

# Ronald Reagan Presidential Library

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## DRUG INITIATIVE PLAN

Prepared by: Tom Griscom

Date: March 24, 1988

3

The Reagan administration has made some real strides in dealing with the problems of drug abuse. Those accomplishments need to be reinforced. There is also a need to recognize that the drug problem is multi-faceted and is not going to be resolved during the remaining time for this administration. However, that does not mean that the administration should not point out its accomplishments, chart the course for further action in this area, and provide a clear, concise message for the American people.

- 1) The radio address for April 16 should focus on drug and new initiative
- 2) The April 19 event at Department of Justice recognizes police officers killed in line of duty on drug-related crimes. At this event, the President could outline his new 7-point plan to deal with drugs and drug abuse. The highlight would be to endorse a call for death penalty for drug dealers who murder a policeman in line of duty and to endorse a plan for parents (working through PTA) to volunteer their time for school watch programs (similar to neighborhood watch) to make sure that school grounds are free from drugs before and after school hours.

Our last national survey showed a 60-40 approval for the death penalty for third time dealing of drugs to minors. It is fair to say there is support for the imposition of the death penalty in drug-related matters. This should also be viewed in terms of those who are concerned about the area the federal government should enter in dealing with the drug problem: 57 percent (law enforcement); 43 percent (drug smuggling prevention); 25 percent (education).

To support the second part, citizen involvement at school, some 64 percent of those surveyed were concerned about the impact of illegal drugs on children and 95 percent supported private citizens working toward a drug free society.

So I am suggesting a speech that: 1) lays out a 7-point program; 2) calls for a death penalty; 3) calls for private citizen involvement at schools.

3) There should be follow-up events that take each part of the program and develop that piece.

The President and First Lady are important in this phase, but so too are the Attorney General, the Education secretary, etc. This should not be a program carried solely on the shoulders of the President and First Lady.

Going back to the survey, there are at least two other areas the attorney general cited that poll well: by 77-22, people support the federal government giving priority for contracts to plants with a drug-free workplace and 85-14 support the use of the military to patrol the borders and to go inside foreign countries. All of this shows a broad latitude to work in to construct this initiative.

- 4) The program should include:
- 1) domestic eradication program
  - 2) urban violence/street crime
  - 3) user emphasis
  - 4) interdiction
  - 5) workplace
  - 6) education/schools/families
  - 7) National campaign/what works/coordination

The various parts of this plan should be given to DOJ to fill in within a 10-day period. DOJ should take the lead on points 1,2,3,4; Education should carry point 6; Dr. McDonald (HHS) should carry points 5, 7.

Each week, one-part of the program should be highlighted.

The President should have a session with police chiefs to focus on point 2; there should be a meeting with NFIB, NAB, C of C to deal with work-place through a one-day conference set up by Dr. McDonald; the Pete DuPont idea to lead a national awareness campaign should be established as a result of that conference involving both President and Mrs. Reagan; Nation at Risk report on April 25 should be used to highlight school/parent/value part of the program; a possible trip to Coast Guard Academy (possible, please) on May 18 to focus on use of their resources in dealing with drugs; there should be some meeting with Carlucci and others in Department of Defense to enlist their assistance in dealing with drugs; there should be a legislative package and a meeting with key members of Congress to lay-out an agenda of tougher laws for drug-related offenses.

5) The catalyst now should be for John Tuck to take out this plan (if approved) to get it ready to go the week after the President returns from California and have an event every week for the next several months. Included would be assignments to other cabinet officers, public liaison, etc., so there is a coordination point.

6) A small group of spokesmen should be established to talk about the issue on TV/ radio programs and to author op-ed pieces to run in newspapers following the announcement of the seven-point plan.

The education initiative, involving private citizens, should be endorsed by the head of PTA and a pilot-school found to set it up. There should be some media plan to accompany this part of the strategy.

Each component should have a similar outline.

7) I never liked the phrase "war on drugs." Wars are not always won, and there are many battles to be fought.

Why not try an overall message, such as, "working toward a drug-free society" or "a plan to combat drugs in our society" or "steps toward reducing illegal drugs" or "a plan to reduce drugs now and for the future" or "providing a drug-free environment for our children"

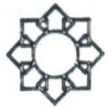
If you agree with this overall compilation of a lot of ideas from various sources, give the go sign and we will proceed.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Discuss \_\_\_\_\_



## The Illegal Drug Problem

February 27-29, 1988



# Reagan Job Rating -- The Fight Against Illegal Drugs

=====

"Do you approve or disapprove of the way Ronald Reagan is handling the fight against illegal drugs?"

|            | July<br>18-21<br>1986 | Sep<br>19-21<br>1986 | Apr<br>21-23<br>1987 | Dec<br>18-21<br>1987 | Jan<br>27-30<br>1988 | Feb<br>27-29<br>1988 |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Approve    | 70                    | 82                   | 73                   | 70                   | 75                   | 64                   |
| Disapprove | 26                    | 17                   | 21                   | 25                   | 20                   | 28                   |
| No Opinion | 4                     | 1                    | 5                    | 5                    | 5                    | 8                    |

