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Doc No	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	SCHEDULE	C. TURNER SCHEDULE FOR 7/10/86 (W/ADDED NOTES)	2	7/10/1986	
THE ABOVE DOCUMENT IS PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233					
2	MEMO	TURNER TO JACK SVAHN RE DRUG ABUSE POLICY	2	6/19/1986	
THE ABOVE DOCUMENT IS PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233					
3	MEMO	WILLIAM BENNETT TO DONALD REGAN RE ILLEGAL DRUG PROBLEM	3	6/18/1986	
THE ABOVE DOCUMENT IS PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233					
4	MEMO	TURNER TO REGAN RE HOUSE DEMOCRATS' DRUG STRATEGY	2	8/4/1986	
THE ABOVE DOCUMENT IS PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233					

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JOHN HUGHES

Drugs and the individual

LEN Bias, the basketball player who could jump through the roof, had everything going for him.

He was in perfect health. He was an outstanding athlete. He was about to be received into the magical circle of the Boston Celtics.

Though fame and money could not ensure happiness, both lay within his grasp. A lifetime of satisfaction and fulfillment seemed ahead.

At 22, he cast all this away in a few seconds of stupidity designed to produce a few minutes of unnatural stimulation induced by cocaine.

Across the Atlantic, Olivia Channon, also 22, was talented and pretty, the daughter of a millionaire and British Cabinet minister.

She had been to prestigious Oxford University and it was in a room there, after celebrating the end of final examinations, that she was found dead after a binge on drugs and alcohol. Though apparently not a regular heroin user, she had the drug in her bloodstream.

The waste of any life and talent is tragic. The loss through drugs of young men and women on the brink of achievement is doubly so.

Why do they do it?

What can the rest of us do to help?

We can, of course, do more to mobilize against the big-time drug traffickers. There are thought to be some 6 million regular cocaine users in the United States. The main cocaine-producing countries are Bolivia and Colombia. The US could show those two countries that it really means business when it comes to stopping the export of cocaine.

The military could be used to supplement the thinly stretched resources of the Coast Guard and drug enforcement agencies. The Pentagon is not happy

about this prospect; it believes its weapons should be kept sharply honed for war. Some would argue, however, that drugs pose as great a threat to national security as alien ideology and hostile rocketry.

Some have suggested tougher handling of convicted drug dealers. Columnist James J. Kilpatrick is quoted: "Capital punishment may not be much of a deterrent against murder, but the sight of a few corpses swinging from a scaffold might work with drug dealers."

More manpower and resources, improved techniques for interdiction of drug shipments, perhaps more draconian punishment — all this might help cut down the flow of imported drugs.

But the problem will not, I think, be solved until individuals' appetite for drugs fades away. Some 15 years ago, I spent five months investigating the illegal narcotics traffic around the world. Since then, law enforcement agencies have improved. Old traffic patterns have been closed off, but new ones have opened up. Some of the old drugs are no longer so much in use, but different ones have supplanted them.

Fifteen years later, it still all comes back to the individual. I remember the musings of a United Nations official in Geneva: "Programs to cut back drugs are important . . . but this is basically cops-and-robbers stuff."

"It all ends up with the user, the addict. The solution to his problem must be a metaphysical one. He has to work out the riddle: What is man? And can he find himself through drugs?"

At Len Bias's funeral, the Rev. Jesse Jackson said: "On a day the children mourn, I hope they learn."

The lesson is that drugs turned even a winner like Len Bias into a loser.

6/23/82

Chr. Sci. Mon.

Acting on drugs: enforcement

THROUGHOUT the United States the scene is being relentlessly played out these days: Drug traffickers are offering a veritable supermarket of illicit products to their customers, ranging from "crack" (smokable cocaine), to sinsemilla (derived from marijuana), to black tar heroin, the most dangerous product of all. Older forms of illegal drugs are widely available. At the same time, other dealers are selling so-called "designer drugs" made in clandestine laboratories; these drugs are modified versions of legally controlled drugs.

The recognition is growing that the nation's drug challenge — although not new — may be spiraling out of control as illegal drug products become cheaper and more readily available. Millions of Americans have experimented with cocaine.

Today's drug user is as likely to be found in a middle-class or upper-income suburb as in an inner-city ghetto. Part of the new challenge is technological: Refinements in drug processing, as well as a decentralization in criminal networks, have enabled dealers to sell products such as crack for as little as \$5 to \$10 a fix. Operating out of so-called safe houses, crack processing "kitchens" can be set up in almost any sheltered location and moved quickly to avoid the police.

Clearly, meeting the nation's drug challenge involves forging a broad range of responses, from antidrug education programs in schools, community groups, and churches to more-comprehensive law enforcement techniques.

In subsequent editorials we will deal with such issues as society's role in curbing drug abuse, as well as the part family and friends can play in helping people struggling with drug dependency. On the broader enforcement front, however, a number of steps are in order:

- Congress and the White House should provide better funding for federal agencies dealing with drugs or drug-linked criminal networks — the US Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Given the magnitude of the challenge, this is not the moment to scrimp on antidrug budgets.

- The US-Mexico border has become the main entry point for many of the illegal drugs smuggled into the US. But merely adding additional police or using questionable methods of apprehension —

including use of the Pentagon — will not alone suffice. Washington needs to enact an immigration reform law that makes it difficult for aliens to obtain jobs in the US. If the

numbers of illegal aliens could be reduced (with 1.8 million illegals now estimated to be apprehended this year alone), border guards would have more to expend on curbing drug smuggling.

- Local law enforcement agencies need to develop specialized antidrug teams, as New York is now doing in seeking to identify and apprehend crack dealers.

- Congress should seriously consider enacting legislation, such as that just proposed in the Senate, that would provide tough new penalties for the sale and use of crack. At the least, employing minors in sales of crack should be sharply penalized.

- Rivalries and jurisdictional disputes among law enforcement agencies need to be curbed. Comprehensive federal, state, and local antidrug teams should be established, just as such teams have been successfully deployed against organized-crime groups in the US. There should be a nationwide plan of assistance between state and local law enforcement agencies dealing with lethal drugs, such as crack.

THE DRUG CHALLENGE

First in a five-part series

Chr. Sci. Mon.

Governments and drug wars

GOVERNMENTS, particularly Washington, must be far more inventive than they have been in working with other governments to curtail the production of illegal drugs.

Saying this is not to imply that the drug problem is primarily a "foreign" problem. Drug production within the United States is also substantial. The US marijuana crop, for example, grown in hidden, out-of-the way rural areas, within inaccessible public park lands or national forests, and on private farms, is estimated at two to three times the size of Mexico's crop!

Still, the evidence is indisputable that the United States, because of its large population, its wealth, and its extensive networks of underground criminal subcultures, remains the main "target" for overseas drug producers and dealers. Drug products grown abroad, in such places as Colombia, Bolivia, Mexico, or the Caribbean, are more often than not specifically aimed at the large North American market. One way to mitigate the worldwide drug challenge is to destroy those crops abroad — before they are processed and shipped along to consumers in the US or elsewhere.

There have been some successful overseas campaigns against drug growers: Turkish authorities, for example, have sought out and destroyed large amounts of drug crops. In Colombia, where drug dealers have been brutally aggressive in singling out police and government officials for retaliatory raids, some government officials have destroyed illicit crops. Some overseas raids have been well publicized, such as operation "Blue Lightning" in March 1985, a joint US-Bahamian effort in which agents blockaded 30 islands and seized 6,500 pounds of cocaine, 17 tons of cannabis, and a number of boats and planes.

Still, more, far more, needs to be done.

The Reagan administration, for its part, is now seeking to hit drug smuggling along the US-Mexican border. Mexico is considered the main source of imported heroin, marijuana, and illegal amphetamines coming into the US.

Task forces, involving agents from at least five federal antidrug departments, are being sent into border regions.

The problem for the US and foreign governments is that drug crops abroad are often a main source of income for impoverished agricultural communities. Local politicians, many of them taking bribes, protect those farming communities. And there are often political or religious inhibitions against allowing in American or other antidrug policing officials.

What, then, is to be done?

• The US must be no-nonsense about linking foreign assistance to official anti-drug-farming campaigns abroad. At the same time, the US needs to provide practical assistance to other nations that are attempting to shift farmers away from drugs into more-wholesome crops.

• The US should avoid collaborating with government officials, such as in Panama, who are known to be linked to the drug trade.

• The US must continue to prod other nations to open up private bank accounts to court- or government-monitored scrutiny when evidence of drug-related criminal activities is established. Moreover, Washington must step up its campaign against money laundering, which is usually drug linked.

• The US should provide particular assistance to Mexico, which is seeking to curtail drug production and trafficking. At the same time, the US should firmly hold that drug-related corruption in Mexico is as much a threat to the long-range political stability of that nation as to the safety of US cities where Mexican drugs are being distributed.

Second in a series

THE DRUG CHALLENGE

Chr. Sci. Mon.

Drugs: a military matter?

THE Reagan administration's moves to include the military in the enforcement of drug laws are an understandable response to what seems an overwhelming problem.

But having the military help play policeman could open the door to abuses; those schooled for combat are not exactly trained to concern themselves with civil liberties.

It would be easier to argue against this expanded military role in drug-law enforcement, however, if there were more-obvious alternatives.

The prohibition against military involvement in civilian law enforcement, the so-called posse comitatus law, goes back to the post-Civil War period, when the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic often made arrests of civilians. Such police powers as exercised by the military were seen to be the source of considerable abuses, and over the years the posse comitatus law has come to be regarded by civil libertarians almost as part of the Bill of Rights.

Now times have changed; there have been two revisions of the law already during the Reagan years, allowing the military to provide logistical and other support to civilian police agencies. Most recently, Vice-President George Bush has revealed that President Reagan has identified drug trafficking as a national-security issue and has authorized an even higher level of support for drug agents from the military than up to now.

The new executive order basically means that the armed services will be able to undertake drug enforcement missions for their own sake, without having to work them into existing military missions.

It is not quite clear what effect this will

have, though. Navy ships are already carrying Coast Guard sailors to make arrests, should a suspected drug-running ship be spotted in US waters. And Air Force Reserve units, whose exercises consist of reconnaissance and patrol flights, have been making those flights over the Caribbean while in contact with the Coast Guard, instead of just flying over, say, northern Georgia.

In other words, the armed forces' role in drug-law enforcement has hitherto been mainly a matter of doing what they would do anyway, with some modifications to support civilian authorities.

When a civilian agency has borrowed a helicopter or other equipment for a mission that couldn't simply be fitted into a scheduled military exercise, the service involved would

send the civilian agency a bill for fuel and other obvious costs. Under the new order, that will presumably change.

All in all, the US military received 10,000 requests for help from civilian drug agencies in 1984, and it met all but 29 of them.

