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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 6, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMINISTRATION SPOKESPERSONS

FROM: MARION C. BLAKEY *MCB*
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Talking Points on the "National Crusade for a Drug Free America"

Attached for your information and use are White House Talking Points on the National Crusade for a Drug Free America.

If you have any questions concerning this material, please feel free to contact the White House Office of Public Affairs at (202) 456-7170.

Thanks very much.

THE NATIONAL CRUSADE FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA

The Goal

- o Move toward a drug-free society using prevention, intervention and treatment to reduce demand, and investigations, enforcement and international programs to reduce supply.

The Budget

- o Budget Authority for FY 1989 will be three times greater than in FY 1981.

	1981	1988	1989
Total Federal Spending (in billions)	\$1.138	\$3.464	\$3.902
Enforcement	0.800	2.524	2.858
Prevention/Treatment	0.337	0.940	1.044

- o The National Drug Policy Board and Cabinet-level agencies represented on its committees have responsibility for developing and implementing strategies to reduce drug supply and demand.

Reducing Supply

- o Seizures: In the first nine months of FY 1988, Federal agents seized huge amounts of illicit drugs.

Major Drug Seizures
October 1987 through June 1988
preliminary data subject to revision

Cocaine	143,000 pounds
Marijuana	1.15 million pounds
Heroin	760 pounds

- o Assets: In the first half of FY 1988, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) seized \$244.4 million in assets. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) seized \$54 million in the first nine months of FY 1988. Customs seized \$797 million in assets in the first 10 months of FY 1988. Despite a 55 percent reduction in maritime law enforcement patrols due to Congressional budget cuts, the Coast Guard seized 98 vessels for narcotics violations during the first nine months of FY 1988.
- o Clandestine Labs: In the first half of FY 1988, DEA seized 377 clandestine labs.

- o Arrests: DEA made 9,967 arrests in the first half of FY 1988. The FBI made 1,538 arrests in the first nine months of FY 1988.
- o Convictions: The most important conviction came in the case of Colombian cocaine kingpin Carlos Lehder Rivas who was sentenced in July to life in prison without parole, plus 135 years, for importing 3.3 tons of cocaine into the U.S. from the Bahamas.

DEA won 5,798 convictions in the first half of FY 1988. The FBI had 1,515 felony convictions in the first nine months of FY 1988.
- o Personnel: The number of Federal drug investigators has almost doubled from 3,151 in FY 1981 to 6,230 in FY 1988.
- o Military: The Department of Defense (DOD) provides air surveillance and ships to detect drug smugglers. In FY 1987, DOD flew 16,288 aerial surveillance flight hours, provided 2,512 ship-days and loaned enforcement agencies equipment valued at \$300 million.
- o NNBIS: In 1983, the President asked Vice President Bush to establish the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) to bring cooperation and coordination to Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies fighting illegal drugs. Under the Vice President's leadership, NNBIS increased the role of DOD and intelligence agencies in interdiction and promoted international anti-drug efforts.
- o International Efforts: In 1987, 23 nations joined the U.S. in eradicating illegal drug production, up from only two countries in 1981.

Reducing Demand

- o The President and First Lady Nancy Reagan, the Vice President and the Cabinet have raised awareness about the consequences of drug abuse to an all-time high through the most extensive, best funded and most effectively coordinated anti-drug effort in the nation's history. Mrs. Reagan helped establish 12,000 "Just Say No" Clubs to provide drug education and activities for young people that help them say "no" to drugs.
- o Education: Efforts by Federal agencies to prevent student drug use include distribution of prevention materials; establishment of regional training centers for school and community representatives; and technical and financial assistance for colleges, schools and communities.

