 137 people on drug offenses. By the end of the fiscal 1985, the FBI's total drug arrests has soared by 2,248. Total DEA arrests have risen from 12,180 in 1980 to 15,695 in 1985.

Congressman Rodino gives Congress the credit for the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, a mechanism for furthering interagency cooperation as well as narcotics control strategy. He forgets that the administration strongly promoted the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, of which the Policy Board was a key provision. He forgets that this bill, which also beefed up forfeiture penalties for convicted drug smugglers, allowed - for the first time - a federal judge to deny bail to an arrestee proven to be a danger to the community, created a new federal crime for dealing drugs on or near school campuses, and established a "truth in sentencing" reform of the federal courts - which was bottled up in the House Judiciary Committee (which he chairs) for two years. It only came before the full House of Representatives when I circumvented the committee by attaching the several hundred page bill to a supplemental appropriations bill on the House floor in 1984.

Currently, the White House strongly supports legislation that would prohibit narcotics traffickers from employing U.S. financial institutions to launder their profits. The Drug Enforcement Agency estimates that smugglers hide as much as \$50 billion dollars in our banks every year. The administration also backs a bill that I have authored which would ban "designer drugs" - substance analogs that have produced severe brain damage in some users and dozens of overdose deaths. Finally, Justice Department officials told me last week that the National Drug Enforcement Policy Boards will soon present legislative recommendations to further facilitate interdiction of drug smugglers as well as efforts to attack the demand side of the problem.

These facts, and the recollection that federal spending on law enforcement has risen by 61 percent since 1981, render it irrefutable that the administration has made giant strides to challenge the narcotics kingpins. Congress has not always matched these strides. Rather than lobbing political grenades at the administration, the House Judiciary Committee would serve the national interests it were to work to catch up with the president's leadership. In the war on drugs much remains to be done by the president, the Congress, the courts and the American people. Let's get on with it.

# THE KIPLINGER WASHINGTON LETTER

Circulated weekly to business clients since 1923—Vol. 63, No. 30

THE KIPLINGER WASHINGTON EDITORS

1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 Tel: 202-887-6400

Cable Address: Kiplinger Washington D C

Dear Client:

Washington, July 25, 1986.

FINALLY, a coordinated gov't attack on illegal drugs...  
Congress, the White House, law enforcers working together  
to end the epidemic of "crack," marijuana and other dope.  
A series of actions to be taken in the months just ahead:

Tougher U.S. action against countries that supply the stuff...  
a cutoff of aid and trade breaks...get THEM to go after the smugglers.  
And incentives for nations that cooperate in getting rid of drugs  
by destroying crops and disrupting the supply and distribution system.  
Treaties will be made with 24 nations...extradition of smugglers,  
better control of chemicals used in narcotics, swapping of intelligence.  
More agents and surveillance gear for the Drug Enforcement Adm.  
and the FBI. And money for drug education. Congress will approve this,  
despite Gramm-Rudman...squeezing it from other parts of the '87 budget.

High-speed boats and radar platforms for U.S. Customs Service...  
plus a high-tech command center. And a strike force at int'l airports  
in NYC, Miami, Los Angeles, other cities...to seize drugs and drug money.  
A telephone hotline for reporting drug smuggling...800-BE-ALERT.  
A new law against laundering of illegal profits from drug rings  
through legitimate businesses...pizza parlors, currency exchanges, etc.  
Will mean stricter reporting rules for banks on large cash transactions.  
A ban on making unauthorized synthetic drugs will be approved...  
homemade concoctions that aren't specifically listed in the statutes.

More mandatory drug testing...especially in "sensitive" jobs.  
Workers in nuclear plants. Truck drivers. Nurses. Doctors. Police.  
Employers will INSIST on it because of the liability implications.  
First step is to set a clear policy...what happens if drugs are used,  
whether offenders will get fired or receive counseling and treatment.  
Plugging leaks in distribution of legitimate drugs, a priority.  
Tighten up on sloppy doctors and hospitals...record-keeping and samples.  
Schools will concentrate on the demand side...video cassettes  
and talks by doctors and former addicts to steer kids away from drugs.

Plus closer ties between our military and other forces...Mexico,  
the Caribbean, South America...interdiction similar to that in Bolivia.  
Involving the pooling of intelligence reports, satellite communications,  
aerial, land and seaborne radar and ships and planes for drug enforcers.  
(A special exercise last winter netted 1300 Latin American traffickers.)

However, the top brass aren't very keen about this assignment...  
a diversion of manpower, fuel and equipment from "military" training.  
But they see the inevitability of the task and its long-term importance.

Will all this SOLVE the drug problem? No, but it will help.  
Meanwhile, attitudes toward drug use seem to be changing...hopeful sign.

# Reagan's Still-Vague War on Drugs . . .

Presidents can't always control the national news agenda. But they usually can capitalize on it.

In recent months, cocaine has become a top story. The trials of Major League baseball players, the deaths of two prominent athletes and perhaps, most insidiously, the ready availability of the cocaine derivative "crack" on the nation's streets have brought the problem into focus.

Political attention follows closely on the heels of public concern. Congress is gearing up to pass legislation to stiffen penalties for drug-related crimes and to boost federal expenditures for rehabilitation and prevention programs.

Not to be outdone, President Reagan has now plunged in with a call for "a national crusade against drugs," with special emphasis on curbing demand, or, as the President put it, depriving "the drug peddler and suppliers of their customers."

Reagan's sense of political timing, not to mention the opportunity for play in a *Newsweek* magazine cover story, dictated the selection of Aug. 4 as the day to announce "the final stage in our national strategy to eradicate [illegal] drug use." On Aug. 1, *Newsweek* was granted a 38-minute interview with the President.

Reagan reportedly insisted on issuing his call for a renewed antidrug effort before his vacation started on Aug. 16, even though White House policy makers are still wrestling with the specifics, and the financing, of programs to carry out his marching orders.

In a brief, afternoon press conference, Reagan spelled out six "major goals," promising that details of an "action campaign" to achieve them will be spelled out in coming weeks. "This is chapter one, more to come," he blithely explained. (Later in the week, Reagan said that ambassadors to nations with drug problems would be recalled for talks.)

To a major extent, the heat is now on the relatively unsung Drug Abuse Policy Office, a subunit of the publicity-shunning White House Office of Policy Development. In an interview, Carlton E. Turner, head of the drug policy team, acknowledged that many decisions remain to be worked out and that his staff will be hard at work "during the break" when Reagan retreats to his ranch.

Turner, who heads a staff of eight with over-all annual expenses of about \$400,000, has been at the White House since 1981, overseeing the coordination of a multiplicity of antidrug programs in various agencies. He also has assisted Nancy Reagan in her efforts to educate youngsters about the dangers of drug abuse.

The White House thus has long had a drug strategy in place that embraces the basic goals of prevention, enforcement, rehabilitation and international cooperation that were reiterated on Aug. 4 by the President. A 75-page document, "The Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking," was issued over Reagan's signature in 1982 and updated and expanded two years later.

The difference now, according to Turner, is that as a result

*White House  
Notebook*

BY DICK KIRSCHTEN

of changing public attitudes and a growing awareness of the dangers of drug abuse, the climate is ripe to promote "total intolerance" of illegal drugs and to employ "peer pressure" to discourage users.

Reagan has indicated that mandatory testing of civilian federal employees in sensitive jobs that affect the safety of others will be implemented as one element of his new crusade. Voluntary testing will be encouraged elsewhere in the government and in the private sector.

Proposals for new or expanded antidrug activities have been submitted by a number of federal agencies and have been the subject of extended deliberations before the President's Domestic Policy Council.

The Education Department, for example, already is preparing to distribute a booklet, "Schools Without Drugs," explaining approaches that have proved effective in curbing drug problems in various scholastic settings. The department also hopes that the President's call for "drug-free schools" will mean an increase in its budget for helping educators implement tough antidrug policies.

Reagan acknowledged that new funds also will have to be found to keep his promise to rehabilitate drug abusers who seek help as well as to meet the costs of drug testing.

Over the past few weeks, agency officials interested in a larger piece of the antidrug action have grumbled a bit about restrictions on new spending proposed by the Office of Management and Budget and what some regard as a tendency on the part of the White House drug policy office to defend the strategy already in place.

A senior White House official said that a major Reagan speech on the subject of drug abuse had been ruled out for



# ... Clearly Timed to Catch a Wave

now because admittedly there are still more questions than answers about what steps are to be taken.

"The idea is to have a concerted drive with a series of announcements in the weeks and months ahead. A major prime-time speech on drugs may be scheduled later in the fall," after details have fallen into place, the aide said.

He added that the White House was prepared for an initial wave of criticism ranging from charges that the Administration does not propose to spend enough to cope with the problem to concerns about mandatory testing raised by labor unions and civil libertarians.

Reagan has accepted "the challenge of trying to influence a change in the public attitudes" that have permitted illicit drug use to flourish, the aide said. And even if he is the target of criticism for not offering dramatic solutions, he hopes to receive credit for appearing to assert leadership.

Basically, the aide concluded, the White House objective is not so much to come up with a brand new policy as it is to "turn up the next notch in terms of the public's focus on the problem."

\* \* \*

No politician wants to be upstaged by his own staff. But the harder that aides to Vice President George Bush labor to generate publicity for their boss, the more the press becomes fascinated by the actions of the staff itself.

Some of the most interesting stories generated by Bush's just completed 12-day trip to Israel, Jordan and Egypt concerned the trials and tribulations of his press assistants and advance men whose charge was to create scenarios depicting the front-runner for the 1988 presidential nomination as a seasoned practitioner of international diplomacy.

First, Bush's press aides found themselves in diplomatic hot water when Wolf Blitzer, Washington correspondent for the *Jerusalem Post*, divulged that one of the staff had told him he could not accompany the vice presidential party to Jordan.

