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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

June 30, 1988

For Immediate Release

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
FOR 1988 ANTI-DRUG ABUSE LEGISLATION

FACT SHEET

President Reagan today received a series of wide-ranging recommendations from the National Drug Policy Board to reinforce the nation's crusade for a drug-free America.

The President stated his intention to approve next week an Administration package that will be presented to the Bipartisan Executive-Legislative Task Force. He proposed the Task Force in his May 18 address to the graduating class at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

The Task Force's mission, the President said, is "to develop a comprehensive legislative package to address every aspect of the drug problem. I urge the Task Force to begin its deliberations with an initial meeting soon after the Fourth of July weekend so that we can enact the necessary legislation quickly."

The President has designated four members of that Task Force: Treasury Secretary James Baker; Attorney General Edwin Meese III; new White House Chief of Staff Kenneth Duberstein; and National Security Advisor Colin Powell. Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole appointed Senators Alfonse D'Amato of New York and Pete Wilson of California. House Republican Leader Bob Michel appointed Congressmen Jerry Lewis of California, Mickey Edwards of Oklahoma, and Bill McCollum of Florida. Congressional Democrats have yet to appoint their members to the Task Force.

The Recommendations

- o The recommendations respond to the President's request of April 28 to the National Drug Policy Board for new ideas and initiatives. The major themes of the National Drug Policy Board's recommendations are user accountability and zero tolerance; tough law enforcement; and sanctions against drug users and traffickers. The Board's recommendations fit into the President's six goals for a drug-free America outlined in 1986:
  - 1. Drug-free workplaces for all Americans
  - 2. Drug-free schools, from elementary to university
  - 3. Expanded treatment for drug users
  - 4. Improved international cooperation to cut off the production and transportation of illegal drugs
  - 5. Strengthened drug law enforcement, using all of our available resources to stop drug traffickers
  - 6. Increased public awareness and prevention
- o The recommendations of the National Drug Policy Board would require companies receiving Federal funds to have drug-free workforce plans consistent with the goals and objectives of Executive Order 12564.
- o The recommendations call for greater accountability by drug users. Specific recommendations would make Federal student aid conditional upon a college's adopting an effective anti-drug program; withdraw Federal student aid from those convicted of drug offenses; and improve the accountability of treatment programs through drug testing and by requiring users who are able to do so to share the cost of treatment. One of the Board's recommendations focuses on treatment for pregnant women who use illegal drugs. Another recommendation deals with Federal probationers and parolees.

--MORE--



- o The National Drug Policy Board also recommended increased efforts in international eradication of illicit drug crops and economic development assistance for cooperating countries; increased appropriate use of U.S. military resources; identification on U.S. passports of convicted drug traffickers; and increased assistance to state and local law enforcement.
- o Other recommendations include expanding international public awareness of the threat of drug abuse and U.S. efforts to combat it; increasing resources targeted at high-risk youth; and providing better survey data on drug use.

The Unfinished Agenda: Strengthening Federal Law Enforcement

- o Among the National Drug Policy Board's recommendations are specific calls for Congress to enact tougher measures previously proposed by the President.
- o These include legislation to allow the use of the death penalty in certain Federal cases, including those in which defendants were convicted of murder while engaged in a continuing drug enterprise; and allowing "good faith" exceptions to the exclusionary rule so evidence seized during an arrest could be used in criminal cases. The President previously proposed controls on the manufacture and sale of chemicals used to produce illegal drugs.

The Drug Abuse Budget

- o The President's FY 1989 budget request calls for total drug-related spending of almost \$4 billion, a 13 percent increase over the FY 1988 Continuing Resolution passed by Congress. Federal spending for anti-drug programs is more than three times higher in FY 1988 than it was in FY 1981.
- o However, despite Congressional calls for increased Federal drug spending, the House has cut funding for key law enforcement components of the Department of Justice budget for FY 1989 by over \$900 million.
- o The Senate Appropriations Committee has cut the President's request for important Department of Justice drug enforcement activities by over \$500 million.
- o The National Drug Policy Board recommended that the President's budget request be fully funded before new programs or initiatives are funded.
- o In his May 18 speech at the Coast Guard Academy, the President reminded Congress to enact his request to restore the cuts to the Coast Guard's budget for this year. Congress cut \$72 million out of funding for the Coast Guard, which has curtailed the service's drug interdiction efforts.

Federal Funding for Drug Enforcement,  
Prevention and Treatment  
budget authority in millions of dollars,  
with estimates for FY 1988 and FY 1989

1981	1988	1989
\$1,138	\$3,464	\$3,903

Proposed Drug Abuse Budget, FY 1989  
budget authority in millions of dollars

Enforcement	Prevention	Treatment	Total
\$2,858.5	\$612.6	\$431.5	\$3,902.6

The FY 1989 Enforcement Budget  
budget authority in millions of dollars

Interdiction	\$1,094.6
Investigations	646.6
International Efforts	219.6
Prosecution	183.5
Corrections	601.6
Intelligence	47.0
State and Local Assistance	21.2
Research and Development	21.0
Regulatory and Compliance	23.5
Subtotal, Enforcement	2,858.5

Progress Toward a Drug-Free Society

- o Current use of cocaine among the nation's high school seniors dropped by one-third in 1987 -- from 6.2 percent in 1986 to 4.3 percent in 1987 -- the lowest level since 1978. Daily use of marijuana fell from one in nine high school seniors in 1979 to one in 30 in 1987.
- o In 1980, 27 percent of U.S. military personnel said they used illegal drugs. In 1988, illegal drug use fell to 6 percent, a dramatic 78 percent decline.
- o The Justice Department announced June 26 that 12,285 defendants were convicted on Federal drug charges in 1986. That is a 134 percent increase over 1980.
- o Seventy-seven percent of those convicted were sentenced to prison in 1986. That compares with a 71 percent incarceration rate in 1980.
- o Sentences are getting longer. The average sentence increased from 46 months in 1980 to 61 months in 1986, a 33 percent increase. The new Federal sentencing guidelines put in force by the U.S. Sentencing Commission will further increase the average time served for drug offenses.
- o Reagan Administration efforts are aimed at reducing the supply of illicit drugs while working to eliminate the demand for the deadly drugs that kill our children, wreck our communities and weaken our nation.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

Howard Baker  
West Wing

PRESS BRIEF  
BY  
MARLIN FITZWATER

June 30, 1988  
The Briefing Room

11:05 A.M. EDT

INDEX

SUBJECT

PAGE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

President's Schedule ..... 17-18  
    Senator Strom Thurmond  
    Congressional Meeting/Drug Abuse

DOMESTIC

Drug Abuse/Uniformed Division of the  
    Secret Service/NSC ..... 1-19

FOREIGN

Savimbi Meeting ..... 18-19

11:48 A.M. EDT

#2281-06/30

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

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PRESS BRIEFING  
BY  
MARLIN FITZWATER

June 30, 1988

The Briefing Room

11:05 A.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: All right, we have a guest cameral crew here today to record The Life and Times of Ellen Hume.