- o As a result, the American people have turned against drugs, and young people, who led the way toward drug use 20 years ago, are leading the way out.
 - A Gordon Black survey of students on 130 college campuses this year found that two-thirds of those interviewed said trying cocaine even once was risky, up from 56 percent in 1987.
 - Almost nine out of 10 said trying crack even once was risky. Seventy-six percent said they "greatly fear" addiction to cocaine or crack, up from 68 percent a year earlier.
 - A University of Michigan survey of high school seniors last year found 97 percent disapproved of the regular use of cocaine and 87 percent disapproved of even trying the drug. Only one senior in 30 admitted daily marijuana use, compared to one in nine in 1978.
- o In the military, drug use continues to decline. The 1988 survey of drug use shows the use of illicit drugs in the 30 days prior to the survey declined for the third consecutive time since 1980, from 27 percent in 1980 to 4.8 percent in 1988.
- o Testing: A 1986 Presidential executive order required Federal agencies to establish programs to educate employees, identify drug users and provide treatment and counseling. In April 1988, the Department of Health and Human Services issued technical guidelines for drug testing, opening the way for each agency to implement testing programs.
- o White House Conference: In June 1988, the White House Conference for a Drug Free America issued more than 100 recommendations to prevent drug abuse.
- o Drug Free America Week: The first Drug Free America Week is scheduled for October 24 to October 30, 1988. Communities nationwide are being called upon to host town meetings, organize community coalitions, conferences, rallies and fundraising activities that support community drug prevention.

Note: For a more thorough study of the Administration's record on drugs, please see The Reagan Record research paper, "The National Crusade for a Drug Free America".

David S. Broder

Picture of a Mini-Generation

As obsessions go, America's fixation on youth and the future is a pretty healthy one. From the beginnings of the nation, we have always understood that the destiny of the United States lies in the next generation. Thomas Jefferson established the indelible link between education and democracy. And each year at this time, as classes resume, we have an impulse to check up on the condition of our successors.

This year, that impulse is even stronger, because the election focuses so heavily on Americans' conflicting hopes and fears for their children. That is why the modestly titled booklet, "Youth Indicators 1988," which came out of the Department of Education last week without any trumpet blasts of publicity, is such a useful document.

The 130-page volume of charts and graphs is the project of Chester E. (Checker) Finn, Jr., an educator and social scientist who was an influential Senate Democratic staff member before becoming assistant secretary of

education under retiring secretary Bill Bennett.

Recognizing that "no subject is more susceptible to sensational treatment than the lives of adolescents," Finn says in the introduction to what he hopes will be the first of an annual series: "If we are to make wise choices about policies that affect them, we must be armed with reliable information."

One of the virtues of the volume is that it lets readers draw their own conclusions. But Finn points out that the reality depicted in the data is "more complex and in some ways more encouraging" than the picture we in the press often draw of a mini-generation (those between 14 and 24) "dropping out of school, getting pregnant out of wedlock, taking drugs, running away from home and otherwise getting into trouble at increasing rates."

In fact, the dropout rate has declined one-sixth in the last 15 years, and for blacks has been cut almost in half. The overall rate of births to

young unmarried women rose by one-quarter between 1970 and 1985 but, contrary to the myth, it dropped by one-sixth among blacks.

As for alcohol and drugs, the annual survey of high-school seniors shows a slight decline over the past decade, except for cocaine. Cocaine has spread to the point that one-sixth of the members of recent high-school graduating classes acknowledge having tried it. But beer and booze, which have been tried by 9 out of 10 seniors, are still the most pervasive source of substance abuse.

Overall, Finn suggests that the stress and turmoil youths experienced in the 1960s and 1970s—a time in which divorce among their parents doubled and so did the percentage of children living in single-parent families—has begun to abate. Presumably that, along with various school-reform efforts, is a factor in halting the decline in young people's education achievements and intellectual competency.

Still, there are real reasons for

concern, and this is one Reagan administration document that does not seek to obfuscate problems. Between 1970 and 1985, the percentage of children living in poverty rose by one-third. For youngsters who do drop out of school (and we're talking about more than half-a-million each year), the job outlook is "generally dismal." Fewer than half find any kind of job, and those who don't often get into trouble.

Even among those who finish high school, there are some worrisome trends. Surveys of seniors show that, while close to three-quarters of them watch television every day, reading of books, magazines and newspapers has declined to the point that barely half describe such reading as part of their routine. Mr. Jefferson would certainly wonder how long a society of non-readers can sustain a meaningful system of representative government.

Finally, there is the historic issue of race. What Finn calls "troubling gaps" between whites and nonwhites are tragically documented. Only one-

sixth of white children and one-quarter of Hispanic children, but more than half the black children, live in single-parent homes. Only one-sixth of white children, but two out of five black and Hispanic children, live in poverty.

