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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: MacDONALD, IAN: Files

Archivist: cas/cas

File Folder: Crusade For a Drug Free America [1 of 4] Box ~~19322~~ ²⁴

Date: 11/19/96

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. working paper	re focus on the user. (p. 6, partial; p. 7, all; pp. 8, 10 and 12, partial; p. 13, all; p. 14 - 16, partial)	2/12/88	P5 68 12/1/00

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

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John

Bush & Quayle

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 10, 1988

CAVE
Contact: LESLIE GOODMAN
(202) 624-8398

BUSH ANNOUNCES NATIONAL LEADERSHIP OF THE DRUG-FREE AMERICA COALITION

TRENTON, N.J. -- Vice President George Bush today announced the national leadership of his Drug-Free America Coalition while addressing a community group in Trenton, N.J. Led by Transportation Secretary Jim Burnley, Representative E. Clay Shaw of Fort Lauderdale, and Leon Kellner, former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, the coalition members saluted the Vice President's leadership role over the last six years on fighting the supply of drugs.

"Drugs are a complex social problem of national and international importance. And it touches every single person across this nation," said Vice President George Bush who challenged all communities to get involved in the war on drugs. "We can not win this war until we fight and win the battles in our schoolyards, backyards, and neighborhoods. Everyone must be a soldier: students must reach out to peers in trouble; parents must learn the signs of troubled children; communities must pull together; and the federal government must take the lead."

The Coalition members noted the Vice President's achievements and his leadership role in fighting the supply of drugs. "President Bush would fight this war on all fronts -- attacking both the supply and demand," Secretary Burnley said. The leaders expressed support for the Vice President's comprehensive drug policy, including:

- o establishing "zero tolerance" as an attitude and a way of life and challenging students to end drug abuse by establishing the President's Drug-Free Challenge;
- o encouraging those who use drugs to seek treatment and help schools develop special education/treatment programs for students who do use drugs and alcohol;
- o obliterating drugs at the source by stopping them before they cross our borders and convening a summit of Western hemisphere nations to develop strategy for cooperation; and,

-more-

-2-

- o enacting and enforcing tough drug enforcement laws, including the death penalty for drug kingpins.

"Seizures of cocaine have increased over 1,300 percent between 1981-1987," Secretary Burnley said. "Vice President George Bush has the experience and the know-how to coordinate land and sea forces to identify and search suspicious planes, vessels and vehicles. And he will take on the Democrats in Congress -- who underfunded the Coast Guard's operating budget by \$103 million last year -- to be sure they get back the money we need."

Congressman Shaw, who has been working for eight years to develop significant drug legislation, complimented the Vice President's efforts in increasing the military's involvement in our interdiction effort. "Vice President George Bush was instrumental in getting the Pentagon involved for the first time in 100 years in the war on drugs. There is no greater threat to our national security than the spread of illegal narcotics. We must maintain a steady leadership to fight this infection," Shaw said.

Leon Kellner, who indicted General Manuel Noriega, said "there are some who, for partisan reasons, are now saying that this Administration's strategy has been to close its ears to rumors of narcotics trafficking and of cooperating with Noriega for the sake of 'national interests'. This is simply not true."

According to Kellner, "As a result of the additional resources added through the Vice President's efforts with the South Florida Task Force, the federal law enforcement in South Florida has seized record quantities of cocaine. We indicted and convicted more drug defendants than any other district in the United States, identified and prosecuted members of the major international cartels, and indicted unprecedented numbers of foreign and domestic public officials for their involvement in drug trafficking -- including Noriega."

The Bush-Quayle '88 Drug-Free America Coalition consists of elected officials, representatives of law enforcement, entertainers, and experts in the fields of prevention and treatment. The leadership has been speaking on behalf of the Vice President throughout the Fall.

-30-

A list of the Drug-Free America Coalition leadership announced today is attached.

Bush 88 Quayle

BUSH '88 DRUG-FREE AMERICA COALITION

Honorary Chairmen

Bill Clements
Governor of Texas

Tom Kean
Governor of New Jersey

Robert Martinez
Governor of Florida

George Deukmejian
Governor of California

Garry Carruthers
Governor of New Mexico

Jim Thompson
Governor of Illinois

Senator Strom Thurmond
South Carolina

Senator Thad Cochran
Mississippi

Senator Mitch McConnell
Kentucky

Senator Arlen Specter
Pennsylvania

Senator Frank Murkowski
Alaska

Senator Steven Symms
Idaho

Senator John Danforth
Missouri

Senator Pete Wilson
California

The Honorable Bob Michel
District 18, Illinois

The Honorable Bill McCollum
District 5, Florida

The Honorable Dan Lungren
District 42, California

The Honorable Michael DeWine
District 7, Ohio

The Honorable Michael Oxley
District 4, Ohio

The Honorable George W. Gekas
District 17, Pennsylvania

The Honorable John Rowland
District 5, Connecticut

The Honorable Lynn Martin
District 16, Illinois

The Honorable Duncan Hunter
District 45, California

The Honorable Joseph DioGuardi
District 20, New York

The Honorable Bob Walker
District 16, Pennsylvania

The Honorable Dick Schulze
District 5, Pennsylvania

The Honorable Ben Gilman
District 22, New York

The Honorable Edward Madigan
District 15, Illinois

The Honorable Alfred McCandless
District 37, California

John Block
Former Secretary of Agriculture
National Association of Wholesale Grocers

Lois Haight Herrington
Chairman, White House Conference for a Drug-Free America
Washington, D.C.

National Chairmen

Secretary Jim Burnley
Department of Transportation

The Honorable E. Clay Shaw, jr.
District 15, Florida

Leon Kellner
Former US Attorney Southern District of Florida
Noriega Prosecutor

Co-Chairmen

Jesse Phillips
CEO, Phillips Corporation
Dayton, Ohio

James Burke
CEO, Johnson and Johnson Corporation
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Thomas Garvin
CEO, The Keebler Company
Elmhurst, Illinois

Leroy Zimmerman
Attorney General, State of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Vice Chairmen

Bart Starr
Former quarterback, Green Bay Packers

Bowie Kuhn
Former Commissioner of Baseball

Peter Vidmar
1984 Gold Olympic Medal Winner

Rolf Benirschke
Former placekicker, San Diego Chargers

Bobby Unser
Race Car Driver

Stacy Keach
Actor

Executive Committee

Donna Alvarado
Director, ACTION

Admiral Daniel Murphy
VP Drug Policy Group
Washington, D.C.

Robert Searby
VP Drug Policy Group
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Carlton Turner
VP Drug Policy Group
Washington, D.C.

Willard Demory
VP Drug Policy Group
Washington, D.C.

Dewey Stokes
President
Fraternal Order of Police
Galloway, Ohio

Brice Durbin
Executive Director
National Federation of State High School Association,
TARGET (High School Program)
Kansas City, Missouri

Donald Baldwin
Executive Director, National Law Enforcement Council
Washington, D.C.

Bob Fuesel
Executive Director
Federal Criminal Investigating Association
Palos Heights, Illinois

John Bellizzi
Executive Director
International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association
Albany, N.Y.