February 27-29, 1988



### Responsibility For Rising Crime Rate

=====

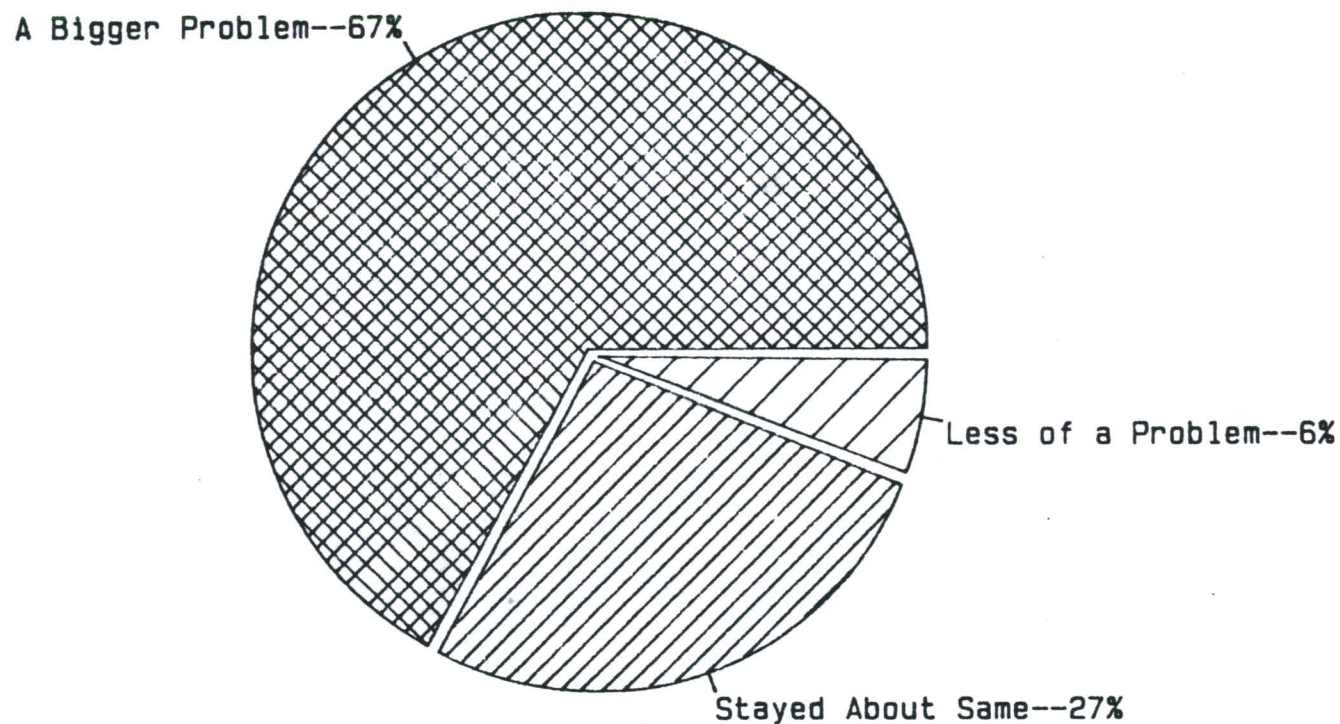
"What is most responsible for the increasing rate of crime?"

|                                         | Newsweek <sup>*</sup><br>Jan 1981<br>(%) | July<br>1986<br>(%) | Feb<br>1988<br>(%) |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Unemployment                            | 37                                       | 21                  | 14                 |
| Courts too lenient                      | 20                                       | 9                   | 6                  |
| Breakdown of family, society,<br>values | 19                                       | 11                  | 12                 |
| Punishment not severe enough            | 13                                       | 8                   | 5                  |
| Drugs                                   | 13                                       | 32                  | 36                 |
| TV violence, movies                     | 3                                        | 2                   | 4                  |
| Other/No Opinion                        | -                                        | 17                  | 23                 |