Almost half of white youths continue their education beyond high school, but only one-third of blacks do and only a quarter of Hispanics. While blacks and Hispanics are catching up in reading and mathematics proficiency, they still lag far behind white classmates. And when it comes to unemployment among youths, the races are miles apart.

The task of closing that gap will challenge this society, whoever is the next president. But one statistic is even more sobering. Among young people, suicide has become the second-leading cause of death, outdistanced only by motor-vehicle accidents.

No nation convinced that its future lies with its youth can be complacent in the face of such facts.



STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

September 7, 1988
(House)

H.R. 5210 - Omnibus Drug Initiative Act of 1988
(Foley (D) Washington and Michel (R) Illinois)

The Administration strongly supports and urges Congress to act swiftly to adopt effective and responsible legislation to combat drug abuse. Such legislation should be designed to achieve the six major goals the President outlined in 1986: (1) drug-free workplaces, (2) drug-free schools, (3) expanded treatment for drug users, (4) strengthened drug law enforcement, (5) increased international narcotics cooperation, and (6) increased public awareness and prevention.

The President has approved comprehensive policy guidance developed by the National Drug Policy Board to focus legislative efforts on the users of illegal drugs, enhanced treatment, increased international cooperation, improved tracking of demand and supply reduction activities, and heightened drug abuse awareness and prevention.

On May 18, 1988, the President called for a bipartisan Executive-Legislative Task Force on Drugs to develop a comprehensive legislative package. The President and the Senate and House Republican Leaders have appointed their representatives to the Task Force. The Administration urges the Senate and House Majority Leadership to appoint their representatives so that the Task Force can fashion final anti-drug legislation that will be mutually acceptable and can be enacted soon.

The Administration urges Congress to ensure that funding in anti-drug legislation is consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Agreement reached last November by the President and the Bipartisan Joint Leadership of the Congress. The Administration urges the Congress to enact responsible anti-drug legislation that is consistent with the achievement of both a drug-free America and a reduced Federal budget deficit. The Administration will work with the Congress to identify necessary offsets to ensure that anti-drug legislation complies fully with the Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

In addition to enacting effective new drug legislation, the Congress should fully fund the President's FY 1989 budget request for programs to combat illegal drugs. Cuts in the President's anti-drug budget, such as those imposed by the Congress during its consideration of the fiscal year 1989 Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations bill, would damage the capability of the U.S. Government to fight illegal drugs.

H.R. 5210 AS INTRODUCED

With respect to the bill as introduced, the Administration does not support provisions that would shift grant authorities from block grants back to restrictive categorical grants; attach conditions to Federal grants that are unrelated to the purposes of the grants; detract from the Administration's zero tolerance policy; and establish highly prescriptive and burdensome requirements for certification of private laboratories. With respect to certification of private laboratories, the Bliley Amendment is preferable to the provisions in the bill.

The Administration strongly opposes provisions in Section 8010 of the bill that purport to require the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to transmit budget and legislative proposals to Congress without prior review by the Department of Transportation, the Office of Management and Budget, or the President. Those provisions conflict with the President's Executive authority. Similarly, the Administration strongly opposes exempting FAA information collection requests necessary to carry out Section 8010 from Office of Management and Budget review. Such review under the Paperwork Reduction Act is an essential tool in ensuring that American citizens are not unnecessarily burdened with Federal paperwork to meet information requirements that could be more effectively satisfied in a different fashion.

The Administration views as premature the provisions of the bill concerning access to records relating to Human Immunodeficiency Virus testing and counseling. Any such legislation should not impair effective State public health policy and practice. The Administration is conducting an expedited review of the matter.

AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 5210

The Administration particularly supports adoption of three reforms the President has sought throughout his Administration:

- procedures for imposition of the death penalty in appropriate serious cases (Gekas Amendment);
- reform of the court-made exclusionary rule that prevents in certain circumstances the use in court of evidence gathered in good faith by the police (Lungren Amendment); and
- reform of the procedures by which the Federal courts review the incarceration of convicts through use of the writ of habeas corpus.