Q What?

MR. FITZWATER: And they're a little late, so we may have to --

Q They got caught in the Savimbi motorcade, Marlin.

MR. FITZWATER: They're in the Savimbi motorcade. But if they free themselves, we'll expand a little bit so they can get your picture, Ellen.

Q Are we going to see this on 60 Minutes or --

Q Only in Japan.

Q The Japanese 60 Minutes.

MR. FITZWATER: We've got to go to Tokyo to --

Q NHK Network -- whatever that is.

Q Oh, that's an important network.

Q That's a big one.

Q After all the things you said about the Japanese at the economic summit? (Laughter.)

Q Right, that's why.

MR. FITZWATER: Let me give a brief statement here on the drug investigation and then we'll go on to the schedule and so forth.

Q Marlin, could we have this on camera?

MR. FITZWATER: No -- regular briefing rules.

Q It would distort the meaning of the event.

MR. FITZWATER: As a minimum. The President Reagan is concerned and troubled by the continuing investigation into the drug use in the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service --

Q Slower.

MR. FITZWATER: -- because it illustrates all too well the terrible effect --

Q Can you slow down a little?

Q Are you going to put this out or are you just --

MORE

#2281-06/30



MR. FITZWATER: Well, okay -- well, I don't have it typed up, so I'll read it slow.

Q Well, can we -- just a little slower.

MR. FITZWATER: President Reagan is concerned and troubled by the continuing investigation into drug use in the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service because it illustrates --

Q Hold, please.

MR. FITZWATER: All too well, the terrible fact that drug use is in the basic fabric of our society. The President and First Lady have known of this investigation for several months. It was started last winter, when allegations were brought to the attention of the Secret Service about drug use by a member of the Uniformed Division.

Q By one member or members?

MR. FITZWATER: A member. This awareness --

Q Wait a second.

Q By a member?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q Of the Uniformed Division.

Q Of the Uniformed Division?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, by a member of the Uniformed Division. This awareness has served to strengthen the President's resolve to deal with drugs in the workplace, to push for drug use testing, and to focus attention on the prevention, identification and rehabilitation of drug users. The President has repeatedly called for increased drug testing throughout the federal government. Random testing is now beginning in several federal agencies. Here in the White House, letters notifying employees a random test will be sent out next week. And the Secret Service --

Q Slow down.

Q Here in the White House, letters --

MR. FITZWATER: -- letters notifying employees a random test will be sent out next week. And the Secret Service pre-employment drug testing will begin on July 13 and random testing of existing employees will begin after Labor Day.

Drug use cannot be tolerated in the White House or in society at large. This investigation proves the need for mandatory testing.

Let me just read faster now and recap briefly what I said last night -- just for everybody's benefit.

Q When did this come up last night?

MR. FITZWATER: Yesterday evening I guess around -- my first call was 6:30-7:00 p.m. To recap briefly, the U.S. Secret Service and Drug Enforcement Administration initiated an investigation several months ago and the allegations of drug use within the Uniformed Division.

At the outset of this investigation, two female NSC clerical employees admitted drug use and were separated from the NSC. The investigation is continuing under the auspices of the Drug



Enforcement Administration, the Secret Service, and the U.S. Attorney's Office. We cannot provide details such as names or other job-related identification because of the continuing nature of the investigation and for reasons of personal privacy legal restrictions.

In addition, no charges have yet been filed. The matter is before the U.S. Attorney's Office. We have been advised that the investigation so far shows that drugs were not used or sold on the White House premises and there was no breach of security. However, I hasten to add that we cannot make final judgments in this case because the investigation is still continuing. Three Uniformed Division members have been put on administrative leave pending the outcome of the investigation.

Q How were the NSC --

Q This morning there was an indication in the paper that there may have been a small amount of drugs either sold or used here. That's at odds with what you just said.

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, I saw that in The Post, and I'm reluctant to be too conclusive because as I said we were advised that there was no sale or use on the premises. But the investigation is still continuing and I think we have to leave those questions open in terms of a conclusive answer.

Q Marlin, did the investigation that you described as opening several months ago -- it covered just the Uniformed Division, or did it also include NSC employees?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, it started with a report of drug use by a member of the Uniformed Division, and then the investigation went where it led itself, and that was the Uniformed Division and these two NSC employees.

Q But has it investigated other --

MR. FITZWATER: There is no indication that any other NSC employees were involved, nor are there indications that anyone outside the Uniformed Division has been involved.

But again, I hasten to say, the investigation is still continuing.

Q Have others, though, been investigated besides the Uniformed Division and these two clerical employees?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I just said this investigation has not indicated anyone outside the Uniformed Division or other members of the NSC --

Q Well, what's not clear to me is how far it's looked? Has it looked throughout the NSC?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, that I don't know. The investigation -- when you start an investigation of this kind, you start with what you know and you work out to find the perimeters of it. You don't -- and so on that context, I make the statement I just made. What your question gets to is everybody in the White House been investigated, and that answer, of course, is no. You start with the investigation.

Q Marlin, what can you tell us about the NSC clerical employees -- the level in which they worked -- since they've been separated and have not been charged?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes --

Q What can you tell us about whether they were in the West Wing, whether they were across the street?



MR. FITZWATER: I can't really tell you very much, other than they were in the -- they were clerical employees, secretarial level. I think it's fair to assume that everyone who is an NSC employee has access to some sensitive materials, but I can't tell you exactly where they worked --

Q Can you give us any sense of how high a level they were at, since some of the executive secretaries in the NSC function at a very high level?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, no, I can't really. But there again, a secretary, a clerical person operates at a certain level in terms of their handling of information --

Q You mean like a Fawn Hall role, or something?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I just -- I can't go beyond that description.

Q Marlin, is there going to be any use of polygraphs around the White House in connection with this?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't describe the nature of the investigation. We'll have to wait until it's in conclusion. Those are matters for the authorities to determine.