Ordway Burden
President
Law Enforcement Assistance Fund
New York, NY

Francis "Reds" Bagnell
Maxwell Club Program "Fight Against Drugs",
GBFP National Steering Committee
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Daisy Sledge
Parents Against Drugs
VP Drug Policy Group and Steering Committee
New York, New York

Rudy Sanchez
Chairman
National Hispanic Family Against Drug Abuse
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Beny Primm
Executive Director, AIDS Commission
Brooklyn, NY

Dr. Doug Talbot
Impaired Doctors Program
Atlanta, GA

B.F. Wilson, Jr.
Chairman
National Drug Information Center on Families in Action
Atlanta, Georgia

Shirley Colletti
President
Florida Informed Parents for a Drug-Free Youth
Pinnelas Park, Florida

Mel Sembler
STRAIGHT Program
Tampa, Florida

Ken Barun
Vice President
Ronald McDonald Foundation
Chicago, Illinois

Anne Johnson
Founder
Safe Travel America
Maryland

RADM Paul Malloy, USN, Ret.
President
P.J. Mulloy Associates
McLean, Virginia

Linda Lewis
Program Administrator
Alcohol, Drug Abuse Program
Tallahassee, Florida

Beverly Baron
Texans War on Drugs
Austin, Texas

Otto Moulton
Committees of Correspondence
Boston, Massachusetts

Father John McVernon
Director of Community Education
Alcohol and Substance Abuse
The Mediplex Group
Whitetown, NY

Ed Weihermayer
Saloman Brothers
New York

Lucy Forti
Concerned Citizens for Drug Prevention
Hanover, Massachusetts

Dr. Roland Ives
Director of Rehabilitation Services
Maine

Pat Burch
National Federation of Parents for a Drug-Free Youth
Maryland

Alfred D'Eangeles
Former Assistant Secretary of Customs
Washington, D.C.

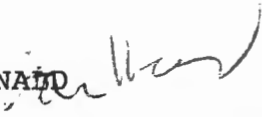
Eddie Fritz
President, National Association of Broadcasters
Washington, D.C.

John Dudinski
Mica & Dudinski
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 13, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: DONALD IAN MACDONALD 
SUBJECT: Proclamation for "Drug-Free America Week"

I have reviewed the proposed proclamation and have rewritten it to clarify the focus on the drug user. Thank you for the opportunity to review it.

If you have any questions, please call.

Attachment

DRUG-FREE AMERICA WEEK, 1988

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The very concept of Drug-Free America Week, 1988, reminds us of how far we have advanced in our thinking and actions in the fight to stop illegal drugs. Most people now understand that illegal drug use brings illness, disability, and death. The illegal drug user costs our Nation billions in lost productivity each year, while undermining our economy and threatening our national security. Drugs ruin lives and destroy families and prey on our young people. Americans everywhere recognize the real and present danger of illegal drug use.

Most people also understand that illegal drug use is preventable -- if we have the will and the moral courage to stand and be counted. Drug-Free America Week is an opportunity to stand up and be counted.

During Drug-Free America Week, we will continue to spread the messages that there is no safe use of illegal drugs; that illegal drug use is simply unacceptable anywhere in America; and that we will pursue the fight against illegal drugs, in our homes and schools and in our communities and factories. We will seek and take every opportunity to oppose the presence and use of illegal drugs. We will hold drug users responsible and accountable for the plague of illegal drugs.

Each American has a right to live in a drug-free family, to dwell in a drug-free community, to learn in a drug-free school, to earn a living in a drug-free workplace, and to travel on drug-free roads, waterways, railways, and airways. Concerned parents, youth, community groups, businesses, churches, and educators are accepting the challenge to stop drugs and build a better future for our children and for our Nation.

We should be pleased with the progress we have made together as Americans; in strong law enforcement against drug criminals, in international cooperation to reduce drug production and smuggling, in research to learn more about drugs and what works in treatment, and in education and prevention. Each of these important gains is a battle won in the war against drugs. We have started a crusade for a Drug-Free America. We must maintain awareness of the drug threat and continue the fight until illegal drugs are only a bad memory.

Many individuals, civic groups, businesses and government at all levels are demonstrating leadership, creativity, and determination in the fight for a drug-free America. For example, the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth has designated the week of October 24 through October 30, 1988, as National "Red Ribbon Week," asking all Americans to join in wearing a red ribbon to symbolize a personal commitment to a healthful, drug-free life.

To encourage all Americans to join together to stop illegal drugs, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 329, has designated the week of October 24 through October 30, 1988, as "Drug-Free America Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of October 24 through October 30, 1988, as Drug-Free America Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of October, in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the
United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR MARION BLAKEY

FROM: DONALD IAN MACDONALD
SUBJECT: Draft Talking Points on Drug Abuse

With the exception of the points noted below, the revision and reformatting are most useful. However --

1. We do not use the term "drug abuse" when discussing the use of illegal substances. These changes are marked in the text.
2. Retain the first paragraph as written in the original draft.

The rewrite of the first paragraph obscures what I believe was, in the original draft, a clear juxtaposition of two contrasting trends--i.e., the positive trend of expanding intolerance of any drug use, particularly among young people, and the terrible trend we now are seeing of the consequences of use. Citing the trends crisply underscores the notion that we are at a crossroads and that we--the Nation--are confronted with a challenge and must choose to respond to it.

3. In the final section, "Seeking a Solution," the paper should make explicit the challenge to the American people. Add a fourth bullet that calls for individual action --
 - o Citizens across the country, in every community, in every family, in every setting, are challenged to make their individual contributions to the future . . . to take action to stop the user and the use of illegal drugs.

Additional comments are marked on the attached draft.

Attachment
cc: Rhett Dawson

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 03/01/88

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6:00 p.m. Wednesday 03/02

SUBJECT: DRAFT TALKING POINTS ON DRUG ABUSE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BLAKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MACDONALD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			COURTEMANCHE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Marion Blakey by 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 2nd, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

Comments marked on text and see attached note.

Donald Ian Macdonald

Rhett Dawson
Ext. 2702

March 1, 1988

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

AT THE CROSSROADS: THE CRUSADE FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

SEE
NOTE
ATTACHED

America has reached a critical point in its crusade against the illegal drugs that are killing our children, weakening our families, and undermining our country. We see a dramatic shift in attitudes away from drug abuse. But there is evidence of a surge in the damage drug abuse does to individuals and to nations.

The Crossroads

- o The shift in attitudes away from illicit drug use and drug users is an extraordinary success story.
 - Ten years ago, the majority of our fellow citizens could be divided into two camps: those resigned to the fact of illegal drug use, and those who accepted the myth that drug use was glamorous, harmless, or someone else's problem.
 - Today, most Americans know the dangers and are intolerant of drug use.
 - Young people have been the primary target of the intensive education and prevention efforts ordered by President Reagan and energized by the moral leadership of First Lady Nancy Reagan.
 - The crusade against drug abuse is symbolized by three words the First Lady offered our children -- Just Say No. This crusade will prove to be one of the most significant investments ever made in the future of this nation.
 - Because knowledge and attitudes are the bedrock of behavior, we can be confident that the next generation will reject illegal drugs in record numbers.
- o Despite the shift in attitudes, there is hard evidence that drug abuse problems continue to weaken our society. There has been a surge in drug-related crimes, deaths by overdose, births of drug-addicted and drug-impaired babies, and even the destabilization of national governments by traffickers in drug-producing countries. All this is viewed by some as signs we have lost our struggle against drugs.
 - These problems reflect the long-term consequences of the myth that illegal drug use is glamorous, harmless, or victimless.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

- U.S. law enforcement agencies have made an unprecedented response to the trafficking and sale of illegal drugs. Yet a persistent demand for drugs is served by seemingly limitless supplies. It is increasingly evident that enforcement, while necessary, is at best a holding action.