The Administration particularly opposes the following specific amendments proposed to be offered to H.R. 5210:

- The Levin Amendment and the Edwards (CA) Amendment or Amendments that inappropriately restrict the imposition of the death penalty for which the Gekas Amendment would provide.
- The Conyers Amendment that creates a new entitlement to Federal tax dollars for criminal defendants in capital cases, entitling them to Federally-paid investigative, expert, and other services, and lawyers who have practiced law for 5 years with 3 years of experience in felony trials. Federal law already provides for appropriate representation to implement the right of criminal defendants to the assistance of counsel.
- The Ortiz Amendment that makes unnecessary changes in current law concerning use of the Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund, reducing existing, needed flexibility.
- The Pepper Amendment that mandates that the Federal Government provide funds for Dade County and Miami Beach, Florida for demonstration programs, rather than requiring those local governments to compete for Federal assistance on the same basis as other narcotics-distressed localities.
- The Studds Amendment that prohibits forfeiture of a vessel, vehicle or aircraft involved in a drug-related offense in certain circumstances, a serious and unwarranted retreat from the policy of zero-tolerance for illegal drugs.
- The Davis (MI) Amendment (relating to vessel identification) that is technically flawed and raises serious questions about the scope and comprehensiveness of the proposed vessel identification system.
- The Johnson or Dorgan Amendment that provides for grants to States for certain anti-drunk driving measures, which largely duplicates an existing grant program.
- The Anderson Amendment that authorizes an inappropriate new program of grants to States that adopt certain drug programs.

- The Alexander Amendment that generally grants access on demand for the General Accounting Office and any congressional committee to sensitive intelligence, law enforcement and other information concerning illegal foreign drug activities, seriously disrupting effective arrangements for the collection and dissemination of drug-related foreign intelligence and conflicting with the constitutional authorities of the President.

The Administration believes that a decision should not be made on whether to establish a single officer with government-wide authority over Federal assets deployed by the various agencies to combat illegal drugs, often called a "drug czar," until the incoming President takes office and makes his recommendations to the Congress.

* * * * *

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF THE DRUG ADVOCACY WORKING GROUP

FROM: MARION C. BLAKEY
DIRECTOR OF WHITE HOUSE PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Calendar of Drug Events

The attached calendar is a list of upcoming anti-drug efforts by government agencies, as well as public events and proclamation days which could include administration participation. This calendar is an update of a previous calendar distributed at the last meeting in July.

As you know, each agency is responsible for sending us a weekly calendar of events which we use to provide a daily update of important agency events for senior White House staff and for the participating agencies. This is updated by the agency public affairs offices via electronic mail ("profs") or by using the White House "fax" facilities. Our fax number is (202) 395-5221. Please make a point of including your anti-drug events as a part of your weekly and daily reports. On the basis of these reports we will again update the calendar and provide it to you.

CALENDAR OF ANTI-DRUG EVENTS

September 9, 1988

September 11 National Hispanic Heritage Week

September 13 ABC Nightline: The Koppel Report: a national town meeting on the legalization of drugs. A three hour live program from 10-11 and 11:30-1:30 broadcast simultaneously on radio in 50 states. There will be a studio audience of 300, a six member panel in the first hour and a 12 member panel for the remainder.

 Department of Agriculture will hold a press conference in Sacramento announcing the establishment of a nationwide "hot line" to report marijuana cultivation and clandestine laboratories in the national forest system.

September 14 The Treasury Department will sponsor the rededication of the Customhouse in Norfolk, Virginia.

September 15 National Drug Abuse Resistance Education Day

 The Treasury Department will sponsor the rededication of the Customhouse in Yorktown, Virginia.

September 18 Congress on Transportation Futures, Washington, D.C. Attendance: 350

September 22 Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Washington, D.C. Attendance: 3,000

September 26 Women in Communications, Washington, D.C. Attendance: 350

 HUD Michael Dorsey will speak to the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) Annual Conference in New York on anti-drug initiatives.

OCTOBER

October 6 Federal Criminal Investigators Association,
Ft. Lauderdale.

October 7 The Treasury Department will sponsor the
rededication of the Customhouse in Port
Huron, Michigan.

October 15 International Association of Chiefs of
Police, Portland, Oregon.