That prompted an attempted mid-trip correction. Bush's press secretary, Marlin M. Fitzwater, phoned Blitzer, who had decided to boycott the entire trip, to say that the Vice President would welcome his presence in Jordan and to urge him to catch up with the party.

In the end, Blitzer, an American who had obtained a visa to enter Jordan, was informed by a Jordanian official that he would not be permitted to enter the country. So the Bush press operation still had egg on its face. By seeming too eager

to avoid an incident in Jordan, the Vice President's would-be image builders got bad ink for their boss back home.

Next, it was the vice presidential logistical team's turn to make headlines. A scathing *Los Angeles Times* dispatch from Jordan asserted that the Bush advance party had committed "a series of gaffes that has left the Jordanians cringing with humiliation and U.S. diplomats red-faced with embarrassment."

The report, based largely on interviews with U.S. Embassy personnel in Amman, depicted the Vice President's aides as pushy and insensitive to the volatile relationship between Jordan and neighboring Israel. The alleged gaffes included a reported request that the Jordanians borrow Israeli helicopters to ferry the huge Bush entourage to a remote army base and an inquiry as to whether the color of a Jordanian army band's uniforms might be changed in order to brighten up the backdrop for a vice presidential photo opportunity.

The media's preoccupation with the steps and missteps of Bush's staff as manipulators and image makers has become a matter of concern within the Vice President's circle of political advisers in Washington.

One of them, former press secretary Peter B. Teeley, angrily challenged the accuracy of the *Los Angeles Times* report on the Bush advance work in Jordan. "I don't believe it," Teeley snapped. He suggested that unfair impressions had been conveyed by "disgruntled embassy people" to a reporter who "arrived on the trip out of sorts" after some problems making arrangements.

Despite his backers' hopes and wishes, Bush's diplomatic achievements on the trip were far less tangible than the travelogue schedule of photo opportunities or the accompanying film crew's \$10,000 worth of footage shot for his political action committee, the Fund for America's Future.

The Vice President's talks produced no dramatic breakthroughs in the Middle East peace process. He was turned down in a bid to visit Morocco and was publicly rebuffed by Jordan's King Hussein after he proposed that the monarch engage in direct negotiations with Israel.

Bush arrived home to encounter one further—and perhaps inevitable—insult. He found Washington's gossip circles abuzz with talk that Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III would be the strongest presidential candidate the Republicans could field in 1988.

Given that Baker is expected to be the mastermind of Bush's 1988 campaign, such a turn of events would constitute the ultimate in upstaging by one's staff. □



# DRUG WAR

## Reagan enlists, hits Hollywood

By Johanna Neuman  
and Fred Anklam Jr.  
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — President Reagan kicks off a drug abuse crusade this week — after blaming actors and musicians for making drugs fashionable.

House leaders escalate their assault Tuesday. In a letter, 300 congressional leaders will call on TV networks to air anti-drug public service ads.

Reagan told *Newsweek* it is not enough to make it difficult to buy drugs. "The main thrust has got to be to get the people themselves to turn off on it."

One-time president of the Screen Actors Guild, Reagan also complained that some Hollywood movies make drug use look "kind of attractive and funny, not dangerous and sad."

Reagan joins wife Nancy's four-year drug campaign by:

- Debating proposals, such as drug tests for all federal employees, at a Cabinet meeting.

- Urging congressional leaders to make the anti-drug effort a bipartisan affair.

House leaders have launched their own program.

Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., who chairs a special drug abuse committee, predicts quick passage of a bill making it harder to launder drug money and raising penalties for cocaine and heroin dealers.

"I've never seen electricity like this," said Rangel.

Speaker Tip O'Neill, D-Mass., has ordered a House vote on the bill Sept. 10. Unresolved: how much money Reagan and House leaders are willing to spend. Price tags range from \$200 million to \$2 billion.

Also today, Health and Human Services Secretary Otis Bowen gives the keynote speech today at the agency's first National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention. Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis also speaks.

■ Poll watch: Drugs, 4A

### POLL WATCH: Drugs

There's a new tough stance against illegal drugs in the USA, says a *Newsweek* poll out today. Sixty-seven percent say possessing even a small amount of marijuana should be a crime; 27 percent disagree. Just last year people were equally divided. The poll also found widespread support for drug-testing workers in certain professions like police (85 percent favor it), professional athletes (72 percent), high school teachers (64 percent). Sixty percent favor drug tests for high school students. Other findings:

- 60 percent think a worker caught using drugs shouldn't be fired, but required to get treatment.

- 56 percent think the government spends too little to fight drugs.

- 42 percent think teaching young people about dangers of drugs is most important.

#### Alcohol considered most serious threat

These are the drugs people say pose the most serious problems in the USA:

Drug	Percent saying serious problem
Alcohol	34%
Crack	22%
Other cocaine	21%
Heroin	5%
Marijuana	4%
Other drugs	5%
Don't know	9%

Source: *Newsweek* magazine

USA Today

8/4/86

## Not Just a 'Motherhood Issue'

**P**resident Reagan will open a second front in the administration's highly ballyhooed "war on drugs" today when he launches a campaign that has the lofty goal of eliminating drug abuse from the nation's schools and work places.

Even the president's critics should find it difficult to quarrel with his formulation that "those who smuggle and sell drugs are as dangerous to our national security as any terrorist or foreign dictatorship." He might have added that our weapons for dealing with terrorists or foreign adversaries are considerably more effective than our drug defenses. Young people experiment more freely with drugs than in the counterculture heyday of the 1960s, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll. Most parents, including the First Family, have worried that their children might succumb to the lure of drugs.

What lures most politicians are the "motherhood issues" on which most voters essentially agree and which therefore require a minimum of political courage to address. Opposition to drug abuse, which has intensified in direct proportion to the approach of the midterm elections, is a case in point. But it is bothersome to see Republicans and Democrats compete for publicity points while cheap and potent cocaine kills famous athletes and unknown street people.

Nonetheless, Reagan has a genuine opportunity to overcome the cynical view that politicians are content to deplore drug use without really doing anything about the problem. Reagan's genius as a communicator is that he is able to elevate motherhood issues to matters of national importance. He has made both cheerfulness and patriotism fashionable. Three years ago he assembled a collection of ordinary and common-sense views on education and turned around public opinion.

Reagan brings built-in credibility to the drug abuse issue. When he called for a religious revival, even some fervent loyalists noticed that he rarely attended church and felt free to ignore his advocacies. But when Reagan deplores drug and alcohol abuse, his conduct matches his advocacy. Reagan rarely drinks, never smokes, always exercises and usually watches his diet. He is a 75-year-old walking advertisement for clean living.

The president also has come to understand that dealing with drugs

involves health and safety as well as law enforcement. Without abandoning interdiction and eradication programs aimed at reducing drug supply, Reagan has come to realize that demand must be reduced. "Our object is not to punish users, but to help them; not to throw them into jail, but to free them from dependency," he said recently.

Reagan's credibility is enhanced by the persistent campaign Nancy Reagan has waged against drug use. She has defined the challenge correctly by declaring that "we must create an atmosphere of intolerance for drug use in this country."

Armed with these advantages, Reagan should be able to encourage businesses, labor unions and service organizations to intensify their antidrug efforts. His problems come when he gets beyond the consciousness-raising stage and wrestles with the more provocative issues of funding drug treatment centers and deciding whether to seek mandatory drug tests in the work place.

Of these two issues, the fiscal question is the easier. Despite budget obstacles, election-year competition between the White House and Congress inevitably will produce some extra money for drug treatment. But mandatory testing of those who have no history of drug abuse will not be easy to sell, even for Reagan.

Mandatory testing has produced striking results in the military services and is widely accepted in jobs that involve sensitive information or public safety. A Roper Poll found overwhelming support for testing of professional athletes while discovering that a majority oppose "periodic testing of all current employees by their companies." What the respondents to the poll seemed to be saying was, "Test others, not me."

This is the issue that the president—and Congress, too, if it dares to go that far—will be up against if he succeeds in convincing the nation that drug abuse can be dealt with as well as deplored. Seen in these terms, it may not be such a motherhood issue after all.

**Reaganism of the Week:** In a radio speech on July 26 the president said, "When we came into office on a hot summer day—well, we didn't come into office on a hot summer day—the economy had about as much energy as a hound dog on a hot summer day."

Wash.  
Post  
Aug 4, 1988

White House, Congress and the media join the offensive

# Drugs: Now prime time

■ With public outrage over drug abuse reaching a new crest, Ronald Reagan caught the wave. "The time has come," the President said on July 30, "to give notice that individual drug use is threatening the health and safety of all our citizens."

Indeed, to many who have served on the front lines in the nation's drug war for the past two decades, it seems that the time, finally, has arrived. Evidence is everywhere. And the issue comes at an opportune moment for Reagan, who could use a diversion from economic problems and challenges to his policies on trade and sanctions against South Africa. Stepping into an arena he previously left to First Lady Nancy Reagan, he prepared to announce the first details of his own antidrug plan in early August.

On Capitol Hill, more than 80 pieces of legislation are pending, and leaders in the House promise quick action. "I've never seen this electricity since I've been in Congress," says Representative Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), a 16-year Capitol Hill veteran. The press, meanwhile, is keeping a spotlight on the issue, as is the unprecedented U.S.-Bolivian drug operation.

Rising antidrug sentiment is being fed by fears of a deadly substance called crack and by the recent deaths of sports stars Len Bias and Don Rogers. Says Dr. Mitchell Rosenthal, president of New York City's Phoenix House



**"We are no longer willing to tolerate illegal drugs"**

Foundation: "The deaths of those young men are like lightning rods."

Skeptics predict that the furor will die down quickly. But others believe the summer of '86 will be a watershed: "We're on the verge," says Bill Rhatigan of the Advertising Council, whose antidrug ad has become so popular that broadcasters are requesting new tapes after wearing out old ones. "On this issue, we're ready to go over the top."