The Problem

- o The major obstacle to the eradication of illicit drugs from our society is the unwillingness or inability of current drug users to give up their habits.
 - Much of the contemporary demand for illegal drugs is driven by people between the ages of 20 and 40 who began using drugs in the 1960s and 1970s. Their continued use today supports a vast underground market in illegal drugs that is as expensive as it is deadly.
 - One segment of the youthful population has not heard or responded to the Just Say No message. They are the school dropouts and those who have missed or rejected educational messages. They have placed themselves, their peers, and their communities at high risk for their illegal drug use.
 - Unchecked, these users threaten to undercut the very real gains we have made against illegal drugs.
- o Anyone who silently consents to illicit drug use jeopardizes the progress we must make to reduce, and ultimately to eliminate, drug abuse.
 - America can no longer excuse ~~intransigent~~ drug users. Misdirected compassion, or even understanding without action to stop drug abuse, makes continued use of illegal drugs possible.
 - We must become so intolerant of drug abuse that the habit is unacceptable anywhere.
 - Even understanding the drug abuse problem is not enough. Nothing will happen unless action, including legal action, is taken to stop drug abuse, and a variety of actions may be needed. To be effective, some of these actions may necessarily be intrusive: Fines; seizure of property; forfeiture of driving and other privileges; drug screening; compulsory work within the community; mandatory education; or even jail offer a range of actions targeted to the user. / on

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

Seeking a Solution

- o There is no one approach that will solve our drug ~~abuse~~ problems, or win the crusade against drug ~~abuse~~.
- o For seven years, this Administration had a comprehensive strategy to combat drug use: international interdiction programs; enforcement; treatment; education; and prevention. Today, almost every American acknowledges that a comprehensive approach is the best approach.
- o Prevention and education are ^{essential elements in the strategy} ~~effective, but they alone will not eliminate drug abuse. Citizens across the country are increasingly supportive of~~ the next, more difficult step -- to demand that users of illegal drugs be held accountable for the damage they do to themselves, to their families, and to society.

AT THE CROSSROADS: THE CRUSADE FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

The nation stands at a critical juncture in the struggle against the illegal use of drugs, one defined by the intersection of two highly visible and seemingly contradictory trends.

The Crossroads

- o The shift in attitudes away from illicit drug use and drug users is an extraordinary success story.
 - Ten years ago, the majority of our fellow citizens could be divided into two camps: those resigned to the fact of illegal drug use, and those who accepted the myth that drug use was glamorous, harmless, or someone else's problem.
 - Today, most Americans know the dangers and are intolerant of drug use.
 - Young people have been the primary target of the intensive education and prevention efforts ordered by President Reagan and energized by the moral leadership of First Lady Nancy Reagan.
 - The crusade against drug use is symbolized by three words the First Lady offered our children -- Just Say No. This crusade will prove to be one of the most significant investments ever made in the future of this nation.
 - Because knowledge and attitudes are the bedrock of behavior, we can be confident that the next generation will reject illegal drugs in record numbers.
- o Today, however, a second, ominous trend appears to contradict the promise of recent gains and threatens to undermine the confidence of many Americans in our progress against illegal drugs. There has been a surge in drug-related crimes, deaths by overdose and by AIDS, which can be contracted through IV drug use, births of drug-addicted and drug-impaired babies, and even the destabilization of national governments by traffickers in drug-producing countries. All this is viewed by some as signs we have lost our struggle against drugs.
 - These problems reflect the long-term consequences of the myth that illegal drug use is glamorous, harmless, or victimless.

- U.S. law enforcement agencies have made an unprecedented response to the trafficking and sale of illegal drugs. Yet a persistent demand for drugs is served by seemingly limitless supplies. It is increasingly evident that enforcement, while necessary, is at best only half of a required two-prong attack against illicit use of drugs.

The Problem

- o The major obstacle to the elimination of illicit drugs from our society is the unwillingness or inability of current drug users to give up their habits. Their demand is increasing the supply of illegal drugs here, while at the same time foreign demand for drugs is increasing the supply abroad.
 - Much of the contemporary demand for illegal drugs is driven by people between the ages of 20 and 40 who began using drugs in the 1960s and 1970s. Their continued use today supports a vast underground market in illegal drugs that is as expensive as it is deadly.
 - One segment of the youthful population has not heard or responded to the Just Say No message. They are the school dropouts and those who have missed or rejected educational messages. They have placed themselves, their peers, and their communities at high risk for their illegal drug use.
 - Unchecked, these users threaten to undercut the very real gains we have made against illegal drugs.
- o Anyone who silently consents to illicit drug use jeopardizes the progress we must make to reduce, and ultimately to eliminate, drug use.
 - America can no longer excuse drug users. Misdirected compassion, or even understanding without action to stop drug use, makes continued illegal use of drugs possible.
 - We must become so intolerant of drug use that the habit is unacceptable anywhere.
 - Even knowledge about the drug abuse problem is not enough. Nothing will happen unless action, including legal action, is taken to stop drug use; and a variety of actions may be needed. To be effective, these actions will have to be forceful and swift: fines; seizure of property; forfeiture of driving and other privileges; drug screening; compulsory work within the community; mandatory education; or even jail offer a range of actions targeted on the user.

Seeking a Solution

- o There is no one approach that will solve our drug problems, or win the crusade against drug use.
- o For seven years, this administration has had a comprehensive strategy to combat drug use: international eradication, interdiction, and enforcement programs; along with treatment, education, and prevention efforts. Today, almost every American acknowledges that a comprehensive strategy is the best approach.
- o Prevention and education are essential elements in the strategy. The next, and more difficult step, is to demand that users of illegal drugs be held accountable for the damage they do to themselves, to their families and to society.
- o Citizens across the country, in every community, in every family, in every setting, are challenged to make their individual contributions to the future by taking action now to stop the user and the use of illegal drugs.

ROUTING SLIP FOR THE DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE:

Dr. Macdonald X

Fred Colgan _____

Leslie George _____

Sue Daoulas _____

Jane Harrison _____

Sharyn Lumpkins _____

Dick Millstein _____

Meredith Rountree _____

Paul Sirovatka _____

Dick Williams _____

Other _____

SUBJECT: DRAFT TALKING POINTS ON DRUG ABUSE

FYI: _____

Action: _____

Comments: Respond to Paul by 5:00 3/2/88

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 03/01/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6:00 p.m. Wednesday 03/02

SUBJECT: DRAFT TALKING POINTS ON DRUG ABUSE

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VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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			COURTEMANCHE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Marion Blakey by 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 2nd, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

AT THE CROSSROADS: THE CRUSADE FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

America has reached a critical point in its crusade against the illegal drugs that are killing our children, weakening our families, and undermining our country. We see a dramatic shift in attitudes away from drug abuse. But there is evidence of a surge in the damage drug abuse does to individuals and to nations.