October 16 American Trucking Association, Los Angeles.
Attendance: 6,000

October 21 Italian American Leaders meeting, Washington,
D.C.

NOVEMBER

November 30 The Treasury Department will sponsor the
rededication of the Customhouse in Baltimore,
MD

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DRUG ADVOCACY WORKING GROUP

September 9, 1988

Agenda

Introduction

Marion Blakey
Director of Public Affairs

Update on
Legislative Activities

John Tuck
Assistant to the President

Current White House
Activities

Dr. Ian Macdonald
Director, Drug
Abuse Policy Office

Drug Policy Board Report

David Pickens
Executive Director

Report on Drug-Free
America Week

Dr. Ralph Reed
Assistant Secretary for
Health, Department of Health
and Human Services
and
Angie Hammock, Director
National Campaign for a Drug-
Free America

September 13, 1988

NOTE TO KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN
M.B. OGLESBY

FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ *AMK*

SUBJECT: Drugs-Noriega-Panama

Several threads coming together would indicate a coordinated move this week by Congressional Democrats on what they perceive as an Administration vulnerability on the question of drug activities by Panama's General Noriega.

Yesterday, the Democrat candidate for President emphasized (and the networks highlighted on their news programs) allegations that (1) U.S. intelligence agencies had Noriega on the payroll while knowing that Noriega was engaged in drug activities and (2) the Administration has tried to conceal from Congress information on Noriega drug activities.

Tomorrow afternoon, the House Foreign Affairs Committee is holding hearings on allegations that the NSC held up the semiannual report on foreign officials' drug activities to try to avoid reporting to Congress on General Noriega's drug activities.

Late tomorrow, or more likely on Thursday, the House is expected to vote on the Alexander "Anti-Stonewalling" Amendment to the Drug bill that would give the General Accounting Office (GAO) and all committees of Congress a statutory right of access to information possessed by executive agencies concerning foreign illegal drug activities. Congressman Alexander explains his amendment as a response to GAO's inability to get access to certain records in its investigation (requested by Alexander) into allegations that the Drug Enforcement Administration did not receive information on Noriega drug activities possessed by U.S. intelligence agencies.

Rumors abound among House Republican Leadership staff that House Democrats may introduce in the House a resolution of inquiry into the Panama-Noriega-Drugs allegations, but no such resolution has yet been introduced.

Attached for your information is a copy of the letter sent to the House leadership recently by Attorney General Thornburgh and Director of Central Intelligence Webster in opposition to the Alexander "Anti-Stonewalling Act" Amendment.

cc: Colin Powell
Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr.
Marlin Fitzwater
Mari Maseng ✓



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

8 September 1988

**The Honorable Jim Wright
Speaker
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515**

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The Administration strongly supports and urges Congress to act swiftly to adopt effective and responsible legislation to combat drug abuse. United States law enforcement and intelligence agencies have devoted and will continue to devote substantial efforts toward achievement of the vital national objective of halting the flow of illegal drugs.

The amendment proposed to be offered by Congressman Bill Alexander to the Omnibus Drug Initiative Act of 1988 (H.R. 5210) will weaken the hand of the United States in the battle against illegal drugs. The Alexander Amendment is both unwise and impermissibly encroaches on the President's constitutional authority.

The amendment requires Executive Branch personnel obtaining information about "illegal foreign drug activities" to forward such information promptly to the head of their agencies. In turn, the agency heads must furnish it to law enforcement agencies specially designated by the President and, upon request, to any committee of the Congress or the General Accounting Office (GAO). If the agency head personally determines that disclosure of the information risks specified damage to national security or law enforcement interests, he need not disclose the demanded information to a congressional committee, but he nevertheless must furnish it to the GAO. The amendment also provides for lawsuits by the GAO against Federal agencies to secure information covered by its provisions.

The Alexander amendment would diminish the ability of the United States to collect narcotics intelligence. Sources of foreign narcotics intelligence, including cooperating foreign government agencies, would be less likely to share sensitive narcotics intelligence with U.S. agencies if it must be disseminated on demand to the General Accounting Office and, in

many cases, to multiple congressional committees. The proper executive-legislative arrangements for handling sensitive narcotics intelligence in a responsible and secure fashion are those specified by Title V of the National Security Act of 1947, under which the Director of Central Intelligence and the heads of intelligence agencies keep the congressional intelligence committees fully and currently informed of intelligence activities, including narcotics intelligence.

