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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name TURNER, CARLTON: FILES

Withdrawer

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File Folder CHRON FILE MARCH 1985-JULY 1986 703 (1)

FOIA

F06-0060/01

Box Number 12

POTTER

11

Doc No	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	MEMO	C. TURNER TO DONALD REGAN RE BOLIVIA - OPERATION BLAST FURNACE THE ABOVE DOCUMENT IS PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	1	7/24/1986	
2	MEMO	TURNER TO JACK COURTEMANCHE RE ADMINISTRATION'S DRUG INITIATIVE THE ABOVE DOCUMENT IS PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233	2	7/24/1986	open 11/2/09 KMU

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

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B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1986

Dear Terry:

Thank you for your July 15 letter.
I appreciate you sending along the name
of the Welfare Commissioner.

I read with interest the articles you
enclosed.

Next time you are in town, breakfast
or lunch is on me.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy and
Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. Terrence M. Clarke
Chairman
Clarke & Company
380 Stuart Street
Boston, MA 02116

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1986

Mr. Byron Bahl
Charge d' Affairs
Banjul
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Mr. Bahl:

Enclosed is a letter to Lady Chilel
Jawara. I would appreciate it very
much if you would have this letter
delivered to her.

Thank you very much for your
assistance.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office and
Deputy Assistant to the President

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1986

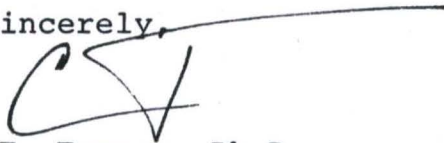
Ms. Gillian Collins
Computer Programmer
National Institute for Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20850

Dear Gillian:

Thank you for your tireless efforts and for the excellent work you did in preparation for the important drug meeting. The charts showed much hard work. I understand it was a late night effort. It is appreciated very much.

Again, thank you. The meeting was successful in large part because of the fine work you did.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'C. Turner', with a long horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the signature.

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office and
Deputy Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1986

Ms. Betsy Slay
Chief, Computer Systems
National Institute for Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20850

Dear Betsy:

Thank you very much for the excellent work you did in preparation for the important drug meeting. I know it required many people working late into the night. The charts showed a lot of hard work, and it is appreciated.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'C. Turner', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office and
Deputy Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK COURTEMANCHE

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Pharmacy Times

I have been working with Pharmacy Times to produce a drug abuse issue for January 1987. Pharmacy Times has helped us communicate the President's and First Lady's efforts through Medical Times, Resident & Staff Physician, and Surgical Rounds. The latest is the President's Proclamation of "Just Say No to Drugs Week, 1986", which is attached.

Irving Rubin, Editor and Publisher, and a strong supporter of all our efforts, PADA, etc., has requested a four-color photo for inclusion in the December 1986 issue of Pharmacy Times. He will use this issue to draw attention to the January 1987 issue featuring drug abuse.

I wholeheartedly support a photo opportunity with Irv Rubin. We can expect that photo to appear in every publication mentioned above.

For your information, attached is a copy of the letter from Irv listing authors and titles for the '87 issue.

Attachments

3685

Pharmacy Times

80 SHORE ROAD, P.O. BOX 911, PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y. 11050 • 516-883-6350 • A ROMAINE PIERSON PUBLICATION

July 16, 1986

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office
Old Executive Office Building
17th & Pennsylvania, N.W.
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Carlton:

Here is a current review of the people you recommended who have agreed to write articles for the January 1987 Drug Abuse Issue of Pharmacy Times:

- Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald...The Government's Role in Prevention
- Dr. Richard Clayton.....The Gateway Theory of Drug Progression
- Dr. Mark S. Gold.....Cocaine Treatment
- Dr. Benny Primm.....Drug Treatment Concepts
- Dr. Richard R. Schwartz....Adolescent Drug Treatment and Trends
- Dr. Robert Willette.....The Validity of Drug Screening Procedures
- Dr. Forest S. Tennant, Jr..Post-Drug Impairment Syndrome (PDIS)
- Robert T. Angarola.....The Legal Issues of Drug Testing

We have not heard from the following people:

- Dr. William Pollin.....The Trends/Role of Psychiatry in Drug Abuse
- Peter Ueberroth.....Drugs in Sports: A Policy for Success

One of the people we invited--Dr. Ingrid Lantner--telephoned to indicate that she could not write an article. However, she recommended Dr. Doris Milman, Professor of Pediatrics, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, N.Y. Is Dr. Milman acceptable to you?