The Crossroads

- o The shift in attitudes away from illicit drug use and drug users is an extraordinary success story.
 - Ten years ago, the majority of our fellow citizens could be divided into two camps: those resigned to the fact of illegal drug use, and those who accepted the myth that drug use was glamorous, harmless, or someone else's problem.
 - Today, most Americans know the dangers and are intolerant of drug use.
 - Young people have been the primary target of the intensive education and prevention efforts ordered by President Reagan and energized by the moral leadership of First Lady Nancy Reagan.
 - The crusade against drug abuse is symbolized by three words the First Lady offered our children -- Just Say No. This crusade will prove to be one of the most significant investments ever made in the future of this nation.
 - Because knowledge and attitudes are the bedrock of behavior, we can be confident that the next generation will reject illegal drugs in record numbers.
- o Despite the shift in attitudes, there is hard evidence that drug abuse problems continue to weaken our society. There has been a surge in drug-related crimes, deaths by overdose, births of drug-addicted and drug-impaired babies, and even the destabilization of national governments by traffickers in drug-producing countries. All this is viewed by some as signs we have lost our struggle against drugs.
 - These problems reflect the long-term consequences of the myth that illegal drug use is glamorous, harmless, or victimless.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

- U.S. law enforcement agencies have made an unprecedented response to the trafficking and sale of illegal drugs. Yet a persistent demand for drugs is served by seemingly limitless supplies. It is increasingly evident that enforcement, while necessary, is at best a holding action.

The Problem

- o The major obstacle to the eradication of illicit drugs from our society is the unwillingness or inability of current drug users to give up their habits.
- Much of the contemporary demand for illegal drugs is driven by people between the ages of 20 and 40 who began using drugs in the 1960s and 1970s. Their continued use today supports a vast underground market in illegal drugs that is as expensive as it is deadly.
- One segment of the youthful population has not heard or responded to the Just Say No message. They are the school dropouts and those who have missed or rejected educational messages. They have placed themselves, their peers, and their communities at high risk for their illegal drug use.
- Unchecked, these users threaten to undercut the very real gains we have made against illegal drugs.
- o Anyone who silently consents to illicit drug use jeopardizes the progress we must make to reduce, and ultimately to eliminate, drug abuse.
- America can no longer excuse intransigent drug users. Misdirected compassion, or even understanding without action to stop drug abuse, makes continued use of illegal drugs possible.
- We must become so intolerant of drug abuse that the habit is unacceptable anywhere.
- Even understanding the drug abuse problem is not enough. Nothing will happen unless action, including legal action, is taken to stop drug abuse, and a variety of actions may be needed. To be effective, some of these actions may necessarily be intrusive: Fines; seizure of property; forfeiture of driving and other privileges; drug screening; compulsory work within the community; mandatory education; or even jail offer a range of actions targeted to the user.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

Seeking a Solution

- o There is no one approach that will solve our drug ~~abuse~~ problems, or win the crusade against drug ~~abuse~~.
- o For seven years, this Administration had a comprehensive strategy to combat drug use: international interdiction programs; enforcement; treatment; education; and prevention. Today, almost every American acknowledges that a comprehensive approach is the best approach.
- o Prevention and education are effective, but they alone will not eliminate drug abuse. Citizens across the country are increasingly supportive of the next, more difficult step -- to demand that users of illegal drugs be held accountable for the damage they do to themselves, to their families, and to society.

At the Crossroads in the Crusade for a Drug-Free America

The Nation stands today at a critical juncture in the struggle against the illegal use of drugs, one defined by the intersection of two highly visible and seemingly contradictory trends.

- o One trend signals an extraordinary success story -- the fundamental shift in **attitudes** toward drug use and drug users. Ten years ago, the majority of Americans could be divided into two camps: those who were resigned to the fact of illegal drug use and those who had accepted the myth that drug use was glamorous, harmless, or someone else's problem. Today, the majority know the dangers and are intolerant of drug use.
- o Evidence of the gains in knowledge and changes in attitudes is most pronounced among young persons who have been the primary targets of the intensive education and prevention efforts mandated by President Reagan and energized by the moral leadership of Nancy Reagan.
- o Because **knowledge** and **attitudes** are the bedrock of behavior, we can be confident that the next generation of Americans will reject illegal drug to an extent unseen in the past 30 years.
- o The message embodied in and symbolized by three words -- **Just Say No** -- will prove to be one of the most significant investments ever made in the future of this country.
- o Today, however, a second, ominous trend appears to contradict the promise of recent gains and threatens to undermine the confidence of many Americans in our progress against illegal drugs. A surge in drug-related crimes, deaths by overdose, births of drug-addicted and drug-impaired babies, and even the destabilization of national governments by traffickers in drug-producing countries are viewed by some as harbingers of defeat in our struggle against drugs.
- o In fact, these problems reflect the long-term consequences of the myth that any level of illegal drug use is glamorous, harmless, or victimless.
- o Despite an unprecedented response by the Nation's law enforcement agencies to the trafficking and sale of illegal drugs, a persistent demand for drugs is met by seemingly limitless supplies. It is increasingly evident that, enforcement, while necessary, is at best a holding action.

- o The major obstacle to the eradication of drugs from American society is the unwillingness or inability of **current drug users** to give up their habits.
 - o Much of contemporary demand for illegal drugs is driven by those persons, now 20 to 40 years old, who began using drugs in the 1960s and '70s. Their continued use today constitutes the underpinnings of a vast, expensive, and lethal market in illegal drugs.
 - o It is clear, also, that a segment of the youthful population has not heard or responded to the Just Say No message; school dropouts and others who have missed or rejected educational messages have placed themselves, their peers, and their communities at high risk for the adverse sequelae of illegal drug use.
 - o Unchecked, these users threaten to undercut the very real gains we have made.
- o As long as drug **use** continues with the tacit approval of our social institutions, progress toward reducing and eliminating drug use is jeopardized.
 - o The Nation can no longer afford to excuse the intransigent drug user. Misdirected compassion or understanding without intervention **enables** their continued drug use.
 - o We must employ clearly articulated, consistently applied measures to express active intolerance of illegal drug use.
 - o To be effective, interventions may necessarily be intrusive: Fines, seizure of property, forfeiture of driving and other privileges, drug screening, compulsory work within the community, mandatory education, or, as a last resort, restrictions of freedom, including imprisonment offer a range of interventions targeted on the user.

No single tactic will prove sufficient in the Nation's crusade against drugs. For seven years, this Administration has called for a comprehensive strategy to combat drug use: international programs, enforcement, treatment, education, prevention. Today, the Nation acknowledges the need for this comprehensive approach. Encouraged by the evidence that prevention and education are effective but not solely sufficient for the elimination of drug use, citizens across the country are increasingly supportive of the next, more difficult step -- to demand that users of illegal drug be held accountable.

ROUTING SLIP FOR THE DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE:

Dr. Macdonald_____

Fred Colgan_____

Leslie George_____

Sue Daoulas_____

Jane Harrison_____

Sharyn Lumpkins_____

Dick Millstein_____

Meredith Rountree_____

Paul Sirovatka_____

Dick Williams X_____

Other_____

SUBJECT: DRAFT TALKING POINTS ON DRUG ABUSE

FYI:_____

Action:_____

Comments: Respond to Paul by 5:00 3/2/88

Paul
Good paper
The changes are minor
expect stronger points
Dick

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 03/01/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6:00 p.m. Wednesday 03/02

SUBJECT: DRAFT TALKING POINTS ON DRUG ABUSE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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RESPONSE:

March 1, 1988

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

AT THE CROSSROADS: THE CRUSADE FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

*Long point
use this*

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Seeking a Solution

- o There is no one approach that will solve our drug abuse problems, or win the crusade against drug abuse.
- o For seven years, this Administration had a comprehensive strategy to combat drug use: international interdiction programs; enforcement; treatment; education; and prevention. Today, almost every American acknowledges that a comprehensive approach is the best approach.
- o Prevention and education are ~~effective~~, *essential elements in the strategy.* but they alone will not eliminate drug abuse. Citizens across the country are increasingly supportive of the next, more difficult step ~~is~~ to demand that users of illegal drugs be held accountable for the damage they do to themselves, to their families, and to society.