\* Newsweek poll allowed multiple responses

February 27-29, 1988

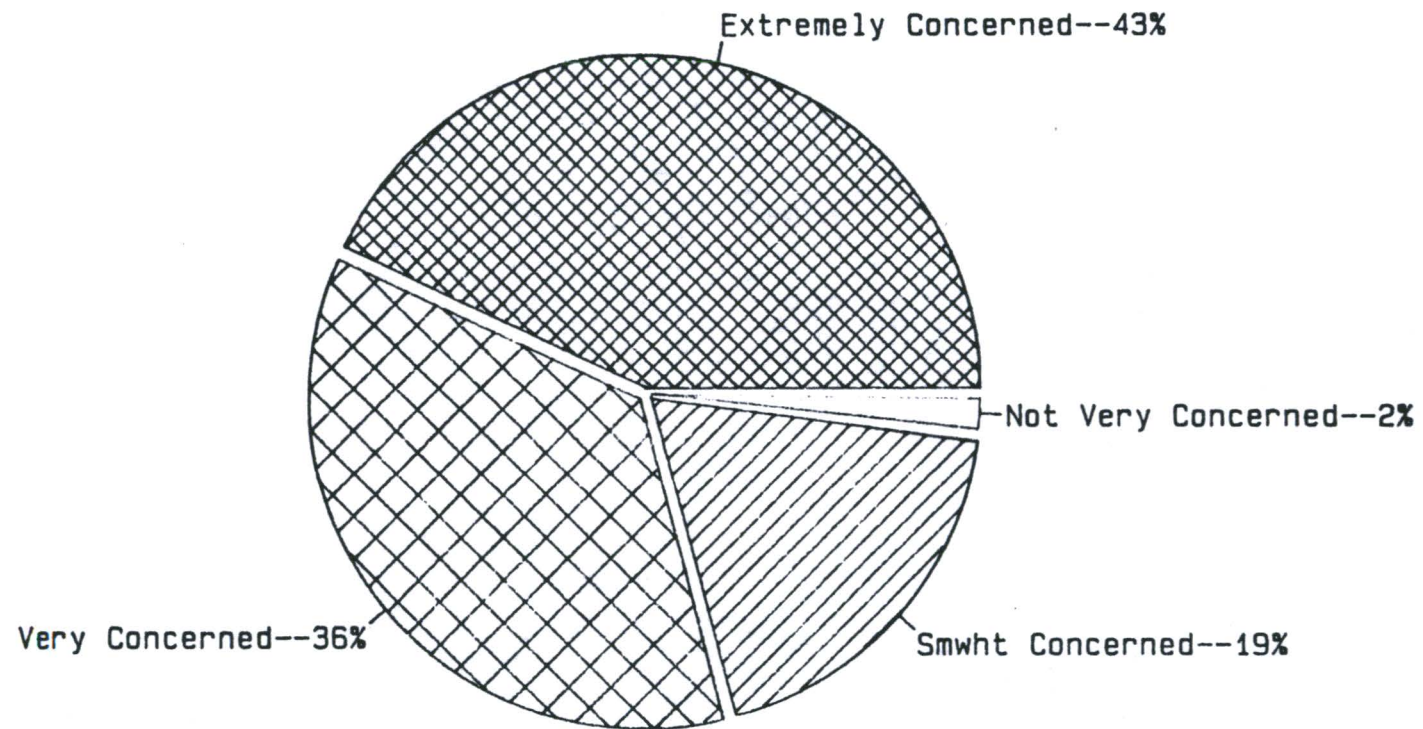
## GROWTH OF ILLEGAL DRUG USE



"From what you have heard and read, do you believe the problem of illegal drugs has more recently become..."

Source: The Wirthlin Group  
February 27-29, 1988

## CONCERN OVER ILLEGAL DRUG USE



"How concerned are you about  
the use of illegal drugs?"

Source: The Wirthlin Group  
February 27-29, 1988



## Biggest Concerns Surrounding Illegal Drugs

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"Please tell me what it is about the illegal drug problem that concerns you most?" (Base = Respondents who are "extremely" or "very concerned" about the illegal drug problem; N = 788)

|                                                        | <u>Percent</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| <u>Effect on Children</u>                              | <u>64</u>      |
| Concern for my children/Getting involved/Exposed (23%) |                |
| Effect on young children/Destruction (18%)             |                |
| Kids/Young people who use drugs (13%)                  |                |
| Accessible in the schools (11%)                        |                |
| Drug pushers selling to children (7%)                  |                |
| Minors are using drugs (7%)                            |                |
| Peer pressure (2%)                                     |                |
| Effects on newborn babies (1%)                         |                |
| <u>Effect on People</u>                                | <u>35</u>      |
| Effects our security/Weakening the country (13%)       |                |
| Physical effects on the body/Mind (9%)                 |                |
| Effect on people's lives (8%)                          |                |
| Drugs kill/Cause death (8%)                            |                |
| <u>Increasing Crime</u>                                | <u>27</u>      |
| Causes crime/Violence/Leads to crime (24%)             |                |
| Leads to murder/Violent crimes (4%)                    |                |
| <u>Drug Users/Pushers</u>                              | <u>14</u>      |
| People that use them/Addicts (6%)                      |                |
| Productivity of users (5%)                             |                |
| Drug dealers making money/Profit (3%)                  |                |
| <u>Lack of Law Enforcement</u>                         | <u>13</u>      |
| Stricter laws needed/Enforcement (7%)                  |                |
| Easy to get/Accessibility (5%)                         |                |
| Expansion/Growth of drug problem (2%)                  |                |
| Lack of government involvement (1%)                    |                |
| <u>Effect on Family Values/Morals</u>                  | <u>6</u>       |
| Effect on the family (4%)                              |                |
| Morally wrong (3%)                                     |                |

February 27-29, 1988



### Biggest Concerns Surrounding Illegal Drugs (Continued)

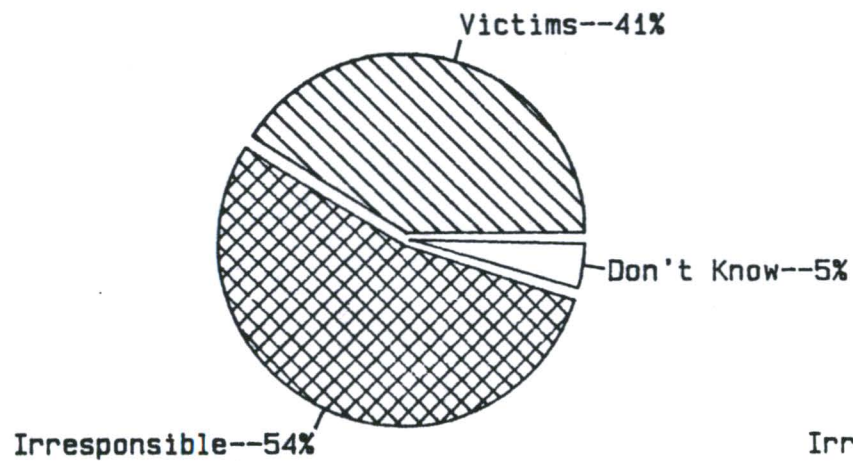
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"Please tell me what it is about the illegal drug problem that concerns you most?" (Base = Respondents who are "extremely" or "very concerned" about the illegal drug problem; N = 788)