Q Marlin, you said very carefully that you don't believe that anyone else in the NSC is involved with this and no one outside of the Uniformed Division. You also say the investigation is continuing. Is it your belief that there are more people within the Uniformed Division who have not yet been put on administrative leave, either who may well be within the near future, or who are at least under investigation?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we just -- I hate to speculate in any conclusory way, although there are others within the Uniformed Division that are part of the investigation.

Q Can you give us a --

MR. FITZWATER: A small number. I don't -- I can't give you a specific number, but a small number.

Q The President's statement says that he has -- wants to focus on preventing, identifying, and rehabilitation of drug users. Why did they fire the two secretaries and just suspend and put the policemen on rehabilitation?

MR. FITZWATER: The Secret Service Uniformed Division people are, of course, subject to the standard rights and procedures associated with employment as described by the Office of Personnel Management and regular civil service. The other two employees actually agreed to resign or resigned voluntarily at the disclosure.

Q When did that happen, Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't give you an exact date, but it was several months ago during the winter.

Q So they were gone several months ago?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q It wasn't just recently?

MR. FITZWATER: That's true.

Q Marlin, you said there will be pre-employment drug testing for the Secret Service -- you didn't say that for the White



House. Why the discrepancy?

MR. FITZWATER: The law prescribes random testing. Pre-employment testing is something that the Service is undertaking because of their unique security responsibilities. But it's not anticipated that that is a government-wide requirement.

Q But don't you think the whole nature of this case speaks to the status of drugs in the White House and that you might have grounds to seek pre-employment testing for people who work in this building?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, it doesn't appear that way at the moment. But it certainly does make a case for mandatory random testing, which we think has a number of preventative characteristics. One is the simple fact that people know they're going to be tested and, two, actual discovery.

Q Wasn't the random testing in place when these offenses took place?

MR. FITZWATER: The law was passed, yes, but -- and we were in the process of the procedures for implementation. And that process -- let me back up and give you that if you're interested.

Q So, this really has no -- this incident really has no affect on your random testing policy as it's going ahead.

MR. FITZWATER: No, it doesn't other than to strengthen our resolve that it's a good policy and also to urge the Congress and unions and others who have proposed -- who have opposed random testing in the workplace, to reconsider their positions.

Q Did you speed up the process?

Q But isn't this an example of why --

MR. FITZWATER: I'll tell you, I have -- I can lay out the law of procedure, but maybe, if you just want to get that from B. Jay or I later, but --

Q But what I want to get is your response to the thought that this shows how ineffective random testing is.

MR. FITZWATER: No, it hasn't started yet.

Q It hasn't started yet? Is this mandatory random testing?

Q I thought a year ago it was supposed to start.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, let -- it's clear there's enough questions here. Let me just go through this. The President signed an Executive Order on September 15, 1986 to serve as a model for dealing constructively with drug abuse in the workplace. The first step was for the Department of Health and Human Services to develop a model random testing plan for federal employees. Then each department developed its own plan consistent with those guidelines. Each plan had to be approved by HHS and the Department of Justice. Once the approved plans were returned to the Department, the -- each agency had to develop a 60-day notice letter to each employee in that testing group.

Now let me give you the status of the White House plans and you can assume that a similar status applies to these other agencies, but the timetable is a little different for each one, depending upon how fast they got their divisional plan approved.

All Executive Office of the President agency heads have approved the 60-day notification letter, which is at the Justice



Department right now for final review. That's the letter that's expected to be sent to employees next week. Random testing will begin 60 days after the letter is sent. Random tests will be conducted six times per year, with each test involving two percent of the Executive Office of the President employees for testing. The tests will be analyzed by the Department --

Q Excuse me, you're going awful fast.

Q Wait a minute, wait a minute -- say that again. Each test involves how much?

MR. FITZWATER: The tests will be analyzed by the Department of the Navy.

Q No, no, what you said before that.

Q Wait a minute -- just before.

Q Each test involves two percent --

Q How many times do you test --

Q Six times a year -- test.

MR. FITZWATER: Let me go back there and read this slower. The -- all Executive Office of the President agency heads have approved the 60-day notification letter. The letter is expected to be sent to employees next week. Random testing will begin 60 days after the letter is sent -- so approximately 60 days from next week. Random tests will be conducted six times per year. With each test involving two percent of the Executive Office of the President employees. These tests will be analyzed by the Department of the Navy. On an annual basis, this means that 12 percent of the Executive Office of the President employees will be randomly tested. This amounts to about 150 people.

Now, the same person may be randomly chosen more than once each year.

Q So, it's not 150 people. And it's not necessarily 12 percent.

MR. FITZWATER: That's right, it's not. But you have to do that in order to proverb the idea that you can't be tested once and think, a-ha, I'm home free. You can be tested once and you still may be tested again.

Q Why does it take a year, Marlin?

Q But Marlin, this time frame would have been the case whether this had -- these arrests had come to light or not.

MR. FITZWATER: That's true.

Q So, it's just coincidence that it's starting next week.

MR. FITZWATER: That's true.

Q But why has it taken a year? I mean, there was a lot of fanfare September 15th.

MR. FITZWATER: Because it's taken a lot of time to put this together. It's been very controversial. As I said, unfortunately, a lot of members of Congress and labor unions have opposed this all the way.

Q Hasn't this been moved up, though -- your announcement of this -- hasn't this been moved up to coincide with --

Q Did Don Regan's urine test have anything to do with this?

MR. FITZWATER: Let me just complete this to say that all White House employees are in the testing pool. And, as you know, the President voluntarily took this test some time ago.

Q And it is mandatory -- in other words, if you get a letter to go in for a test, you've got to do it?

Q Is it the urine test?

Q Well, didn't a lot of other people take the test, Marlin --

Q And what happens if you don't, Marlin? Are you --

Q What was the question, please? What was the question, please?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know what the enforcement requirements are.

Q You'd get fired.

Q Marlin, the two Uniformed Division officers who are on administrative leave --

MR. FITZWATER: Three.

Q Three, rather. Since they're not identified, can you tell us whether additional personnel action is being contemplated, action administratively to separate them from federal service?

MR. FITZWATER: We'd have to wait the outcome of the investigation for -- in terms of any actions.

Q When were they suspended?

MR. FITZWATER: Several months ago as well.

Q Did all these folks know one another, Marlin? Do you know that? I mean, were they --

MR. FITZWATER: I don't -- I can't --

Q -- was their drug use interlocked --

MR. FITZWATER: I can't say in those terms. I can't respond they know one another. However, they were all a part of -- well, I guess I don't know that. They were all discovered as a part of this investigation, but I can't really speak to the "know one another" question.