This line has been used too often in the context of tough law enforcement. Suggest not using it here.

Needs to end with a nation challenge rather than an observation

- o Citizens across the country, ~~in~~ in every community in every family, in every setting are challenged to make their individual contribution to the future ~~to stop the use~~ take action to stop the user and the use of illegal drugs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR RHETT DAWSON

FROM: DONALD IAN MACDONALD

SUBJECT: Circulate Draft Talking Paper on Drug Abuse

The attached draft talking paper was prepared to put the current drug discussions in proper perspective. The speech writers have this information. I would like to make it available to the Cabinet Officers and for use by other spokesmen for the Administration.

It would be most useful if I could have White House clearance by Thursday, March 3 so that I can distribute the talking paper.

Enclosure

mad michael Duggs
2/29

DRAFT

At the Crossroads in the Crusade for a Drug-Free America

The Nation stands today at a critical juncture in the struggle against the illegal use of drugs, one defined by the intersection of two highly visible and seemingly contradictory trends.

- I*
- o One trend signals an extraordinary success story -- the fundamental shift in **attitudes** toward drug use and drug users. Ten years ago, the majority of Americans could be divided into two camps: those who were resigned to the fact of illegal drug use and those who had accepted the myth that drug use was glamorous, harmless, or someone else's problem. Today, the majority know the dangers and are intolerant of drug use.
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 - o The message embodied in and symbolized by three words -- **Just Say No** -- will prove to be one of the most significant investments ever made in the future of this country.

good news
But, what is cause of this?
Is problem real or perception?

Today, however, a second, ominous trend appears to contradict the promise of recent gains and threatens to undermine the confidence of many Americans in our progress against illegal drugs. A surge in drug-related crimes, deaths by overdose, births of drug-addicted and drug-impaired babies, and even the destabilization of national governments by traffickers in drug-producing countries are viewed by some as harbingers of defeat in our struggle against drugs.

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- o Despite an unprecedented response by the Nation's law enforcement agencies to the trafficking and sale of illegal drugs, a persistent demand for drugs is met by seemingly limitless supplies. It is increasingly evident that enforcement, while necessary, is at best a holding action.

III
is this
cause of II?
if so, IV
Should be
counterpart of I -
what doing against
current users

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IV
pt 1
says no
longer
approve -
which is it?

o As long as drug **use** continues with the tacit approval of our social institutions, progress toward reducing and eliminating drug use is jeopardized. (★)

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Drug Abuse Policy Office, February 29, 1988, X6554

summary 2 part pgm < 1. new (potential) users: education
2. current users: 2. enforcement law
supplies
b. — w/ users

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INTERNAL USE ONLY - February 12, 1988

WORKING PAPER:

FOCUS ON THE USER

In 1981, President Reagan launched a comprehensive campaign against illegal drug use, warning that if we fail to act, we are "running the risk of losing a great part of a whole generation." The President's strategy included expanded international cooperation and aggressive law enforcement to reduce the supply of drugs, improved treatment and research to help drug users stop using drugs, and a major national public awareness and prevention campaign to convince non-users to never start drug use. President Reagan stated that we must recognize "that as important as intercepting the drug traffic might be, it cannot possibly equal the results in turning off the customers, the users, and making them take a different course in deciding to no longer be customers."

In the past seven years, significant gains have been made in drug law enforcement, international cooperation, treatment, prevention and community involvement. Today, public attitudes are clearly against the use of illegal drugs and awareness of the many risks of drug use is increasing. The national prevention effort has taken off with its own strong momentum. Individuals and communities, businesses and schools are taking a firm stand against drug use. The number of drug users is down; and increasing numbers of our children are showing us that they are willing and able to say "no" to drugs.

The massive national and international effort, however, has only been partially successful in achieving its ultimate goal -- a drug-free America. Decreasing public tolerance for the illegal use of drugs and a strong national drug education and prevention program have halted the increase in the number of new drug users. The changing attitudes against drugs are expected to significantly reduce drug use in upcoming generations; however, the number of current users remains far too high. Once drug use begins, education and prevention efforts are less likely to be successful. And, as long as drug use continues, the effects of education and prevention on non-users are weakened. At the same time that we continue to focus on education and prevention, we must also provide stronger motivation to convince current users to quit.

"User Responsibility"

On August 4, 1986, President Reagan announced six new goals of a national crusade to build upon what has been accomplished and lead us toward a drug-free America. The President stated, "Our goal is not to throw users in jail, but to free them from drugs. We will offer a helping hand; but we will also pressure the user

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INTERNAL USE ONLY - February 12, 1988

at school and in the workplace to straighten up, to get clean. We will **refuse** to let the drug user blame their behavior on others; we will insist they take responsibility for their own actions."

The recognition that users must be held responsible for their illegal drug use has been evolving gradually over the last decade and represents a substantial increase in knowledge and experience and a significant change in attitude.

First, we have to overcome an erroneous perception of the drug user as powerless to act against drug availability, peer pressure, or his or her general lot in life. In fact, nearly all drug use starts as a willful act, the market for drugs has a much greater impact upon supply than availability has on demand, and most illegal drug users can choose to stop. Although many will need treatment to reach a state of drug abstinence, many more will quit without treatment if sanctions against use are known to the user and properly applied.

Secondly, we must realize that individual freedom does not include the right to self and societal destruction. Drug use is not a "victimless crime," nor is it a private matter. While we must be concerned with the personal consequences for the individual and his or her family, we must demonstrate equal if not greater concern for the millions of citizens who pay the high price for an individual's illegal drug use.

- o Illegal drug users finance organized crime.
- o They are responsible for a large share of income-generating crime (property crimes, prostitution, mugging, etc.) in our cities and neighborhoods.
- o They are responsible for the illegal drug traffic and the cost of drug law enforcement and eradication of drug crops.
- o They are responsible for significant losses in productivity and significant increases in health care costs.
- o They pose a continuing threat to worker and public safety.
- o They infect non-drug users with their habits and set a bad example for young people.
- o Intravenous drug users are among the principal transmitters of the AIDS virus.
- o The illegal use of drugs is an insidious force for illiteracy, child abuse, poverty, corruption, and a general

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INTERNAL USE ONLY - February 12, 1988

degradation of our society. It is a direct and immediate threat to the structure of our society and our values which, if unaltered, will diminish the quality of life for all Americans.

Finally, we have had to face squarely those things which we have built into our culture that enable illicit drugs to coexist in our society. As citizens and individuals, we are realizing that, although government must do everything possible to help, a solution to the drug problem will only come when each of us gets directly involved in stopping drug use. We are recognizing that we cannot afford to tolerate illegal drugs or their users any time or any place, whether in our home, in our community, at school, at work, or at a party. We are learning the hard way that compassion without intervention for a loved one or co-worker is not compassion at all, but a helping hand down the road to destruction. And we are learning from experience that users must be held socially and legally accountable for their behavior if we are to reclaim their lives and our future.

Illegal Drug Use Can Be Stopped

Previous demand reduction policies have emphasized the health risks of drug use and suggested compassion for the drug user, including ample opportunities to stop drug use and, if necessary, to receive medical treatment. The emphasis on compassion is as it should be. Unfortunately, individuals have great difficulty in changing established behavior, especially when the reinforcing power of drugs tends to override health considerations and the psychological effects of the drugs themselves often conceal the real consequences from the user. Solid accountability for stopping one's own drug use can be an effective stimulus to help individuals overcome drug-using behavior.