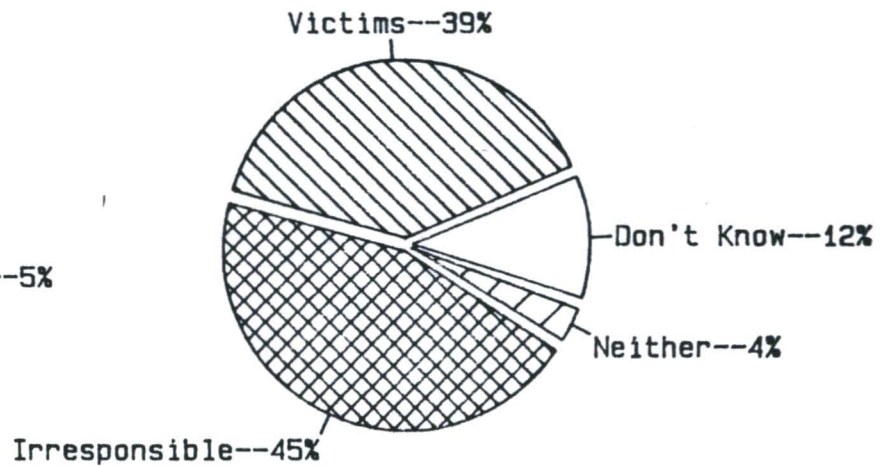
|                                             | <u>Percent</u> |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|
| <u>Economic Effects</u>                     | <u>6</u>       |
| Effects the economy (2%)                    |                |
| Cost to taxpayers (2%)                      |                |
| Financial burden (2%)                       |                |
| <u>Other</u>                                | <u>9</u>       |
| Concerned about drugs/General negative (3%) |                |
| Importing of drugs (2%)                     |                |
| Lack of drug rehabilitation (1%)            |                |
| The spread of AIDS (1%)                     |                |
| Other (2%)                                  |                |
| No Opinion                                  | 1              |

February 27-29, 1988

## DRUG USERS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY



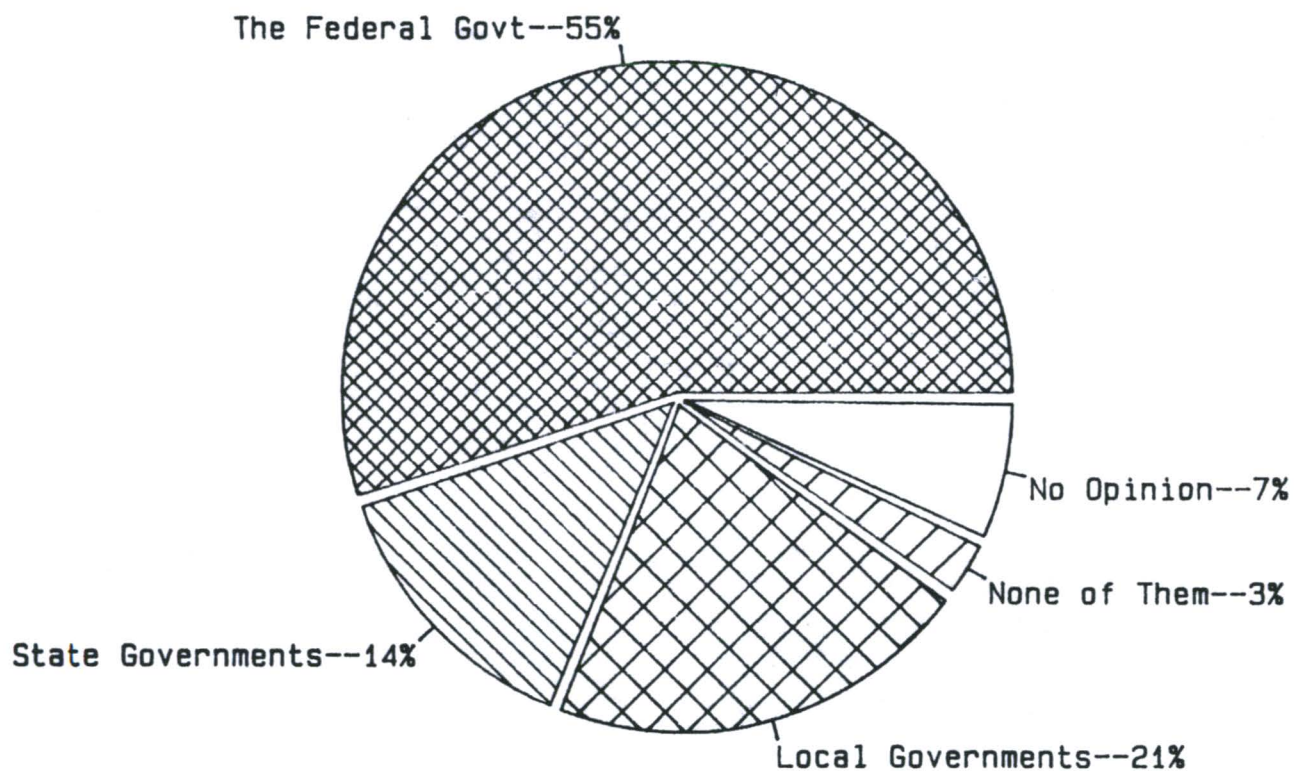
July 18-21, 1986



February 27-29, 1988

"Do you think most drug users are victims,  
or are they mostly irresponsible members  
of society?"

## LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT THAT CAN DO THE MOST TO SOLVE THE ILLEGAL DRUG PROBLEM



"What level of government do you think  
can do the most to solve the illegal  
drug problem?"