Some liken the antidrug atmosphere to the fight against drunk driving in the

late 1970s and the push for handgun control and tougher crime laws in the 1960s. "My God, look at the parallels," says Howard Simons, curator of Harvard University's Nieman Foundation. "Guns had always been part of society. But it took the deaths of the Kennedys and Martin Luther King to shed light on them. Tragic death is frequently what you need to set the spark."

The deaths of Bias and Rogers further churned waters that have been boiling for a long time. Some evidence:

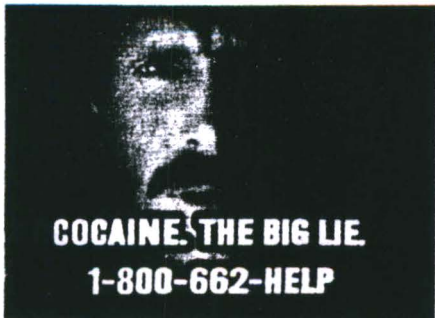
- Crack, a form of cocaine virtually unknown a year ago, has rocketed from near obscurity to national villainy in the past six months. Deaths, addictions, disruptions in family life all have eroded cocaine's image as a passive plaything of the well-to-do. Now the jury is back, and its verdict is irrefutable: "Cocaine can kill."

- In the nation's schools, as drug use reached epidemic levels, Education Secretary William Bennett became the first cabinet official to spotlight the problem. In March, he called for a "total drug ban" at colleges and universities, and for his pains he was labeled a "small-town-PTA president." Under-terred, he has intensified his rhetoric.

- The news media, fired by the crack scare, jumped on the drug story with a vengeance. *Newsweek* ran two cover stories only three months apart, and newspapers have examined the problem on their front pages day after day. The

## SPOTLIGHT ON COCAINE

■ Pro baseball is providing \$2 million in antidrug advertising time on radio and TV. Stars such as Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies spread the word: Drugs are deadly.



■ By all accounts, Len Bias used cocaine only once, on June 19. But once was enough to kill the University of Maryland star seen as a likely superstar in pro basketball.



■ Eight days after Bias died, Don Rogers, 23, a football player with the Cleveland Browns, was killed by cocaine. He was to wed his college sweetheart the next day.

■ A close friend to Bias, Brian Lee Tribble, suspected of supplying the drugs that killed athlete. Tribble, below at center, was indicted possession of cocaine and PCP with intent to distribute. Bias and Tribble often played basketball together, and the two men shared an enthusiasm for clothes and cars.



focus of much reportage has changed. Robert DuPont, president of the Center for Behavioral Medicine, says the media traditionally have covered the drug issue as a "controversial issue, sort of a pro-and-con kind of argument." Adds the Nieman Foundation's Simons, former managing editor of the *Washington Post*: "Now, all you get is the con: The message is drugs are bad. Period."

In cities and suburbs, the message has been on the streets for months—but it finally is getting back to official Washington. For House Majority Leader Jim Wright (D-Tex.), the message hit right where he lives. A poll of his Fort Worth district showed that 82 percent of 30,000 respondents believed drug use was a serious problem in their neighborhoods. Admits Wright: "I was stunned." The problem has become so serious, he and Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill (D-Mass.) say, "that politics must take a holiday."

To capitalize on the public's heightened concern, Congress will try to move fast. House committee chairmen have been ordered to report all bills by August 11, and O'Neill plans to send the entire package to the floor by September 10. It will deal with five areas: Eradication of drug crops at the source, interdiction along U.S. borders, stepped-up enforcement within the country, education and treatment of drug users.

The effort is billed as bipartisan, but there are obstacles. Democrats emphasize education of youth and rehabilitation of users while the GOP wants stricter enforcement and stiffer penalties for traffickers—some even calling for the death penalty. The hitch: In the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-cutting era, who will pay for more judges and jail cells? Or for that matter, the

rest of the five-point program? Aides to Robert Michel (R-Ill.), the House Republican leader and an enthusiastic supporter of the program, put the price tag at up to \$3 billion, raising the prospect of new spending, which is anathema to Reagan.

The President will unveil his full program in a televised speech in September. It could prove controversial. Like the Democrats, Reagan focuses on users—only he would spend much less—shifting perhaps \$200-\$300 million from existing programs. Drug screening and testing of federal employees also is being weighed, and the administration intends to beef up antimuggling efforts along the southern border, probably using military aircraft. The White House denies that the program is meant to steal the Democrats' thunder on drugs, but a key aide says: "Both parties want to do something, and this is a case of keeping the President out front."

What will come of all this concern and activity? "It won't last," says actor Paul Newman's daughter, Susan, who heads a California antidrug foundation named for her brother, Scott, who died of drug-and-alcohol abuse in 1978. "We've seen false starts before."

Others are more optimistic. James Wilson, a Harvard professor of government who was chairman of the National Advisory Council for Drug-Abuse Prevention in the early 1970s, argues that real progress won't be made until drug use is seen as socially unacceptable. "That's what happened with drinking and driving," he notes. "With all the concern we're seeing now over drugs, it may be that drug use is passing through the same kind of barrier."

by Brian Duffy with Jeannye Thornton, Kenneth T. Walsh and James M. Hildreth

## CELEBRITY DEATHS

### Grim roll call of two decades

Len Bias and Don Rogers were only the latest public figures to suffer drug-related deaths. In the past two decades, drugs have taken their toll of a wide range of prominent people. Some examples:

**David Kennedy**, son of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, 1984, cocaine, Demerol and Mellaril.

**Ronald Roberts**, son of evangelist Oral Roberts, 1982, suicide resulting from drug addiction.

**John Belushi**, right, comic, 1982, heroin and cocaine.

**Louis Jourdan, Jr.**, son of actor Louis Jourdan, 1981, unprescribed drugs.

**Sid Vicious**, British rock star who killed a girlfriend, 1979, heroin.

**Scott Newman**, son of actor Paul Newman, 1978, pills and alcohol.

**Elizabeth Anne Moore**, sister of TV and movie actress Mary Tyler Moore, 1978, unspecified drugs.

**Keith Moon**, member of popular British rock group the Who, 1978, combination of drugs.

**Jimi Hendrix**, rock guitarist of international fame, 1970, heroin.

**Janis Joplin**, leading female rock vocalist of the 1960s, 1970, heroin.

**Judy Garland**, singer and actress, 1969, sleeping pills.

**Diane Linkletter**, television actress and daughter of Art Linkletter, 1969, LSD.

**Lenny Bruce**, right, iconic comedian noted for his foul language who influenced a generation of comedians, 1966, unspecified narcotics.

**Dorothy Kilgallen**, newspaper columnist and TV personality, 1965, barbiturates and alcohol.



STEVE JUDIT—STAR FILE



AP

■ **Barry Word**, top, a former football player at the University of Virginia, pleaded guilty on July 29 to conspiring to distribute cocaine. Teammates **Kenneth Stadlin**, center, and **Howard Petty**, below, also are charged in what authorities described as a four-state drug-selling ring. Police said Word first used cocaine at parties where "the drug was laid out for the taking."



■ **U.S. troops were dispatched to Bolivia in July to join local authorities in raids on cocaine-producing laboratories**



INSIDE / SOVIET MENTAL HOSPITAL

# Newsweek

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THE DRUG CRISIS

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## 'Saying No!'

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The Nation's New  
Campaign Against Users

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A Poll on Drug Testing,  
Enforcement and Privacy

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An Exclusive Interview  
With President Reagan



## The Drug Crisis: Trying to Say 'No'

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



Testing for drugs: A controversial key to the plan

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Cover: Photos by Ed Galt



The Junior League's new image

## Social Sisters

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



Drugged, silent—but unbroken

## Simply Divine

**I**t's a miracle no one thought of it before: a Jesus theme park, part Disneyland, part summer retreat. TV evangelist Jim Bakker is developing Heritage USA, a family entertainment center near Charlotte, N.C., with tennis, camping and weekly baptisms. For "Christ-loving people," says one follower, it's nirvana. **Society: Page 46**