Historically, however, the armed services have not been eager to take on this kind of role. There seems no interest in having military people do the actual snapping on of handcuffs — the most sensitive aspect of posse comitatus. There is also within the United States a strong tradition of having the military be clearly subordinate to civilian authorities, and there has been no discussion of having the military enforce drug laws in the interior of the country.

All that said, and granting the severity of the drug traffic problem, we must still urge caution as the armed services move into new responsibilities for the enforcement of drug laws.

Third in a series

THE DRUG
CHALLENGE

Car. Sci. Mon.

Drug war: enlisting society

IT is sometimes easy to forget, as we read of one President after another declaring "war on drugs," that there would be no drugs to declare war on, no supply to be cut off, if there were no demand for drugs in the first place.

However relentless traffickers may be, however vicious their tactics, they would be powerless in a land where each person had simply decided to say "no" to this ultimate form of materialism.

Each individual's decision to live drug-free is a stone in a wall of fortification that would protect society beyond the US Drug Enforcement Administration's wildest dreams. For some individuals, that decision must be made again and again — and will not be made easily. No wonder the White House wants to call in the Pentagon to help. It is easier to conquer territory than human hearts.

We do not want to make light of the private miseries that push people into drug use. Nor do we want to underestimate the power of peer pressure and groupthink, especially for experimenting youngsters and those in desperate circumstances.

But surely, there are enough people whose own lives are sufficiently under control that they can throw lifelines to their brothers and sisters in need of help.

It often happens that people find themselves in a social group that condones drug use, and fall into the habit themselves, or start using drugs and then begin to cut out of their lives those who would disapprove of this. We need to make use of positive peer pressure, to make sure that young people, particularly, have more wholesome friends and

activities. The hubris of those who would claim they can "control" their use of dangerous substances deserves rebuke.

Society does not have to be overwhelmed by a drug crisis or be unduly alarmed at the failures of humankind. Specific problems — such as the appearance of new drugs like "crack" — need specific responses, as they are getting. But beyond that, whether the use of this or that drug is up x percent or down y percent is less important than a general awareness that there is a major problem.

And most broadly speaking, the public response to that problem must be to build a national consensus against drugs, a recognition that drugs are a problem, and not a solution, and that society and individuals must be drug-free.

It will not be easy. With millions of prescriptions written every year in the United States, the line between medication and recreation is not always clear. People have got used to expecting fast, fast, fast relief from whatever ails them.

And despite crackdowns on drunken driving, alcohol remains a socially acceptable — and legal — mood-altering drug. Moreover, there remains a morbid fascination with drugs and with the celebrities who use them and are destroyed by them. This was the case so tragically with University of Maryland basketball star Len Bias: Just drafted to play with the Boston Celtics, Bias died last week after an experiment with cocaine.

The war against drugs is too important to be left to the generals. Everyone must enlist.

Fourth in a series

THE DRUG CHALLENGE

Countering illegal drugs — with moral, spiritual growth

AS is the case with all civic issues, the deepening concern over the flow of illegal drugs across borders and into neighborhoods, schools, offices, and homes should have at least one benefit: It should compel us to consider "What, really, is the nature of the drug challenge?" and "What is our view of man and society?"

The two questions are related. To focus on the drug phenomenon alone would be to miss the context of its cause and the prospect of its remedy. A society represented more exclusively by positive values would leave fewer spaces for a drug culture to take root and grow.

It is helpful to perceive the enormous waste of human lives in the drug trade. After all, what are billions of dollars worth when the traffic is essentially in human illusion and misery?

More effective enforcement of drug laws, and the eradication of the drug trade, are also essential.

But the disappointments thus far of exhortation against drugs and of enforcement efforts suggest that denunciation and enforcement alone may be just the proverbial sweeping of the room clean for other demons to enter.

If our view of the human experience is of a lawless void of payoffs, crime, and even official corruption, we should probably be frightened at the evidence of the drug challenge. But mankind has faced other social plagues — the violence and ignorance of the dark ages, religious persecutions, "holy" wars undertaken for the basest of motives, genocides. This plague is no worse.

It can be said that the drug trade and drug culture are but a metaphor for society's impoverished spiritual development.

The drug business thrives as an aggressive dream, widely accepted, of satisfaction in artificially induced states of consciousness. It forms its own closed circuit of illusion and victim.

Part of the mesmeric grip of drug use is the belief that it leaves a permanent stigma on its victim. This should be countered by the understanding that

there can be "an utter end" to drug attraction for individuals, and that society can compassionately welcome back its victims.

The closed circuit of the drug culture can be stopped only by society's awakening out of the materialistic, self-seeking values that perpetuate it. In its place should be encouraged the development of a more pure, selfless, generous, intelligent, and noble race of people.

These qualities should be expressed in the individual consciousness and deeds of each of us. Often, the simple love of a parent or friend can fill the void that some attempt to fill with drugs. Youth need to be encouraged to be independent thinkers, alert to resist an adverse mental climate.

We would not be true to our convictions if we did not emphasize that the drug problem is essentially a moral and spiritual issue.

Matters of public policy do not really differ from matters of individual conscience and decision. Because an issue is societywide, it is often assumed that it has a life of its own, untethered in individual attitudes and practices, and can strike individuals at whim.

The drug issue is at base theological. The private and social hell of drug use describes an ignorance of God's heavenly presence at hand.

A more enlightened perception of what mankind's experience is all about — reflecting what is wholly good and real — should inform public policy. It should stir activity to promote jobs, strengthen the family, and foster wholesome aspirations and entertainment.

"Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Founder of this newspaper, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Thus enlisted in spiritual development and service, each of us can help eliminate the mental space in which the drug culture has thrived.

Last in a series

THE DRUG
CHALLENGE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1986

MEMORANDUM TO CARLTON E. TURNER
RICHARD L. WILLIAMS

FROM: ~~John~~ FRED R. COLGAN

SUBJECT: President Nixon's Correspondence to Congress

FYI: In light of our conversation last week concerning the advisability and practical value of President Reagan's sending a strong written message to the Congress on Drug Abuse Prevention, etc., the attached are examples of former President Nixon's correspondence on:

- o Organized Crime: April 23, 1969
- o Control of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs: July 14, 1969
- o Drug Abuse Prevention and Control: June 17, 1971

Whether or not a written message is better than a Fireside Chat type address via radio/television is food for thought.

At the moment, H.J. Res 631 which provides for a White House Conference on Narcotics Abuse and Control seems to be on the back burner on the Hill.

Nevertheless, as you have both stated, President Reagan must now be in the lead on all significant Drug Abuse/Trafficking/Prevention issues.

New, but Related Matter: Should you both decide that an Executive Order, or a series of EXs is a preferable approach to these issues, I am told that John F. Cooney (395-5600, Room 463/EOB) is the person who can assist.

CONTROL OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

*The President's Message to the Congress Outlining Actions
Taken and Proposing Additional Measures. July 14, 1969*

To the Congress of the United States:

Within the last decade, the abuse of drugs has grown from essentially a local police problem into a serious national threat to the personal health and safety of millions of Americans.

A national awareness of the gravity of the situation is needed; a new urgency and concerted national policy are needed at the Federal level to begin to cope with this growing menace to the general welfare of the United States.

Between the years 1960 and 1967, juvenile arrests involving the use of drugs rose by almost 800 percent; half of those now being arrested for the illicit use of narcotics are under 21 years of age. New York City alone has records of some 40,000 heroin addicts, and the number rises between 7,000 and 9,000 a year. These official statistics are only the tip of an iceberg whose dimensions we can only surmise.

The number of narcotics addicts across the United States is now estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands. Another estimate is that several million American college students have at least experimented with marihuana, hashish, LSD, amphetamines, or barbiturates. It is doubtful that an American parent can send a son or daughter to college today without exposing the young man or woman to drug abuse. Parents must also be concerned about the availability and use of such drugs in our high schools and junior high schools.

The habit of the narcotics addict is not only a danger to himself, but a threat to the community where he lives. Narcotics have been cited as a primary cause of the enormous increase in street crimes over the last decade.

As the addict's tolerance for drugs increases, his demand for drugs rises, and the cost of his habit grows. It can easily reach hundreds of dollars a day. Since an underworld "fence" will give him only a fraction of the value of goods he steals, an addict can be forced to commit two or three burglaries a day to maintain his habit. Street robberies, prostitution, even the enticing of others into addiction to drugs—an addict will reduce himself to any offense, any degradation in order to acquire the drugs he craves.

However far the addict himself may fall, his offenses against himself and society do not compare with the inhumanity of those who make a living exploiting the weakness and desperation of their fellow men. Society has few judgments too severe, few penalties too harsh for the men who make their livelihood in the narcotics traffic.

It has been a common oversimplification to consider narcotics addiction, or drug abuse, to be a law enforcement problem alone. Effective control of illicit drugs requires the cooperation of many agencies of the Federal and local and State governments; it is beyond the province of any one of them alone. At the Federal level, the burden of the national effort

must be carried by the Departments of Justice, Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Treasury. I am proposing ten specific steps as this Administration's initial counter-moves against this growing national problem.

I. FEDERAL LEGISLATION

To more effectively meet the narcotic and dangerous drug problems at the Federal level, the Attorney General is forwarding to the Congress a comprehensive legislative proposal to control these drugs. This measure will place in a single statute, a revised and modern plan for control. Current laws in this field are inadequate and outdated.

I consider the legislative proposal a fair, rational and necessary approach to the total drug problem. It will tighten the regulatory controls and protect the public against illicit diversion of many of these drugs from legitimate channels. It will insure greater accountability and better recordkeeping. It will give law enforcement stronger and better tools that are sorely needed so that those charged with enforcing these laws can do so more effectively. Further, this proposal creates a more flexible mechanism which will allow quicker control of new dangerous drugs before their misuse and abuse reach epidemic proportions. I urge the Congress to take favorable action on this bill.

In mid-May the Supreme Court struck down segments of the marihuana laws and called into question some of the basic foundations for the other existing drug statutes. I have also asked the Attorney General to submit an interim measure to correct the constitutional deficiencies of the Marihuana Tax Act as pointed out in the Supreme Court's recent decision. I urge Congress to act swiftly and favorably on the proposal to close the gap now existing in the Federal law and thereby give the Congress time to carefully examine the comprehensive drug control proposal.

II. STATE LEGISLATION

The Department of Justice is developing a model State Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Act. This model law will be made available to the fifty State governments. This legislation is designed to improve State laws in dealing with this serious problem and to complement the comprehensive drug legislation being proposed to Congress at the national level. Together these proposals will provide an interlocking trellis of laws which will enable government at all levels to more effectively control the problem.

III. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Most of the illicit narcotics and high-potency marihuana consumed in the United States is produced abroad and clandestinely imported. I have directed the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to explore new avenues of cooperation with foreign governments to stop the production of this contraband at its source. The United States will cooperate with foreign governments working to eradicate the production of illicit drugs within their own frontiers. I have further authorized these Cabinet officers to formulate plans that will lead to meetings at the law enforcement level between the United States and foreign countries now involved in the drug traffic either as originators or avenues of transit.

IV. SUPPRESSION OF ILLEGAL IMPORTATION

Our efforts to eliminate these drugs at their point of origin will be coupled with new efforts to intercept them at their point of illegal entry into the United States. The Department of the Treasury, through the Bureau of Customs, is charged with enforcing the nation's smuggling laws. I have directed the Secretary of the Treasury to initiate a major new effort to guard the nation's borders and ports against the growing volume of narcotics from abroad. There is a recognized need for more men and facilities in the Bureau of Customs to carry out this directive. At my request, the Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a substantial program for increased manpower and facilities in the Bureau of Customs for this purpose which is under intensive review.

In the early days of this Administration, I requested that the Attorney General form an inter-departmental Task Force to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of unlawful trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs. One purpose of the Task Force has been to examine the existing programs of law enforcement agencies concerned with the problem in an effort to improve their coordination and efficiency. I now want to report that this Task Force has completed its study and has a recommended plan of action, for immediate and long-term implementation, designed to substantially reduce the illicit trafficking in narcotics, marihuana and dangerous drugs across United States borders. To implement the recommended plan, I have directed the Attorney General to organize and place into immediate operation an "action task force" to undertake a frontal attack on the problem. There are high profits in the illicit market for those who smuggle narcotics and drugs into the United States; we intend to raise the risks and cost of engaging in this wretched traffic.

V. SUPPRESSION OF NATIONAL TRAFFICKING

Successful prosecution of an increased national effort against illicit drug trafficking will require not only new resources and men, but also a redeployment of existing personnel within the Department of Justice.

I have directed the Attorney General to create, within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, a number of special investigative units. These special forces will have the capacity to move quickly into any area in which intelligence indicates major criminal enterprises are engaged in the narcotics traffic. To carry out this directive, there will be a need for additional manpower within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The budgetary request for FY 1970 now pending before the Congress will initiate this program. Additional funds will be requested in FY 1971 to fully deploy the necessary special investigative units.

VI. EDUCATION

Proper evaluation and solution of the drug problem in this country has been severely handicapped by a dearth of scientific information on the subject—and the prevalence of ignorance and misinformation. Different "experts" deliver solemn judgments which are poles apart. As a result of these conflicting judgments, Americans seem to have divided themselves on the issue, along generational lines.

There are reasons for this lack of knowledge. First, widespread drug use is a comparatively recent phenomenon in the United States. Second, it frequently involves chemical formulations which are novel or age-old drugs little used in this country until very recently. The volume of definitive medical data remains small—and what exists has not been broadly disseminated. This vacuum of knowledge—as was predictable—has been filled by rumors and rash judgments, often formed with a minimal experience with a particular drug, sometimes formed with no experience or knowledge at all.

The possible danger to the health or well-being of even a casual user of drugs is too serious to allow ignorance to prevail or for this information gap to remain open. The American people need to know what dangers and what risks are inherent in the use of the various kinds of drugs readily available in illegal markets today. I have therefore directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, assisted by the Attorney General through the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, to gather all authoritative information on the subject and to compile a balanced and objective educational program to bring the facts to every American—especially our young people.

With this information in hand, the overwhelming majority of students and young people can be trusted to make a prudent judgment as to their personal course of conduct.

VII. RESEARCH

In addition to gathering existing data, it is essential that we acquire new knowledge in the field. We must know more about both the short and long-range effects of the use of drugs being taken in such quantities by so many of our people. We need more study as well to find the key to releasing men from the bonds of dependency forged by any continued drug abuse.

The National Institute of Mental Health has primary responsibility in this area, and I am further directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to expand existing efforts to acquire new knowledge and a broader understanding in this entire area.

VIII. REHABILITATION

Considering the risks involved, including those of arrest and prosecution, the casual experimenter with drugs of any kind, must be considered at the very least, rash and foolish. But the psychologically dependent regular users and the physically addicted are genuinely sick people. While this sickness cannot excuse the crimes they commit, it does help to explain them. Society has an obligation both to itself and to these people to help them break the chains of their dependency.

Currently, a number of federal, state and private programs of rehabilitation are being operated. These programs utilize separately and together, psychiatry, psychology and "substitute drug" therapy. At this time, however, we are without adequate data to evaluate their full benefit. We need more experience with them and more knowledge. Therefore,

I am directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide every assistance to those pioneering in the field, and to sponsor and conduct research on the Federal level. This Department will act as a clearing-house for the collection and dissemination of drug abuse data and experience in the area of rehabilitation.

I have further instructed the Attorney General to insure that all Federal prisoners, who have been identified as dependent upon drugs, be afforded the most up-to-date treatment available.

IX. TRAINING PROGRAM

The enforcement of narcotics laws requires considerable expertise, and hence considerable training. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs provides the bulk of this training in the Federal government. Its programs are extended to include not only its own personnel, but State and local police officers, forensic chemists, foreign nationals, college deans, campus security officers, and members of industry engaged in the legal distribution of drugs.

Last year special training in the field of narcotics and dangerous drug enforcement was provided for 2700 State and local law enforcement officials. In fiscal year 1969 we expanded the program an estimated 300 percent in order to train some 11,000 persons. During the current fiscal year we plan to redouble again that effort—to provide training to 22,000 State and local officers. The training of these experts must keep pace with the rise in the abuse of drugs, if we are ever to control it.

X. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES

The Attorney General intends to begin a series of conferences with law enforcement executives from the various States and concerned Federal officials. The purposes of these conferences will be several: first to obtain firsthand information, more accurate data, on the scope of the drug problem at that level; second, to discuss the specific areas where Federal assistance and aid can best be most useful; third, to exchange ideas and evaluate mutual policies. The end result we hope will be a more coordinated effort that will bring us visible progress for the first time in an alarming decade.

These then are the first ten steps in the national effort against narcotic marihuana and other dangerous drug abuse. Many steps are already underway. Many will depend upon the support of the Congress. I am asking, with this message, that you act swiftly and favorably on the legislative proposals that will soon be forthcoming, along with the budgetary requests required if our efforts are to be successful. I am confident that Congress shares with me the grave concern over this critical problem, and that Congress will do all that is necessary to mount and continue a new and effective federal program aimed at eradicating this rising sickness in our land.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House
July 14, 1969

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The President's Message to the Congress. June 17, 1971

To the Congress of the United States:

In New York City more people between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five years die as a result of narcotics than from any other single cause.

In 1960, less than 200 narcotic deaths were recorded in New York City. In 1970, the figure had risen to over 1,000. These statistics do not reflect a problem indigenous to New York City. Although New York is the one major city in the Nation which has kept good statistics on drug addiction, the problem is national and international. We are moving to deal with it on both levels.

As part of this administration's ongoing efforts to stem the tide of drug abuse which has swept America in the last decade, we submitted legislation in July of 1969 for a comprehensive reform of Federal drug enforcement laws. Fifteen months later, in October, 1970, the Congress passed this vitally needed legislation, and it is now producing excellent results. Nevertheless, in the fifteen months between the submission of that legislation and its passage, much valuable time was lost.

We must now candidly recognize that the deliberate procedures embodied in present efforts to control drug abuse are not sufficient in themselves. The problem has assumed the dimensions of a national emergency. I intend to take every step necessary to deal with this emergency, including asking the Congress for an amendment to my 1972 budget to provide an additional \$155 million to carry out these steps. This will provide a total of \$371 million for programs to control drug abuse in America.

A NEW APPROACH TO REHABILITATION

While experience thus far indicates that the enforcement provisions of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 are effective, they are not sufficient in themselves to eliminate drug abuse. Enforcement must be coupled with a rational approach to the reclamation of the drug user himself. The laws of supply and demand function in the illegal drug business as in any other. We are taking steps under the Comprehensive Drug Act to deal with the supply side of the equation and I am recommending additional steps to be taken now. But we must also deal with demand. We must rehabilitate the drug user if we are to eliminate drug abuse and all the anti-social activities that flow from drug abuse.

Narcotic addiction is a major contributor to crime. The cost of supplying a narcotic habit can run from \$30 a day to \$100 a day. This is \$210 to \$700 a week, or \$10,000 a year to over \$36,000 a year. Untreated narcotic addicts do not ordinarily hold jobs. Instead, they often turn to shoplifting, mugging, burglary, armed robbery, and so on. They also support themselves by starting other people—young people—on drugs. The financial costs of addiction are more than \$2 billion every year, but these costs can at least be measured. The human costs cannot. American society should not be required to bear either cost.

Despite the fact that drug addiction destroys lives, destroys families, and destroys communities, we are still not moving fast enough to meet

the problem in an effective way. Our efforts are strained through the Federal bureaucracy. Of those we can reach at all under the present Federal system—and the number is relatively small—of those we try to help and who want help, we cure only a tragically small percentage.

Despite the magnitude of the problem, despite our very limited success in meeting it, and despite the common recognition of both circumstances, we nevertheless have thus far failed to develop a concerted effort to find a better solution to this increasingly grave threat. At present, there are nine Federal agencies involved in one fashion or another with the problem of drug addiction. There are anti-drug abuse efforts in Federal programs ranging from vocational rehabilitation to highway safety. In this manner our efforts have been fragmented through competing priorities, lack of communication, multiple authority, and limited and dispersed resources. The magnitude and the severity of the present threat will no longer permit this piecemeal and bureaucratically-dispersed effort at drug control. If we cannot destroy the drug menace in America, then it will surely in time destroy us. I am not prepared to accept this alternative.

Therefore, I am transmitting legislation to the Congress to consolidate at the highest level a full-scale attack on the problem of drug abuse in America. I am proposing the appropriation of additional funds to meet the cost of rehabilitating drug users, and I will ask for additional funds to increase our enforcement efforts to further tighten the noose around the necks of drug peddlers, and thereby loosen the noose around the necks of drug users.

At the same time I am proposing additional steps to strike at the "supply" side of the drug equation—to halt the drug traffic by striking at the illegal producers of drugs, the growing of those plants from which drugs are derived, and trafficking in these drugs beyond our borders.

America has the largest number of heroin addicts of any nation in the world. And yet, America does not grow opium—of which heroin is a derivative—nor does it manufacture heroin, which is a laboratory process carried out abroad. This deadly poison in the American lifestream is, in other words, a foreign import. In the last year, heroin seizures by Federal agencies surpassed the total seized in the previous ten years. Nevertheless, it is estimated that we are stopping less than 20 percent of the drugs aimed at this Nation. No serious attack on our national drug problem can ignore the international implications of such an effort, nor can the domestic effort succeed without attacking the problem on an international plane. I intend to do that.