Q In other words, were the NSC folks getting their drugs from the Uniformed people or --

MR. FITZWATER: Well, they were related. They were related --

Q The drug use was related to all five people?

Q Let him finish.

MR. FITZWATER: They were all related in some fashion, but I don't know exactly how that was.

Q The Secret Service --



Q Can you tell us anything about what the Uniformed officers' responsibilities were? I mean, did they directly guard the President? Did they just guard the grounds? Anything about that.

MR. FITZWATER: Not specifically in terms of the individuals. Now, as a general matter of the Uniformed Division, members perform a number of responsibilities including guarding at the doors inside the White House and various locations around the grounds, and other kinds of detection I'm sure you're familiar with. And they rotate those assignments on a continuing basis, so you can assume that everybody has some of those responsibilities at some point in their career.

Q How many are there?

Q This kind of drug use are you talking about?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know.

Q There was a report that it was cocaine use. Can you confirm that?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know.

Q And can you answer one question on the drug testing -- does that include everyone at the White House, including the President?

MR. FITZWATER: Everyone -- the President on down.

Q I'm sorry if I missed this, but did the three Uniformed Division members admit to using drugs?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know.

Q I mean, you said that they, too, were reassigned a couple of months ago?

MR. FITZWATER: They were placed on administrative leave several months ago, but I don't know the exact day.

Q So there's been quite a lag since the personnel actions were taken to now, and yet the investigation is still going on and has produced nothing since then?

MR. FITZWATER: That's correct.

Q But there's still a possibility of something, you say?

MR. FITZWATER: That's correct.

Q Any timetable?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I would have to refer you to the U.S. Attorney's office as probably the best source for those kinds of questions.

Q I just don't -- can you explain the logic of your argument that this -- these suspected drug users -- this investigation points out the need for random, mandatory random testing? I mean, you didn't have the testing, you found out about these individuals, they were caught. Why do you have to go through this cumbersome process?

MR. FITZWATER: That's exactly the point -- is that it's very difficult to detect this kind of activity without testing. Here's a case where it just -- someone reported it in some fashion, but it was an accident. Now, clearly, there was drug use going on



here and it seems likely that it would have been detected through random testing. I mean, it makes the point that testing is the only way you can detect it. And these are people who have special entrance exams, they are carefully screened, and yet it happened without anyone knowing about it.

Q But if it's random -- I think is the point -- how do you know you would have gotten those guys to be tested? I understand you've got now pre-employment screening. How are the two percent per test chosen, and can the White House require a test for cause, which would seem to get more at seeing some evidence of drug use and then trying to confirm it through a test?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, the random nature, of course, is they're selected at random. And the prevention discussion --

Q Drawing names out of a hat?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I assume it's a computer test or something.

Q Marlin, according to the Secret Service --

Q Can he finish this? Is there -- can you test for cause?

MR. FITZWATER: That I don't know. I don't know.

Q According to the Secret Service, the Uniformed Division guys -- two were suspended last Friday and one was -- one on Monday.

MR. FITZWATER: According to who?

Q Secret Service.

MR. FITZWATER: They said two were suspended last Friday and one on Monday?

Q Yes.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. How about going and make a phone call on that for us. If you're right, I'd like to confirm that during the session because I was told it was several months ago.

Q Just to clear up, the Secret Service doesn't come under the Executive Office of the President, does it? I mean, they're under the Treasury.

MR. FITZWATER: No, it's under the Treasury Department.

Q So they're under their own timetable for drug testing?

MR. FITZWATER: That's right. That's right. And they have their own rules that are more stringent because they are a police operation.

Q Do you know if Treasury is planning an operation?

Q Is there any suspicion of drug sales? Is this all use?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, as I said, at this point, there's no indication -- well, you're going to the general question of sales. That I don't know. I don't know.

Q Was there any indication that any of these folks were high while on duty, while working? Do you know that?



MR. FITZWATER: Well, only in the sense that there was no use. But your question is on high and I guess I don't have an answer to that.

Q Can you further say why you can't confirm what the drugs were -- whether it was cocaine in each case?

MR. FITZWATER: Mainly because I just don't know. Maybe you can get that from the Secret Service. I guess I refer you to Bob Snow on that. (Laughter.)

Q Bob Snow? (Laughter.)

Q Related to that, can you say how the information was -- what prompted the tip? Was there a sense that these individuals were coming to work --

Q All wacked out?

Q -- yes -- coming to work high, or were they stepping off premises to conduct a transaction? What was the suspicion?

MR. FITZWATER: The only description I have is that there was a tip by someone that members of the Uniformed Division were using drugs. But that's --

Q Use of drugs in what context? Here, at home, between their lunch hour?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I think this was -- yes, at home or at least off the premises.

Q Off the premises. Also, in your statement that you opened up with, you talked about the President's resolved to deal with this in the workplace, et cetera, et cetera, including the rehabilitation of drug users. What is the White House rehabilitation program, for anyone you're going to find, either in your random drug testing or these individuals in question here? What is --

MS. ARSHT: -- assistance program that's in place.

MR. FITZWATER: Is that an OPM Program?

MS. ARSHT: EAP, it's called.

MR. FITZWATER: Who administers that -- OPM?

MS. ARSHT: The OA, I think -- Office of Administration.

MR. FITZWATER: I'll have to get something for you, Frank. Leslye says there is a program in place to do that, but we're not sure who administers it or how you -- or what it, you know, what it consists of. So I'll have to get that for you.

Q Following up on Brian's question -- is your position now that mandatory testing is advisable for all employers? And are these three employees on some sort of rehabilitation program?

MR. FITZWATER: We think mandatory testing is a good idea for all employers, yes. At this point, it's only mandatory in the federal government. That's all it applies to. But we think it's worthy for all private employers to consider.

And in terms of the -- what was your second question -- a rehabilitation program?

Q Are these guys -- are these three on rehabilitation?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes -- I don't think they are yet because we haven't concluded the investigation.



Q Do you know the status of Treasury's drug testing program?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't.

Q One other question -- you said the President was disappointed to learn of this. Was he surprised?

MR. FITZWATER: I said he was concerned and troubled.

Q Was he surprised by this?

MR. FITZWATER: No, he was not surprised because he said for a long time that this is the kind of workplace problem that's so insidiously inherent in the drug world and that we need to be dealing with it.

Q Two questions, Marlin -- first, is the administration advocating pre-employment testing by all employers?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q And, secondly, what is the status of the Drug Policy Board's recommendations to the President?