The prospect of lawsuits between the GAO and intelligence agencies over some of the most sensitive national security information in the possession of the United States presents a substantial danger of unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information. Congress recognized this danger when it enacted the General Accounting Office Act of 1980 that provided for the exemption of intelligence information from the GAO's current authority to bring suits to obtain information.

The inter-agency reporting requirements established by the amendment will disrupt effective, carefully crafted mechanisms for secure dissemination of narcotics intelligence within the U.S. Government. These mechanisms ensure that sensitive narcotics intelligence is disseminated to law enforcement agencies and that the information is properly protected from unauthorized disclosure.

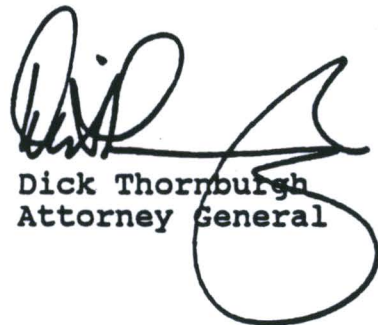
In addition to its practical flaws, the amendment impermissibly encroaches on the powers of the President under the Constitution to faithfully execute the laws, to supervise his subordinates in the Executive Branch, to preserve the integrity of executive deliberations, and to protect national security information.

We urge the House not to adopt the Alexander Amendment.

Sincerely,



William H. Webster
Director of Central Intelligence



Dick Thornburgh
Attorney General

cc: The Honorable Bill Alexander

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR MARI MASENG

FROM: MARION BLAKEY *MB*
SUBJECT: Update on Anti-Drug Events

Since we talked I have explored further the two events we discussed, and I would conditionally recommend the following:

October 21 -- A signing ceremony in the Rose Garden for the Proclamation for Drug Free America Week (October 24-30). The winners of a subsidized housing poster contest could be recognized as examples of community involvement around the country, in this case, for high-risk youth.

Participating would be the President, Attorney General Thornburg and Secretary Bowen (as Chair and Co-Chair of the National Drug Policy Board), and Secretary Pierce, as well as representatives of Drug Free America Week and the Red Ribbon Campaign. The Red Ribbon Campaign is a private sector national program forming the heart of the Drug Free America campaign. Its sponsor, the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth, hope to have Americans wearing red ribbons during October 24-30 as a symbol of commitment to rid our country of drugs. I spoke to Sharon Rose, the chairman of the Red Ribbon Campaign; she is hoping for a Rose Garden ceremony.

The order of events would be:

-- The President would recognize the efforts being made by private volunteer groups around the country in the fight against drugs. He would praise the recent efforts of children at risk in subsidized housing to create anti-drug posters, and he would congratulate the winners of the poster contest and point out their work on easels nearby.

-- He would urge Americans to participate in Drug Free America Week and the Red Ribbon Campaign. Red ribbons would be pinned on the President and others, and he would sign the Proclamation.

I have discussed this proposal with Kay Woodward and Ian Macdonald who both support it, and Cabinet Affairs is willing to take charge of it.

Several things should happen before we lock it in, however:

1. Mac is in California with the Red Ribbon group now. He will check to be sure that this is a well-organized, national effort of sufficient scope to warrant Presidential involvement. When he returns on Tuesday he will also run the proposal by the First Lady's Office since they have had some involvement with this group. They may wish to consider the First Lady's participation, or alternatively, they may have concerns. Finally, on Tuesday, Mac will seek the funds to bring the subsidized housing children to Washington. At the moment, that is a stumbling block.

2. By Tuesday, I expect Jayne Gallagher at HUD to supply us with further information on the poster contest, the private housing management group sponsoring it, and the winning children.

October 25 -- An event to underscore the importance of drug free workplaces. Commerce has recommended that the President accompany Secretary Verity and Secretary McLaughlin to Baltimore where the CSX Corporation, which owns and operates the Chesapeake and Potomac Railroad among other holdings, has a good drug free workplace program initiated by its labor union. Secretary Burnley also should be invited although DOT has not been involved in the planning to date.