Source: The Wirthlin Group  
February 27-29, 1988



# The Federal Government's Role in Eliminating Illegal Drug Use In The U.S.

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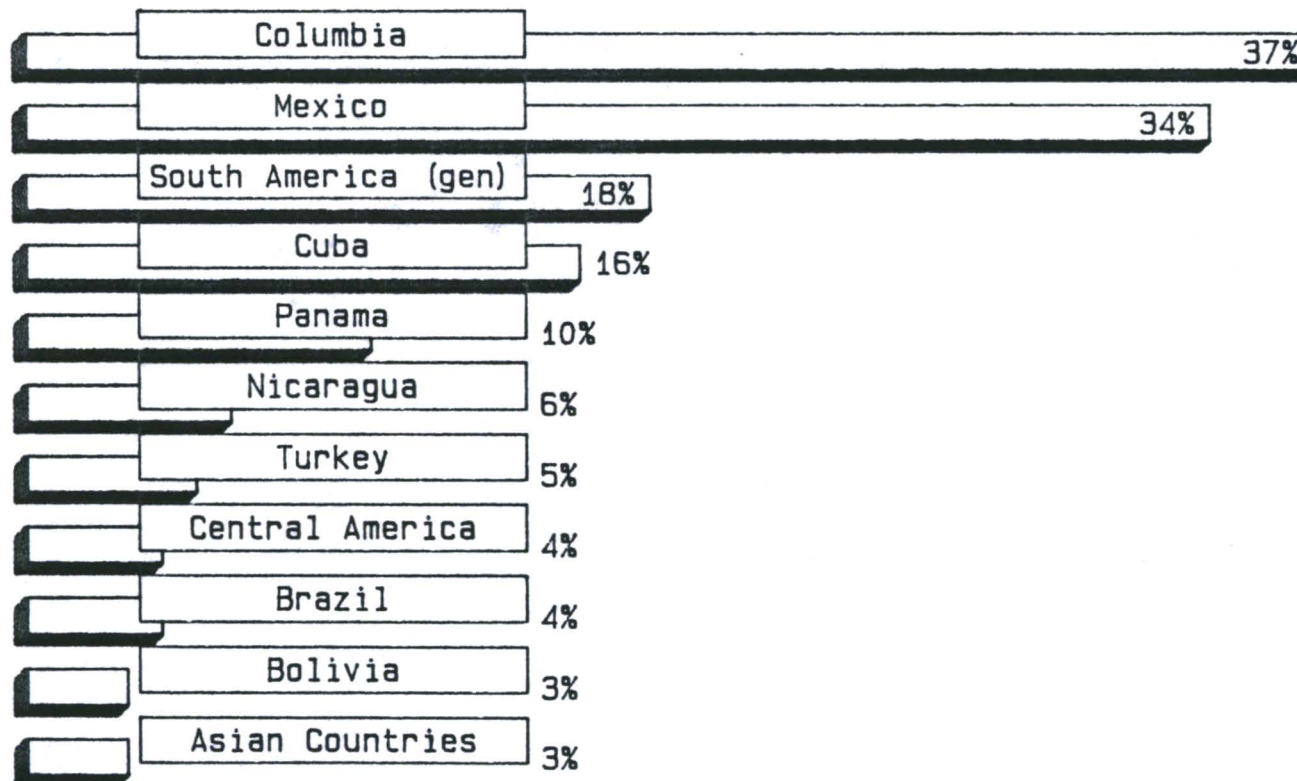
"Let's talk a few minutes about drugs in this country. What do you believe the federal government should do to cut down the use of illegal drugs in our country?"

|                                                        | July<br>18-21<br>1987 | Feb<br>27-29<br>1988 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Law Enforcement</u>                                 | <u>68</u>             | <u>57</u>            |
| Stiffer penalties for pushers                          | 19                    | 20                   |
| Stiffer penalties -- General                           | 19                    | 18                   |
| Better law enforcement                                 | 8                     | 14                   |
| Death penalty for pushers                              | 4                     | 3                    |
| Stiffer penalties for users                            | 4                     | 6                    |
| Tougher court system                                   | 4                     | 3                    |
| More police/detectives                                 | 4                     | 5                    |
| Stiffer penalties for smugglers                        | 3                     | 6                    |
| More money for enforcement                             | 3                     | 3                    |
| <u>Drug Smuggling Prevention</u>                       | <u>42</u>             | <u>43</u>            |
| Better border patrol/customs                           | 24                    | 25                   |
| Stop drugs at the source                               | 10                    | 16                   |
| Military action in drug producing<br>countries         | 7                     | 4                    |
| Economic sanctions against drug<br>producing countries | 1                     | 4                    |
| <u>Education</u>                                       | <u>11</u>             | <u>25</u>            |
| Educate the public                                     | 11                    | 19                   |
| Anti-drug programs in schools                          | *                     | 8                    |
| More/better advertising                                | *                     | 2                    |
| <u>Other</u>                                           | <u>16</u>             | <u>17</u>            |
| Legalize drugs                                         | 5                     | 3                    |
| Same programs as now                                   | 3                     | 1                    |
| Do more -- General                                     | 3                     | 2                    |
| Treatment/Rehabilitation                               | 2                     | 3                    |
| Drug Testing                                           | 1                     | 1                    |
| Other                                                  | 2                     | 8                    |
| Nothing Can Be Done                                    | 6                     | 3                    |
| Don't Know                                             | 9                     | 15                   |

February 27-29, 1988

# COUNTRIES AMERICANS BELIEVE CONTRIBUTE MOST TO OUR NATIONAL DRUG PROBLEM THROUGH EITHER PRODUCTION OR SMUGGLING

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Source: The Wirthlin Group  
February 27-29, 1988



## Proposals to Fight the Illegal Drug Problems in the United States

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"Now I'd like to read a list of statements that others have made. For each one I read you, please tell me whether you agree strongly ... agree somewhat ... disagree somewhat ... or ... disagree strongly with the statement."

| July<br>18-21<br>1986 | Feb<br>27-29<br>1988 |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
|-----------------------|----------------------|

The action and commitment of private citizens working toward a drug free society is as important as anything government might do to stop drug abuse.

|            |    |    |
|------------|----|----|
| Agree      | 95 | 95 |
| Disagree   | 5  | 4  |
| No Opinion | *  | 1  |

The United States should use military forces along our borders and even inside other foreign countries, if those countries request it, to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States.

|            |    |    |
|------------|----|----|
| Agree      | 85 | 85 |
| Disagree   | 14 | 14 |
| No Opinion | 1  | 1  |

When awarding government contracts, the federal government should give priority to those companies which have a certified drug-free workplace.