A COORDINATED FEDERAL RESPONSE

Not very long ago, it was possible for Americans to persuade themselves, with some justification, that narcotic addiction was a class problem. Whether or not this was an accurate picture is irrelevant today, because now the problem is universal. But despite the increasing dimensions of the problem, and despite increasing consciousness of the problem, we have made little headway in understanding what is involved in drug abuse or how to deal with it.

The very nature of the drug abuse problem has meant that its extent and seriousness have been shrouded in secrecy, not only by the criminal elements who profit from drug use, but by the drug users themselves—the people whom society is attempting to reach and help. This fact has

added immeasurably to the difficulties of medical assistance, rehabilitation, and government action to counter drug abuse, and to find basic and permanent methods to stop it. Even now, there are no precise national statistics as to the number of drug-dependent citizens in the United States, the rate at which drug abuse is increasing, or where and how this increase is taking place. Most of what we think we know is extrapolated from those few States and cities where the dimensions of the problem have forced closer attention, including the maintenance of statistics.

A large number of Federal Government agencies are involved in efforts to fight the drug problem either with new programs or by expanding existing programs. Many of these programs are still experimental in nature. This is appropriate. The problems of drug abuse must be faced on many fronts at the same time, and we do not yet know which efforts will be most successful. But we must recognize that piecemeal efforts, even where individually successful, cannot have a major impact on the drug abuse problem unless and until they are forged together into a broader and more integrated program involving all levels of government and private effort. We need a coordinated effort if we are to move effectively against drug abuse.

The magnitude of the problem, the national and international implications of the problem, and the limited capacities of States and cities to deal with the problem all reinforce the conclusion that coordination of this effort must take place at the highest levels of the Federal Government.

Therefore, I propose the establishment of a central authority with overall responsibility for all major Federal drug abuse prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation, training, and research programs in all Federal agencies. This authority would be known as the Special Action Office of Drug Abuse Prevention. It would be located within the Executive Office of the President and would be headed by a Director accountable to the President. Because this is an emergency response to a national problem which we intend to bring under control, the Office would be established to operate only for a period of three years from its date of enactment, and the President would have the option of extending its life for an additional two years if desirable.

This Office would provide strengthened Federal leadership in finding solutions to drug abuse problems. It would establish priorities and instill a sense of urgency in Federal and federally-supported drug abuse programs, and it would increase coordination between Federal, State, and local rehabilitation efforts.

More specifically, the Special Action Office would develop overall Federal strategy for drug abuse prevention programs, set program goals, objectives and priorities, carry out programs through other Federal agencies, develop guidance and standards for operating agencies, and evaluate performance of all programs to determine where success is being achieved. It would extend its efforts into research, prevention, training, education, treatment, rehabilitation, and the development of necessary reports, statistics, and social indicators for use by all public and private groups. It would not be directly concerned with the problems of reducing drug supply, or with the law enforcement aspects of drug abuse control.

It would concentrate on the "demand" side of the drug equation—the use and the user of drugs.

The program authority of the Director would be exercised through working agreements with other Federal agencies. In this fashion, full advantage would be taken of the skills and resources these agencies can bring to bear on solving drug abuse problems by linking them with a highly goal-oriented authority capable of functioning across departmental lines. By eliminating bureaucratic red tape, and jurisdictional disputes between agencies, the Special Action Office would do what cannot be done presently: it would mount a wholly coordinated national attack on a national problem. It would use all available resources of the Federal Government to identify the problems precisely, and it would allocate resources to attack those problems. In practice, implementing departments and agencies would be bound to meet specific terms and standards for performance. These terms and standards would be set forth under inter-agency agreement through a Program Plan defining objectives, costs, schedule, performance requirements, technical limits, and other factors essential to program success.

With the authority of the Program Plan, the Director of the Special Action Office could demand performance instead of hoping for it. Agencies would receive money based on performance and their retention of funding and program authority would depend upon periodic appraisal of their performance.

In order to meet the need for realistic central program appraisal, the Office would develop special program monitoring and evaluation capabilities so that it could realistically determine which activities and techniques were producing results. This evaluation would be tied to the planning process so that knowledge about success/failure results could guide the selection of future plans and priorities.

In addition to the inter-agency agreement and Program Plan approach described above, the Office would have direct authority to let grants or make contracts with industrial, commercial, or non-profit organizations. This authority would be used in specific instances where there is no appropriate Federal agency prepared to undertake a program, or where for some other reason it would be faster, cheaper, or more effective to grant or contract directly.

Within the broad mission of the Special Action Office, the Director would set specific objectives for accomplishment during the first three years of Office activity. These objectives would target such areas as reduction in the overall national rate of drug addiction, reduction in drug-related deaths, reduction of drug use in schools, impact on the number of men rejected for military duty because of drug abuse, and so forth. A primary objective of the Office would be the development of a reliable set of social indicators which accurately show the nature, extent, and trends in the drug abuse problem.

These specific targets for accomplishment would act to focus the efforts of the drug abuse prevention program, not on intermediate achievements such as numbers of treatments given or educational programs conducted, but rather on ultimate "payoff" accomplishments in the reduction of the human and social costs of drug abuse. Our programs cannot be judged on the fulfillment of quotas and other bureaucratic indexes of accomplishment. They must be judged by the number of human beings who are brought out of the hell of addiction, and by the number of human beings who are dissuaded from entering that hell.

I urge the Congress to give this proposal the highest priority, and I trust it will do so. Nevertheless, due to the need for immediate action, I am issuing today, June 17, an Executive Order establishing within the Executive Office of the President a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention. Until the Congress passes the legislation giving full authority to this Office, a Special Consultant to the President for Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will institute to the extent legally possible the functions of the Special Action Office.

Rehabilitation: A New Priority

When traffic in narcotics is no longer profitable, then that traffic will cease. Increased enforcement and vigorous application of the fullest penalties provided by law are two of the steps in rendering narcotics trade unprofitable. But as long as there is a demand, there will be those willing to take the risks of meeting the demand. So we must also act to destroy the market for drugs, and this means the prevention of new addicts, and the rehabilitation of those who are addicted.

To do this, I am asking the Congress for a total of \$105 million in addition to funds already contained in my 1972 budget to be used solely for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-addicted individuals.

I will also ask the Congress to provide an additional \$10 million in funds to increase and improve education and training in the field of dangerous drugs. This will increase the money available for education and training to more than \$24 million. It has become fashionable to suppose that no drugs are as dangerous as they are commonly thought to be, and that the use of some drugs entails no risk at all. These are misconceptions, and every day we reap the tragic results of these misconceptions when young people are "turned on" to drugs believing that narcotics addiction is something that happens to other people. We need an expanded effort to show that addiction is all too often a one-way street beginning with "innocent" experimentation and ending in death. Between these extremes is the degradation that addiction inflicts on those who believed that it could not happen to them.

While by no means a major part of the American narcotics problem, an especially disheartening aspect of that problem involves those of our men in Vietnam who have used drugs. Peer pressures combine with easy availability to foster drug use. We are taking steps to end the availability of drugs in South Vietnam but, in addition, the nature of drug addiction, and the peculiar aspects of the present problem as it involves veterans, make it imperative that rehabilitation procedures be undertaken immediately. In Vietnam, for example, heroin is cheap and 95 percent pure, and its effects are commonly achieved through smoking or "snorting" the drug. In the United States, the drug is impure, consisting of only about 5 percent heroin, and it must be "mainlined" or injected into the bloodstream to achieve an effect comparable to that which may have been experienced in Vietnam. Further, a habit which costs \$5 a day to maintain in Vietnam can cost \$100 a day to maintain in the United States, and those who continue to use heroin slip into the twilight world of crime, bad drugs, and all too often a premature death.

In order to expedite the rehabilitation process of Vietnam veterans, I have ordered the immediate establishment of testing procedures and initial rehabilitation efforts to be taken in Vietnam. This procedure is

under way and testing will commence in a matter of days. The Department of Defense will provide rehabilitation programs to all servicemen being returned for discharge who want this help, and we will be requesting legislation to permit the military services to retain for treatment any individual due for discharge who is a narcotic addict. All of our servicemen must be accorded the right to rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation procedures, which are required subsequent to discharge, will be effected under the aegis of the Director of the Special Action Office who will have the authority to refer patients to private hospitals as well as VA hospitals as circumstances require.

The Veterans Administration medical facilities are a great national resource which can be of immeasurable assistance in the effort against this grave national problem. Restrictive and exclusionary use of these facilities under present statutes means that we are wasting a critically needed national resource. We are commonly closing the doors to those who need help the most. This is a luxury we cannot afford. Authority will be sought by the new Office to make the facilities of the Veterans Administration available to all former servicemen in need of drug rehabilitation, regardless of the nature of their discharge from the service.

I am asking the Congress to increase the present budget of the Veterans Administration by \$14 million to permit the immediate initiation of this program. This money would be used to assist in the immediate development and emplacement of VA rehabilitation centers which will permit both inpatient and outpatient care of addicts in a community setting.

I am also asking that the Congress amend the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 to broaden the authority under this Act for the use of methadone maintenance programs. These programs would be carried out under the most rigid standards and would be subjected to constant and painstaking reevaluation of their effectiveness. At this time, the evidence indicates that methadone is a useful tool in the work of rehabilitating heroin addicts, and that tool ought to be available to those who must do this work.

Finally, I will instruct the Special Consultant for Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to review immediately all Federal laws pertaining to rehabilitation and I will submit any legislation needed to expedite the Federal rehabilitative role, and to correct overlapping authorities and other shortcomings.

Additional Enforcement Needs

The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 provides a sound base for the attack on the problem of the availability of narcotics in America. In addition to tighter and more enforceable regulatory controls, the measure provides law enforcement with stronger and better tools. Equally important, the Act contains credible and proper penalties against violators of the drug law. Severe punishments are invoked against the drug pushers and peddlers while more lenient and flexible sanctions are provided for the users. A seller can receive fifteen years for a first offense involving hard narcotics, thirty years if the sale is to a minor, and up to life in prison if the transaction is part of a continuing criminal enterprise.

These new penalties allow judges more discretion, which we feel will restore credibility to the drug control laws and eliminate some of the difficulties prosecutors and judges have had in the past arising out of minimum mandatory penalties for all violators.

The penalty structure in the 1970 Drug Act became effective on May 1 of this year. While it is too soon to assess its effect, I expect it to help enable us to deter or remove from our midst those who traffic in narcotics and other dangerous drugs.