It is important that we keep in touch so that we can coordinate our efforts.

My warmest personal regards.

Pharmaceutically yours,



Irving Rubin, Pharmacist
Editor & Publisher

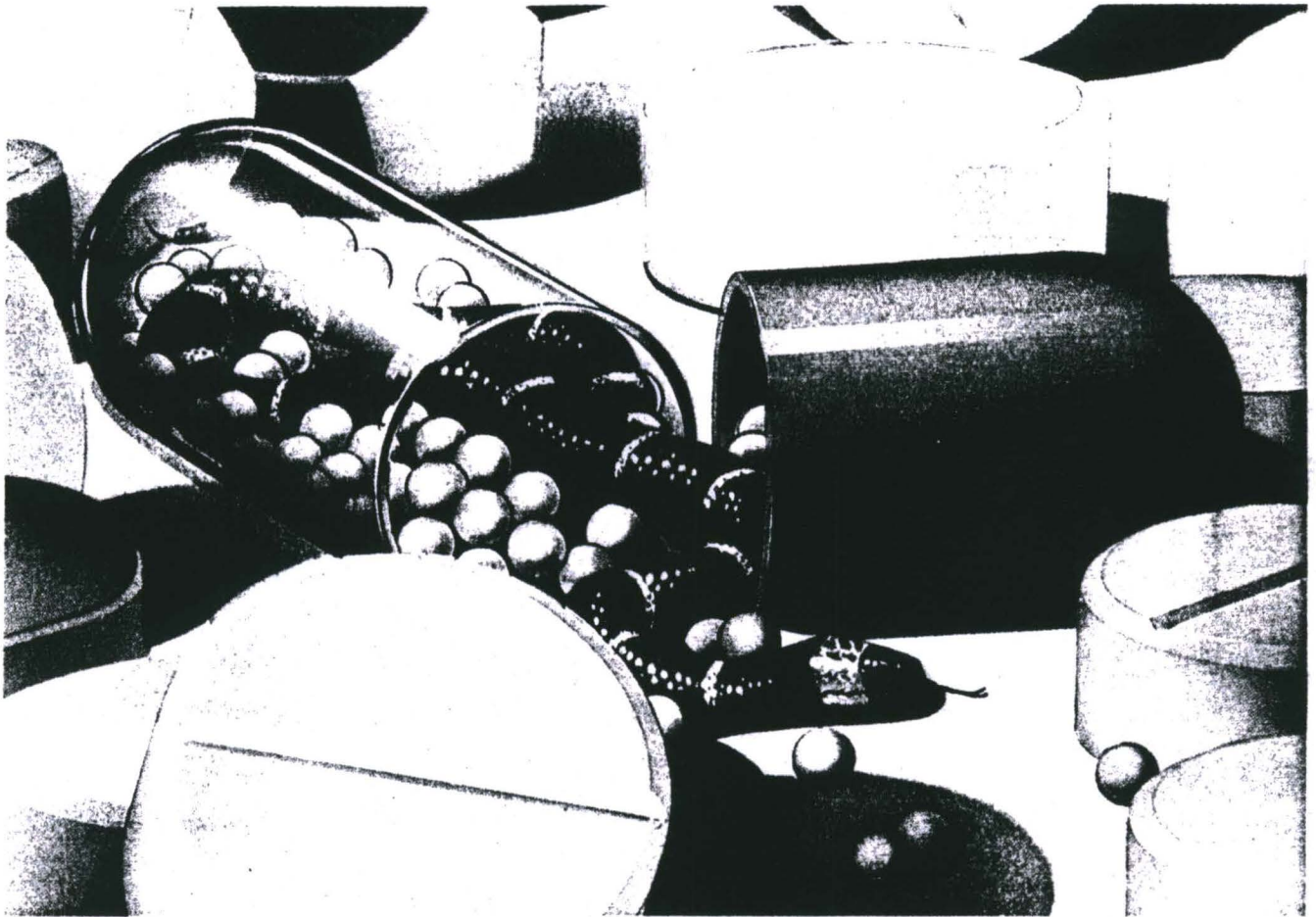
IR/ja

*IR/ja makes for you
lead on name*

Medical Times®

October 1983

The Journal of Family Medicine



A SPECIAL ISSUE ON

Drug Abuse