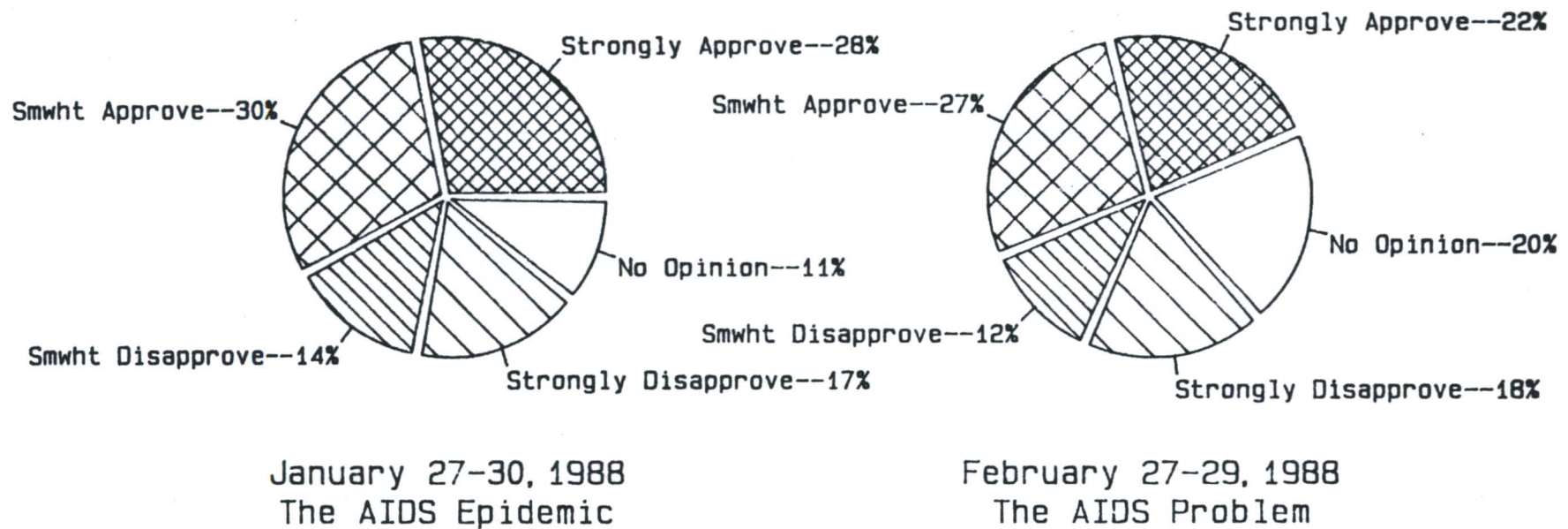
|            |    |    |
|------------|----|----|
| Agree      | 77 | 77 |
| Disagree   | 21 | 22 |
| No Opinion | 2  | 1  |

Drug dealers convicted for a third time of selling heroin or cocaine to minors should get the death penalty.

|            |    |    |
|------------|----|----|
| Agree      | 60 | 60 |
| Disagree   | 40 | 40 |
| No Opinion | *  | 1  |

February 27-29, 1988

## REAGAN JOB RATING The AIDS Problem



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15 , 1988

MEETING WITH CERTAIN CABINET MEMBERS ON THE DRUG ISSUE

DATE: Monday, April 18, 1988  
LOCATION: Senator Howard H. Baker's Office  
TIME: 7:00 a.m. (45 minutes); VP arrives  
7:15 a.m.  
FROM: John C. Tuck JCT

I. PURPOSE

To meet with some members of the Cabinet to discuss the Administration's anti-drug policies and to explore new anti-drug initiatives.

II. BACKGROUND

This Administration's significant effort over the last 7 and one half years to get a handle on the drug problem in this country is not receiving adequate recognition in the press or in the legislature. It is becoming clear that the drug issue will play a significant part of this year's Presidential campaign and there is a very real danger that the debate will become partisan and petty.

Several legislative vehicles have been introduced in both chambers of the Congress. Speaker Wright has indicated that he would like to have a bill ready for floor action in May. House Republicans have indicated that if the Administration does not get in front of this issue the Democrats will try to use it to their advantage. In the Senate, DeConcini and D'Amato have introduced a measure which has bipartisan support and over 60 cosponsors. There is no doubt that the Congress will present the President with a bill or bills at some point this year. It is imperative that the Administration come to closure on its position with respect to these bills and what new initiatives, if any, are required to succeed not only in the public relations arena but also in the substantive fight against drug abuse.

Agenda items include:

Overview of drug policy board activities

Overview of the legislative landscape

The multinational force and the possible increased role of the military

Criminal code revisions/death penalty

A model community project concept

A vigorous private sector advertising campaign

III. PARTICIPANTS

- 1) The Vice President
- 2) Howard H. Baker, Jr., Chief of Staff to the President
- 3) Attorney General Edwin Meese III
- 4) Kenneth M. Duberstein, Deputy Chief of Staff to the President
- 5) General Colin Powell, National Security Advisor
- 6) Thomas C. Griscom, Assistant to the President for Communications and Planning
- 7) Alan M. Kranowitz, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
- 8) John C. Tuck, Deputy Assistant to the President and Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff
- 9) William H. Taft IV, Deputy Secretary of Defense

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed

V. SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

The breakfast meeting will commence at 7:00 a.m.. The Vice President will arrive at 7:15 a.m. and remain until approximately 7:45 a.m.

