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STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I
Administration
~~I have today approved additional policy guidance on illegal drug use and drug trafficking for use by my representatives on the bipartisan executive-legislative task force. Building on our already significant efforts over the last seven years, these measures, when implemented, will greatly enhance our overall anti drug program because they offer opportunities to~~ focus on the illegal drug user; toughen laws; enhance treatment; *increase* especially for specific populations like pregnant women; enhance international cooperation; *help us track* ~~improve our intelligence on both~~ demand and supply reduction activities; and heighten awareness and prevention.

our first days in office, George Bush and I have fought as a team
~~From the outset of my Administration, creation of a drug-free America has been a high priority. The American people continue Task Force offers us the rare opportunity to lift the battle above to express intolerance of illegal drugs, both dealer and users. politics, to make broad progress with bipartisan policy.~~ *The*

Now is the time for the Democratic leadership in the Congress to appoint their representatives to the Task Force - - no more excuses, no more delays.

And while we in Washington must do our part, America also needs the active involvement of our schools, churches and families. We need our business leaders and our workers engaged in the battle.

We must not test until the message to every drug user is clear:
we mean business. No more drugs.

from David McIntosh

Document \Rightarrow DRUGS.

The production and use of illegal drugs touches the lives of all Americans. Although we've made significant progress during the past seven years, drug use remains a serious problem on the job, in our schools and in our homes. Drug use jeopardizes America's strength at home and abroad. It undermines the achievements of past generations and threatens our future.

That is why I approved today a package of additional measures, recommended by the National Drug Policy Board, to strengthen our Crusade for a Drug-Free America. The strategies embodied in these measures build on our past successes and provide a roadmap to a drug-free future. *The time is now to send a clear signal to every drug user -- "we mean business, no more drugs."* We must move decisively to put a halt to the menace of illegal drugs. A renewed commitment by all Americans will be essential to success in *achieving a drug free America* ~~the war against~~ drugs. We each must do our part and we must not delay.

Some of the measures I have approved can be implemented by the Federal Government through administrative actions. We will implement these wherever and *as soon as* possible. Implementation of other measures I have approved will require legislative action by the Congress. We need tough new criminal laws to restore the Federal death penalty for drug-related murders and to allow evidence of a crime obtained in good faith by police officers to be used in court to convict drug offenders. We must deny Federal

use random test
in drug prevention

programs

student aid to drug offenders, ensure that treatment programs successfully eliminate drug addiction, require businesses dealing with the Federal Government to have drug-free workplaces, and fully fund my budget request for Coast Guard drug interdiction and other drug-related law enforcement programs. Our success with these measures depends upon swift and favorable action by the Congress.

We must send a clear signal to users that America has zero tolerance for drug use.

As I finish my final year in office and look ahead, I am concerned that partisan politics might undermine effective drug policy. To avoid any possibility that politics could stand in the way of progress against drugs, the Executive-Legislative Task Force should move forward quickly with a bipartisan legislative effort.

While we in the Washington can do our part, we can only make real progress toward our goal of a drug-free America with the active involvement of our schools, churches and families. We must reach into the workplace and say "No" to the use of drugs. I urge business leaders across America to implement "Zero Tolerance" drug initiatives. Also, parents and teachers must take personal responsibility to teach America's youth of the dangers of illegal drugs. Today's drug-free schools will help ensure tomorrow's drug-free workplaces.

Once the Democratic leaders in Congress appoint representatives to join with those Senator Dole, Congressman Michel and I have appointed to the Executive-Leadership Task Force, we will ^{be able to} move the legislative process forward. I call upon the Congress to enact quickly the measures ~~I have~~ proposed to combat illegal drugs.

by the National
Drug Policy Board

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today approved a package of additional measures which, if implemented, will strengthen our Crusade for a Drug-Free America. These proposals now constitute our negotiating package for the Bipartisan Executive-Legislative task force.

Creation of a drug-free America has always been a high priority of my Administration. In 1982, we announced an aggressive, unprecedented, comprehensive five-part strategy program attacking the problem on all fronts: drug abuse education and prevention; drug law enforcement; international cooperation; medical detoxification and treatment; and, research.

In 1984 the program was broadened from a "Federal" Government Strategy to a truly "National" strategy -- realizing that the people most affected by drug abuse must also be directly involved in solving the problems. In 1986, we identified specific objectives as steps toward our goal: drug-free workplaces; drug-free schools; expanded drug treatment; strengthened drug law enforcement; enhanced international cooperation; and, increased public awareness and prevention.

The American people continue to express intolerance of illegal drugs, both dealers and users. Recognizing this change in American attitude, U.S. demand reduction strategies are being directed to include a broader focus on the user because of the reality that the users are the cause of our drug problems. The ultimate goal of our Crusade for a Drug-Free America will be achieved by providing casual users with the necessary incentives and deterrents to stop; and by ensuring treatment for those individuals who cannot or will not stop.

"Taking the customer away from the drugs" is the cornerstone of our anti-drug program. However, reducing the availability of illegal drugs is an essential part of our total effort. We must continue to support drug law enforcement efforts by providing the officers in the field with measures to assist them in fighting drug-related crime, and other efforts aimed at making our communities safe. These proposed measures will greatly enhance our overall anti-drug program because they offer opportunities to: focus on the illegal drug user; toughen laws; enhance treatment, especially for specific populations like pregnant women; enhance international cooperation; improve our intelligence on both demand and supply reduction activities; and heighten awareness and prevention.