A sound policy must, in fact, administer compassion with a firm hand if it is not to "enable" the very behavior which it seeks to avoid. Society can, and should, provide appropriate inducement for individuals to do those things which promote both personal and general welfare despite a wide variety of extenuating circumstances. A basic inducement is provided in the fact that certain substances or acts have been declared illegal and are accepted as unhealthy, immoral and socially wrong. For most individuals, the consequences of violating society's rules are perceived as outweighing any motives for illegal or otherwise unacceptable behavior. When, despite all else, the motives for unacceptable behavior tip the scales in the wrong direction, the individual must be held accountable for his or her wrongful actions or society's rules cease to be effective. When laws are not consistently enforced, they cease to be effective as a deterrent for both the violator and the potential violator.

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INTERNAL USE ONLY - February 12, 1988

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) maintains that people are not ready to quit drug use until they "hit bottom" -- until the logical consequences of use far outweigh any perceived pleasures of use. Under normal circumstances, severely dependent drug users may not "hit bottom" until they have seriously damaged their health, lost their job, and/or exhausted their financial resources. At this point, drug dependency and related problems are extremely difficult to overcome. We agree with AA that the "bottom" can and should be raised to reach the user long before he or she is physically, socially and economically destroyed by the drug use. Early intervention is much more compassionate than allowing drug use to continue.

The goal of the national crusade for a drug-free America is not to punish the users, but to cause them to stop their destructive behavior and to prevent other individuals from ever starting. Increased knowledge about illegal drugs, greater intolerance for their use, and improved treatment can only do so much. High certainty of discovery for those who ignore the facts about drugs and application of carefully titrated social sanctions and personal loss can be a very effective tool both for preventing drug use and for "raising the bottom" for current users.

The Next Step

A national policy of holding the users accountable for their illegal drug use is the next logical step in the ongoing crusade for a drug-free America. User accountability must be viewed within the existing framework of the national strategy which has significantly improved resources devoted to stopping the supply of drugs, preventing drug use, and rehabilitating individuals who have drug use problems.

The major focus of the national effort will continue to be increased drug awareness and stronger individual attitudes against the illegal use of drugs. User accountability initiatives would provide additional incentives to those individuals who continue to ignore the personal dangers and illegality associated with drug use by increasing the risk of swift and certain sanctions for illegal drug use. Because the ultimate goal is rehabilitation rather than incarceration, sanctions would be carefully titrated to help the user take greater personal responsibility for doing those things necessary to stop using drugs. In addition, the policy would seek to minimize the social and economic cost of illegal drug use paid by individuals who do not use drugs and, in fact, would improve opportunities for those who are drug-free.

As with other elements of the strategy, the Federal role is to provide leadership and assistance, working as a catalyst in

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INTERNAL USE ONLY - February 12, 1988

encouraging the efforts of state and local governments and the private sector, and to pursue those efforts which focus on holding users accountable which are appropriate to Federal jurisdictions and resources.

1. "Arresting" the User

Various jurisdictions across the country have already undertaken efforts to "arrest the users," i.e., to take, the user into physical or administrative custody for the purpose of holding or detaining him or her to answer a criminal charge or civil complaint and, if found guilty or liable, to be held accountable to society for his or her actions. Although it is logistically impossible to apprehend and penalize all illegal users of drugs, the arrest of some will cause many others to quit, especially if awareness of the reality of consequences is widely known.

A large remaining pocket of resistance to the national anti-drug effort is, most dangerously, the occasional users whose drug use has not cost them their jobs or ruined their personal lives and who make others susceptible to illegal drug use. This group of users is primarily made up of "mainstream adults" who have no overriding social, economic or health problems and who continue to use illegal drugs with an acknowledged disregard for the law. "Mainstream adult users" contaminate the workplace with drugs and drug-using behavior, creating a threat to worker and public safety, causing significant losses in productivity, and weakening the American competitive position on the world marketplace. These users often avoid the personal consequences of drug-related crime which they finance because they can usually afford such things as security systems and higher insurance rates -- and most often live away from the areas in which they buy their drugs.

In early stages of drug use, the individual has excellent potential for becoming drug free -- if sufficiently motivated to quit. If not sufficiently motivated, the individual will continue to corrupt society with his or her drug use and continue to invest personal resources in the illicit drug trade. Moderate users form the pool from which progression to more compulsive use occurs; and, if personal resources are exhausted in the process, the economic and moral responsibility for solving the individual's severe drug problems may eventually be laid at society's doorstep.

Occasional drug users would be more effectively motivated to quit if they faced greatly increased risk of sanctions, including fines, seizure of personal property, forfeiture of

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INTERNAL USE ONLY - February 12, 1988

driving and other privileges, compulsory work within the community, restrictions on freedom, mandatory awareness education, or, as a last resort, imprisonment. Sanctions of this nature would be especially effective for the young adult population, which is the major using group for all illegal drugs and the major role models for children.

Also of great concern are severely dependent drug users, who, although significantly fewer in number, consume the largest share of the illegal drugs, suffer and cause the greatest personal problems because of their drug use, and represent the greatest cost in terms of health care and wasted lives. Although the severity of the drug use in these cases often provides motivation for seeking treatment, the individual must have very strong help, in the form of both additional incentives and rehabilitation assistance, if he or she is to overcome drug-related and other problems (e.g., illiteracy, psychological disability, etc.) and remain drug-free.

Policy Initiatives:

- A. Encourage local, state and federal jurisdictions to utilize existing legislation to punish offenders for possession of illegal drugs.
 - Most state laws for simple possession (possession for personal use) of illegal drugs are adequate as a deterrent, e.g., \$500 or \$1,000 fine and up to one year imprisonment for marijuana.
 - The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 includes a \$1,000 mandatory minimum fine for simple possession, first offense, and mandatory jail time for a second conviction.
 - The federal asset forfeiture provisions found in 21 U.S.C. 881 permit law enforcement officers to seize and forfeit any conveyance carrying drugs, even in trace amounts. When used judiciously, these sanctions send present and potential users a clear signal that illegal drug use is not acceptable.
- B. Build on and improve use of other existing legal authorities and detection/investigation efforts in ways designed to discourage drug use.
 - Conspiracy and forfeiture investigations of drug traffickers may document the illegal buying of

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drugs by users, and these users may be effectively arrested and prosecuted simultaneously with their pushers and distributors without significant expenditure of investigative resources.

- Establish programs for drug users such as New York's Federal Day that target street dealers. Federal officers working with local polices, use an unannounced schedule, arrest low-level dealers and prosecute them using the enhanced penalties in federal statutes.
- Encourage integration of drugged driving programs with drunk driving programs. Expand Los Angeles Police Department training program to other jurisdictions to identify individuals driving under the influence of drugs.
- C. Encourage and utilize comprehensive state anti-drug legislation which includes strict sanctions for illegal drug use, such as the comprehensive anti-drug law enacted by the State of New Jersey in July 1987.
- D. Develop operating procedures to ensure swift and efficient completion of the judicial process.
- E. Encourage the community relations aspects of local police efforts to rid neighborhoods and communities of both illegal drug sellers and users.
- F. Identify model sanctions that work.
 - Fines and community service are effective -- especially when benefits come back into the community.
 - Modified incarceration, such as spending a weekend in a vacant community college dormitory, has been used in the drunk driving program as an alternative to short jail sentences. This provides loss of freedom without the problems of dealing with overcrowded jails.
 - For drugged driving, sanctions should be the same as for drunk driving, e.g., forfeitures of drivers license, fines, jail, etc.
 - Seizure of property (such as vehicles) can be used effectively in limited instances.