The order of events would be:

-- The President and Cabinet heads would go to a train yard in Baltimore to meet with management and labor representatives from CSX to discuss the success of this program and its importance for public safety. The President could tour the plant and address the employees in the railroad yard.

Given that it is feasible for the President to go to Baltimore on October 25 (we've discussed the 26th as a fall-back), Cabinet Affairs is also willing to be responsible for this event, and Mac thinks it sounds good. Therefore, in order for us to make a final decision:

1. I have asked Commerce to provide additional information on CSX generally, to check on any labor management or trade problems and to provide us with specifics of their drug program which Mac can review when he returns. Commerce plans to do some version of this event with or without White House participation, and they have sent staff today to Baltimore to investigate. Commerce is also investigating Richmond, the company's headquarters, as a possible site.

2. We should keep an eye on the potential Burlington Northern Inc. railroad strike since, if it should occur and spread beyond the Pacific Northwest, this visit might be inappropriate. Several other companies in the area might be substituted, however, if a strike eventuates.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1988

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Participating would be the President, Attorney General Thornburg and Secretary Bowen (as Chair and Co-Chair of the National Drug Policy Board), and Secretary Pierce, as well as representatives of Drug Free America Week and the Red Ribbon Campaign. The Red Ribbon Campaign is a private sector national program forming the heart of the Drug Free America campaign. Its sponsor, the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth, hope to have Americans wearing red ribbons during October 24-30 as a symbol of commitment to rid our country of drugs. I spoke to Sharon Rose, the chairman of the Red Ribbon Campaign; she is hoping for a Rose Garden ceremony.

The order of events would be:

-- The President would recognize the efforts being made by private volunteer groups around the country in the fight against drugs. He would praise the recent efforts of children at risk in subsidized housing to create anti-drug posters, and he would congratulate the winners of the poster contest and point out their work on easels nearby.

-- He would urge Americans to participate in Drug Free America Week and the Red Ribbon Campaign. Red ribbons would be pinned on the President and others, and he would sign the Proclamation.

I have discussed this proposal with Kay Woodward and Ian Macdonald who both support it, and Cabinet Affairs is willing to take charge of it.

Several things should happen before we lock it in, however:

1. Mac is in California with the Red Ribbon group now. He will check to be sure that this is a well-organized, national effort of sufficient scope to warrant Presidential involvement. When he returns on Tuesday he will also run the proposal by the First Lady's Office since they have had some involvement with this group. They may wish to consider the First Lady's participation, or alternatively, they may have concerns. Finally, on Tuesday, Mac will seek the funds to bring the subsidized housing children to Washington. At the moment, that is a stumbling block.

2. By Tuesday, I expect Jayne Gallagher at HUD to supply us with further information on the poster contest, the private housing management group sponsoring it, and the winning children.

October 25 -- An event to underscore the importance of drug free workplaces. Commerce has recommended that the President accompany Secretary Verity and Secretary McLaughlin to Baltimore where the CSX Corporation, which owns and operates the Chesapeake and Potomac Railroad among other holdings, has a good drug free workplace program initiated by its labor union. Secretary Burnley also should be invited although DOT has not been involved in the planning to date.

The order of events would be:

-- The President and Cabinet heads would go to a train yard in Baltimore to meet with management and labor representatives from CSX to discuss the success of this program and its importance for public safety. The President could tour the plant and address the employees in the railroad yard.

Given that it is feasible for the President to go to Baltimore on October 25 (we've discussed the 26th as a fall-back), Cabinet Affairs is also willing to be responsible for this event, and Mac thinks it sounds good. Therefore, in order for us to make a final decision:

1. I have asked Commerce to provide additional information on CSX generally, to check on any labor management or trade problems and to provide us with specifics of their drug program which Mac can review when he returns. Commerce plans to do some version of this event with or without White House participation, and they have sent staff today to Baltimore to investigate. Commerce is also investigating Richmond, the company's headquarters, as a possible site.

2. We should keep an eye on the potential Burlington Northern Inc. railroad strike since, if it should occur and spread beyond the Pacific Northwest, this visit might be inappropriate. Several other companies in the area might be substituted, however, if a strike eventuates.