MR. FITZWATER: The Drug Policy Board's recommendations will be presented to the President this afternoon at 2:00 p.m. We will have at that time a statement by the President, a fact sheet on their recommendations, another document on drug policies in place, and a fourth document which is -- I'm not sure how to describe it, but it will contain -- I guess it -- what is it?

MR. FITZWATER: There are just three? Three documents for you.

Q You said there'd be a briefing.

Q Who will brief

MR. FITZWATER: And I don't think we'll have a briefing at this point. The status of it is that these are being submitted to the President. The President will consider them and from this group of recommendations, make decisions about what initiatives he wants to submit to the congressional Executive Branch task force. At that point, we will have some kind of a press briefing to announce the President's recommendations.

Q Briefings had been scheduled, or had been initially anticipated for today, at 2:30 p.m. we were told, to include Messrs. Meese, Keating and MacDonald. Why has that gone away?

MR. FITZWATER: Right, I had that in the pool report yesterday, and the reason -- we considered it, but changed our mind because of confusion over the process and --

Q It had nothing to do with these revelations at all?

MR. FITZWATER: It was -- no, it was over the process. The problem was, frankly, that we wanted to make it clear that these are recommendations to the President. And the President's recommendations will go to the task force probably next week. And our concern was if we do a briefing today it makes it sound like those are accepted and locks the President in, and we never like to do that.

Q Well, I know, but you are also putting out three pieces of paper which is not usual --

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.



Q -- of something in the middle of the process either.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, part of it is because of the thing this morning -- the story this morning -- we did feel it was necessary to put out the paperwork and the documentation and go as far as we could.

Q I understand --

MR. FITZWATER: So it kind of worked the other way in the sense of we might not have released anything if we hadn't, now we want to get it all out there.

Q Well, why don't you give us the briefing then, I mean it doesn't make much sense?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we'll do it next week when the President makes his decision. That's the main reason, the President hasn't decided yet.

Q I thought that more people at the White House than just the President had begun to participate in this random testing --

MR. FITZWATER: Let me, Helen, before you leave --

Q I'm not leaving, I'm just looking for something.

MR. FITZWATER: Oh, okay. Before you go on, let me say that Gene's information was correct, that the two NSC employees were separated several months ago. But you are correct that two of the Uniformed Division members were put on leave Friday of last week and one Monday of this week.

Q Is that leave with pay or without?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know.

Q Can you find out?

MR. COOPER: Administrative leave -- I'm not sure which --

MR. FITZWATER: Administrative leave, but I don't have a definition.

Q Can you take a question?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, I'll try to find out.

Q I thought, Marlin, that more than just the President at the White House was involved in this random testing program. Last year didn't you also participate, and didn't you say that everybody in the White House was onboard, and that urine tests were being administered left and right?

MR. FITZWATER: No, not since I came here, but I recall when I was -- before I came to work here the President voluntarily took the test, and I think other members of the White House staff did as well, primarily as a means of demonstrating support for the testing program and passage of the other requirements. But that was not a part of the regular testing effort, but rather was to demonstrate support.

Q Marlin, but that was presented to us as a voluntary program in which --

Q Was that test just a one-time thing?

Q -- the people who did not come forward --

MR. FITZWATER: Just a minute.

Q -- it would be taken note of, the people who did not come forward to be tested voluntarily. This was a statement that was made by --

MR. FITZWATER: By Speakes?

Q -- by Larry Speakes at the time. And what I'm asking is, to what extent was there ever a series of voluntary tests given at the White House or did that all fall apart?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, one of the unfortunate things here is that Speakes is gone and so everybody else who was here at the time.

Q That's not unfortunate -- (Laughter.)

Q Hear, hear.

MR. FITZWATER: But since then I do not believe -- I don't believe there have been any voluntary tests since then. At least I have not been informed of any.

Q Marlin, in this new --

Q Nobody asked you.

Q To follow up, there could be a suit filed against the Department of Justice on the testing program there --

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q -- challenging the mandatory random testing.

MR. FITZWATER: Right.

Q What kind of backup position does the White House have, or the administration as a whole for that matter, if that suit should go down? There have been court difficulties with this testing all along.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I can't speculate on the outcome of the suit. Obviously, the Justice Department will defend that -- their case, and try to make that case. We believe it is correct, we believe this investigation shows why. I am sorry, were you done? I'm sorry, I kind of backed off.

Q The recollection I have was that this was going to be an ongoing thing. But from what you tell us it was a one-time voluntary thing. Is that correct?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. I wasn't here, I just don't know. I don't think there have been any testing since I came, which is February of '87. But what the thinking was back then I just don't know.

Q Marlin, a couple of questions on that point. We were told at the time that there would be rehabilitation programs so that if someone flunked a test they would have another shot at it. Is that the intention under the mandatory random testing?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, that is a part of the rules.

Q And the First Lady, do you know what her position is on this, because she's not a staff member.

MR. FITZWATER: No.



Q But does she consider herself part of this process?

MR. FITZWATER: She was informed of this investigation when -- early on when the President was. And, of course, she is even more sensitive to this than any of us because she really started the program of being sensitive to drug use, and the problems of the users, and the nature of finding users in the workplace and in society. So she has followed the investigation and --

Q But does she consider herself a part of the testing program as the President does?

Q Is she or has she taken the test?

MR. FITZWATER: Oh, I don't know.

Q She and the President did take the test initially when it was --

MR. FITZWATER: I think they both did voluntarily, yes, and they're both well -- at least the President is --

Q Are they a part of -- are they -- you said the President is, but --

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know, I'll have to check that.

Q Marlin, could I follow up on that? At what point was the President notified? We had a big discussion with the defense investigation about him not being notified while investigations are still going on, why was he notified and at what point?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know exactly when. The Secret Service notified a number of people several months ago that this was going on, including the Chief of Staff, the Secretary of the Treasury, the National Security Advisor, and the President, Vice President, et cetera.

Q Marlin, given the use of drugs by the Uniformed Division, was there any special investigation done on the President's personal detail and have there been any results of that?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, only to the sense that this investigation indicates that there are no members of the President's detail involved or anyone outside the Uniformed Division.

Q How do you know that?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, that's what I'm saying. I'm saying by the status of the investigation.

Q So in other words, the personal detail was checked out and there's --

MR. FITZWATER: Well, you see that goes back to the way you did it. You don't -- you can't call in a million people and investigate --

Q There aren't a million people in the --

MR. FITZWATER: You go where the investigation leads you, and the investigation at this point has not indicated involvement anywhere else.