I want to express my sincere appreciation to the National Drug Policy Board, its chairman Attorney General Meese and Vice Chairman HHS Secretary Bowen, for their work in developing these recommendations. It is my hope that the deliberations of the Bipartisan Executive-Legislative task force will be swift so as to begin the next phase in our Crusade for a Drug-Free America.

#

NEW DRAFT

(Klugmann/ARD)
July 8, 1988
4:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: ED MEESE AND DRUGS
SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1988

My fellow Americans, today I want to tell you about some new anti-drug initiatives. But first, with the announcement by Ed Meese, now that his name has been cleared, that he will be returning to private life this summer, I'd like to take a minute to recognize a public servant of dedication and integrity, who has been a close friend for over 20 years. As Counsellor at the White House and as Attorney General, Ed Meese worked for stricter sentencing to put dangerous criminals behind bars, and greater resources for drug enforcement and against organized crime. And in a system usually focused on the criminal, he never forgot the victims of crime or their rights.

As Attorney General, Ed Meese led our effort to appoint highly-qualified Federal judges who would crack down on crime and also strictly interpret the Constitution. He led the Justice Department as it aggressively defended civil rights. In fact, this Administration has achieved more convictions for civil rights violations than any previous Administration has. In fighting terrorism, Attorney General Meese worked closely with our allies to detect, apprehend, and prosecute those who wage war on innocent members of free societies. And in our crusade against the menace of illegal drugs, Ed Meese has been a ~~central~~ *central figure* ~~figure~~, serving as Chairman of the National Drug Policy Board.

Now, let me turn to our anti-drug efforts. I believe that random drug testing is a key tool to help promote public safety

and a drug-free workforce. In fact, to set a good example, White House employees were informed yesterday that random drug testing would begin in 60 days. I hope the White House program will encourage expanded testing programs in the private sector.

In addition, as I mentioned earlier, I have just approved a new set of drug policy recommendations. These proposals send a strong message to drug traffickers and illegal drug users that we have zero tolerance for those who sell or use illegal drugs. For example, we would require businesses and colleges that receive Federal funds to adopt effective anti-drug programs. For pregnant women who use illegal drugs, there should be priority treatment to help them and their unborn children. We would give the military a greater role in coordination with our drug enforcement agencies. Criminals on probation or parole would be drug tested -- and testing positive might send them right back to jail. And, yes, for those who commit drug-related murders or kill law officers, we favor a Federal death penalty.

Since 1981, when Vice President George Bush and I took office, we have better than tripled total Federal spending for drug enforcement, prevention, and treatment. And we have requested a further 13-percent increase that will put nearly \$4 billion into the Federal effort next year. ^{And we're beginning to see results -- arrests are up, seizures are up, and we're in a better position to deal with the problem.} But ^{by} far more than ~~the~~ ^{development} money, what is most important is the change in attitude in America. You can feel it. People are angry about illegal drugs. We are a patient people, but we have lost our patience -- and this is good news. Because more needs to be done, and as never

before the American people are doing it, in their neighborhoods, through their churches, at their schools and workplaces.

For example, today 28 percent of our largest corporations have drug testing programs. Communities are working with police to get rid of drug dealers. And in thousands of schools throughout America, there now are "Just Say No" clubs. I have to tell you that whole movement began when a young girl asked Nancy what to do if someone offered her drugs. Nancy told her, "just say no."

Well, I figure if young people across the country can come together against illegal drugs then why shouldn't the grown-ups in Washington be able to do the same. In May, I proposed ~~for that~~ both Houses of Congress, both sides of the aisle, ~~to~~ join together with this Administration in a bipartisan Executive-Legislative task force to advance America's unified anti-drug policy. I proposed this task force for a simple reason: If we're going to get the drugs out of our schools, we need to get the politics out of drugs. And fortunately, on the drug issue there is near unanimous agreement. I can tell you, that was not the case ^{Seven years ago} ~~when Vice President Bush and I took office,~~ but it is today.

This is my final year in office, and I believe that partisan bickering or seeking political advantage can only delay our progress in working to achieve a drug-free America. Yesterday, I gave a set of policy proposals to my representatives to the Executive-Legislative task force. I hope that the Democratic leaders in Congress will now join in this united effort; the time

for excuses and delays is long past. I hope that through this task force we all can come together and work in good faith and for the good of this country.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

~~Proposed for next week, but must not rest~~
until the message to every drug user is clear: we mean business. No more drugs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: RHETT B. DAWSON
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR OPERATIONS

SUBJECT: GENERAL NOTICE ON DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE PLAN

The use of illegal drugs is having serious adverse effects on our Nation's workforce. It not only results in billions of dollars of lost productivity, but poses a real threat to public health, safety, and security. The Federal government, as the largest employer in the Nation, is concerned about the well-being of its employees, the successful accomplishment of agency missions, and the maintenance of a high standard of Federal service. The use of illegal drugs by Federal employees undermines public confidence in government and is not compatible with public service.

For these reasons, President Reagan issued Executive Order 12564 setting forth a comprehensive program designed to achieve the goal of a drug-free Federal workforce. The Order expressly stated that all employees must refrain from using illegal drugs on or off the job. This is a goal that I strongly endorse. Illegal drug use is inconsistent with law-abiding behavior expected of all citizens, and is especially so for those of us who serve the public.