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: 04/14/88ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ----SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: DRUGS

(04/14 5:30 pm draft)

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

## REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

## RESPONSE:

Rhett Dawson  
Ext. 2702

(Dolan)  
April 14, 1988  
5:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: DRUGS  
SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1988

My fellow Americans: The news has been bad lately. And that's good. Here's why.

You've probably been hearing reports about Panamanian strongman General Noriega, who has been indicted for drug trafficking, and his struggle to stay in power despite pressure from his own people and our Government to step down. You've also been hearing about the drug-related arrests of many street gang members in Los Angeles. And then too, there's the news about congressional investigations of organized crime's involvement in the drug trade.

Now, these news reports reflect a change, an important change since the start of our Administration in 1981. At the time, we faced a crisis of crime stemming from the illegal drug trade, especially in south Florida. At my urging, Vice President Bush headed up a task force that performed invaluable service by coordinating the activities of all law enforcement agencies in the area and for the first time brought to bear against the drug smugglers the full weight of Federal resources; this included high-tech military equipment and the resources of the intelligence community.

Less than a year later, I went over to the Justice Department to announce a sweeping effort to break the back of organized crime in America; and a key part of this approach was the hiring of more than 1,000 new agents and prosecutors as part

of twelve regional drug task forces based on the south Florida model. We also set up a President's Commission on Organized Crime that did landmark work in tracing the international connections of the domestic drug trade, pointing out the usefulness of drug testing, and exposing not only the old style mafia's involvement in the drug trade but also the danger of new, emerging crime gangs. In addition to all this, we got enacted sweeping legislative initiatives like the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

This early attention to the criminal side of the drug problem -- which has translated into a tripling of the overall anti-drug budget -- is now paying dividends. Cocaine seizures have increased by over 1,800 percent, arrests of major drug traffickers have increased by almost 200 percent, and well over \$500 million in drug-related assets were seized in 1987 alone.

And this kind of success at the Federal level would not be possible without an unprecedented degree of Federal, State, and local cooperation. Here in Washington this commitment is best evidenced by our Cabinet level National Drug Policy Board as well as the Vice President's National Narcotics Border Interdiction System and the Department of Justice's Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces.

But emphasizing the criminal side of the drug problem is only part of defeating the drug menace. Thanks to the efforts of Nancy's "Just Say No" campaign, Americans are understanding that the permanent way to end the drug menace is to deny the drug pusher his market -- to stop demand. And that means education

and prevention; it means understanding that drug use is not a victimless crime; that drugs kill and maim and finance the criminal underground. It means accepting the concept of user responsibility; it means realizing that those who use drugs are, in Nancy's words, making themselves accomplices to murder.

Now, in addition to prevention and education and drug law enforcement, we have also been emphasizing the international side of the problem. When we came into office there were drug eradication programs underway in only 2 countries, today that number is 23. In fact, this Administration has signed an unprecedented number of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties, extradition treaties and eradication agreements.

The unprecedented indictment of Panamanian leader Noriega for drug trafficking by a U.S. grand jury is a further indication of our Nation's resolve to end the foreign supply of drugs. The time has come for General Noriega to heed the wishes of the Panamanian people -- to act as if he had at least a remnant of a conscience. The people of Panama are suffering from his intransigence. His nation is in a crisis of his making, and he is totally isolated. The General should resign.

But, as I said at the beginning, the fact that we are seeing more media coverage of the drug problem and the heat put on people like General Noriega and the street gangs in Los Angeles or organized crime in general is good news. Public awareness about the destructiveness of illegal drugs is at an all-time high. Americans are increasingly saying "no" to drugs. A recent survey of high school seniors showed a significant drop in cocaine and marijuana use.

We have a long way to go before we have a drug-free America and I hope the media keeps emphasizing that point. But it's also true America has awakened to this problem. That's quite a change from just a decade ago. So, that's the good news, the very good news, about the bad news of drug abuse.

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

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: 03/01/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6:00 p.m. Wednesday 03/02SUBJECT: DRAFT TALKING POINTS ON DRUG ABUSE

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

**REMARKS:**

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

**RESPONSE:**

## WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

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

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

#### The Crossroads

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

## WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

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

### The Problem

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

## WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

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### Seeking a Solution

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

S. CON. RES. 113

H.R. (or Treaty) SHORT TITLE

(title) Establishing the congressional budget for the U.S. Government  
for the fiscal year 1989 and setting forth the appropriate  
budgetary levels for the fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991.

( ) Referred to the Committee on

and ordered to be printed

( ) Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

INTENDED to be proposed by MR. DECONCINI (for himself and Mr. D'Amato)

Viz: on page 33 of the Resolution, after line 17, insert the  
following:

"ANTI-DRUG RESERVE FUND

Sec. 8. (a) Budget authority and outlays in amounts not  
to exceed the amounts specified in subsection (b) shall be  
allocated to the appropriate committees of the House of  
Representatives and the Senate to provide for an anti-drug  
initiative, and the aggregates for fiscal year 1989 in  
this resolution shall be adjusted accordingly, when--

(1) the appropriate committees of the House of  
Representatives or the Senate have reported legislation  
that will, if enacted, make funds available for such  
initiative;

(2) the legislation referred to in subsection (a)(1)  
includes provisions to ensure that any such additional  
funding will not increase the deficit for fiscal year  
1989 above the levels set forth in this resolution; and

(3) the additional funding and funds made available,  
referred to in subsection (b), shall not cause the  
aggregate spending and revenue levels agreed to in the  
bipartisan budget summit agreement for fiscal year 1989  
to be exceeded; Provided, That if the net effect of the  
legislation referred to in subsection (a)(1) would not  
increase the deficit for fiscal year 1989, the funding  
made available by such legislation shall not be  
considered as exceeding the spending and revenue levels  
agreed to in the bipartisan budget summit agreement.