Q Marlin, has any testing been done in this case?

Q Marlin, following up on a comment you made a little bit earlier when you said all of these people were related in some fashion, that leaves open a lot of questions. Can you be a little bit more specific about that?



MR. FITZWATER: I'm sorry, I was reading this note, about what?

Q When you said all these people were related in some fashion, it leaves open a lot of questions. What do you mean by that?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't give you any answers to that. It's all in the nature of the investigation.

Q Marlin, can you give us some sense about how you decided to put out this paper this afternoon? You made some tie to the events of this morning.

MR. FITZWATER: The Drug Policy Board had indicated that they were ready to present their recommendations to the President this afternoon, and so then the question came about release of those recommendations and what nature and so forth. And I had hoped for a briefing, but as it became clear about the confusion over the status of the recommendations, it also became clear that the appropriate time to do a press briefing was when the President makes his decisions about them.

However, because I had put it in the pool report and we'd talked about it publicly, we also thought it was important to go ahead and give out what their recommendations to the President are. I know that's slightly unusual.

Q But they're kind of known, though, so isn't this kind of just to diffuse some of the attention?

MR. FITZWATER: They're not known to me. They're not known to me.

Q So it is not in any way designed --

Q Talk to Leslye.

Q -- to diffuse attention from the -- or to detract attention from the --

MR. FITZWATER: It's designed just the opposite -- to show you, we've got a problem here, we're going to deal with it, the Drug Policy Board has got overall recommendations to deal with it, and we want to make it all public -- out in front all the way.

Q Why did --

Q Marlin, I have several questions. First of all, the three Secret Service men, were they --

MR. FITZWATER: Wait a minute. We've got --

Q We need to go to something else now.

MR. FITSZWATER: -- an open photo, writing pool situation here at 11:45 a.m. Are we needing to break -- is that what Mark was here to say?

Q Yes.

MR. FITZWATER: So that pool needs to form. Why don't you move on through and I'll continue.

Q On the point of that pool, is that a drought or a drug meeting -- the Bob Michel meeting?

MR. FITZWATER: It's on -- primarily to discuss drugs.



Q Oh, really.

MR. FITZWATER: This is a group of Congressmen who asked for time with the President to discuss the drug problem.

Q Why did this investigation take so long, Marlin? Several months ago you --

Q Wait a minute.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know -- have any idea. You'd have to ask the DEA about that.

Q I have several questions. First of all, the three Uniformed guards implicated here. Are we talking about them having tested positive? Is that what resulted in the action, or was there some other means that they -- the evidence against them involved some other -- something else?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know how the investigation was conducted or the specific means --

Q Didn't you say there were allegations of drug use by someone -- by some other party?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, that's how it came to -- that's how it started.

Q That's allegations, but how did these guys --

Q That's how it came to be, but the evidence against them -- does it involve a drug test? We can presume that the Uniformed members of the Secret Service here have now all been tested?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know.

Q The Treasury Department does not yet have a mandatory random testing program, does it?

MR. FITZWATER: I have no idea, no.

Q They haven't sent the notices yet, so they would not --

Q Second question.

MR. FITZWATER: But the Service is separate from the Treasury Department in terms of their specific tests. For example, the Service, as I said, is doing pre-employment tests. The Treasury Department as a whole would not do that.

Q Can we get a clarification of whether they are randomly tested?

MR. FITZWATER: On whether who is?

Q I thought you said they weren't. You said they were --

Q They are not randomly tested?

Q -- going to begin randomly testing after Labor Day, didn't you?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, they haven't yet, no. They'll be -- they will --

Q The Secret Service?

MR. FITZWATER: The Secret Service, yes.

Q Let me follow that.

MR. FITZWATER: Jessie, go ahead. Oh, I'm sorry, Wendell.

Q I've got a couple of follow-ups, if I could. You say the President's personal detail has been basically cleared. Through testing?

MR. FITZWATER: No, no. I said we have been advised that there is no indication of anyone outside the Uniformed Division.

Q So we're not talking about testing there. What does your testing test for? Schedule A narcotics? Are prescription drugs involved in that -- for instance, taking Ritalin or Quaaludes or something? Would they test positive?

MR. FITZWATER: I have no idea.

Q Marlin?

Q What are the President's Executive Orders -- what affect will they have on the next President -- the next White House staff?

MR. FITZWATER: Executive Orders remain in effect until they're either removed or changed by any future president.

Q So the President is setting up a drug policy that will greet the new administration and be in place unless it is changed?

MR. FITZWATER: Sure.

Q Marlin, will you give us names of some members of Congress that are down here on the drug --

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q And how long is that meeting?

Q Yes. I mean, there are two meetings -- at 11:15 a.m. with members of Congress and then at 11:45 a.m.

MR. FITZWATER: The 11:15 a.m. with members of Congress was just a private meeting with Strom Thurmond, who wanted to discuss some private issues. The 11:45 a.m. --

Q Wait a minute.

Q What on?

Q Meese?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know. You'd have to ask him.

Q The McKay report?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q When you say no, do you know that that's not what he came to discuss?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, I do know that, yes.

Q Well, what was it if not that?

Q Is he retiring?



MR. FITZWATER: No, he wanted to discuss -- I'll tell you.

Q Some nominees.

MR. FITZWATER: He wanted to discuss the new production reactor which is being built by the Department of Energy.

Q In South Carolina?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't have details.

Q You bet.

Q He hopes.

MR. FITZWATER: Okay, the Bob Michel group -- has that pool gone? I would like to leave to be a part of that pool.

Q Is the President making a statement?

MR. FITZWATER: Anyway it includes Jack Buechner, Howard Coble, Jack Davis, Robert Davis, Bill Emerson, Jim Hansen, John Hiler, Clyde Holloway, James Inhofe, Jim McCrery, John Miller, Connie Morella, Carl Pursell, Don Ritter, Dan Schaefer, Arlan Strangeland.

Q On -- and what's the subject?

MR. FITZWATER: They wanted to express their concern on the drug issue. (Laughter.)

Q Is this the drug task force?

MR. FITZWATER: And talk about the problem in their districts.

Q Is this Michel's task force that preceeded Reagan's --

MR. FITZWATER: No, it's an informal group that Congressman Michel put together of members who had come to him and asked for a meeting with the President.

Q Marlin --

Q Will you do a readout on Jonas Savimbi?

MR. FITZWATER: I've got a written readout on Savimbi. I'll give you that.

Q Marlin, the two NSC employees who agreed to resign -- were they referred to or offered counseling?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know.