To implement the Order, the Executive Office of the President (EOP) agencies have developed the EOP Drug-Free Workplace Plan. It includes employee assistance and rehabilitation programs, employee and supervisory education and training, and provisions for the identification of illegal drug users through carefully controlled and confidential testing procedures.

The EOP plan has now been approved for implementation pursuant to the standards and requirements established by Congress in Section 503 of Public Law 100-71. This memorandum describes certain provisions of the plan in greater detail and constitutes the required general notice to all staff, including detailees, that we intend to begin the testing program no earlier than 60 days after the date of this notice.

Under the plan, I have determined that all positions in the White House Office have critical security or other factors that identify them for random testing. In addition to this notice, each of you will also receive an individual notice not less than 30 days before the start of random testing.

Under our plan, testing may also be required in cases where there is a reasonable suspicion of drug use or when an employee is involved in an on-the-job accident or engages in unsafe on-duty activities. In these situations, the supervisor may initiate testing only after a thorough review and concurrence by the White House Personnel Office. An employee who completes a required drug rehabilitation program will be subject to unannounced follow-up testing for one year.

Following are some elements of the EOP drug testing procedures and their impact on employees.

Personal Privacy. Procedures to ensure personal privacy will be observed when an employee is asked to provide a urine specimen, unless there is reason to believe that a particular individual may alter or substitute the specimen to be provided.

Scientific Accuracy. Analysis of specimens will be conducted for the EOP by the Department of Navy laboratories, following procedures and highly accurate and reliable methodologies that comply with scientific and technical guidelines established by the Department of Health and Human Services. Laboratory analysis will detect recent use of opiates, marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines and phencyclidine (PCP). Strict chain of custody procedures will be in place from collection through laboratory analysis.

Medical Review. Positive test results will be reported to a Medical Review Officer who will ensure that any legal reasons for a positive test result are fully explored with the employee before affirming the test result as indicating illegal drug use.

Counseling and Referral. Any employee found through random testing to be using drugs will be referred to the EOP's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for counseling and referral to a rehabilitation program. These services are available now on a self-referral basis without a test finding. I urge any of you who have a drug problem to avail yourself of these confidential services before random testing begins. An appointment for EAP services for drug and or other problems may be made by calling 646-5100 in the metropolitan area or 1-800-247-3054 if calling from outside the metropolitan telephone area.

Disciplinary Action. The severity of disciplinary action taken against an employee found to use illegal drugs will depend on the circumstances of each case. In accordance with the terms of the Executive Order, some form of disciplinary action must be initiated upon such a finding and the employee may no longer perform the duties of his or her position. However, the Order also gives an agency head the discretion to return the employee to such duty while in the EAP so long as the employee's return would not endanger public health, safety, or national security.

Confidentiality. Strict confidentiality requirements will be adhered to in the drug-testing program. Positive test results that have been verified by the Medical Review Officer may only be disclosed to the employee, the EAP Administrator, the management officials having authority over the employee, or a court or other administrative tribunal in a proceeding based upon an adverse personnel action. All medical and rehabilitation records in the EAP and rehabilitation program are confidential patient records. They may not be disclosed without the prior written consent of the employee.

A copy of the EOP Drug-Free Workplace is attached. If you require additional copies they are available from White House Personnel, Room 6, OEOP. You will soon be notified of briefings on the drug program. I encourage you to attend these sessions to become informed about the plan and its operation.

I am asking for your support and cooperation in making our plan and the goal of a drug-free workplace a reality at the White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

A. Statement of Agency Mission

The White House Office is a unique institution within the Executive branch of the government. The name alone connotes its special status and relationship to the Presidency. In the public mind the term White House Office or White House is often synonymous with the President and the Presidency. The staff assists the President on a daily basis as to a wide range of political and official matters. These matters include any and every sensitive domestic and international issue. Thus, all employees of the White House Office must bring to their position a high level of integrity, trust and efficiency.

The Congress recognized this uniqueness by giving the President unusual personnel authority over the White House Office staff. None of the staff occupies a protected competitive civil service position. Each employee from the Chief of Staff to the most junior clerical staff member serves at the pleasure of the President. Additionally, employees paid by the White House Office are the only Federal employees, other than Presidential Appointees who are confirmed by the Senate, who are not subject to any of the limitations of the Hatch Act.

The employees recognize their uniqueness as well. Each has agreed as a condition of employment to undergo a FBI full-field investigation. Each has authorized the government to have access to their private medical records, school records, certain tax return information, and significant financial information. All positions have been determined to be sensitive as defined in Executive Order 12564.

The impairment of efficiency of any of the staff as a result of illegal drugs can have an adverse effect on the President's ability to conduct the Nation's business.

B. Testing Designated Positions Listing and Justification Statement

All of the positions in the White House Office share in some significant degree the following characteristics. These characteristics and others that are specific to certain categories of positions support the determination that the incumbent occupies a sensitive position within the meaning of the Executive Order. The White House Office has determined that all employees occupying sensitive positions should be subject to random testing.

Every Employee of the White House Office:

- is appointed to his or her position by the President to perform official duties as the President may prescribe.
- has a work location within the East Wing, West Wing, or the Old Executive Office Building. This provides the employees with significant freedom of access to the President or to physical locations frequented by the President.
- has access to some level of sensitive information. The term sensitive information is purposely broad and includes information that is classified or subject to classification; has political sensitivity (e.g., names of political appointees prior to public announcement); or is security sensitive (e.g., the President's future travel plans).
- has or is entitled to have the equivalent of a Top Secret clearance.
- represents the President or appears to represent the President.
- has flexibility of assignment. Because of the sensitive nature of most of the work in the White House Office and the need to respond promptly to changing needs, White House Office employees are frequently moved from less sensitive work to more sensitive work at a moments notice (e.g., the clerical support staff in the Correspondence Unit may be asked to temporarily serve in the Chief of Staff or Counsel's Office).