To complement the new Federal drug law, a uniform State drug control law has been drafted and recommended to the States. Nineteen States have already adopted it and others have it under active consideration. Adoption of this uniform law will facilitate joint and effective action by all levels of government.

Although I do not presently anticipate a necessity for alteration of the purposes or principles of existing enforcement statutes, there is a clear need for some additional enforcement legislation.

To help expedite the prosecution of narcotic trafficking cases, we are asking the Congress to provide legislation which would permit the United States Government to utilize information obtained by foreign police, provided that such information was obtained in compliance with the laws of that country.

We are also asking that the Congress provide legislation which would permit a chemist to submit written findings of his analysis in drug cases. This would speed the process of criminal justice.

The problems of addict identification are equalled and surpassed by the problem of drug identification. To expedite work in this area of narcotics enforcement, I am asking the Congress to provide \$2 million to be allotted to the research and development of equipment and techniques for the detection of illegal drugs and drug traffic.

I am asking the Congress to provide \$2 million to the Department of Agriculture for research and development of herbicides which can be used to destroy growths of narcotics-producing plants without adverse ecological effects.

I am asking the Congress to authorize and fund 325 additional positions within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to increase their capacity for apprehending those engaged in narcotics trafficking here and abroad and to investigate domestic industrial producers of drugs.

Finally, I am asking the Congress to provide a supplemental appropriation of \$25.6 million for the Treasury Department. This will increase funds available to this Department for drug abuse control to nearly \$45 million. Of this sum, \$18.1 million would be used to enable the Bureau of Customs to develop the technical capacity to deal with smuggling by air and sea, to increase the investigative staff charged with pursuit and apprehension of smugglers, and to increase inspection personnel who search persons, baggage, and cargo entering the country. The remaining \$7.5 million would permit the Internal Revenue Service to intensify investigation of persons involved in large-scale narcotics trafficking.

These steps would strengthen our efforts to root out the cancerous growth of narcotics addiction in America. It is impossible to say that the enforcement legislation I have asked for here will be conclusive—that we will not need further legislation. We cannot fully know at this time what

further steps will be necessary. As those steps define themselves, we will be prepared to seek further legislation to take any action and every action necessary to wipe out the menace of drug addiction in America. But domestic enforcement alone cannot do the job. If we are to stop the flow of narcotics into the lifeblood of this country, I believe we must stop it at the source.

INTERNATIONAL

There are several broad categories of drugs: those of the cannabis family—such as marihuana and hashish; those which are used as sedatives, such as the barbiturates and certain tranquilizers; those which elevate mood and suppress appetite, such as the amphetamines; and, drugs such as LSD and mescaline, which are commonly called hallucinogens. Finally, there are the narcotic analgesics, including opium and its derivatives—morphine and codeine. Heroin is made from morphine.

Heroin addiction is the most difficult to control and the most socially destructive form of addiction in America today. Heroin is a fact of life and a cause of death among an increasing number of citizens in America, and it is heroin addiction that must command priority in the struggle against drugs.

To wage an effective war against heroin addiction, we must have international cooperation. In order to secure such cooperation, I am initiating a worldwide escalation in our existing programs for the control of narcotics traffic, and I am proposing a number of new steps for this purpose.

First, on Monday, June 14, I recalled the United States Ambassadors to Turkey, France, Mexico, Luxembourg, Thailand, the Republic of Vietnam, and the United Nations for consultations on how we can better cooperate with other nations in the effort to regulate the present substantial world opium output and narcotics trafficking. I sought to make it equally clear that I consider the heroin addiction of American citizens an international problem of grave concern to this Nation, and I instructed our Ambassadors to make this clear to their host governments. We want good relations with other countries, but we cannot buy good relations at the expense of temporizing on this problem.

Second, United States Ambassadors to all East Asian governments will meet in Bangkok, Thailand, tomorrow, June 18, to review the increasing problem in that area, with particular concern for the effects of this problem on American servicemen in Southeast Asia.

Third, it is clear that the only really effective way to end heroin production is to end opium production and the growing of poppies. I will propose that as an international goal. It is essential to recognize that opium is, at present, a legitimate source of income to many of those nations which produce it. Morphine and codeine both have legitimate medical applications.

It is the production of morphine and codeine for medical purposes which justifies the maintenance of opium production, and it is this production which in turn contributes to the world's heroin supply. The development of effective substitutes for these derivatives would eliminate any valid reason for opium production. While modern medicine has developed effective and broadly used substitutes for morphine, it has yet to

provide a fully acceptable substitute for codeine. Therefore, I am directing that Federal research efforts in the United States be intensified with the aim of developing at the earliest possible date synthetic substitutes for all opium derivatives. At the same time I am requesting the Director General of the World Health Organization to appoint a study panel of experts to make periodic technical assessments of any synthetics which might replace opiates with the aim of effecting substitutions as soon as possible.

Fourth, I am requesting \$1 million to be used by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs for training of foreign narcotics enforcement officers. Additional personnel within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs would permit the strengthening of the investigative capacities of BNDD offices in the U.S., as well as their ability to assist host governments in the hiring, training, and deployment of personnel and the procurement of necessary equipment for drug abuse control.

Fifth, I am asking the Congress to amend and approve the International Security Assistance Act of 1971 and the International Development and Humanitarian Assistance Act of 1971 to permit assistance to presently proscribed nations in their efforts to end drug trafficking. The drug problem crosses ideological boundaries and surmounts national differences. If we are barred in any way in our effort to deal with this matter, our efforts will be crippled, and our will subject to question. I intend to leave no room for other nations to question our commitment to this matter.

Sixth, we must recognize that cooperation in control of dangerous drugs works both ways. While the sources of our chief narcotics problem are foreign, the United States is a source of illegal psychotropic drugs which afflict other nations. If we expect other governments to help stop the flow of heroin to our shores, we must act with equal vigor to prevent equally dangerous substances from going into their nations from our own. Accordingly, I am submitting to the Senate for its advice and consent the Convention on Psychotropic Substances which was recently signed by the United States and 22 other nations. In addition, I will submit to the Congress any legislation made necessary by the Convention including the complete licensing, inspection, and control of the manufacture, distribution, and trade in dangerous synthetic drugs.

Seventh, the United States has already pledged \$2 million to a Special Fund created on April 1 of this year by the Secretary General of the United Nations and aimed at planning and executing a concerted UN effort against the world drug problem. We will continue our strong backing of UN drug-control efforts by encouraging other countries to contribute and by requesting the Congress to make additional contributions to this fund as their need is demonstrated.

Finally, we have proposed, and we are strongly urging multilateral support for, amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotics which would enable the International Narcotics Control Board to:

—require from signatories details about opium poppy cultivation and opium production—thus permitting the Board access to essential information about narcotics raw materials from which illicit diversion occurs;

—base its decisions about the various nations' activities with narcotic drugs not only as at present on information officially submitted by the

governments, but also on information which the Board obtains through public or private sources—thus enhancing data available to the Board in regard to illicit traffic;

—carry out, with the consent of the nation concerned, on-the-spot inquiries on drug related activities;

—modify signatories' annual estimates of intended poppy acreage and opium production with a view to reducing acreage or production; and

—in extreme cases, require signatories to embargo the export and/or import of drugs to or from a particular country that has failed to meet its obligations under the Convention.

I believe the foregoing proposals establish a new and needed dimension in the international effort to halt drug production, drug traffic, and drug abuse. These proposals put the problems and the search for solutions in proper perspective, and will give this Nation its best opportunity to end the flow of drugs, and most particularly heroin, into America, by literally cutting it off root and branch at the source.

CONCLUSION

Narcotics addiction is a problem which afflicts both the body and the soul of America. It is a problem which baffles many Americans. In our history we have faced great difficulties again and again, wars and depressions and divisions among our people have tested our will as a people—and we have prevailed.

We have fought together in war, we have worked together in hard times, and we have reached out to each other in division—to close the gaps between our people and keep America whole.

The threat of narcotics among our people is one which properly frightens many Americans. It comes quietly into homes and destroys children, it moves into neighborhoods and breaks the fiber of community which makes neighbors. It is a problem which demands compassion, and not simply condemnation, for those who become the victims of narcotics and dangerous drugs. We must try to better understand the confusion and disillusion and despair that bring people, particularly young people, to the use of narcotics and dangerous drugs.

We are not without some understanding in this matter, however. And we are not without the will to deal with this matter. We have the moral resources to do the job. Now we need the authority and the funds to match our moral resources. I am confident that we will prevail in this struggle as we have in many others. But time is critical. Every day we lose compounds the tragedy which drugs inflict on individual Americans. The final issue is not whether we will conquer drug abuse, but how soon. Part of this answer lies with the Congress now and the speed with which it moves to support the struggle against drug abuse.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House
June 17, 1971

NOTE: For the President's remarks upon transmitting the message, see the preceding item.

as you have pressed forward in the face of

odds toward progress and well-being for your citizens.
But as so many peace-loving men and women throughout the world, I, too, am deeply disturbed and saddened by the conflict that has marred the great success you have attained.

continue your
your nation,
you—and with all men of goodwill—in the
that peace may soon accompany the prosp
Sincerely,
R

ORGANIZED CRIME

The President's Message to the Congress. April 23, 1969

To the Congress of the United States:

Today, organized crime has deeply penetrated broad segments of American life. In our great cities, it is operating prosperous criminal cartels. In our suburban areas and smaller cities, it is expanding its corrosive influence. Its economic base is principally derived from its virtual monopoly of illegal gambling, the numbers racket, and the importation of narcotics. To a large degree, it underwrites the loan-sharking business in the United States and actively participates in fraudulent bankruptcies. It encourages street crime by inducing narcotic addicts to mug and rob. It encourages housebreaking and burglary by providing efficient disposal methods for stolen goods. It quietly continues to infiltrate and corrupt organized labor. It is increasing its enormous holdings and influence in the world of legitimate business. To achieve his end, the organized criminal relies on physical terror and psychological intimidation, on economic retaliation and political bribery, on citizen indifference and governmental acquiescence. He corrupts our governing institutions and subverts our democratic processes. For him, the moral and legal subversion of our society is a life-long and lucrative profession.

Many decent Americans contribute regularly, voluntarily and unwittingly to the coffers of organized crime—the suburban housewife and the city slum dweller who place a twenty-five cent numbers bet; the bricklayer and college student who buy a football card; the businessman and the secretary who bet illegally on a horse.

Estimates of the "take" from illegal gambling alone in the United States run anywhere from \$20 billion, which is over 2% of the nation's gross national product, to \$50 billion, a figure larger than the entire federal administrative budget for fiscal year 1951. This wealth is but one yardstick of the economic and political power held by the leaders of organized crime who operate with little restriction within our society.