Q Or rehabilitation?

Q Did the President agree on a plan? Savimbi told us that he presented a plan of four points and the President agreed to it -- a plan for peace and reconciliation. Can you tell us something about that?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I can't. He asked that we wait until he unveils that at a National Press Club speech, and we'll honor that.

Q But did he characterize the President's reaction correctly when he said the President supports his plan?

MR. FITZWATER: I'll have -- right at the moment I don't have details beyond what's in the written statement that you'll have momentarily. Generally speaking, he is supportive, yes.

Q Marlin, you make it sound like rehabilitation is only available to you if you're Civil Service-protected or protected by a union and if you're an NSC secretary, you're sort of persuaded to quit. Is that right?

MR. FITZWATER: No, no, in this case they both chose to leave, but as far as I know, rehabilitation was available to them if that's what they wanted to do.

Q They quit after admitting drug use?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q I mean, was that it? They admitted drug use?

Q Will you get back to us on the status of --

Q Marlin, we have no indications of --

Q -- the voluntary program that is presently in place here?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I read it all to you.

Q No, the voluntary program.

Q We've been told that --

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, I'll check that out. I don't know.

Q Is the case closed on the ones who quit, Marlin, or are they still subject to some kind of charges?

MR. FITZWATER: That I don't know.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

11:48 A.M. EDT

#2281-06/30



THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 30, 1988

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, Attorney General Edwin Meese, Chairman of the National Drug Policy Board, presented me with the Board's report in response to my request for additional recommendations to strengthen our national drug policy. Next week I plan to approve an Administration package that will be presented to the bipartisan Executive-Legislative Drug Task Force.

The Board's excellent work builds upon the solid foundation already laid by this Administration's strategy to reduce the supply and demand for illegal drugs. These recommendations send a strong message to drug law offenders, including users and traffickers. I join the Chairman in emphasizing that we cannot tolerate criminals who violate our borders, terrorize our communities, or poison our citizens. Likewise, we cannot tolerate drug users who provide the illegal market for the drugs or who benefit from the taxpayers' generosity through Federal grants, contracts, or loans.

We must hold people responsible for their drug use through accountable treatment programs and through our parole and probations systems. This problem touches all of us -- at home, at school, at work -- whether in government or in the private sector.

The recommendations of the Drug Policy Board are intended to strengthen America's drug enforcement policies to implement six essential goals:

- o First, a drug-free work force, both in the government and in the private sector, through measures such as random drug testing and effective treatment programs.
- o Second, drug-free schools through Nancy's "Just Say No" program and by requiring effective anti-drug policies on campuses as a condition to Federal aid.
- o Third, expanded drug treatment accountability to ensure through testing that those programs eliminate drug use and move toward drug-free environments.
- o Fourth, expanded international cooperation through interdiction, joint detection, apprehension, and eradication programs; including a coordinated role for the U.S. military and drug enforcement agencies.
- o Fifth, strengthened law enforcement with essential tools, such as the Federal death penalty for drug-related murders.
- o Sixth, expanded public awareness of the dangers of drug use by working together at all levels.

more

(OVER)

On May 18, 1988, I called for a joint Executive-Legislative Task Force -- a "summit meeting" of leaders in the Congress and the Administration -- to develop a comprehensive legislative package to address every aspect of the drug problem. I urge the Task Force to begin its deliberations with an initial meeting soon after the Fourth of July weekend so we can enact the necessary legislation quickly.

In addition, it is imperative for the Congress to restore hundreds of millions in cuts in our law enforcement budget requests and expeditiously pass legislation needed to successfully implement our drug strategy. The Drug Policy Board recommendations are a good starting point to pull together so that we can stop the sale and use of illegal drugs.

# # #





NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD  
Washington, D.C. 20530

*Drug file*

29 June 1988

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

At your last meeting with the National Drug Policy Board, you asked that we report to you on additional measures to enhance our efforts against drug trafficking and drug abuse. In your speech at the Coast Guard Academy on 18 May 1988, you called for the formation of a Joint Bi-Partisan Task Force of the Congress and the Executive Branch to assure coordination of current legislative anti-drug initiatives. Enclosed is a series of proposals that the Board has developed for the Task Force "summit" negotiations.

Over the last eight months, the Board has developed extensive national strategy implementation plans. The Executive Summary of these plans is attached. The plans represent a comprehensive and coordinated approach and reflect your strategy, first promulgated in 1982, as well as the six policy guidelines enumerated by you in 1986. The plans form the basis and justification for the 13% increase in your Fiscal Year 1989 budget proposal for drug-related programs.

It is important to note that during your Administration you have signed into law several significant enhancements to our anti-drug effort, particularly the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and the Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. While many of our high priority substantive objectives have been adopted, some measures have not yet been enacted by the Congress. These proposals are included in our recommendations.

In submitting this report and these proposals, the Board urges that our primary fiscal priority be the full and complete enactment by the Congress of your FY 1989 drug-related budget proposal, which is essential to meet the Board's approved strategy implementation plans. Any new or additional resources identified by the Executive-Legislative Task Force should first be used to ensure full funding for your FY 1989 budget proposal prior to consideration of any additional funding for other programs.

The National Drug Policy Board has worked hard over the last year and we look forward to continuing the effort to implement your goal of a drug-free America.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edwin Meeese III". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

EDWIN MEESE III  
Chairman

Enclosures:      NDPB Recommendations for 1988 Anti-Drug Measure  
                    "Toward a Drug-Free America," The National Drug  
                    Strategy and Implementation Plans (Executive  
                    Summary)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 30, 1988

*Drug  
file*

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM GRISCOM

FROM:

MARION BLAKEY *MB*

SUBJECT:

Drug Advocacy Working Group - An Update

At the Drug Advocacy Working Group meeting on June 16, 25 agency public affairs officials attended and were asked to submit reports on their present and upcoming drug-related initiatives. We have since received most of these reports which give a fairly clear picture of their current activities.

Almost all the agencies have ongoing projects ranging from programs focused on employee drug testing (Energy); drug abuse in the workplace (Labor); speaking engagements (Commerce); and interdiction (Vice President's Office); to multiple activities, such as at HHS, where they have treatment programs, public health education programs, a speakers calendar, radio spots, television specials, awards ceremonies, and PSAs.

Other agencies, such as Defense and State, have international programs, such as DOD's drug abuse information and education programs for overseas military personnel, and State Department drug initiatives with foreign governments.