The following is a list of the current position titles used by the White House Office. These continually change as new staffing decisions are made. A current listing of position titles may be produced from a personnel data base when necessary to meet such a requirement. All current and future positions in the White House Office have been identified as testing designated positions, the incumbents of which will be subject to random testing.

Administrative Assistant(s)
Administrative Officer
Assistant Chief Telephone Operator
Assistant Director(s)
Assistant Press Secretary
Assistant Senior Telephone Operator(s)
Assistant Supervisor(s) (Various)
Assistant(s) to (Positions Title)
Assistant(s) to the President For (Various)
Associate Counsel(s) to the President
Associate Director(s)

Calligrapher
Chief of Staff to the President
Chief Telephone Operator
Classification Clerk(s)
Clerk(s) Stenography
Clerk(s) Typing
Clerk(s)
Communications Officer(s)
Confidential Assistant(s)
Correspondence Clerk(s)
Counsel to the President
Data Entry Clerk(s)
Data Entry Supervisor(s)
Deputy Assistant(s) to the President for (Various)
Deputy Associate Director(s)
Deputy Chief of Staff
Deputy Counsel to the President
Deputy Director(s)
Deputy Executive Clerk
Deputy Press Secretary
Deputy Social Secretary
Deputy(s) to (Position Title)
Director(s) of (Function or Office)
Editorial Assistant(s)
Executive Assistant(s)
Executive Clerk
File Clerk(s)
Financial Officer
Interview Coordinator
Junior File Assistant(s)
Lead Advanceman(s)
Mail and File Assistant Supervisor
Mail and File Clerk(s)
Mail Analyst(s)
Mail and File Supervisor(s)
Management Assistant(s)
Night Supervisor(s)
Office Manager
Operations Manager
Outgoing Mail Processing Supervisor
Personal Assistant(s)
Press Advanceman
Press Secretary to the First Lady
Principal Coordinator for Central America
Principal Staff Assistant(s)
Records Assistant(s)
Research Assistant(s)
Researcher(s)

Search and File Assistant(s)
Search and File Clerk(s)
Secretary(s)
Security Assistant
Senior Associate Counsel to the President
Senior Mail Analyst(s)
Senior Telephone Operator(s)
Senior Trip Coordinator
Social Secretary
Special Assistant to the First Lady
Special Assistant(s) to (Various)
Special Assistant(s) to the President for (Various)
Special Projects Assistant
Speechwriter(s)
Staff Assistant(s)
Staff Researcher(s)
Staff Writer
Supervisor(s) (Function or Office)
Telephone Operator(s)
Television Coordinator
Travel and Transportation Assistant
Trip Coordinator
Voucher Examiner
Writer(s)

C. Administrative Relief

If an employee of the White House Office believes that his or her position has been wrongly designated as a testing designated position, the employee may submit an administrative appeal through his or her immediate supervisor to the Assistant to the President for Operations (or equivalent position if changed) in accordance with the provisions of section VII D of the EOP Plan.

D. Decision Level for Deferral of Testing Because of Work Demands

The Assistant to the President for Operations may authorize deferral of testing for an employee whose immediate work-demands require uninterrupted continuation. Approved requests for such deferral shall be documented in writing by the first-level supervisor as soon as possible after a decision to defer is made. Such reports shall be sent to the Drug Program Coordinator for follow-up action to schedule the employee for unannounced testing within sixty days.

E. Decision Level for Reasonable Suspicion Drug Testing

If an employee is suspected of using illegal drugs based on conditions described in section X of the EOP Plan, the facts and circumstances of that case shall be presented to the Assistant to the President for Operations who shall decide whether to proceed with testing.

F. Applicant Testing

Preappointment drug testing of applicants tentatively selected for all positions in the White House Office is required pursuant to and in accord with section XI of the EOP Plan.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

July 19, 1988

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: REBECCA G. RANGE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIAISON

REQUEST: The President to drop-by a briefing on drugs in the
workplace and to announce the formation of Secretary
Verity's advisory group to deal with this problem.

PURPOSE: To call attention to the Administration's commitment
to a drug free society and to encourage the efforts of
the American business community to eliminate drug abuse
in the workplace.

BACKGROUND: Drug abuse is a problem facing all aspects of society.
Of particular importance is the problem of drug abuse
in the workplace which presents a danger to employees
and reduces productivity resulting in, amongst other
things, injuries to workers and diminished U.S.
competitiveness. Secretary Verity is preparing to
announce the formation of an advisory group of corporate
chief executives to address the problem of drugs in the
workplace and to encourage others in the business
community to address the issue.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

DATE: Open

LOCATION: OEOB, Room 450

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 180 corporate and trade association
executives.