(b) The amounts available for allocation under sub-  
section (a) for funding the anti-drug initiative for fiscal  
year 1989 shall not exceed \$2,600,000,000 of new budget  
authority and \$1,400,000,000 of outlays.

(c) Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to  
subsection (a), revised allocations under section 302(a) of the  
Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, altered  
by amounts not to exceed those in such legislation, and revised  
functional levels and aggregates to carry out this section, shall  
be deemed to have been reported. Such revised allocations,  
functional levels, and aggregates shall be considered for the  
purposes of such Act as allocations, functional levels, and  
aggregates contained in this resolution, and the appropriate  
committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall  
report revised allocations, pursuant to section 302(b) of such  
Act to carry out this section.

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

## AGENDA FOR DRUG MEETING

ROOSEVELT ROOM, 4:30 P.M., FEBRUARY 25, 1988

### Purpose:

This Administration has done a great deal to combat and deal with the scourge of drugs in our society. It is the perception of some around here that the matter is being turned into a political issue.

The Administration deserves a great deal of credit for its war on drugs. It's clear that there is now a national consensus against drug use. This Administration has worked very hard to reduce the drug trade. We have greatly increased the amount of money, resources devoted to the drug problem and we've certainly increased seizures, arrests and those convicted of trafficking offenses.

- However, there is a continuing and growing public perception that the war against drugs is not being won.
- If it is to become a political issue, it's my view that we have to control the agenda of the debate as best we can.
- So what we're going to try to do here is coordinate policy that has already been established in Ian Macdonald's shop and Brad Reynolds' shop for starters.
- It's not our purpose to seek to change policy, implement policy or modify policy, but rather to get a handle here in the West Wing on those efforts that are ongoing so that we can help in their implementation as best we can.
- So let me ask Dr. Macdonald to give an overview of the programs for which he is responsible, with its policy goals and objectives.
- I'd also like to ask Brad Reynolds to report on the activities of the Drug Policy Board.
- What we need is a game plan. I'd like to ask Brad and Ian to assess what is going on in their areas in their view and to apprise this group by memo what is not getting out, and identify the holes in the debate.

|                       |                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| T. Kenneth Cribb, Jr. | Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs                                                                   |
| Frank J. Donatelli    | Assistant to the President for Political and Intergovernmental Affairs                                            |
| Thomas C. Griscom     | Assistant to the President for Communications and Planning                                                        |
| Rebecca G. Range      | Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison                                                              |
| Leslye Arsht          | Special Assistant to the President <i>and</i> Deputy Press Secretary                                              |
| Ian McDonald          | Special Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy and Director of the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office |
| David McIntosh        | Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs                                                           |
| Lisa Stoltenberg      | Special Assistant to the President for Political and Intergovernmental Affairs                                    |
| Brad Reynolds         | Assistant Attorney General                                                                                        |
| John Walters          | Special Assistant to Secretary William Bennett                                                                    |



# Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

31 March 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.  
Chief of Staff to the President

FROM: EDWIN MEESE III *EM*  
Attorney General

SUBJECT: Crime Victims Week, 17-23 April 1988

As you are probably aware, resolutions have been introduced in Congress to designate the week of 17 April 1988 as Crime Victims Week.

From the early days of this Administration the President's concern for the plight of innocent victims of crime has been paramount. The establishment of the Task Force on Victims of Crime in 1982 was the catalyst for a national effort to balance the scales of justice to serve the victim as well as the accused.

The results of the President's early leadership on this issue are evident throughout the country, as accomplishments include passage of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984; expanded victim assistance and compensation services nationwide; increased public awareness and commitment; establishment of model legislation to serve crime victims in states; and collection of more than \$200 million into the Crime Victims Fund (the Fund is administered by the Office for Victims of Crime within the Office of Justice Programs with the Department of Justice).

The purpose of this memorandum is to encourage the President to proclaim the week of 17 April as Crime Victims Week, and to commemorate the occasion with a Rose Garden Ceremony. The Ceremony would entail the President signing a proclamation declaring Crime Victims Week, and presenting awards to six outstanding individuals who have contributed greatly to securing the rights of victims in our criminal justice system. This ceremony would last approximately 15 minutes and would provide an excellent opportunity for the President to thank those who have worked to foster recognition of the rights of crime victims in our society.

Participants would include representatives of the victims rights movement (including members of the law enforcement and judicial communities), leaders of national victims organizations, citizens actively involved in victim assistance programs around the country, and members of Congress and the government.

The President has participated in events marking Crime Victims Week consistently since he proclaimed the first Crime Victims Week in 1982. A Rose Garden Ceremony would give special historical recognition to the last signing of a Crime Victims Week proclamation during his Administration.

If you have any questions or if I can provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

cc: The Honorable Thomas C. Griscom  
Assistant to the President for  
Communications & Planning  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

The Honorable Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.  
Deputy Assistant to the President & Director  
of Presidential Scheduling  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

*Andrew Lewis*  
*inclined to do it*  
*Griscom & AB's evaluation*

*unlikely that he will be asked*