This diverse programmatic activity obviously includes many important ongoing drug education efforts. Beyond that, there are few public affairs events or initiatives intended to highlight Administration achievements in this area, except for speaking commitments which range from 2 to 5 per month in major agencies. However, public affairs officials have indicated their willingness to take on new advocacy efforts, particularly if the strategy offers clear themes and some objectives which are likely to show results.

Some of the ideas the agencies put forward are:

- a department "drug" spokesman who would visit up to ten major cities to discuss the impact of drug use on competitiveness and productivity of U.S. business with the focus on local media coverage; (Commerce)
- White House event for former drug users; (Commerce)

- White House event for Corporate Initiatives for a Drug-Free Workplace (a Hoffman LaRoche program); (Commerce)
- Ambassador's conference for U.S. ambassadors in countries with narcotics related problems to discuss American progress on drug issues; (State)
- project to determine the cost in productivity and quality from substance abuse in the workplace; (Labor)
- program to provide unions and other employers with descriptions of existing model employee drug assistance programs in the private sector; (Labor)
- anti-drug audio visual programs featuring "teen idols" for distribution to PBS, major networks and schools; (Education)
- directory of outstanding drug-free schools with a presidential or vice presidential visit to one of the schools; (Education)
- formal dedication ceremonies of regional drug education centers; (Education)
- National Presidential Classroom Meeting, conducted by the President and the First Lady, to discuss the dangers of illicit drug use -- through satellite and cable networks; (HHS)
- presentation of an important award to Dr. Lloyd Johnson of the University of Michigan for his annual High School Survey which this year had good news on drug use by seniors and the effectiveness of prevention messages; (HHS)
- White House could create a "Private Sector Advisory Committee" consisting of industry leaders to develop cooperative initiatives in partnership with the Federal government; (Treas.)
- nominate residents of public housing for awards for anti-drug initiatives; (HUD)
- "Just Say No" poster contest for public housing children; (HUD)
- presentation of "how-to" guidebook to President and Mrs. Reagan citing successful anti-drug strategies in regional areas; (HUD)



We plan to have another meeting of the working group in about a week. It is clear the agencies are receptive to coordination and guidance in this area. While today's event provides us a clear focus for the immediate future, I would appreciate your thoughts on any of the ideas outlined above, as well as the broad themes we would like them to stress and the activities they might undertake down the road.

cc: John Tuck  
Mari Maseng

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS C. GRISCOM

FROM: MARION C. BLAKEY *MCB*

SUBJECT: National Drug-Free America Week

As you know, Ian Macdonald has asked for your reaction to:

1. the scheduling of a proposed "National Drug-Free America Week," and
2. the idea of a White House briefing and proclamation ceremony at the time of the proclamation signing by the President. This idea is detailed under Tab A of the attached briefing book.

At your request, I have looked into the current status of this proposal and discussed it with staff in Legislative Affairs. I understand the idea for such an event comes about because there were several such designated weeks in past years, and HHS staff recommended another week to the National Drug Policy Board which approved the idea in March. The week is intended to be the focus for town meetings, conferences, and fundraising activities that support community drug and alcohol education and prevention programs. For more detail see Tabs B and C.

The week of October 24-30, 1988 was selected because it coincides with a planned program of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth. The President and the First Lady serve as honorary chairmen of this organization. Their program centers around a public education and fund raising campaign "Red Ribbon Week" which was quite successful last year in Atlanta. I understand the parents foundation is unwilling to change the date for their program because they have already made plans, and they believe the last week of October will be a good time to ensure prominent public speakers around the country.

Legislative Affairs tells me that there are resolutions designating a National Drug-Free America Week on the suspension calendars in both the House and the Senate. The Senate version is sponsored by Senators Stevens and DeConcini, while the House bill is sponsored by Congressmen Rangle and Young. I understand from HHS that Senator Stevens has the most active interest in the bill. Legislative Affairs says that there is no way to determine when or if action may be taken on either bill.



I understand that the Attorney General and Secretary Bowen have discussed and approved the plans behind National Drug-Free America Week, but that the Attorney General particularly wanted your thoughts on timing -- he is concerned as to whether the week will receive enough attention in the midst of the final days of the Presidential campaign. Others here at the White House and in the public affairs offices of several agencies have expressed concerns that the timing might be seen as too political.

I believe at this point if you could give Dr. Macdonald your reactions, it would be helpful to the team planning this effort.

cc Ian Macdonald  
John Tuck  
Mari Maseng

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*drug  
file*

Date: 6/29

TO:

*John*

FROM:

KATHY RATTE JAFFKE  
Office of Legislative Affairs

*Alan asked me to  
give you a copy of  
the attached.*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 28, 1988

Dear Leader:

Thank you for your letter of June 22 to the President designating three Republican Members of the House as your representatives to the Executive-Legislative Task Force on Drugs.

We look forward to working with Congressmen Jerry Lewis, Mickey Edwards and Bill McCollum, and we hope that the Task Force will be able to convene in the near future to begin work to develop a bipartisan legislative package.

With warm regards,

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Alan -", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Alan M. Kranowitz  
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Robert H. Michel  
Republican Leader  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Office of the Republican Leader  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

594586

June 22, 1988

The Honorable Ronald R. Reagan  
President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to announce the appointment of Congressmen Jerry Lewis, Mickey Edwards, and Bill McCollum to your Presidential Task Force on Drug Abuse and Related Crime. These three House Republican Members are active in our anti-drug effort.

Congressman Lewis chaired the Republican task force that helped to establish and improve the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. As the Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, Jerry has played an important role in the current war on drugs. The Policy Committee and the Republican Research Committee established our Republican Leadership Anti-Drug Task Force which introduced the Comprehensive Anti-Drug Act of 1988, H.R. 4842 last week.

As chairman of the Republican Research Committee, Congressman Mickey Edwards also plays a key role in our Leadership Anti-Drug Task Force. Mickey is currently working on the second version of the Research Committee's new magazine called "Republican Perspective," which includes a series of detailed articles on the drug issue, and he was actively involved in the construction of the Task Force's comprehensive anti-drug legislation.

Congressman Bill McCollum is the Chairman of our Leadership Anti-Drug Task Force. Under his direction, the Task Force developed the comprehensive House Republican drug bill, H.R. 4842, and continues an active anti-drug agenda. Bill was also an active participant in the anti-drug legislative effort in 1986, and he is the Ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Crime.

I believe Messrs. Lewis, Edwards, and McCollum have much to contribute to our War on Drugs, and I am pleased to present their names to you for inclusion in your Task Force.

Sincerely,



Robert H. Michel  
Republican Leader