Organized crime's victims range all across the social spectrum—the middle-class businessman enticed into paying usurious loan rates; the small merchant required to pay protection money; the white suburbanite and the black city dweller destroying themselves with drugs; the elderly pensioner and the young married couple forced to pay higher prices for goods. The most tragic victims, of course, are the poor whose lack of financial resources, education and acceptable living standards frequently breed the kind of resentment and hopelessness that make illegal gambling and drugs an attractive escape from the bleakness of ghetto life.

BACKGROUND

For two decades now, since the Attorney General's Conference on Organized Crime in 1950, the Federal effort has slowly increased. Many of the nation's most notorious racketeers have been imprisoned or deported and many local organized crime business operations have been eliminated. But these successes have not substantially impeded the growth and power of organized criminal syndicates. Not a single one of the 24 Cosa Nostra families has been destroyed. They are more firmly entrenched and more secure than ever before.

It is vitally important that Americans see this alien organization for what it really is—a totalitarian and closed society operating within an open and democratic one. It has succeeded so far because an apathetic public is not aware of the threat it poses to American life. This public apathy has permitted most organized criminals to escape prosecution by corrupting officials, by intimidating witnesses and by terrorizing victims into silence.

As a matter of national "public policy," I must warn our citizens that the threat of organized crime cannot be ignored or tolerated any longer. It will not be eliminated by loud voices and good intentions. It will be eliminated by carefully conceived, well-funded and well-executed action plans. Furthermore, our action plans against organized crime must be established on a long-term basis in order to relentlessly pursue the criminal syndicate. This goal will not be easily attained. Over many decades, organized crime has extended its roots deep into American society and they will not be easily extracted. Our success will first depend on the support of our citizens who must be informed of the dangers that organized crime poses. Success also will require the help of Congress and of the State and local governments.

This Administration is urgently aware of the need for extraordinary action and I have already taken several significant steps aimed at combating organized crime. I have pledged an unstinting commitment, with an unprecedented amount of money, manpower and other resources to back up my promise to attack organized crime. For example—I have authorized the Attorney General to engage in wiretapping of organized racketeers. I have authorized the Attorney General to establish 20 Federal racketeering field offices all across the nation. I have authorized the Attorney General to establish a unique Federal-State Racket Squad in New York City. I have asked all Federal agencies to cooperate with the Department of Justice in this effort and to give priority to the organized crime drive. I have asked the Congress to increase the fiscal 1970 budget by \$25 million, which will roughly double present expenditures for the organized crime effort.

In addition, I have asked the Congress to approve a \$300 million appropriation in the 1970 budget for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Most of these funds will go in block grants to help State and local law enforcement programs and a substantial portion of this assistance money will be utilized to fight organized crime. I have had discussions with the State Attorneys General and I have authorized the Attorney General to cooperate fully with the States and local communities in this national effort, and to extend help to them with every means at his disposal. Finally, I have directed the Attorney General to mount our Federal anti-organized crime offensive and to coordinate the Federal effort with State and local efforts where possible.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and other units of the Department of Justice, the Attorney General has already taken some initial steps:

1) A program is being established so that State and local law enforcement people can exchange recent knowledge on the most effective tactics to use against organized crime at the local level.

2) The Justice Department is furnishing technical assistance and financial help in the training of investigators, prosecutors, intelligence analysts, accountants, statisticians—the professional people needed to combat a sophisticated form of criminal activity.

3) The Justice Department is encouraging municipalities and States to reexamine their own laws in the organized crime area. We are also encouraging and assisting in the formation of State-wide organized crime investigating and prosecuting units.

4) A computerized organized crime intelligence system is being developed to house detailed information on the personalities and activities of organized crime nationally. This system will also serve as a model for State computer intelligence systems which will be partially funded by the Federal Government.

5) We are fostering cooperation and coordination between States and between communities to avoid a costly duplication of effort and expense.

6) We are providing Federal aid for both State and local public information programs designed to alert the people to the nature and scope of organized crime activity in their communities.

These actions are being taken now. But the current level of Federal activity must be dramatically increased, if we expect progress. More men and money, new administrative actions, and new legal authority are needed.

EXPANDED BUDGET

There is no old law or new law that will be useful without the necessary manpower for enforcement. I am therefore, as stated, asking Congress to increase the Fiscal Year 1970 budget for dealing with organized crime by \$25 million. This will roughly double the amount spent in the fight against organized crime during Fiscal Year 1969, and will bring the total Federal expenditures for the campaign against organized crime to the unprecedented total of \$61 million. I urge Congress to approve our request for these vital funds.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CRIME EFFORT

I have directed the newly appointed Advisory Council on Executive Organization to examine the effectiveness of the Executive Branch in combating crime—in particular organized crime.

Because many departments and agencies of the Executive Branch are involved in the organized crime effort, I believe we can make lasting improvement only if we view this matter in the full context of executive operations.

FEDERAL RACKETEERING FIELD OFFICES

The focal center of the Federal effort against organized crime is the Department of Justice. It coordinates the efforts of all of the Federal agencies. To combine in one cohesive unit a cadre of experienced Federal

investigators and prosecutors, to maintain a Federal presence in organized crime problem areas throughout the nation on a continuing basis, and to institutionalize and utilize the valuable experience that has been gained by the "Strike Forces" under the direction of the Department of Justice, the Attorney General has now established Federal Racketeering Field Offices in Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, Newark, and Philadelphia. These offices bring together, in cohesive single units, experienced prosecutors from the Justice Department, Special Agents of the FBI, investigators of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the finest staff personnel from the Bureau of Customs, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, the Post Office, the Secret Service and other Federal offices with expertise in diverse areas of organized crime.

The Racketeering Field Offices will be able to throw a tight net of Federal law around an organized crime concentration and through large scale target investigations, we believe we can obtain the prosecutions that will imprison the leaders, paralyze the administrators, frighten the street workers and, eventually, paralyze the whole organized crime syndicate in any one particular city. The Attorney General plans to set up at least a dozen additional field offices within the next two years.

FEDERAL-STATE RACKET SQUAD

Investigations of the national crime syndicate, La Cosa Nostra, show its membership at some 5,000, divided into 24 "families" around the nation. In most cities organized crime activity is dominated by a single "family"; in New York City, however, the lucrative franchise is divided among five such "families."

To deal with this heavy concentration of criminal elements in the nation's largest city, a new Federal-State Racket Squad is being established in the Southern District of New York. It will include attorneys and investigators from the Justice Department as well as from New York State and city. This squad will be directed by the Department of Justice, in conjunction with a supervisory council of officials from State and local participating agencies, who will formulate policy, devise strategy and oversee tactical operations. Building on the experience of this special Federal-State Racket Squad, the Attorney General will be working with State and local authorities in other major problem areas to determine whether this concept of governmental partnership should be expanded to those areas through the formation of additional squads.

NEW LEGISLATION

From his studies in recent weeks, the Attorney General has concluded that new weapons and tools are needed to enable the Federal government to strike both at the Cosa Nostra hierarchy and the sources of revenue that feed the coffers of organized crime. Accordingly the Attorney General will ask Congress for new laws, and I urge Congress to act swiftly and favorably on the Attorney General's request.

Witness Immunity

First, we need a new broad general witness immunity law to cover all cases involving the violation of a Federal statute. I commend to the Congress for its consideration the recommendations of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws. Under the Commission's

proposal, a witness could not be prosecuted on the basis of anything he said while testifying, but he would not be immune from prosecution based on other evidence of his offense. Furthermore, once the government has granted the witness such immunity, a refusal then to testify would bring a prison sentence for contempt. With this new law, government should be better able to gather evidence to strike at the leadership of organized crime and not just the rank and file. The Attorney General has also advised me that the Federal Government will make special provisions for protecting witnesses who fear to testify due to intimidation.

Wagering Tax Amendments

We shall ask for swift enactment of S. 1624 or its companion bill H.R. 322, sponsored by Senator Roman Hruska of Nebraska and Congressman Richard Poff of Virginia respectively. These measures would amend the wagering tax laws and enable the Internal Revenue Service to play a more active and effective role in collecting the revenues owed on wagers; the bills would also increase the Federal operator's tax on gamblers from \$50 annually to \$1000.

Corruption

For most large scale illegal gambling enterprises to continue operations over any extended period of time, the cooperation of corrupt police or local officials is necessary. This bribery and corruption of government closest to the people is a deprivation of one of a citizen's most basic rights. We shall seek legislation to make this form of systematic corruption of community political leadership and law enforcement a federal crime. This law would enable the Federal Government to prosecute both the corruptor and the corrupted.

Illegal Gambling Businesses

We also shall request new legislation making it a Federal crime to engage in an illicit gambling operation, from which five or more persons derive income, which has been in operation more than thirty days, or from which the daily "take" exceeds \$2000. The purpose of this legislation is to bring under Federal jurisdiction all large-scale illegal gambling operations which involve or affect inter-state commerce. The effect of the law will be to give the Attorney General broad latitude to assist local and state government in cracking down on illegal gambling, the wellspring of organized crime's financial reservoir.

This Administration has concluded that the major thrust of its concerted anti-organized crime effort should be directed against gambling activities. While gambling may seem to most Americans to be the least reprehensible of all the activities of organized crime, it is gambling which provides the bulk of the revenues that eventually go into usurious loans, bribes of police and local officials, "campaign contributions" to politicians, the wholesale narcotics traffic, the infiltration of legitimate businesses, and to pay for the large stables of lawyers and accountants and assorted professional men who are in the hire of organized crime.

Gambling income is the lifeline of organized crime. If we can cut it or constrict it, we will be striking close to its heart.

Procedural Laws

With regard to improving the procedural aspects of the criminal law as it relates to the prosecution of organized crime, the Attorney General has been working with the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures to develop and perfect S. 30, the "Organized Crime Control

Act of 1969." As Attorney General Mitchell indicated in his testimony on that bill, we support its objectives. It is designed to improve the investigation and prosecution of organized crime cases, and to provide appropriate sentencing for convicted offenders. I feel confident that it will be a useful new tool.

Development of New Laws

Finally, I want to mention an area where we are examining the need for new laws: the infiltration of organized crime into fields of legitimate business. The syndicate-owned business, financed by illegal revenues and operated outside the rules of fair competition of the American marketplace, cannot be tolerated in a system of free enterprise. Accordingly, the Attorney General is examining the potential application of the theories underlying our anti-trust laws as a potential new weapon.

The injunction with its powers of contempt and seizure, monetary fines and treble damage actions, and the powers of a forfeiture proceeding, suggest a new panoply of weapons to attack the property of organized crime—rather than the unimportant persons (the fronts) who technically head up syndicate-controlled businesses. The arrest, conviction and imprisonment of a Mafia lieutenant can curtail operations, but does not put the syndicate out of business. As long as the property of organized crime remains, new leaders will step forward to take the place of those we jail. However, if we can levy fines on their real estate corporations, if we can seek treble damages against their trucking firms and banks, if we can seize the liquor in their warehouses, I think we can strike a critical blow at the organized crime conspiracy.