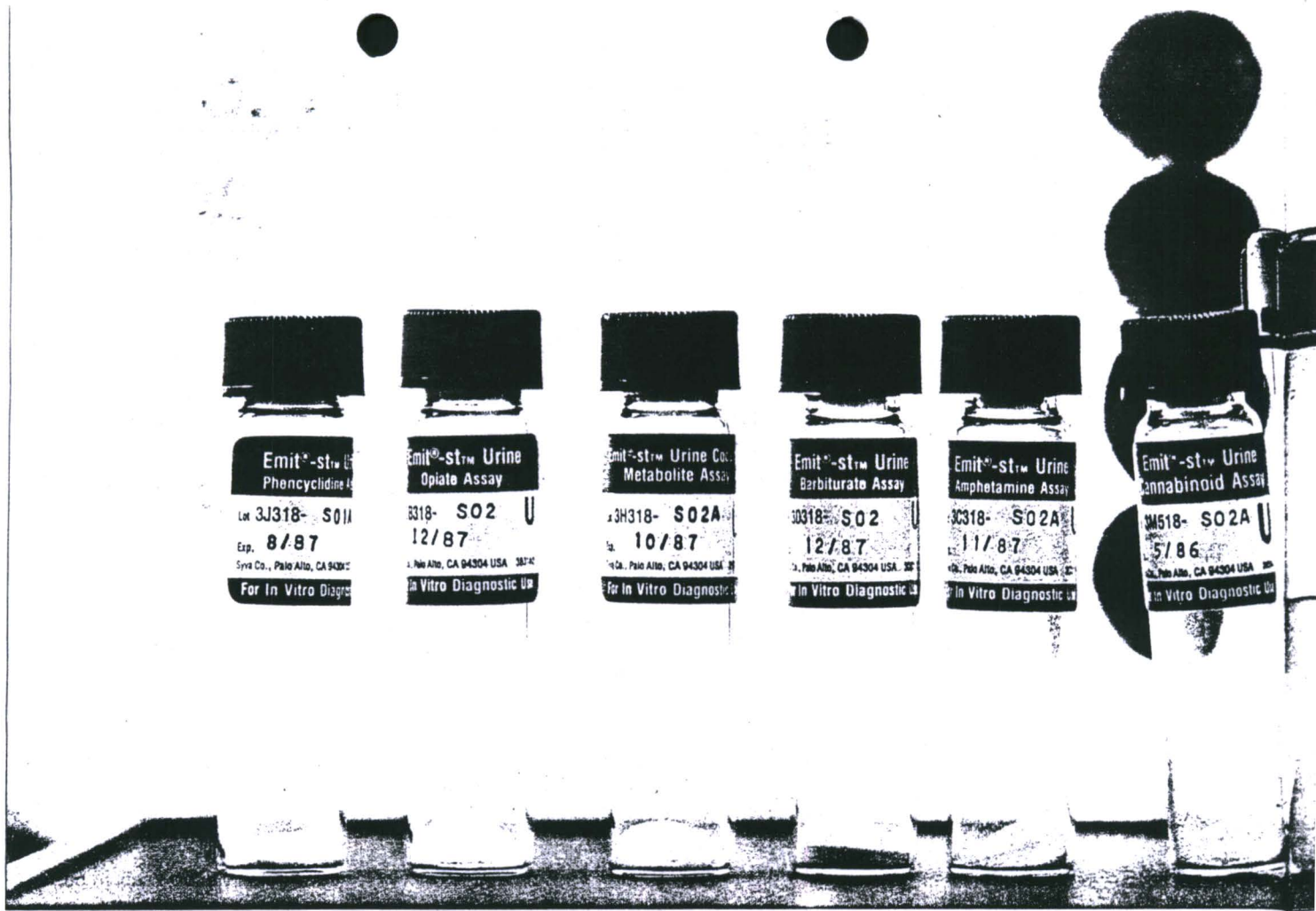


A \$175 million high-tech shrine

## A Mind Jail

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

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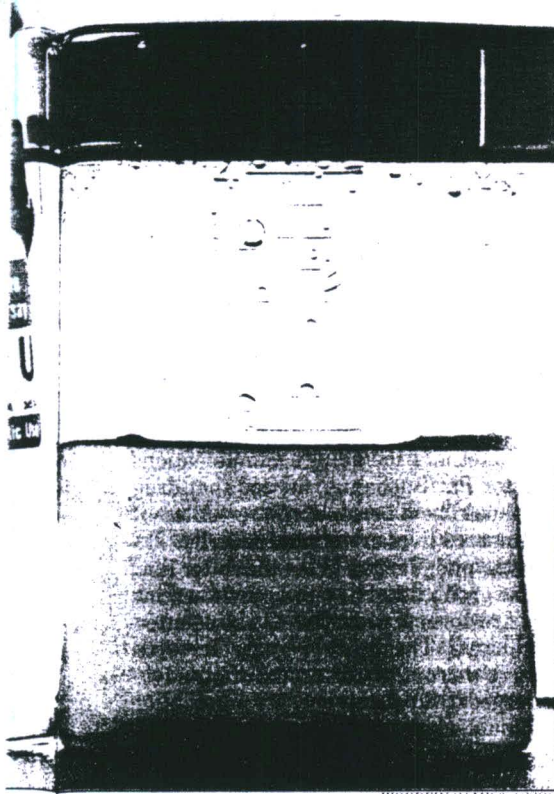
The bite in the jawbone: Urinalysis for federal workers in sensitive jobs was the controversial centerpiece of the president's plan to *a*

# Trying to Say 'No'

## THE DRUG CRISIS

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

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



WOODFIN CAMP & ASSOC.

to attack the demand side of drugs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Users, One and All

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



FANNENBAUM-SYGMA

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

## Down on Drugs: A Newsweek Poll

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



ROBERT MAASS—PHOTOREPORTERS

### Yes to Drug Tests

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Priorities and Resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

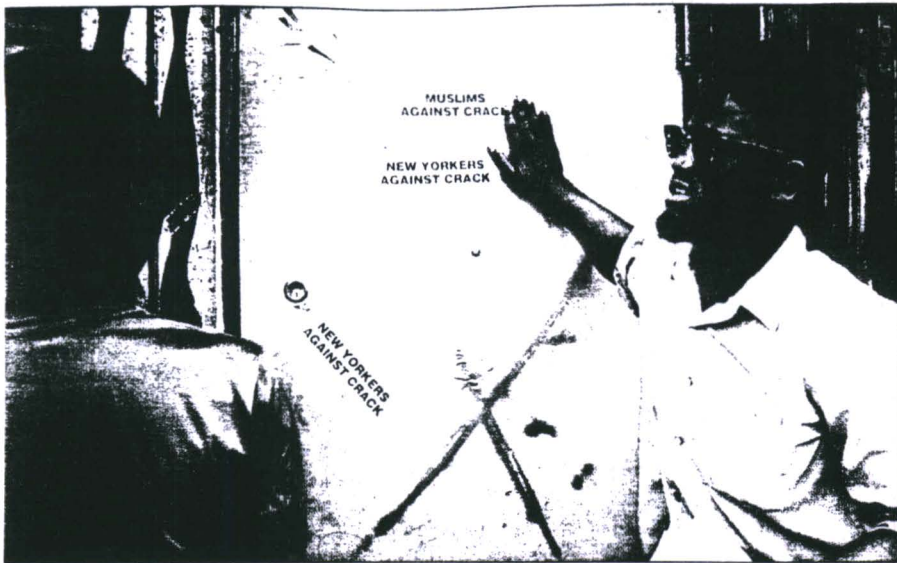
■ **Testing:** Department heads will be asked to designate federal workers who have security clearance or hold such sensitive jobs as air-traffic controllers or armed guards. If they refuse drug tests, they will be shifted to less sensitive jobs; if the tests turn up positive or they admit a drug problem,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

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

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

■ **Enforcement:** The Justice Department is

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



JAMES MARSHALL



IRA WYMAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**A climate that needs changing:** *A Washington head shop*

SUSAN T. McELHINNEY



# Reagan: Drugs Are the 'No. 1' Problem

The president wants a campaign aimed at users

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

**NEWSWEEK:** Why a war on drugs at this time?

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

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

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

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

I would think yes, that's legitimate.

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

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

**Would you favor drug testing for all federal employees?**

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



LARRY DOWNING—NEWSWEEK

**In the Oval Office: Is it a real war?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Should drug users go to jail?**

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

**Should drug dealers be executed, as Malaysia did?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

No, the drug thing hadn't hit Hollywood.

**No one ever tempted you?**

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



JAMES COOK—PICTURE GROUP

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

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

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

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

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

Successful school programs tend to have

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

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

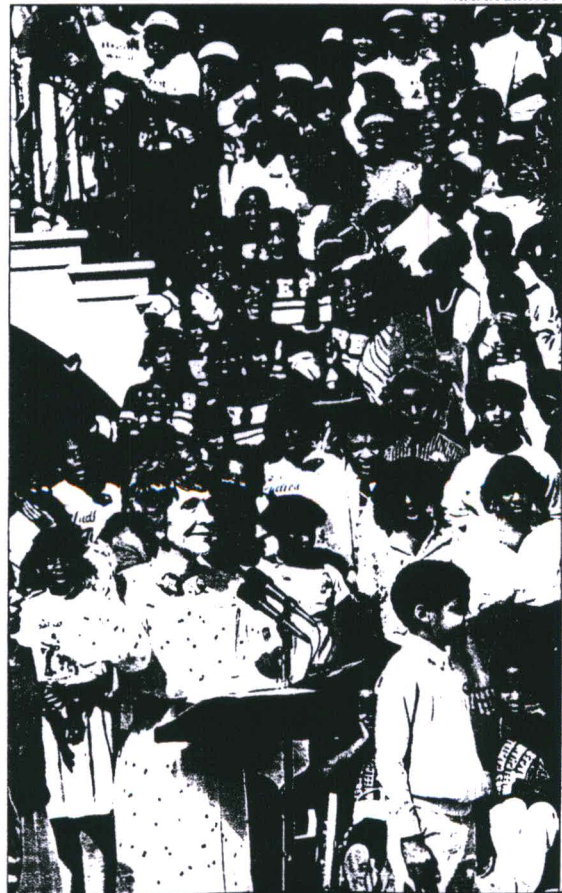
family influences, trying to teach children simply to reject drugs as uncool. Practitioners are enthusiastic, but a NIDA review noted last year that the worth of this approach remains to be proved.

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

LARRY MARTZ with MARK...  
and BOB COHN...  
GEORGE RAINE...  
GINNY CARRO...  
and...

**'Nobody else cared': Nancy Reagan pushes the point**

GAMMA-LIAISON



# Going After Hollywood

Critics call for the deglamorization of drugs



JERRY OHLINGER'S

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From: NEWS

Posted: Tue 29-July-86 11:51 EDT Sys 97

(44) Subject: NANCY REAGAN :nancy reagan has led for the past five years he does pl

\* UPI NATIONAL Wire

WASHINGTON (UPI) \_ President Reagan intends to spark a nationwide campaign against the use of drugs with the "full weight of his office," a spokesman said Tuesday.

But deputy press secretary Larry Speakes ruled out a nationally televised speech this month to launch his active role in the anti-drug campaign.

The New York Times quoted a key White House official Tuesday as saying that Reagan might make a national broadcast to kick off the campaign that Nancy Reagan has led for the past five years.

"He does plan to become very actively involved in a nationwide campaign in promoting anti-drug abuse programs," Speakes said. "He wants to promote the full weight of his office" to eliminate drugs in the workplace.