President Reagan's Strategy for Waging War on Drug Abuse — page 22

Drug Abuse in Pregnancy — page 4FM

Combating Prescription Drug Abuse — page 43

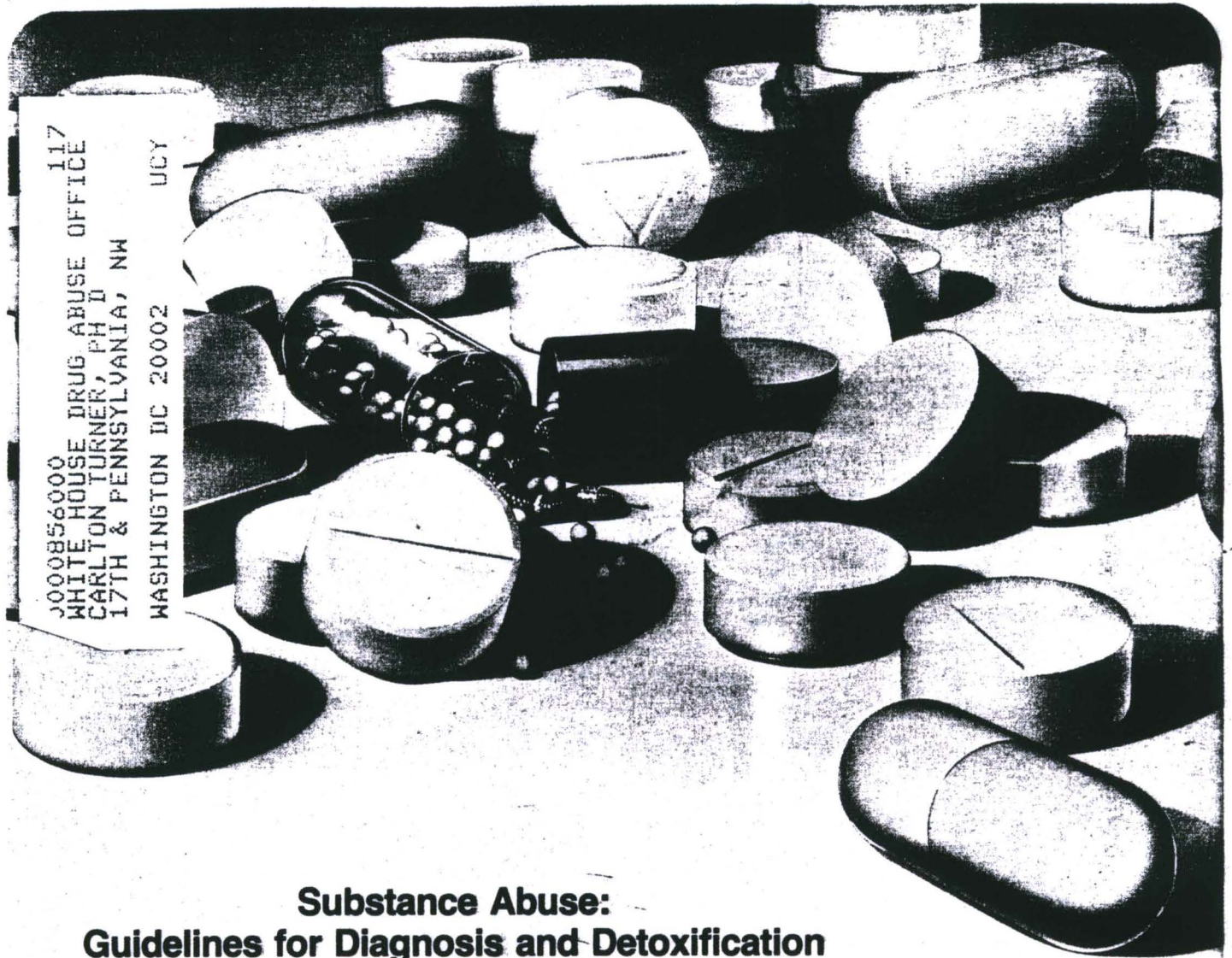
Cocaine: Today's Drug — page 33

Patient Education Chart: Clinical Signs of Drug Abuse — page 41

Complete Table of Contents on pages 3, 4, and 7

Resident & Staff Physician[®]