OUTLINE OF EVENT: President drops-by and delivers remarks.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open

RECOMMENDED BY: Rebecca G. Range

PROJECT OFFICER: Todd Foley

Tommy
Drug
Strategy

Aug. 1 meeting

- neutralize partnership
- what do we want coming out of the Congress

(What's coming out? en. It
The Democrats are going
to focus on treatment
than we focus on that
get ahead of the ball

& police chiefs - law enforcement types -
things that look at work place -
not just CEO's, but labor, how
we put in place programs

& bring in people who will be needed
or not - ~~the~~ ^{person} ~~person~~ ^{and}
take him to a school

encouraging parents to become involved
in their local schools - make
programs ~~stop~~ drug-free
by volunteering your time

- bring in high-powered Hollywood
types to encourage them to
keep doing what they're doing

[It's not a problem that goes away
overnight]

- There ought to be a National
Security bill -

[~~the~~ to sit on the border and watch
a ship]

[Encourage
take a press pass down to
the house and show them what
they're doing - (just like you
know about this
from to from)]

- MacKenzie is a good resource - even
so often had him come in
+ give a lot of ideas how
to provide security

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Drug

July 29, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR MARI MASENG

FROM: DONALD IAN ~~MACDONALD~~

SUBJECT: Presidential Drug-Related Events

As a follow-up to our meeting, I am enclosing a list of events where the President can address the issues of drugs and AIDS. The accomplishments of his Administration in both areas have been impressive, but we need to do a better job of selling that record and promoting activities which have been made possible by the tremendous awareness and attitude changes that have occurred. After two decades in which drugs were touted as safe and acceptable, we are ready.

Additionally, I have attached a record of AIDS accomplishments and a copy of "The Reagan Record on the Crusade for a Drug-Free America." Both need wider distribution. A great idea would be to translate the "Reagan Record" into Spanish.

Please let me know how I may be of further help.

Attachments

POSSIBLE "GENERATED" PRESIDENTIAL EVENTS

1. Highlight a few successful programs for High Risk Youth, possibly in cooperation with the Inter-Agency Low-Income Opportunity Advisory Board (Chuck Hobbs) -- successful programs especially in the Northeast.
2. Attend drug-related meeting of a public housing authority and residents (with Secretary Pierce) -- good programs in the South.
3. Visit to a Native American anti-drug program (i.e. programs which include teaching on native culture to strengthen family and reduce suicide, alcoholism and drug abuse) -- many programs in Southwest and Northwest.
4. White House Briefing for Religious Community and/or religious press.
5. Visit New Jersey or San Diego to highlight user focus and zero tolerance programs.
6. Visit to major treatment program (with or in cooperation with Mrs. Reagan).
7. Presidential Certificates of Appreciation (issued in Sept. 1984) to 3 individuals and 3 corporations.
8. Meeting with College and University Presidents (with Secretary Bennett).
9. Interview with select college newspapers (student editors).
10. Back-to-School Event (Presidential Classroom) - satellite feed to a selection of High School Auditoriums (approx. 10-25) or a tie-in with Secretary Bennett's "What Works" program.
11. Drug-free American Workforce Initiatives (with Secretary Verity).
12. Address to the World (via VOA and/or USIA) and something to honor work of USIA/USIS in communicating drug issue abroad.
13. Large portion of statement before U.N. General Assembly (October) on drug issue.
14. Western Hemisphere "drug summit" (possibly with OAS).
15. Message to the Nation with Mrs. Reagan (2 years after 1986 address) possibly through a cover story in a national magazine to highlight the "improved status of American youth" and decreased illegal drug use.

EXISTING CONFERENCES OR MEETINGS
OPPORTUNITIES TO "TIE-IN" DRUGS AND/OR AIDS

Those meetings **in bold** indicate events we would strongly recommend that the President participate and highlight the drug issue.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
<u>AUGUST</u>		
6	National Bar Association (Attendance: 1,800)	Washington, D.C.
6	Black Congress on Health, Law and Economics (Attendance: 3,000)	Washington, D.C.
7-9	National Governors' Association Annual Meeting	Cincinnati, OH
9	National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day	National
14-18	American Correctional Association Congress of Correction	Denver, CO
15-18	Republican National Convention	New Orleans, LA
21	VFW National Convention (Attendance: 8,000-12,000)	Chicago, IL
24	University of Illinois Conference on International Terrorism and Transnational Crime	Chicago, IL
26	Defense Intelligence College	Washington, D.C.
27	Asian Pacific American Chamber of Commerce (Minority Business Development)	California
27	Coast Guard christening of the Cutter Mohawk	Rhode Island
27-31	American Probation and Parole Association Annual Institute	Cincinnati, OH
<u>SEPTEMBER</u>		
??	National Alliance of Business (Attendance: 1,000)	New Orleans, LA
4	National Black Policy Officers Assn.	New Orleans, LA
5-10	International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association Annual Meeting	New Orleans, LA

SEPTEMBER (Continued)

5-11	National School Drop-out Prevention Week	National
6	American Legion National Convention	Louisville, KY
6-8	Economic "Summit Seven" Narcotics Experts Group Meeting (State Department hosting)	Washington, D.C.
8	National Troopers Coalition	Jackson Hole, Wyoming
8	U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (Attendance: 4,000)	Washington, D.C.
8	National Hispanic Family Against Drug Abuse (Attendance: 1,000)	Arlington, VA
6-10	National Association of Black Narcotic Agents Annual Meeting.	New Orleans, LA
11	National Hispanic Heritage Week	National
15	National Drug Abuse Resistance Education Day	National
19-21	National Alliance of State Drug Enforcement Agencies Annual Meeting	South Burlington, VT
20	Canadian Association of Chiefs' of Police Annual Conference	Vancouver, B.C. Canada
25-29	American Society for Industrial Security Annual Meeting	Boston, MA
26	Women in Communications (Attendance: 350)	Washington, D.C.
26	National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) Annual Conference	New York, NY