Speakes was not ready to say whether Reagan would advocate mandatory or strictly voluntary means of combatting drug use.

The issue has become more political in recent weeks with polls showing that the nation is now more concerned with the problem.

Speaker Thomas O'Neill and other House leaders announced a drive Thursday for bipartisan legislation to deal with drug abuse.

The Times said that administration officials denied that the vigorous White House interest in narcotics is related to the Democratic-led program, but added that "they conceded that the issue had abruptly taken on political overtones."

Reagan met with his advisers last Friday on the problem. The Times said the president had ordered an internal study several weeks ago and early last week asked White House chief of staff Donald Regan: "Where's my drug package?"

The president was expected to focus more on the user, the Times said.

The newspaper said that \$200 million was tentatively available to be divided between the departments of Justice, Education and Health and Human Services for the new program.

Most government agencies, civilian and military, are expected to be involved.

The cocaine-related deaths of University of Maryland basketball star Len Bias and Don Rogers, a Cleveland Browns defense back apparently spurred the White House to play a more intensive role.

The Times said that the creation of a high-level commission to seek ways to curb drug abuse is under discussion. Peter Ueberroth, the commissioner of baseball, is a possible candidate to head the commission, it said.

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# DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING  
BY  
LARRY SPEAKES

July 30, 1986

The Briefing Room

*This might help (see p. 2.)*

12:05 P.M. EDT

MR. SPEAKES: The President today is announcing the appointment of David Lyle Mack to be Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates.

At 1:45 p.m., the President meets with Secretary Shultz.

To expand a little bit on the President's ideas as far as an anti-drug abuse effort, looking first at some of the goals and some of the achievements of the administration -- when the President came into office in 1981, there was a lack of information or a focused national program on drug abuse. The main effort of the government had been to reduce the supply of heroin.

Legal, criminal, and moral issues surrounding drug use were confusing to the young and to -- really to all citizens. Recognizing this, the President began a campaign that was designed to improve drug law enforcement, to strengthen international cooperation, to expand drug abuse health functions, to reduce drug abuse in the military, and he created a nationwide drug abuse awareness effort to strengthen public attitudes.

Within the military, since 1981 -- this has been our most successful program -- there have been a -- there has been a two-thirds drop in drug abuse since -- in that time frame.

Q Since when?

MR. SPEAKES: 1981 to 1985, I believe.

We found when we came in that 27 percent of all military personnel used drugs and in some units, the rate of drug use was nearly 50 percent. Independent studies show that last year we have reduced drug use in the military to less than nine percent of all personnel. That is a 67 percent, two-thirds drop in the number of people that were using drugs.

The Secretary of Defense believes that there is more that can be done and he is planning to continue the program of protection, prevention, rehabilitation, and education. And this will certainly be a model for the President's program.

MORE

#1847-07/30

Q Larry, how did those --

MR. SPEAKES: In addition, the First Lady's leadership and dedication to the youth of America and the world has been a focal point of our efforts. She has had a crusade that has set the tone, really, on an international basis. She has raised the consciousness in the advertising industry, the television networks, in the high schools, sports programs, the medical profession, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers and many others joining in a nationwide effort to reduce drugs.

The President's program has been successful thus far, but the President is convinced that the best way to achieve the ultimate objective of total eradication of drug abuse and illegal trafficking is to reduce the demand side of the drug equation. To do that he intends to use the full power of the Presidency to accomplish his goal.

Q Can you go a little slower, please?

MR. SPEAKES: That means a blend of the substantive program implementation and a personal communications effort to make sure that his program enjoys the full support that will be needed to eradicate drugs.

Q That last sentence?

MR. SPEAKES: This means a blend of the substantive program implementation and a personal communications effort to make sure that his program enjoys the support that will be needed to achieve his goal of total eradication of drugs. He understands that there are -- that the powers behind the drug industry are well entrenched. He recognizes this will not be an easy job, but he believes that the American people are ready to do something about drugs.

He wants the public at large to face the program head on and he believes it's imperative that we do it now. He believes there is a turnaround in public support, a major change in attitude that we must do something about drugs and we must do it now. The idea is to take the potential user away from drugs and this will require the united effort of many elements of our society. The President's strategy which is being finalized will seek to remove drug abuse from schools, the workplace, athletic programs and from all elements of our society. The President will seek to form a partnership with government, industry, schools, and the American public. He believes this must be truly a national effort if it is to succeed.

Q Does he want drug testing in the workplace and in schools -- have people --

MR. SPEAKES: That's been asked four or five days running. There is already drug testing in the workplace, both private and public. The military program -- I have stressed which was largely successful because of drug testing and screening. There is screening in sensitive areas of the federal government now -- people who are involved in public safety are screened. There are also certain private sector major companies that have taken up drug screening as a part of their --

Q I should say, does he want to expand that?

MR. SPEAKES: He's looking at the possibilities of expanding that, yes.

Q Is he rethinking the idea of --

Q In what way? You mean a mandatory --

MR. SPEAKES: We covered that too, two or three days ago.

Q I don't know -- but you said that the President wants to follow the military model.

MR. SPEAKES: There's a difference in military and people in sensitive and safety-related positions and those that are not. There are certain legal and constitutional questions that are involved and those are being studied. As to whether to expand it mandatory of voluntary, that has not been determined.

Q Is he thinking -- when you talked about communication, the blend of communication, is he rethinking giving a major speech, which I think we were guided away from?

MR. SPEAKES: No, you weren't guided away from it. You were told that there was no decision to make one and the President will be deciding as to how he takes his message to the American public --

Q We were told not to look for it before vacation.

Q Before vacation.

MR. SPEAKES: That's true.

Q Is that still correct?

Q Is that still operative?

MR. SPEAKES: Don't look for it before vacation.

Q And will there be --

Q -- any kind of kick-off --

Q Did you say --

Q Well, he said --

MR. SPEAKES: Wait, wait. One, two, three, four, five are talking. Andrea still has the floor.

Q Did the President see the editorial in today's Washington Times, and if he did, did it upset him?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know. I didn't see it so --

Q Is he aware of their criticism of his efforts so far?

MR. SPEAKES: No. Sorry they're not happy.

Q The President said in the speech this morning that he had more to say about his participation next week --

MR. SPEAKES: That's right.

Q -- and that civic organizations would be announcing how they were -- Is this a coordinated thing? Can you elaborate on that at all?

MR. SPEAKES: He will be beginning to -- beginning next week -- and we'll have specifics later on this week -- to begin to speak out on his drug program -- his goals, his ideas, his ways that he will proceed in order to bring about a national effort on -- to eradicate the use of drugs.

Ira?

Q The President --

MR. SPEAKES: But I don't have a firm date. That's what it amounts to.

Q Does that include travel?

MR. SPEAKES: I'm sure he will speak on it when he travels. I don't look for any travel next week.

Q The President said that as far as drug users are

MORE

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concerned, we don't want to throw them in jail and ruin their lives; we want to get them free from dependency. Does that imply any kind of shift in the law enforcement goals of the administration regarding drug use such as lighter penalties or more probation?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't think we've come to that much detail so far. Many of -- and Carlton Turner can be much more specific on this and we will, once the President announces his full program, we will have Carlton here for a backgrounder -- about the impact of stricter enforcement on drugs and the over-population in federal and state prisons as a result of drug-related crimes. So that would go a long way toward a reduction of over-population in prison facilities if we could reduce the number of drug-related crimes.

Go ahead.

Q A follow-up. By stating that the President's primarily looking at the demand side of the equation, number one, does that represent the end result of some debate on how to proceed?

MR. SPEAKES: No. It's from both ends of the equation, Ira. As you know, we're participating in eradication at the sources, we have for a number of period of times. We're participating in interdiction efforts on the border and at ports -- quite an extensive program that the Vice President has headed. We will be doing more in that area and the area of law enforcement. But at the same time, we believe that it is essential that you remove the customer, the user, from the equation. And so you're really attacking it from both ends and in the middle.

Q All right, but if there is any new emphasis on the demand side, is it fair to assume that that's effective in another way because it doesn't cost that much money? In other -- you can do a demand or supply side. Supply side implies the use of more aid and more eradication and more helicopters; demand implies more public awareness. Is that a fair--

MR. SPEAKES: I think that's a fair statement, but I mean I don't get the point of the statement.

Q Well, I thought I heard you say -- and I can't read my own notes at the moment, I'll have to listen to the tape -- something about demand side of the equation being the principal focus of this new --

MR. SPEAKES: That will be the public awareness effort. But that does not diminish that we will be involved from the supply side and the interdiction side. I would look for the President to continue and the First Lady to continue their efforts at international cooperation. I would look for us to seek better ways to enforce the law on drugs.

Lesley?

Q Will this mean more money spent on -- you talked about programs. Are you talking about --

MR. SPEAKES: It won't mean any more than we have in the budget at the present time, but it will probably, hopefully, mean a more concentrated, more effective effort, but also a more -- more of a partnership between government and the public, the individual, business, and so forth.

We think that by perhaps involving the service organizations is a first step toward a partnership with non-government people, but you can bring in corporate heads, you can bring in labor leaders, you can deal with various youth groups, sports figures, entertainment industry, so forth -- all of those.

Q But you're not talking about starting any new program, government program?

MR. SPEAKES: No, but I mean that's not to say that we don't think that we can't make -- we can make giant strides by simply putting the power of the Presidency behind it.

Gene?

Q And so -- no, I have one more. Will there be a kick-off event? You had talked about this is the prelude to the kick-off this morning. Will it --

MR. SPEAKES: There will be -- however the President decides he wishes to open it. I don't look for hot-air balloons or anything along that line, but I think the President --

Q But there'll be an opening --

MR. SPEAKES: There will an announcement of the program by the President.

Q Next week?

Q In Washington --

MR. SPEAKES: Next week in Washington.

Q -- at the White House?

MR. SPEAKES: Don't know. We're working on it.