Clearly, the success or failure of any ambitious program such as I have outlined in this Message depends on many factors. I am confident the Congress will supply the funds and the requested legislation, the States and communities across the country will take advantage of the Federal capability and desire to assist and participate with them, and the Federal personnel responsible for programs and actions will vigorously carry out their mission.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House
April 23, 1969

Atomic Energy Commission

Announcement of Intention To Nominate Thomas J. Thompson as a Member. April 23, 1969

The President today announced his intent to nominate Thomas J. Thompson, of Winchester, Mass., as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He will fill the unexpired term of Dr. Gerald F. Tape, which expires on April 23, 1971. Dr. Tape has resigned but agreed to continue on the Commission until his successor is confirmed. Dr. Thompson is director of the nuclear reactor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Thompson received his A.B. degree from the University of

Nebraska in 1941 and his M.A. from the same school in 1942. He received his Ph. D. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1952. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the American Physical Society, the American Nuclear Society, and Sigma Chi.

Dr. Thompson was on the staff at Los Alamos Science Laboratory from 1952 to 1955; an associate professor of nuclear engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1955 to 1958; and since 1958, director, nuclear reactor for design, construction, and operations at MIT.

He served in the Army from 1942 to 1946 and attained the rank of major.

Dr. Thompson is married to the former Dorothy Sibley. They have four children.

15. Health Briefing
7.1 other people
Action Dec 8/82 memo

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CARLTON E. TURNER

JULY 10, 1986

same → (31)

8:30	Senior Staff	
9:00	OPD Staff	
10:00	Map Room in White House	TAB A
11:00	<u>Peter Wallison</u> WW, 2nd Floor	TAB B
11:30	Amb. Daniel O'Donohue (Burma)	TAB C
12:00	Car to 4400 Jennifer Street w/Rae	
12:30	WMAL	TAB D
1:30	Return to OEOB	
3:30	Joel Brinkley, NYT (cocaine)	TAB E
4:30	Carl Public Affairs	
5:00	Staff Meeting	

Larry

- Senior Staff - not much on state - DOD issue of SDI AS Basing chip - Defense System
- Cuba - Broadcasting into U.S. - we said OK if not interfering with
- FEMA - Natural Disasters as well as Nuclear War.
- Fed cut Discount rate

Postal Service - sell to employees & Allow monopoly
on 1st class mail for 5 yrs then drop monopoly on mail
+ Let public handle by competition.

"strategic" Reserve oil - now customs charge
no oil import fee

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
June 19, 1986

*File
CTS
Memo*

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK A. SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

Following up on our discussion regarding policy management, there is a current example of how to deliberately create a policy disaster in spite of specific warnings. As background, the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board has a full-time staff in the Department of Justice, reporting to the Deputy Attorney General. The Staff is preparing a report on the existing domestic cannabis eradication program for the Board.

While most of our proposed changes have been made, there are several parts of the report which are insensitive to policy needs. On page 63, the recommendation "to avoid the contentious debate over adverse health consequences" of marijuana flies in the face of the positive program to inform the public of the undeniable physical harm caused by marijuana and proven in several thousand completed research projects. The continuing discussion of page 63 of how public policy is determined speaks for itself! Also, the conclusion limiting the use of herbicides on page 64 could adversely affect our international eradication policy.

The greatest error is the publication of an official document which considers a legalization option (Page 52)-"Support legislation to regulate the legal cultivation and use of cannabis." Even though the option is described as "neither desirable nor feasible", the very existence of the option is a significant policy liability. The fact that the government even considered legalization is news and the probable headline is "U.S. Attorney General considers legalizing marijuana of cultivation and use." This could set us back 5 years, particularly in the international area. My staff and I have brought this to the attention of the DOJ staff working on the report three times and they argue vehemently that to be intellectually correct and protect from criticism, they must include a full range of options. They also argue that such political considerations are not relevant to a study of this nature. Plainly stated, the DOJ staff did not accept our comment. As late as yesterday at the Coordinating Group meeting, DEA again expressed concern; Dick repeated our objections and the NSC representative pointed out the potential international response. While Dick said that it was agreed to change the report, I will not be comfortable until we have seen a revised version and Mr. Jensen indicated that they do not intend to circulate a corrected version before the report goes final. The DOJ staff clearly feels that they have the final say.

File
CT'S MEMO

CT
copies

Notes on the Eradication Report:

Background on the latest round with the staff of the enforcement policy board. At the coordinating Committee meeting on June 18, the draft marijuana report continued to have three major policy problems which could seriously damage the President's program.

The same three issues have been in the March, April and May drafts of the proposed report. The board staff has been advised of our objections to these points during the regular review process. Dick went over to DOJ and went through our comments on the last version with Pat Tarr. While most of the editing comments were accepted, they chose to not accept our policy comments regarding eliminating an option considering legalization of marijuana, eliminating negative observations on using herbicides and eliminating a recommendation that discussions about marijuana should avoid the "contentious" subject of whether marijuana is a health hazard. The implications of the first two involve both our domestic and international effort. Recommending avoiding discussions of the health hazards of marijuana is clearly against the Surgeon General's report and would violate much that we have worked into the system. Further, there is no doubt that Tarr understood our comments and decided against accepting them.

During the meeting of the Coordinating Committee, DEA questioned the wisdom of discussing legalization, Dick repeated the policy objection, the NSC representative pointed out the possible international impact and Lowell Jensen told Tarr to fix the report, Tarr still had the last word in explaining why the report need to be intellectually correct in considering all options. There was doubt regarding whether acceptable changes would be made. The Treasury representative asked if the draft would be recirculated for review after the changes were made and the answer was negative.

There is no problem of "hurt feelings" or personality clash. The issues were clear and the question is professional and political judgement. Tarr felt that our position was political and, therefore, would harm the report. The issue was too important to the President and the Attorney General to depend on a voluntary comment system which obviously did not work.



OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

June 18, 1986

Alfred H. Kingon
Assistant to the President and
Cabinet Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Here is the memorandum we promised.

WK
William Kristol
Chief of Staff/Counselor
to the Secretary

Attachment

Copy to Rick 6/20

*File
CI info
Cabinet Drug Memo*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE SECRETARY

June 18, 1986

Memorandum to Donald T. Regan
Chief of Staff

This memorandum responds to your request for an elaboration of my view of the situation facing the Administration with respect to the drug problem.

A. The Problem.

1. There is no doubt that the Administration has made major efforts in the battle against drugs, efforts we can point to with pride. But even though it is hard to get firm data on the exact magnitude of the problem, the fact remains: drug use is at an unacceptably high level in the United States.

- o According to DEA, 10 to 25 percent of the U.S. population now regularly uses drugs.
- o 61 percent of our high school seniors have tried an illicit drug; 41 percent have used drugs other than marijuana.
- o In some areas the use of cocaine, particularly in the form known as crack, has been increasing so fast that it is outpacing all prevention and rehabilitation efforts.

2. Public alarm about the drug problem is growing. For example, in an editorial last week entitled "The Plague Among Us," Newsweek announced plans "to cover [the drug problem] as a crisis, reporting it as aggressively and returning to it as regularly as we did the struggle for civil rights, the war in Vietnam and the fall of the Nixon presidency."

3. The complexity of the issue and the complications of federalism notwithstanding, the American people will expect the Federal Government to lead the fight against this national threat. We should expect that our Administration's efforts will be subject to close examination -- and, whatever the merits, to criticism. I expect that we will increasingly hear that:

- o American foreign policy, particularly in Central America, has failed to make effective action against drug production and trafficking abroad a sufficiently high priority.

- o The Federal Government has not vigorously used the considerable legal authority it does possess to fight drugs, and it has failed to provide sufficient assistance and resources for effective enforcement at the Federal, State, and local levels.
- o Federal support of effective drug prevention measures has been inadequate.

These charges are in some ways and to some degree unjust. To the extent that this is so, we must do a better job of explaining what we are doing. We must be prepared to give a clear and coherent answer to the simple question: "What is the Administration's plan for winning the war against drugs?" It is, therefore, time for a fresh assessment of whether the Administration can or should be doing more.

B. Department of Education Efforts.

1. Our children are alarmed by the drug problem confronting them, and they are seeking more forceful action by adults:

- o Teenagers view drugs as the single biggest problem they face today. Their concern has increased steadily in recent years:
 - 40 percent call it the most serious problem they face.
 - By comparison, 2 percent identify nuclear war and 3 percent identify financing college as the biggest problem teenagers face.
- o 80 percent of teens believe that law enforcement against the sale and use of drugs is not tough enough.

2. In September, we will publish a second "What Works" report. This report, Schools Without Drugs, will tell parents, students, teachers, and administrators how they can get drugs out of our schools; and it will include some instructive success stories.

3. We will follow this publication with a sustained and coherent set of activities to assist parents and others in making their children's schools drug-free.

C. Administration Efforts.

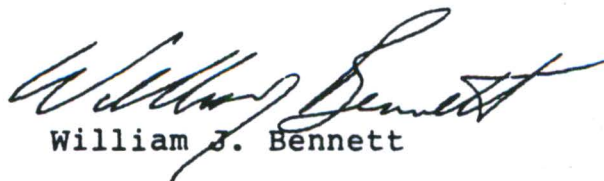
1. The Administration should reassess its current efforts and consider whether additional steps are needed.

2. We should review existing policies and current legislative and budgetary proposals to develop a more comprehensive and aggressive strategy to attack drugs.

- o We could consider once again a wide variety of measures that would improve our ability to curtail the production of illegal drugs and to interdict drug shipments.
- o We could review our enforcement of existing Federal laws -- such as laws making it a Federal crime to sell to minors -- and the resources we are devoting to such enforcement.
- o We could review the push for pending legislative proposals, such as those to curb money laundering and to allow the forfeiture of assets gained through illegal drug sales; and we could consider new proposals.

3. Above all, the Administration should send a clear, consistent, message on behalf of our society: drug use will not be tolerated. We should make clear that drugs pose a serious threat to our well-being, and that we can and will meet this threat.

4. The President could signal the start of a major new Administration effort. He could announce that he has instructed all Departments to report to him what they are doing to fight drugs, and to prepare new proposals -- administrative, legislative, and budgetary -- for extending their efforts. In particular, he could ask that senior members of the Administration personally commit themselves to the battle against drugs as a top priority within their areas of responsibility, following the outstanding example of Mrs. Reagan.


William J. Bennett

cc: Alfred H. Kingon

DR. MANUEL MONDRAGON Y KALB

MAY 21, 1986

CARLTON TURNER
DIRECTOR OF THE DRUG ABUSE POLICY
OFFICE AND DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA.