OCTOBER

3-5	American Council on Education	Boston, MA
3-6	National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth Annual Conference	Los Angeles, California
6	Colombian/American Chamber of Commerce of Greater Miami	Miami, FL
6	Federal Criminal Investigators Assn.	Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

OCTOBER (Continued)

7	The Florida Economics Club	Tallahassee, FL
15-20	International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) The President first outlined his drug law enforcement platform at their meeting in September 1981.	Portland, OR
16	American Trucking Association (Attendance: 6,000) Could highlight drug-free transportation initiatives.	Los Angeles, CA
20	Texans War on Drugs	Austin, TX
21	National Italian American Leaders	Washington, D.C.
23-30	National Red Ribbon Campaign (President and First Lady are honorary chairpersons)	National
??	American Chamber of Commerce Executives	Denver, CO
??	American Judges Association	Nashville, TN
??	National Association of State Boards of Education	Chicago, IL

NOVEMBER

8	ELECTION DAY	
11	DEA Graduation of Diversion Investigator Class #16	Quantico, VA
??	National Council of State Education Associations	TBD

DECEMBER

3-7	Council of State Governments Annual Meeting	Kansas City, Missouri
4-7	Council on Governmental Ethics Laws Annual Meeting	Orlando, Florida

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN COMBATTING
AIDS AND HIV INFECTION----1981 TO 1988

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) existed, but was unknown, for a number of years prior to its discovery in 1981. Since that time, the Federal Government, in cooperation with state and local organizations, researchers, public health workers and health care professionals, has embarked on an ever-widening effort to combat this public health threat. During your Administration more than \$5.3 billion has been committed to fight Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection: through biomedical research, drug trials, prevention education, health care delivery and financial assistance programs, and measures to protect the public health. Hundreds of millions of dollars more have been expended by state and local governments and our nation's many charitable institutions. The President has commissioned two major reports on the epidemic: the Surgeon General's Report on AIDS and the Report of the Presidential Commission on the HIV Epidemic.

There have been many successes over the past 7 years, among them:

- o discovery of the causative agent known as HIV;
- o implementation of nationwide blood screening which has virtually eliminated virus transmission through the blood supply;
- o establishment, with federal funding and technical assistance, of a comprehensive HIV prevention program in every state;
- o nationwide availability of testing and counseling for individuals who think they may be infected;
- o an educational mailer to all 105 million American households;
- o Federal leadership in developing recommendations and guidelines on protecting the public against infection in the workplace, schools, and the community at large.
- o market availability of one significant drug therapy and substantial progress on a number of others, including ongoing clinical trials involving thousands of persons with HIV-infection;
- o approval to test two experimental HIV vaccines in human volunteers;
- o significant United States involvement and support for international AIDS efforts, including funding for the World Health Organization's Global Program on AIDS.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Drug

August 5, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR MARI MASENG

FROM: MARION BLAKEY *MB*

SUBJECT: The Drug Issue

Attached is one other scheduling proposal on the drug issue for next week. I have sent this one and the two from this morning to Alan, and I have a call in to him.

Kimi Gray is well-known to our press corps (she has been to the White House about once a year for the past four years). In addition, in September, residents of Kenilworth-Parkside are going to be the first in the country to buy their apartments which we heartily applaud. An event in September with the President and/or the Vice President focused on our housing policies might get better coverage.

Therefore if a lesser-known individual and project seems advisable, Chuck Hobbs is working on getting us details on four good drug-free projects he knows of in Montgomery County, Rockville, Baltimore and Wilmington, Delaware.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR ALAN KRANOWITZ

FROM: MARION C. BLAKEY *mc*

SUBJECT: The Drug Issue

Mari would appreciate your letting her know if you think any of these three scheduling proposals would be actively helpful with our efforts on the drug issue next week.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

August 5, 1988

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL
APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: MARI MASENG, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

REQUEST: The President to visit Kenilworth-Parkside,
a local housing project that has a
successful anti-drug program.

PURPOSE: To highlight the President's commitment
to drug-free public housing.

BACKGROUND: Kenilworth-Parkside is a 450-unit public
housing project in Anacostia which has
experienced dramatic improvement, due
to a large degree to the efforts of Kimi
Gray, the President of the Residents
Management Association. On the issue of
drugs, 5 or 6 years ago virtually every
family in the complex had at least one
family member using drugs. Now drug use
has dropped to 1-2% and there is almost
no evidence of drug activity in the
area. They have accomplished this
through a number of programs, including
a program for the children to bake and
sell cookies (to keep them off the
streets) and a major cleanup of areas
that afford cover for dealers.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: Kimi Gray, the President of the
Residents Management Association, has
met with the President before.

DATE: Wednesday, August 10 or Thursday, August
11

DURATION: One hour

LOCATION: Anacostia area of Washington, D.C.

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Secretary Pierce
Kimi Gray
20-30 residents of Kenilworth-Parkside
Local District police officials

OUTLINE OF EVENT:	The President would meet with Mrs. Gray and the local residents to hear how they have cleared drugs out of their housing and neighborhood. He would hear from District police about the conditions before and after. Secretary Pierce would describe what the Administration is doing to encourage similar efforts around the country. The President would then congratulate Kenilworth-Parkside and urge more efforts like this around the nation.
REMARKS REQUIRED:	Talking Points
MEDIA COVERAGE:	Pool coverage
RECOMMENDED BY:	Ian Macdonald, Charles Hobbs
PROJECT OFFICER:	Marion Blakey

EB MEDIA PLAN

WORK ON PLAN
FRIDAY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR MARI MASENG

FROM:

ELIZABETH BOARD *EB*

SUBJECT:

Proposed Interviews and Other Media Events

The following proposed Presidential media opportunities are divided into four phases based on timing, events taking place, and on-going business in Washington.