Q Peter Bensinger, the former head of DEA, said in an article last week that one of the problems in combatting drug abuse is the division of jurisdiction, that there were internal wars between DEA and Customs and the Coast Guard and other agencies. Is any effort or any consideration being given to streamlining the government effort?

MR. SPEAKES: I think more interagency cooperation, but I think there -- Bensinger's comments may be based on what happened some time ago, or several months ago, and not what's happening now because there is a considerable amount of cooperation between, for instance, DEA and the military, or the Coast Guard and the DEA, FBI, so forth.

Chris.

Q Following up on Lesley, you said that there's not going to be any new money.

There had been reports that there was going to be an extra \$200 million, I think --

MR. SPEAKES: I've seen that. Do you know the facts on that? I don't.

MR. BRASHEAR: It hadn't been determined yet. I mean, there's a possibility that there might be some --

MR. SPEAKES: Somebody put that out and I don't -- that has not -- you're right, that has not been decided.

Q And one other thing -- on the military thing -- do you have any facts or figures at all on how they've achieved this decrease and the kinds of programs --

MR. SPEAKES: Do you have that paper, Rusty? Mainly from screening -- is it.

Q I mean, is it -- I don't know what it is. What is it in the military? Is it a mandatory, universal screening?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, it is.

Q How often --

MR. BRASHEAR: -- of compulsary urinalysis testing in all services --

MR. SPEAKES: And if you're caught you're out. Simple as that.

Q How often do they do that?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know how often they do it.

Q How do you --

Q Anything else that you particularly point to as being important in getting the military down?

MR. SPEAKES: I think education, peer pressure --

MR. BRASHEAR: Drug abuse treatment programs --

MR. SPEAKES: -- treatment programs --

Q How many have been kicked out?

MR. BRASHEAR: Don't know that.

MR. SPEAKES: Let me see that paper.

Q Can you square the \$200 million with what you told Meese -- would you clarify that?

MR. SPEAKES: There has been no decision for \$200 million.

Q You said no new money and no new programs. I mean --

MR. BRASHEAR: There's been no decision --

MR. SPEAKES: I think some -- no, no -- I think somebody must have put that figure in Bernie's backgrounder -- the \$200 million figure, but --

Q Do you expect a decision soon?

MR. SPEAKES: -- but, I don't know.

Q Well, I'm confused as to what -- is it --

MR. SPEAKES: No decision made to spend additional money.

Q But he might? Is it being considered?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know of any major consideration, certainly not outside of the budget, I don't believe.

Q In other words, if there is money, it would come from something else and re-allocate it?

Q Hunger programs.

MR. SPEAKES: I would presume, yes. I would presume, yes.

Q General Singlaub would be put on the case.  
(Laughter.)

Q That's right.

Q Do you think the President realized when he cited the Bank of Boston for special praise as cooperating on drug programs that several officers of the bank were indicted recently for not reporting large transactions, some of which were supposed to have involved drug money?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes.

Q He was aware of that?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know. Gosh. Bernie?

Q Why did he do it?

Q He wanted to. (Laughter.)

Q Will the White House be in charge of the program and will there be one person appointed to run the whole thing?

MR. SPEAKES: I would assume that it will continue to be sort of an interagency effort and I don't know that there'll be any specific person. Carlton Turner has been actively involved from the White House and the Attorney General will have a role, and so forth. But I don't think there will be any structure set up.

Frank?

Q In testimony today, the Bolivian Ambassador requested \$100 million in economic aid to help with some of the economic dislocation caused by going to the source, disrupting the cocaine crop in Bolivia. Is the administration considering as part of this program, or otherwise, increased economic aid as a part of --

MR. SPEAKES: We can't get what we've asked for from the Congress now.

Q Well, I'm asking --

MR. SPEAKES: I'm glad he told them.

Saul?

Q So, the answer is no?

MR. SPEAKES: That's right.

Q I just want to know what the President's attitude is towards furnishing aid to the states and cities that report long waiting lists of people trying to get into drug treatment centers? I want to know --

MR. SPEAKES: Well, I would assume he would like to do as much as possible within the constraints of the budget, but I don't know of any plans to increase funding in that area. I think that the President is seeking public -- I mean, private cooperation and assistance that could aid in those areas.

Q Is it his attitude that that's basically a state and city problem?

MR. SPEAKES: Never really have heard him address it. There's certainly some federally funded drug abuse facilities in virtually every state. I'm sure, but I'm not --

Q It seems to me that what we're dealing with is basically volunteerism and then on the federal level enforcement. Again, as you know, two weeks ago there was a hearing and most of the -- in the House -- and most of the people actually pleaded with the White House for some help because of the crack epidemic, which has created long lines of people already addicted to the drug who cannot get treatment. Is -- do you know of any consideration being given to --

MR. SPEAKES: We can check on that. I really don't know. George?

Q When you talk about bringing in service organizations and labor leaders and corporate heads and sports figures, are you talking about commission -- making a commission with Ueberroth running it?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q Has that been ruled out?

Q Commission without Ueberroth? (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know that we've ever discussed that in much detail.

Leo?

Q Are you saying the commission is not --

Q Well, I don't know -- have you discussed this -- you mean, internally you haven't discussed it in much detail?

MR. SPEAKES: I haven't heard it.

Q So, that's not part of his plan?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't think so.

Leo?

Q Do you anticipate a legislative program?

MR. SPEAKES: Possibility of legislation. There are many -- several hundred bills pending on the Hill.

Q That's what I mean -- in the administration, legislative program for --

MR. SPEAKES: Possibility, yes.

Q Okay. In that connection, as you know, social security and some other things were shielded from Gramm-Rudman's automatic cut. Would the administration favor a re-write of Gramm-Rudman so as to also shield programs dealing with drug abuse?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't think we've crossed that bridge.

Pat?

Q You said your lawyers are looking at the question of drug testing in the civilian sector. Now, there's no way the federal government could mandate testing by itself, by law, could it, in the civilian sector?

MR. SPEAKES: I think they could, yes. Oh, you mean in the private -- outside of government?

Q In other words -- the government telling, you know --

MR. SPEAKES: I don't believe so --

Q -- employees --

MR. SPEAKES: Yes. No, no, no -- I thought you meant of federal employees. I don't think so, Pat.

Q Is the thing that you're looking at sort of urging employers to make the test mandatory?

MR. SPEAKES: Right. Yes. And some have already taken those steps, that as a condition to employment that you would have drug screening.

Bob?

Q Did the death of Len Bias play any role at all in this?

MR. SPEAKES: We were, of course, involved in it all these years, but I think it did heighten the interest in it -- the sports deaths -- and I think it has had a tremendous impact on public opinion as far as something must be done and must be done now.

Al?

Q Do you have any figures on how much is being spent on combatting drug abuse now?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't have that, Al. Sorry.

Q Do you have any ideas -- are there any figures on how much revenue was generated by illegal drug sales?

MR. SPEAKES: I'm sure there is. Rusty?

MR. BRASHEAR: I'll try and get that.

MR. SPEAKES: Okay. Try -- Carlton is a virtual walking encyclopedia of those type of things, and once we get him in here we really -- it will be helpful to you.

Yes?

Q Will there be a proposal to make mandatory testing for all federal employees?

MR. SPEAKES: We covered that a couple of times. That, in fact, we covered in the last five minutes. That has -- there's been no decision for that.

Bob?

Q Just back on Len Bias and the other sports stuff -- you said it had tremendous impact and -- made people feel that something must be done and must be done now. Would it be going too far to say that this had triggered this campaign?

MR. SPEAKES: No. These type of things --

Q No, it would not be going too far?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, it would be going too far. No, it did not trigger the campaign. We had had these type things in mind. The President had expressed an interest in stepping into it earlier than that.

Bernie?

Q Democratic platform again.

Q The President recently cited a poll in which he said that 71 percent, I believe, of the American public cited drugs as the number one issue. Do you know what poll that was and are there any other relative statistics from it that you could share with us?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know -- sure don't.

Owen?

Q Is the focus of this campaign to be illegal drugs? Or will the President be speaking about abuse of, say, prescription drugs or alcohol or even tobacco?

MR. SPEAKES: I would assume all of the above, but the main emphasis on the illegal drugs.

Bill?

Q Yes. I was just going to ask to clarify Bob's question-- you said that the death of the sports figures heightened interest. Are you referring to public interest or Presidential interest?

MR. SPEAKES: Both, really.

Bernie?

Q The fact that Tip O'Neil and other Democrats pushed or were saying that they want drug legislation by early September, did this in any way spur the White House to act early?

MR. SPEAKES: No, we generally planned about this time frame.

Andrea?

Q Any consideration of legislation to change the penalties? Is that one of the things --

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know. I have not looked at any of the legislative ideas.

Q And is the President stepping into this any reflection on the way Bush handled the issue for the last few years?

MR. SPEAKES: No. The President has nothing but the highest praise for the way the Vice President's handled the issue.

Q Just feels that more is needed?

MR. SPEAKES: Nor is it any criticism of the way the First Lady's handled the issue.

Q I'll bet. (Laughter.)

Q Isn't he riding on her coattails on this? I mean, she's been pushing this for years.

MR. SPEAKES: And he's proud of her too.

Q But why didn't he get involved earlier?

MR. SPEAKES: Feels the time's right now.

Q Larry, if I could continue -- you said that there's been a tremendous outpouring of public feeling since the Len Bias and other sports deaths. Do you have any research or evidence of what kind of public feeling there is on this issue?

MR. SPEAKES: No. That poll that Frank cited is one. I don't know whether that's pre Len Bias or not. May not be.

No. I just think it's an obvious feeling about the amount of publicity that was given to the two most recent sports drug deaths that have really peaked the public interest and so forth.

Q The President mentioned talking about this at the economic summit -- apparently raised by a lady there -- was that Thatcher?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know. This really came up in detail at the London -- I believe it was London and not --

Q No. It was Bonn.