DEAR CARLTON:

I WAS DELIGHTED WHEN I RECEIVED YOUR KIND LETTER, IN WHICH YOU EXPRESS RECOGNITION TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS WE HAVE MADE IN THE MEXICAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ALL ITS IMPLICATIONS.

I SURE DO NOT HAVE ANY DOUBTS ABOUT YOUR FEELINGS TOWARD MY COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE, AND IT IS PRECISELY THIS WAY - OF THINKING AND THE RELEVANT SOCIAL ACTIONS THAT YOU HAVE DEVELOPED IN YOUR COUNTRY, WHAT MAKE US MORE FRIENDS, BECAUSE I REALLY MUST SAY THAT I REGARD YOU AS A VERY SPECIAL FRIEND.

I HAVE ALREADY INFORMED GENERAL ATTORNEY OF THE REPUBLIC, DR. SERGIO GARCÍA RAMÍREZ, ABOUT YOUR RETURN TO MÉXICO, - AND HE EXPRESSED HE WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO RECEIVE AND DISCUSS DIFFERENT INTERESTING TOPICS WITH YOU. YOU ONLY HAVE TO SEND US THE DETAILS OF YOUR TRIP IN ORDER TO ARRANGE - YOU A CONVENIENT WELCOME.

I TALKED WITH MY WIFE MARTHA, ABOUT YOUR DAUGHTER ANN MARIE, AND THE CHANCE OF YOUR LETING HER SPEND SOME TIME IN OUR HOME. WE ARE HAPPY ABOUT THIS POSSIBILITY AND WE ARE REALLY WILLING TO HELP AND TAKE CARE OF HER AS A MEMBER - OF OUR FAMILY. SHE IS WELCOMED ANY TIME YOU DECIDE.

GIVE MY REGARDS TO YOUR FAMILY AND I AM REALLY LOOKING -- FORWARD TO HEAR FROM YOU SOON.

YOURS FAITHFULLY,



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 4, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

THROUGH: JACK SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: House Democrats' Drug Strategy

The House Democratic leadership will try to push through an expensive legislative package (\$3 to \$6 billion) including interdiction; assistance to local law enforcement; a educational curriculum to teach young people about drugs; massive money for treatment. For the international part they will follow James Mills's concept of aggressively forcing foreign governments to stop production, as he urges in his book, The Underground Empire. They will seek to push the package through in early September, and hope the Senate cannot react in time or will find the package prohibitively expensive.

Charlie Rangel (D-NY), the head of the Select Committee on Narcotics, has cancelled his speaking engagements for the week of September 8 in order to be here to lead the floor debate. The New York Times reported that Tip O'Neill has asked for the package by September 9th.

In 1984 Rangel and Presidential candidate Walter Mondale tried to take the leadership away from the President and First Lady. Mondale held a press conference and outlined his program. At that time we responded with a radio broadcast (see attached). Mondale and Rangel lost.

Mitch Daniels's approach of having some Republicans introduce very tough legislation on the Hill designed to solve the problem and hold the user responsible, as Mrs. Reagan said in her op ed piece, is good. DOJ has drafted an excellent legislative proposal on drug-free schools, workplaces and to allow testing and hold users accountable.

Since the Democrats are afraid of offending the "recreational users", they will probably throw money into law enforcement and supporting urban treatment facilities. Thus their approach will miss the mark. Our approach of motivating users to stop using drugs and developing a national atmosphere of intolerance to illegal drugs is truly Presidential and the Congress cannot match it.

Since 1981 the President's and Mrs. Reagan's approach has mobilized the community outside the Beltway. The leadership cannot be taken away from the President and the First Lady.

The First Lady's visits to drug treatment facilities and drug events have established her as the leader domestically, as her First Lady Conferences have internationally.

Tip O'Neill has not taken any leadership in Boston, where the drop out rate in the public school system is 43%, the highest among major U.S. cities. According to the Boston Herald, the correlation between crime and drugs in Boston is 81%. Sixty percent of Massachusetts high school students have used drugs at least once, and sixty percent of violent crime in Massachusetts is directly related to drugs. The Boston Herald, electronic media, school system, sports organizations, and the Bank of Boston, kick off a bipartisan drug awareness week on September 8. This is a city-wide campaign under the guise of "Say No to Drugs", a Nancy Reagan program. If we stay on course, and keep a constant pressure, we cannot lose this fight.

We will keep our initiative by focussing on holding users responsible; supporting our international operations, such as in Bolivia, and seeking drug free workplaces and schools. The only way we can lose is to lose the focus on the user and revert to a conventional law enforcement initiative. The polls and current media coverage show clearly that the public is with us.

Week Ending Friday, October 12, 1984

Drug Abuse

Radio Address to the Nation.
October 6, 1984

My fellow Americans:

This week my opponent unveiled with great fanfare his plan to combat dangerous drugs, a plan comprising what he called "four new initiatives." Well, forgive me, but his so-called new initiatives aren't new. Every one of them is by now an old initiative, begun by us more than 2½ years ago, when we first started the South Florida Task Force. Then, a year later, following the success of the Task Force, we extended these initiatives nationwide and set up the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, known as NNBS.

Consider my opponent's first new initiative: "Create a high-level drug coordinator." Well, perhaps he hasn't heard, but we already have drug interdiction coordination at the highest possible level of government. The Vice President has been in charge of the South Florida Task Force and NNBS from the start. And under his direction, nearly 2 dozen Federal agencies have been brought into the war on drugs. Many, including the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines, are more involved in fighting drugs than ever before. Working with the Coast Guard and civilian law enforcement agencies, the military has contributed directly to the interdiction and seizure of major quantities of marijuana and cocaine in the past 2 years.

The Vice President has worked closely with the Attorney General, who has created 13 new organized crime and drug enforcement task forces. And those task forces are bringing record numbers of indictments against the leaders of drug trafficking.

His second new initiative undertakes "broad international initiatives." Well, we're already working with other governments as no administration before has to stop the flow of drugs into our country. Bo-

livia and Peru recently began coca plant control programs. Pakistan has reduced its apium—or opium, I should say—poppy cultivation more than 90 percent. And Burma continues to expand its opium eradication effort. Colombia has begun spraying its marijuana crops and in the last year has located and destroyed major cocaine factories.

This past summer the Vice President met with the Presidents of five Latin American countries to discuss further efforts. And, as you saw this past week, expert cooperation between our Justice Department and the Italian Government led to arrests of Mafia leaders in the United States.

My opponent's third new initiative: "Step up American enforcement efforts." Well, someone should tell him that we've included \$1.2 billion in the 1985 Federal budget for drug law enforcement—a 75-percent increase over the last budget of his administration.

During his administration, drug enforcement agencies and FBI agents were reduced by 10 percent. In our administration, the Department of Justice has added 1,200 new agents and prosecutors, and we've increased the special agents in customs from 600 to 1,000.

Apparently, he hasn't heard about the increase in radar balloons and Navy and Air Force surveillance flights to track planes attempting to slip across the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican border, not to mention the Coast Guard, which is moving forward with its improved detection and surveillance program.

Finally, his fourth new initiative: "More State and local support." State and local officials are involved in the drug war as never before. Forty-seven States are now eradicating domestic marijuana. State and local law enforcement officials have expressed their satisfaction with the new high level of information sharing and cooperative efforts with the Federal Government.

Oct. 6 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984

At home and abroad we've seen record drug busts and convictions, and we've seen that in each of the last 2 years serious crime has dropped—the first time that's happened in consecutive years since the FBI began keeping statistics.

Let me mention something else, because for all the so-called new initiatives my opponent is proposing—that we've already begun—he did omit one very important one. We're not just increasing our efforts to limit the supply of drugs; we're also trying to limit the demand for drugs. And that's why Nancy's been joining with concerned parents and citizens all across our country to put out the word to young Americans: Stay away from drugs; they hurt and kill.

And we can all be proud of the way our young people have responded. In 1979 one in nine high school seniors used marijuana on a daily basis. By 1983 the number had dropped to 1 in 18—still too high, but a great improvement.

Just as Americans have pulled together to turn around so many other problems we inherited 4 years ago—inflation, record interest rates, taxes, no growth, falling test scores in school, and low morale in our military—so, too, we're coming together as a nation to tackle the drug problem.

So the question I keep wondering about my opponent is, where's he been?

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

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.



THE CITY OF
SAN DIEGO

MAUREEN O'CONNOR
MAYOR

October 8, 1986

Dr. Carlton E. Turner
Director, Drug Abuse Policy
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Turner:

Thank you for your kind note regarding the drug abuse issue. I appreciated your response to my comments. I am glad the President is committed to waging war against drug abuse and dealing.

As I begin to put together a local campaign against drug abuse, I am happy that I and my staff have your support and access to information that will educate us on the drug issue.

I look forward to talking more with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Maureen O'Connor
Mayor

MOC/LSU:jrl

20 OCT 1986

3671



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601

20 OCT 1986

3669.

MARTHA LAYNE COLLINS
GOVERNOR

October 14, 1986

Dr. Carlton Turner
Director
Drug Abuse Policy Office
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Turner:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with me last week during my visit to Washington.

I appreciate your sharing your thoughts and ideas with us regarding this critical issue facing our states and our nation. Your commitment to the young people in our country is certainly commendable.

Again, thank you for your tireless efforts.

Sincerely,

Mary Michael

Mary Michael Steele
Special Events Coordinator



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

November 7, 1986

12 NOV 1986
3842

Mr. David C. Laughter
Post Office Box 651
Dayton, Ohio 45401

Dear David:

Thank you for your letter on the importance of this nation's anti-drug campaign and expressing your willingness to be helpful in that effort. I regret the delay in responding, but during the last two months there have been significant developments in the drug war which merit mention.

As you know, on September 14, 1986 in a nationally televised address, the President announced six goals in our national crusade against drug abuse. Attached is a copy of that address setting forth those goals and the steps which will be taken to achieve them. Also attached are the President's remarks at the signing ceremony for the comprehensive anti-drug legislation passed by the Congress just prior to adjournment. Taken together, these initiatives provide important new directions and resources for the fight against drugs.

However, the central fact remains that Executive and Legislative Branch initiatives alone will never defeat the drug plague so long as it's kept alive by public acquiescence. That's why community drug awareness and prevention projects such as the one you identified are so critical. The American public must be made aware of the utter destructiveness of drug abuse. Carlton Turner, the Director of the White House Office of Drug Abuse, heads the Administration's efforts to promote public awareness programs, and your generous offer to help has been conveyed to him.

Thank you again for the benefit of your thoughts and very best personal regards to you and your father.

Sincerely,



George Bush

bcc: Carlton Turner
Howard Gehring