PRE-CONVENTION focuses on what the President and Senior Staff can do to influence public opinion even before the Republican candidate becomes official.

CONVENTION covers the requests and types of media activities the top staff can do in New Orleans to keep up the right level of visibility and interest in the covention.

PRE-ELECTION/LEGISLATIVE PERIOD and PRE-ELECTION/CAMPAIGN PERIOD overlap in time but, of course, the proposals differ in emphasis and the goals to be achieved. The President can use his influence in support of the ticket from Washington or by taking advantage of any extra time on trip schedules. There are also many media events he can use to further his legislative agenda.

POST-ELECTION covers an initial list of media activities to reflect on the legacy of the Reagan Presidency, and define what remains to be accomplished. They can be scheduled around key events such as the written SOTU or Farewell Address. We need to tailor the individual opportunities to the different themes we want to project -- "What I learned about a two-term Presidency," "How do you sustain our economic recovery," "budget reforms," etc. Some pieces can be reflective, others philosophical, or creative, or idealistic. The main point is to define what needs to be done to build on the gains of the Reagan Presidency.

PRE-CONVENTION

August 3 Media Executives Briefing -- Briefing on freedom of the press in Central America for 30 media executives. The President will make a brief statement for the White House press pool and take questions from the guests after the pool has departed. Cabinet Room, 20 minutes.

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David Brinkley Interview/Before August 12 -- For ABC News, this would be a wide-ranging interview on politics, Administration accomplishments and unfinished business. Brinkley would offer a low-key tone and would most likely use the piece in a "Special" or on his Sunday show. Oval Office, 20-30 minutes.

Conus -- Live, five-minute satellite interviews with TV anchors from five major markets on upcoming convention and plans for campaigning. The major stations are no doubt sending their own anchors and crews to the convention and this could assure that the President is a major part of their coverage. Each anchor, from New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Dallas-Fort Worth, would interview the President for five minutes. The West Coast and Chicago interviews would be live to tape. Oval Office. 25 minutes.

CONVENTION

Senior staff interviews -- Cabinet members and GOP officials will be making the rounds of sky-booths for interviews with bureaus, news services, and local stations for the evening news. Senior White House staff, such as Ken Duberstein, Marlin Fitzwater, Frank Donatelli, and Mari Maseng, should do the same thing. We would recommend major bureaus, such as Gannett, Gillett, Potomac, and the major market stations such as the network O & O's between 4:00 and 5:00 p.m. Central time on Monday to make the evening news.

Today Show -- Ken Duberstein appears Monday to preview the President's speech and give the White House view of what the convention should bring.

Good Morning America -- Marlin Fitzwater appears Tuesday to give his assessment of how the President's speech was received and what he thinks so far about the convention.

Interview with Johanna Neuman, USA TODAY, August 16 -- Before he leaves New Orleans, the President can discuss his thoughts on the Republican Convention and the campaign. The story, in the national newspaper, could keep interest in the GOP convention high in the lull before the selection of candidate and running mate. Hotel Suite, 15 minutes.

PRE-ELECTION/LEGISLATIVE PERIOD

Small Group Interviews, Mixed Media -- To react to specific legislation before Congress, invite a small group (6) of reporters (TV, radio, print mixed) to interview the President in the Oval Office. Warning not necessary -- groups can be put together at the last minute depending on timing and content of legislative issues. This could give the reporters the feeling of having a one-on-one with the President while making the best use of his time and they could go into more depth on his legislative priorities than in the standard news conference. 30 minutes.

Nebraska Media -- During trip to Hastings College, September 6, the President has a 20-minute Q & A session with a selected group of local newspaper editors, radio reporters and TV anchors. Interviews with local reporters, usually thrilled to have this opportunity, often result in very positive coverage, which can be picked up by the national media.

Hispanic Media -- Briefing for hispanic media with the President, Secretary Bennett on education, Colin Powell on Central America, and Alan Nelson on immigration reform, week of Sept. 12, Hispanic Heritage Week. This could result not only in making inroads into the Hispanic vote, but also benefit our legislative priorities in education and Central America. 15 minutes in Room 450.

Scripps-Howard -- Sept. 19 or 20. Editorial board meeting with 21 editors of Scripps Howard daily newspapers. The Scripps Howard Editorial Board, which includes the papers' owners and general news executives will be here for their annual meeting and will vote on which Presidential candidate the newspapers will endorse. The meeting could cover the election and the legislative agenda. Roosevelt Room. Brief speech followed by Q & A. 25 minutes.

U.N./Foreign Press -- Close to Sept. 26 address to United Nations General Assembly, interview session with selected foreign TV and print reporters. Cover foreign policy advances, importance of NATO defense, participation in international forums. 30 minutes. At White House or in New York.

La Cinq -- Interview for the fifth channel of French TV conducted by France's most famous actor (and occasional conservative political commentator) Yves Montand, on accomplishments of the Reagan Presidency. For prime-time program. (Request sent to Roman Popadiuk.) La Cinq would probably also release the interview to the American TV networks.