MR. SPEAKES: -- Bonn summit when -- after the First Lady's International Drug Conference and one of the leaders brought it up -- not the President -- about the tremendous job that Mrs. Reagan had done and how much -- it may have been Chancellor Kohl -- that their wives were impressed by the effort being made. And that launched into one of those three-hour dinner discussions on the subject of drug abuse on an international level.

Q Any comment on the breakup of the talks in Geneva on SALT?

MR. SPEAKES: No. I think they were supposed to end and --

Q And how about low level talks beginning in Zambia with the ANC?

MR. SPEAKES: Not aware of that. Any -- I've not heard that, Helen.

Q What about the -- you were going to try and give us something on the meetings --

Q The work plan.

Q The working meetings?

MR. SPEAKES: We have agreed with the Soviets to a general pattern -- we through with drugs?

Q No.

Q One more.

Q This morning you said alcohol probably would be the focus. Now you said it's illegal drugs and I would like to pose the policy question -- on why not alcohol, since that also is abused by children and athletes and business people?

Q Judges.

MR. SPEAKES: That's true. I think alcohol abuse would be a part of it, but the main focus will be on drug abuse.

Owen?

Q I just want to clarify the President's feelings about drug testing because I missed some of those earlier briefings. While no decisions have been made, I gather he favors, in general, the principle of drug testing?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes -- mindful of the legal and constitutional arguments that go to the basic principle of whether this constitutes an individual accused of a crime testifying against himself.

Q -- mandatory --

MR. SPEAKES: That's right. Yes.

Q Can we find out specifically what the poll is that we've been referring to here that --

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, let's see if we can run that down, Rusty. Rusty will be the point man for that.

Q Are you looking at any federal pressure to get employers to do this drug testing? I mean there's an awful lot of federal contracts, for example. Or is it simply going to be job-owned?

MR. SPEAKES: There have been -- and not in this specific instance -- but ideas that have been proposed. For example, that -- in the case of Defense contractors where it's very important that it be a drug-free workplace, that there might be attached to the contract bidding procedure that -- for drug abuse programs and reduction and drug abuse within a contracting firm or within a bidding firm would add points to their ability to bid. In other words, it would be part of the criteria for consideration. But I don't know that a decision has been made on that.

Steve?

Q How is this going to affect Mrs. Reagan's program? Is it going to supplant it? Is she going to be involved? Are they going to merge it? How is that going to work now?

MR. SPEAKES: It -- she will continue. In fact, I think she has a meeting today with one of the entertainment industry people to talk about that. And she will continue to do what she's doing in it, but the President will also be involved at different levels. So, it will be companion programs -- sometimes working together, sometimes working separately.

Bob?

Q Are White House employees required to take drug tests?

MR. SPEAKES: All White House employees are not, but the drug abuse office under Carlton Turner has taken drug abuse tests and everybody passed -- contrary to previous administrations that might not have been able to get through.

Q Ohhh.

MR. SPEAKES: The military that works in the White House are also -- come under the mandatory military restrictions on that.

Q Can I -- you say everyone in the White House has taken it?

MR. SPEAKES: No, no, the drug abuse office has -- Carlton Turner's office.

Saul?

Q Just to follow up -- have the staff people in the White House taken the test?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know of anybody that has other than Carlton's office and the military people.

Q Would anyone object?

MR. SPEAKES: I doubt if they would. I'd certainly volunteer mine.

Q Would you volunteer yours? (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: Me and my staff.

Q Volunteer your what? (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: Me and my staff --

Q Are you listening in there?

MR. SPEAKES: -- would do it.

Q Would you --

MR. SPEAKES: Let me go to this --

Q Larry, the President talking of gurus of hedonism in the '70s -- and you opened this briefing by saying that when the President was first elected in '81 there was no focus. Now you've just said that, contrary to the previous administration, this one might pass a drug test. Are you blaming Jimmy Carter for drug abuse?

MR. SPEAKES: Of course not.

Q Well, you seem to be --

MR. SPEAKES: The facts speak for themselves -- that that fellow did have a problem.

Q What fellow?

Q What fellow?

Q Well, now, wait a minute.

MR. SPEAKES: Whoever worked for Carter. Wasn't that --

Q Who?

Q Who?

Q Peter Bourne.

Q Peter Bourne.

MR. SPEAKES: Or was selling it, or writing prescriptions or whatever the story -- I don't remember, but that was it.

Q You're not talking about the candidate for the Democratic nomination?

Q Are you talking about Peter Bourne?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, whatever that controversy on writing the prescriptions --

Q Hamilton Jordan?

Q You're not talking about Hamilton?

Q You're not talking about Hamilton?

Q It wasn't his own failure of a drug test but the fact that he was writing out prescriptions for staffers.

MR. SPEAKES: Writing prescriptions for those, yes.

Q And --

MR. SPEAKES: I wasn't here.

Q -- when they took the drug tests here, was that

voluntary or were-they all asked to do it?

MR. SPEAKES: I'm sure it was voluntary.

Q Are you saying that you and your office will -- you think it would be good idea for you and everyone in your office to have drug testing?

MR. SPEAKES: I'm saying I wouldn't object to it -- be glad to do it.

Q And to what extent do you think the development of crack --

Q Where's Mark?

Q Has Mark agreed to this? (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: What?

Q Mark?

Q To what extent do you think the epidemic of crack, if you will, has precipitated the White House's concern? Is it because that is so readily available and is so addictive? Is that --

MR. SPEAKES: Just another step in the spread of drugs. (Laughter.)

MR. WEINBERG: Can I see my lawyer? (Laughter.)

Q Is this why Djerejian is leaving? (Laughter.)

Q Is that another step in the --

Q Yes, this is all happening around the same time that Senator Thurmond's bill is about to come to the floor of the Senate to make bank money laundering illegal for the first time. Is the President also going to enhance the enforcement capabilities now to go after these institutions that were identified and as organized crime commissions report laundering massive, hundreds of millions of dollars -- billions through the bank?

MR. SPEAKES: I think we've always been after the -- and made giant strides in the area of white collar crime and I'm sure that would follow in it. The FBI has -- and Justice Department have been heavily involved in it.

Q This means that bank money laundering is technically illegal for the very first time, assuming this bill passes and now the President has the option basically of beefing up the enforcement of a new law, which seems to me --

MR. SPEAKES: He'd enforce the law.

Q -- is going to be one of the key elements in this whole drug fight.

MR. SPEAKES: We'll do it.

Q Larry, the President's Commission on Organized Crime, during its sessions, when it was talking about cocaine trafficking and other drug abuse, talked about a lot of the problems of surveillance and enforcement, electronic devices the traffickers use, the problems with laws regarding phone tapping and surveillance. Are you planning anything along those lines by way of either endorsing or producing legislation to help in those efforts?

MR. SPEAKES: The whole legislative thing is under consideration, and we are working with the Hill. There is a Republican group under Bob Michel that has been actively involved in considering which legislation is feasible to push, which has possibilities of passage. And we will be working closely with them as we develop what we are going to get behind.

Q But it won't necessarily be entirely a newly developed package? It could be --

MR. SPEAKES: That's right.

Q -- partially an endorsement of things that already exist?

MR. SPEAKES: Absolutely.

Q Will the President himself, and perhaps Mrs. Reagan, actually travel outside of Washington to speak on this issue?

MR. SPEAKES: There is no specific outside-of-Washington travel planned, but certainly the President will take various opportunities to go to the public at large, and will, when he travels, I am sure be willing to speak on it, as will all other Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officials.

Q Just to clear things up, is the President proposing now, since he wants it -- favors it for private industry but has no real say about the private sector, is the President favoring now for federal employees in sensitive positions drug testing as a condition of employment?

MR. SPEAKES: We would be working with the federal employee unions -- in fact, the Office of Personnel Management is already having discussions with employee unions about that. I think in the case of, as I pointed out, law enforcement agencies -- FBI, DEA, others -- in the military, in sensitive positions such as travel, aviation, railroads -- recent legislation has just been passed, I believe, for mandatory testing for those who operate railroads.

Q How about the White House taking part in -- other personnel -- civilian personnel -- in security sensitive positions?

MR. SPEAKES: I think that, once again, raises a lot of legal questions that we would want to look at in their fullest to be sure.

Q But this is under consideration specifically?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, I can remember the day that a briefer stood here and said pardons for other Watergate lawyers were under consideration. That's always a dangerous term, "under consideration." Many options have been looked at in expanding the way that we can enforce drug -- anti-drug abuse efforts within the federal government. We'll continue to look at them.

Q But it just seems to me that before --

MR. SPEAKES: So I wouldn't want to -- it would be a red flag to say that the President is considering mandatory testing for all federal officials. We are certainly looking at the possibilities of how it would work and how to expand drug testing, as we are any efforts to reduce drug abuse within the federal employment.

Q What is the difference between looking at possibilities and considering? I'm not clear what the difference is.

MR. SPEAKES: It's subject to misinterpretation when you write it.

Q So if we write that the President is looking at the possibilities of doing it, that's all right?

MR. SPEAKES: The President is exploring all possibilities.

Q But that takes three or four seconds longer than considering. (Laughter.) Right, Sam? No?

MR. SPEAKES: That's right. Just talk faster.

Q It would help you get on the air.

MR. SPEAKES: Okay, the Soviets.

Q Larry, what is the difference between today and the kicking off or announcing? I mean, it feels like --

Q They want us to do it twice. (Laughter.)

Q Oh, they want it twice. Never mind.

MR. SPEAKES: No, the --

Q I recommend that I just do it once. I either do it today and not next week or vice versa.

Q It feels like a send-off, kick-off.

MR. SPEAKES: No, the President will be stating specifics, he will be discussing goals, he will be discussing methods, he will be laying out his own personal view on it, and so forth.