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- Violators could be made to pay for, take and pass an extended drug abuse awareness education course, like such courses used for drunk drivers.
 - Sanctions could include a police record which could be expunged with time and good behavior.
 - Jail is a last resort for the occasional user....but should be a real possibility.
 - Individuals formally convicted for drug-related offenses should be required to pay law enforcement and court costs associated with their arrest and conviction, in addition to fines or other sanctions.
- G. Ensure that constructive programs are established in juvenile courts for the disposition and rehabilitation of minor drug users.
- Such programs should seek to increase parental involvement and responsibility and the recognition of the consequences of drug use by the young person.
 - In as many cases as possible, the supplier of the drugs should be identified and prosecuted.
- H. Increase and, most importantly, publicize the risk to users of being detected, arrested, convicted and penalized.

Proposed Actions:

To date, two agencies have proposed specific programs to implement the above policy.

First, the U.S. Customs Service has proposed to extend the "Zero Tolerance" campaign initiated in San Diego throughout all Customs ports of entry. Under the campaign, anyone attempting to smuggle even small amounts of illegal drugs across U.S. borders is arrested and charged with felony importation (21 U.S.C. 952) and misdemeanor possession (21 U.S.C. 844(a)). At San Diego, arrested individuals have been given the option of forfeiting their vehicles to federal authorities, under civil forfeiture statutes, or facing prosecution and subsequent incarceration. Of the 1,200 arrests since December 1986, only one individual has chosen the latter action. In addition, Customs is proposing to implement a public information campaign to create a zero

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tolerance atmosphere in and around Customs areas of jurisdiction.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has initiated the design and implementation of a law enforcement demonstration project in several U.S. cities. The project will build upon user accountability initiatives which have already proven their effectiveness, such as the "Zero Tolerance" campaign in San Diego and a special operation against cocaine buyers in Washington Heights, New York. The strategy will emphasize civil penalties such as the forfeiture of vehicles used to facilitate the purchase of drugs as well as the temporary revocation of a user's driver's license. In addition, the strategy could include fines levied according to the amounts and types of drugs found within the possession of a user. The blueprint for this project will result from extensive discussions with local political, educational, business and law enforcement representatives as well as student and parent groups and will be designed to (1) protect the individual's Constitutional rights, (2) have the support of the community, and (3) not overload the criminal justice system.

2. Zero Tolerance for Young People Who Use Illegal Drugs

According to a 1987 survey, over half of all high school seniors try an illegal drug by the time they complete high school. Although this is less than the peak of 64 percent in 1982, it still indicates the widespread nature of drug use among American students, not only in secondary schools and universities, but increasingly in elementary schools. In addition, the survey did not include the 20 percent or more of the Nation's young people who do not complete high school and among whom drug use may be higher.

Drug use by young people establishes a dangerous habit early in life which will be difficult to overcome in adult life. If students are intoxicated, asleep or hung-over, they cannot learn. If they drop out of school, they have lost an opportunity which cannot be restored. If they are tardy or disorderly, they interfere with the ability of others to learn. Illegal drugs and drug users in the school put all students at risk for trying drugs.

The majority of students today disapprove of drug use. In 1987, for example, 97 percent of high school seniors disapprove of regular use of cocaine and 87 percent disapprove of even trying cocaine.

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Secretary of Education William Bennett has said, "When it comes to drugs in schools, my message is a simple one: get them out. In some cases, it may require very tough measures on the part of teachers and principals; for example, it may necessitate expelling students who are drug pushers. Drugs should have no place in the lives of our children."

The first steps towards achieving drug-free schools have already been taken, but the problem of drug use by young people extends far beyond the schools into homes and the community. A major challenge for the next decade will be to reach those young people who are no longer in school or who have more serious drug-related problems than can be addressed by school programs. In all cases, the message that young people, as well as adults, are accountable for their actions will be an important element in stopping drug use by young people.

Policy Initiatives:

- A. Promote greater user accountability throughout society, as outlined elsewhere in this paper.
- B. Continue to encourage aggressive anti-drug programs in the school, including colleges and universities as well as elementary and secondary schools, which include active parental involvement, cooperation with law enforcement, mandatory drug abuse education and counseling, suspensions and, if necessary, expulsions.
- C. Encourage full use of schoolyard rule and Juvenile Justice Trafficking Act of 1986.
- D. Create "drug-free zones," e.g., in recreation areas, parks and schools.
- E. Encourage prosecutors to aggressively prosecute juveniles engaged in illegal drug use and encourage juvenile courts to apply stringent sanctions, together with treatment, for family members as well as juveniles in cases involving illegal drug use.
- D. Encourage the establishment of other measures that deter drug use by young people, such as laws that take away or delay the privilege of driving a car if a young person is caught using drugs.

Additional policy initiatives concerning youth are described under Section 4: Drug-Free Low-Income Populations.

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Proposed Actions:

The Secretary of Education is already a strong advocate of programs to get drugs out of the schools and has implemented effective programs to assist communities in taking action. Other agencies should suggest ways in which they can support the goal of drug-free schools.

For example, the federal law enforcement community could encourage their state and local counterparts to take a leadership role in community efforts to stop illegal drug use in the schools. Of special importance are increased law enforcement efforts around schools to remove drug distributors and stop drug transactions. In addition, law enforcement officials can play an important role in school prevention programs. Successful models include Operation SPECDA in New York City and Project DARE in Los Angeles, both of which involve a joint effort by the local police department and education officials.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has proposed several programs directed against high risk youth.

3. Achieve Zero Tolerance for Illegal Drugs and Their Users in the Workplace

During the last 25 years, the escalation in illegal drug use has brought drugs to our workplaces, where the combination of modern technology and intoxication or impaired performance and judgment pose significant risks to workers and public safety, security, and the economy.

Increasing numbers of private companies are recognizing from experience that illegal drug use by workers is bad business. Aggressive corporate measures to end illegal drug use, including education, rehabilitation, law enforcement, expulsions and/or dismissals, have met with strong support from workers and the community when workers are convinced that (1) serious problems exist in the workplace as a result of drug use, and (2) anti-drug use programs are fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory. These measures have also brought significant gains in productivity and reductions in health costs, on-the-job crime, and accidents.

The Department of Defense has been in the forefront of creating a drug-free workplace. The number of military personnel reporting illegal drug use dropped 67 percent between 1980 and 1985 reflecting the Department's aggressive program of testing, education and rehabilitation.

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In September 1986, President Reagan signed Executive Order 12564 to eliminate illegal drugs from the federal workplace and to serve as a model for dealing constructively with drug abuse in the workplace.

At present, over half of the Fortune 500 companies and numerous agencies of the Federal Government are screening for drug use as a condition of employment.

Policy Initiatives:

- A. Continue to encourage strict policies of being drug-free as a condition of employment or continued employment.
- B. Continue to support employer/employee initiatives to rid their workplaces of drugs, including, if necessary, enforcement action and dismissals.
- C. Pursue criminal investigations of drug trafficking within specific businesses whenever possible, such as the recent cocaine investigation involving stock brokers on Wall Street.
- C. Promulgate message to young people that being drug-free is an important prerequisite for future careers.