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Television Bureaus -- Senior correspondents of five major local television news bureaus in Washington (such as Gannett, Gillett, Potomac, Cox and Newslink) have a 30-minute Q & A session with the President. The bureaus will feed news packages edited from this interview, as well as the entire session tape. This can result in a week-long series of reports shown on the best stations in most of the major markets, as well as a half-hour show on the weekend. Roosevelt Room, pool cameras.

PRE-ELECTION/CAMPAIGN PERIOD

Local News "Conferences" -- On campaign trip(s), schedule brief opportunities for local press to question the President. Can be an informal session right off the plane on the tarmac or a more formal sit-down session at the event site. Get one or two local reporters on Air Force One for color stories on the trip.

Sperling Breakfast -- In early September, the President hosts a working breakfast with Godfrey Sperling, Christian Science Monitor, and his group of leading print reporters. Sperling founded the "Sperling Breakfast" in 1966 to bring together a group of print/political journalists with members of the Administration and Congress. They have met more than 2,000 times since. A chance to go into depth on the political scene in a non-news conference atmosphere. State Dining Room, short remarks and Q & A.

Interview with Warren Brookes, Washington Times, September 20 -- This previously-scheduled interview had to be cancelled. The President has indicated an interest in talking to Brookes about the economic expansion and other economic issues. Oval Office.

Women Editors -- Group of 25 senior newspaper and magazine editors, which have been banded together by Rena Pederson, Editorial Page Editor of the Dallas Morning News. Morning briefing, short remarks and Q & A. These editors are not "women's pages" editors, but are editorial page editors or editors of major dailies or magazines. (This is a long-standing request from Rena.) Roosevelt room. 30 minutes.

Reader's Digest -- Interview, hopefully with a cover blurb. Can't beat their circulation pre-election. Need to do now, long lead-time. Concentrate on what is needed in the next four years to sustain economic recovery.

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Regional Briefing -- 87 print, TV and radio reporters have a morning briefing by Cabinet members and top White House staff, then lunch and Q & A with the President. The majority of the coverage arising from the "regional briefings" is very positive. The reporters come from all parts of the country and take the story home undiluted by network or news service bias. State Dining Room, pool cameras.

Regional Reporters Association -- Reporters based in Washington representing local newspapers and TV and radio stations across the country have Q & A session with the President, Chief of Staff, National Security Advisor, and Director of Communications. This new group was formed this spring, and although they are technically "Washington" reporters, their interests are not the same as the national press. Indian Treaty Room.

Instructional Television Network -- National Presidential Classroom. President conducts "class" on why a President needs line item veto and budget reform. Explains economic recovery and what is needed to sustain it.

College newspapers and radio stations -- Award-winning college journalists have a meeting with the President to talk about the election, getting out the vote, the positive aspects of a Republican administration, and how the country has improved. This could help with college voters. 20 minutes with Q & A. This could be followed by lunch with a senior member of the Communications or Press Staff.

POST-ELECTION

Anchors interview -- Following the Bush landslide, the President is interviewed by the four TV network anchors. This would be an informal session -- four of the most influential newsmen in the country having an Oval Office interview with the head of the party.

Thatcher Visit -- BBC/ITN and U.S. TV conduct duo-interview with the President and Mrs. Thatcher. It could be very dynamic TV with two powerful, conservative world leaders interacting and focusing on worldwide issues we need to work on to maintain the gains of the Reagan legacy. Outside on the patio.

Armed Forces Network/Stars and Stripes -- Special live farewell address to the armed forces thanking them for their contributions. Also an opportunity to address defense spending, SDI, etc. Print in Stars and Stripes.

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Morning Shows -- After the election, schedule an 8-minute interview with each morning show anchor. (8-minute individual or 25-minute group.) Focus on what is left to be accomplished.

Gillett Group -- On last ranch trip, a TV reporter from Santa Barbara (also representing 13 other television stations), does interview with the President and Mrs. Reagan on years in White House and plans for return to California. This is a long-standing request from one of the biggest TV group owners serving over 13% of the national viewing audience.

Parade Magazine article -- "Look at the future" piece with a huge circulation.

Interview with Charles Kuralt for "Sunday Morning" -- A visually charming, reflective piece on the President and horses. This is a CBS program with a light touch, critically acclaimed. It could be taped at the ranch or at Camp David. We also have stock footage of the President riding with Mrs. Reagan and members of the family.

C-Span "American Profile" -- Interview with the President and Mrs. Reagan for this history-oriented series, reflecting on their experiences and life in politics. They could talk broadly about themselves and their thoughts. The interview would be a half-hour long and would air unedited and in its entirety several times on C-Span. They have an unhurried format, a politically astute audience, and is now available in 38 million American homes.

"Costas Coast-to-Coast" -- Sportcaster Bob Costas hosts a nationally-syndicated radio show broadcast live Sunday nights from 9-11 p.m. They have requested an interview with the President and are willing to tape it ahead. They would hope for an hour. This is a national sports show -- no politics or policy discussions. They are interested in his sports background -- his role as the "Gipper" and years as a sportscaster. They are on about 325 stations, including the Armed Forces Radio Network, averaging over a million listeners per quarter hour.

Interview with People Magazine -- On verge of move back to California, the President could express his feelings about leaving public life, reflections of his years as President and hopes for the future.

Paul Harvey interview -- For ABC Radio. Live from the White House or taped for his famous "Page One..." show.

Op/Ed for major papers -- The President writes an op/ed on budget reform that we submit to selected papers around the country.