Q Could he do it at a news conference?

Q Larry, would you say that this represents a major change of position for the United States? Until now the U.S. was always saying that the problem was at the source and one had to go to the source, which were the drug-producing countries.

MR. SPEAKES: No, we've always said it is at the --

Q And they kept on saying the problem was consumers.

MR. SPEAKES: No, we say it's at both ends of the spectrum and in the middle.

Q Yes, but until now the emphasis was much more on the

source than on the market, so this is a change.

MR. SPEAKES: I wouldn't call it a change. It's just an expansion of our efforts.

Q Do you recognize the validity of the argument of the drug-producing --

MR. SPEAKES: Work on both ends of the pipeline.

Q Larry, are you looking at possible drug-testing programs for college students, high school students?

Q Babies?

MR. SPEAKES: Not from the federal standpoint. I think that those decisions would have to be made by local officials. It would be a local decision.

Once again, all of this is a very broad program that is under consideration. There seems to be a little bit of headline seeking here, and --

Q Ohhh. Noooo.

Q Come on.

Q What?

MR. SPEAKES: And I think the important issue is not to be sensational, but be sincere in the effort to do it. We will also, I think, be asking the media cooperation in efforts to publicize and increase public awareness, and I would trust that the media would be cooperative and not facitious.

Q Then what's wrong with headline seeking?

MR. SPEAKES: No, no, what the headline seeking is is that we either want to say that the President is considering federally mandated tests for all federal employees or even elementary and high school students and college students.

Q Well, which is it?

Q I want to say he's looking at the possibilities of doing that. I'm going to embrace your language.

MR. SPEAKES: Go ahead.

Q Larry, you said that's true, though, as far as the President favoring drug testing in a federal civilian workplace mindful of the constitutional problems.

Q And legal.

MR. SPEAKES: True.

Q So he favors -- he's not -- regardless of whether he considers, he's for it?

MR. SPEAKES: Sure. We're looking at any and every way to reduce drug abuse in the workplace, both the federal and the private sector, in the media. We're looking at ways to do that. You got any suggestions?

Q Teach people to use drugs. (Laughter.)

Q Is he going to announce it at a news conference or in Santa Barbara? Is he going to announce it at a news conference?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Annette?

Q This is a change of subject.

MR. SPEAKES: Oh, wait a minute. I've got another change of subject ahead of you.

Leo? Ken?

Q The President, when faced with a big problem historically has always liked appointment of a task force or presidential commissions which come into the White House, is that one of the possibilities being looked at?

MR. SPEAKES: Is that a possibility? Nooooo. I've been over it three times. Leo.

Ken?

Q Larry, illegal drugs are today more available and more varied and more potent and cheaper than they've ever been. Doesn't a new initiative on demand suggest that you are really throwing in the towel by --

Q Say yes and we'll get a story.

MR. SPEAKES: By?

Q By recognizing that you've lost the battle on supply?

Q If you had won the battle on supply, then you wouldn't be working on demand.

MR. SPEAKES: No. (Laughter.)

The Soviet work plan. We have agreed with a general pattern of consultations on issues on the U.S.-Soviet agenda across the board. Part of this process, we are setting up a series of meetings on the expert level. In addition, we are having discussions that of course include the arms control issues talks that are taking place in various fora that can serve to advance U.S.-Soviet differences and eliminate U.S.-Soviet differences in heading toward a summit.

We also have a series of regional conferences, including a conference on Afghanistan that will take place in the near future.

Q With the Soviets?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, we are working with the Soviets through diplomatic channels about scheduling an expert's meeting on Afghanistan. As you know, others have been held on Central America, Middle East, East Asia.

A meeting on Afghanistan will be part of our regular series of consultations with the Soviets on regional issues.

At the Geneva summit, the President and the General Secretary agreed to continue on a regular basis bilateral views on regional issues at the senior expert level. These, as I said, began in '85 and they've had separate meetings in '85 on Afghanistan, Central America, Caribbean, southern Africa, the Middle East, East Asia and the Pacific.

In addition, we have a number of ongoing talks on bilateral issues that are taking -- that have taken place, and specifically, cultural exchanges. The USIA has a very active interchange program or interchange of visits with the Soviet Union in which Director Wick has both gone to Moscow and is hosting meetings that would advance issues on the cultural and information exchange levels.

Also, the recent Deputy Foreign Minister visit in Washington is a series -- part of the ongoing process.

Q Larry, the President seemed to talk specifically about things that had been proposed by the Soviets. Much of what you've mentioned here, as I understood it, was something that the U.S. had proposed with the Soviets over a long period of time, not something that had come in this recent spate of meetings. Can you sort out for us which things the President was talking about when he said he's embracing the work plans submitted or proposed by the Soviets?

MR. SPEAKES: These -- some of these ideas were proposed by the Soviets at the Geneva summit. I don't know specifically which is which. We have, as you know, set up -- I don't know whether the expert meetings such as Afghanistan and so forth were set up as a result, or not. Do you, Dan, of the summit? I don't know the answer to that.

Q Do you have a better sense of what it was the President was talking about? He seemed to be saying that the Soviets had proposed something specific that gave impetus to this whole process, that it now appears to be leading to a summit.

MR. SPEAKES: No --

Q I don't understand --

MR. SPEAKES: Yes -- I don't know. I just think he meant -- well, I guess that discussions that we've had with the Soviets, that we talked about a broad outline when Shevardnadze was here and met with the President. There were discussions of a way to work up to the summit, of an outline. This is it.

Bob?

Q Were you able to find out if there was an analysis on impact on employment if we don't import textiles?

MR. SPEAKES: Anything on that, Rusty?

MR. BRASHEAR: So far, I've been able -- nobody knows of any.

MR. SPEAKES: Don't know of any.

Bill?

Q Yes, Economic Policy Council today on space policy?

MR. SPEAKES: Discussing civilian -- or commercial use of space.

What time was that meeting, by the way? Has it been?

MR. BRASHEAR: It was at 11:00 a.m.

MR. SPEAKES: Did you go? You weren't able to go?

MR. BRASHEAR: No, I didn't.

MR. SPEAKES: I should have gone.

Q Has an orbiter decision been made?

MR. SPEAKES: No -- not unless he made it between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. today.

Q Well, what -- well, I don't have the exact quote but in a public forum the Chief of Staff said an orbiter decision had been made to go ahead.

MR. SPEAKES: In a public forum at 8:00 a.m. he had not made a decision. Is that -- he did make a speech at 11:00 a.m.

Q No, it was afterward and we questioned him. What the Chief of Staff said was reiteration that the President favors going ahead with a fourth orbiter, but the question of financing still has to be decided.

MR. SPEAKES: Oh, well, that's --

Q And he said the President had not made the decision.

Q Is there a decision --

MR. SPEAKES: Okay. The reporter from NBC then cited it incorrectly.

Q There was no reporter from NBC -- no, that's unfair. There was no reporter from NBC there.

MR. SPEAKES: No, no. I mean this reporter from NBC just said that the Chief of Staff said there had been a decision made on the fourth orbiter. The reporter from ABC says that's not what he said.

Q Let me clarify.

Q I withdraw.

Q I said I don't have the exact quote, but I was told.

MR. SPEAKES: Obviously, you don't if the ABC reporter has the correct quote.

Q Well, the Chief of Staff was also quoted in USA Today as saying there is a decision made to proceed with an orbiter, but the decision on the financing will not be made until the fall. Is that the --

Q No.

Q -- posture we're in?

MR. SPEAKES: No, I think that's a little bit overdrawn on what he said. It's basically that I think he probably told the reporter from USA Today that there was -- seemed to be a preponderance of those present who indicated they favored a fourth orbiter. The dissent was how to finance it.

Q Well, has there been a decision?

MR. SPEAKES: There has been no decision on the proposal to the President concerning the -- closing the gap in space caused by the Challenger accident.

Q Are you saying that there is a preponderance of opinion that it should -- that a fourth orbiter should be built, but the question now is over how to pay for it?

MR. SPEAKES: The President has before him a decision on how many -- on whether to build additional EOVs, whether to build a fourth orbiter, whether not to build a fourth orbiter, and how to finance all of the above.

Q But is there --

MR. SPEAKES: So no decision made on any of it.

Q Let me just try to understand --

MR. SPEAKES: But as you sit around a meeting you listen to people who -- one guy says I think we ought to build an orbiter, another says I think we shouldn't, another says, well, I don't know whether we should or not, another says, well, how are we going to pay for it? -- that's what goes on.

Q That's always been the issue. It is one of the options that could be resolved this week -- or has been resolved, perhaps -- to just say let's proceed with the fourth orbiter and make a decision in the fall --

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q -- to resolve the cost issue. So do you still expect a decision shortly?

MR. SPEAKES: In the next several days.

Q Which will include a decision on costs?

MR. SPEAKES: It may or may not. The President may say I'll figure on it later.

Q I have a number of questions on various other subjects. I'll defer them --

Q No, no, no.

MR. SPEAKES: I'd like to eat lunch.

Kathy?

Q Was it correct that most advised the President to delay funding until next year's budget?

MR. SPEAKES: Wouldn't want to go into detail on what the advise given to the President. Wait until he makes his decision.

George.

Q Any decision on subsidized grain sales yet?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Saul.

Q Yes. Just housekeeping. Is it possible to get a copy of that statement from which you were reading on drugs?

MR. SPEAKES: I extemporize from time to time. I'd be

glad for you to look over my notes and maybe compare them with yours if you'd like. But I did spin off of it from time to time. But you're welcome, or we could probably produce the transcript here fairly quickly of that part of it if you want to. Either way.

Q That would be helpful.

Q Hurry, Sam.

Q Any reaction to Ortega's speech?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q What about this guy that gave up his Medal of Honor -- his Gold Medal or --

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Had enough? Okay.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

12:51 P.M. EDT

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