4. Drug-Free Low-Income Populations

Increased social and economic sanctions may not be as effective for those individuals who are socially and economically disadvantaged; however, these individuals have the same responsibilities to society and the same rights to healthy lives and crime-free neighborhoods as other citizens. To be effective, strong drug-reduction initiatives for economically and socially disadvantaged users should ultimately create more opportunities than they take away.

Policy Initiatives:

- A. Drug abuse awareness, drug use prevention and drug-free incentives should be integrated into job training programs and other work-related government assistance. Whenever possible, job training opportunities should accompany aggressive anti-drug use and trafficking initiatives in economically depressed areas. These issue should be addressed in cooperation with the Low-Income Opportunity Advisory Board (welfare reform),

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drug-free public housing, the job training program, the literacy program, and community action groups.

- B. A major first step in low-income, high-crime areas is to take strong action against the illegal drug pushers and other local criminals who terrorize the citizens. In public housing communities, this could be accomplished by canceling the lease and evicting residents and/or their families upon conviction of a drug related offense. The loss of the home is considered by many to be the most (in some cases, the only) effective deterrent to drug use in low income communities. Exercising zero tolerance in this way would reinforce the concept that public housing is for poor, law-abiding, drug-free people.
- C. Special enforcement initiatives aimed at both pushers and users could be undertaken with a high-visibility program including education and awareness, improved opportunities, and community-building. For example, the Drug-Free Public Housing initiative sought to, first, rid housing developments of the drug criminals through enforcement action and, then, to provide increased opportunities to the tenants for job training, treatment, and community groups such as parents groups and "Just Say No" Clubs.
- D. Promote a strong message that all youth, including those from low income families, are accountable for their illegal behavior when they use drugs.
- E. Of particular concern are young people who perceive that the only way they can escape their low-income status is to traffic in drugs. We should make sure to use the Juvenile Drug Trafficking Act of 1986 against the adults who employ juveniles in drug operations, at the same time we take appropriate action against the youthful offenders.
- F. Increase legitimate opportunities for low-income youth who remain drug-free. In addition to government-sponsored programs, encourage the private sector to develop incentive programs, such as tuition credits and employment opportunities, for these youth in conjunction with an aggressive anti-drug campaign.
- G. To some extent, the more economically-advantaged user who travels to low-income areas to purchase drugs can be made to bear the burden of the crime he or she finances -- penalties for these users could include

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finances which go back into the neighborhood to fight crime and increase opportunities for the residents.

- H. Encourage neighborhood/community initiatives to get drug use and crime out of neighborhoods and improve life for all citizens.

5. Sanctions for Recalcitrant Drug Users in Treatment

In drug abuse treatment, the doctor-patient relationship carries with it responsibilities for both participants. The doctor or treater has social and professional obligations as well as ethical principles to follow. The patient or client has the obligation to attempt to improve, to work with the helper, to work to understand and change the disease condition or disorder that brought them together.

Although recidivism is a part of dependence, numerous studies have shown that a system of sanctions and rewards are effective in assisting drug-dependent individuals in controlling their drug use. For example, in both inpatient and outpatient settings, alcoholics and drug users have been shown to vary their alcohol/drug intake in response to environmental manipulations. With these contracts, money, prized objects, or methadone take-home privileges have been lost when a person shows evidence of drug use, while rewards are given for evidence of no drug use. Sanctions are not so strict as to drive individuals from treatment, but serve to help people from succumbing to temptation and negative peer pressure.

Policy Initiatives:

- A. Enact and enforce progressively strict sanctions for drug users in government-funded treatment who continue to use drugs. Use urinalysis monitoring as a therapeutic tool. Sanctions may include more frequent urinalysis testing or fewer take home privileges.
- B. Expel and, if appropriate, institutionalize treatment clients who have demonstrated that they are not serious about stopping their drug use and make room for in treatment for others.
- C. Enact and enforce strict penalties for drug users in treatment who divert methadone.
- D. Encourage positive reinforcement for drug users who stop using drugs.

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6. Make Being Drug-Free a Condition of Probation or Parole

Drug abuse and crime are closely linked. The purchase of illegal drugs requires, at minimum, association with criminal elements. Severely dependent users must often turn to crime to finance their drug purchases. Finally, drug use may lead to criminal and sometimes violent behavior.

It makes little sense to allow the pre-trial release of drug users who are charged with a crime, to permit convicted criminals to continue to use illegal drugs once imprisoned and to parole or place on probation individuals who are known illegal drug users. Recent studies have indicated, furthermore, that the most active criminals commit fewer crimes when they are free of drugs.

Policy Initiatives:

- A. Encourage the establishment of drug testing and treatment programs in prisons.
- B. Encourage the enactment of regulations that urinalysis and other drug-use indicators must be negative if parole or probation is to be granted.
- C. As a tool of prevention, encourage regulations that those granted parole or probation must submit to mandatory, routine urinalysis and that positive urinalysis will result in revocation of parole or probation.

7. Improved Detection and Treatment of Underlying Psychological and Physical Disorders

The presumption of user accountability holds firm unless conditions over which the individual has no control diminish his or her capacity to exercise self control. There are cases in which serious psychological or physical disorders may impair an individual's normal brain function. When this diminished capacity affects the will, judgment, or decision making, the individual is considered less capable of controlling actions and less responsible for his or her behavior.

Among the behaviors affected is the ability to determine that there is a problem and to seek the necessary help before the individual does serious harm to himself or herself and society. In this regard, the increased focus on the drug user should include the capability to detect those

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individuals whose drug use is only one part of a more serious problem and to refer those individuals to appropriate treatment. In many cases, removing the drug use will significantly help even those patients with other psychiatric disorders.

When it is necessary, mandatory treatment or civil commitment can substitute somewhat for the missing or weak sense of control or responsibility shown by the drug addict who has a serious psychological disorder. Sanctions are intended to put pressure on the person to comply with the requirements for participating in treatment. Whether the external pressure created by such procedures can substitute for the individual's own sense of involvement and motivation is not the question -- the aim is to have external sanctions provide the beginning to a process that may later be taken over by the individual and continued.

Policy Initiatives:

- A. Improve capabilities within the criminal justice and treatment systems to provide early detection of individuals with severe behavioral disorders and to require that those individuals undergo appropriate treatment, including mandatory treatment if necessary.
- B. Improve mandatory treatment capabilities for individuals whose drug use is part of a larger behavioral disorder.
- C. If financial resources are available, the individual undergoing mandatory treatment should be required to pay for such treatment to the extent possible.

8. Promulgate the Message of User Responsibility

Drug abuse awareness messages continue to focus on the health risk to the user, although there have been increased public service messages directed at non-users to "Say No" to drugs. We must continue these efforts but also promulgate a very strong message that users are accountable for their own drug use, as well as most of the drug related crime, accidents, losses in productivity, etc. -- and will be held accountable for their actions.

Proposed Actions:

- A. Develop and widely disseminate a fact sheet on user responsibility. The fact sheet should dispel the myth that drug use is a "victimless crime" and that drug

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users are not responsible for their actions and should clearly identify who the drug users are and what their drug use costs all citizens in our homes, schools, workplaces, communities, and way of life.

- B. Work with a group like the Partnership for a Drug-Free America to produce public service announcements that demonstrate the impact illegal drug use has on all of us and dispel any perception that users are not responsible for their actions -- in fact, most of these individuals are users because they choose to use drugs.
- C. Work with organizations to increase awareness of user responsibility. Organizations should include state and local leaders, educators, publishers, court and law enforcement officials, pharmacists, parents, and others.
- D. Prepare and disseminate a booklet on "Stopping Drug Use in the Community: What Works."

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