JUNE 15, 1986



Substance Abuse: Guidelines for Diagnosis and Detoxification

Latest Advances in Defibrillation • Nephrotic Hyperlipidemia

Beta-Blockers in Neurology • Pulmonary Function Tests

Rules for Surviving a Chief Medical Residency

How to Choose (and Obtain) a Surgical Residency

Ordering Supplies and Controlling Inventory in Your New Practice

Complete Table of Contents on pages 2 and 4



Presidential Signature: Flanked by Nancy Reagan, children, and government officials, President Reagan signs the "Just Say No to Drugs Week, 1986" Proclamation.

Anti-Drug Abuse: President & Nancy Reagan Spark 2nd Annual Walk by 'Just Say No' Foundation

► In mid-May, President Ronald Reagan proclaimed May 18th to 24th as "Just Say No" week—as part of the nation's continuing effort to fight drug abuse. Some 40 special guests, including PHARMACY TIMES Editor Irv Rubin, were invited to the White House ceremony which took place in the Theodore Roosevelt Room.

Before signing the proclamation, President Reagan asserted that there are "more arrests [of drug traffickers] today than ever before."

Nancy Reagan—who serves as a motivational force against drug abuse—expressed the hope that education of the public will help to "dry up the drug market." She pointed out that part of the drug abuse fight is to give people—particularly youngsters—the support they need to say "no" with respect to drug abuse. She added that the President's proclamation is a step in that direction.

More than 500 communities and towns across America participated in the second annual Walk Against Drugs sponsored by the "Just Say No Foundation" during the May 18th to 24th week proclaimed by the President.

Commenting on the national movement, Tom Adams, director of the Foundation, said: "Our goal is to encourage millions of children to say 'no' to drugs, and to publicly express their concern over the drug problem."

4 Key Ideas

The "Just Say No" movement is based on these 4 important ideas:

(1) Drugs should be viewed as a serious potential health problem and a threat to families, communities, and the nation.

(2) Prevention of drug abuse should begin at an early age.



Just Say No To Drugs Week, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

People all across America are becoming increasingly aware of the terrible dangers of drug abuse. Permissive attitudes about drug use have been replaced by deepening concern and—what is more important—action. People of all ages and from all walks of life are rallying against this terrible scourge. Many young people are taking a leading role in the effort to help other young people from "getting hooked," and in assisting addicts to break the chains of their addiction.

Although young people are exposed to far too many opportunities to experiment with drugs, an ever-increasing number are saying no to drugs and to alcohol. They are joining together to learn how, and to make it stick. They are forming "JUST SAY NO" clubs to help them resist temptation and to encourage their peers to stay drug-free. On May 22, many thousands of children and teenagers will Walk Against Drugs to encourage others to join them in saying "No" to drugs.

These young people of America are demonstrating that healthy and productive lives are possible when you "Just Say No." Many other children of the world share this commitment to put a stop to drug abuse: in Great Britain, Canada, Ireland, Costa Rica, and Sweden, children are actively pursuing this same idea—JUST SAY NO!

We, as adults, owe a debt of gratitude to our children for setting such a fine example; for leading the way to a better future for future generations. I congratulate our young people for their courage and zeal in this crusade. I challenge the adults of the world to encourage and support them, and to follow their lead in saying "No" to drugs. I am confident that, working together, we will conquer drug abuse.

To recognize those American young people who are publicly fighting drug abuse by saying "No" to drugs and thereby contributing to the end of this plague in America, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 337, has designated the week beginning May 18, 1986, as "Just Say No To Drugs Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of May 18 through May 24, 1986, as Just Say No To Drugs Week. I ask each person to make a personal commitment to saying "No" to drug and alcohol abuse; and I call on all Americans to join me in observing this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

Ronald Reagan

President's Proclamation Against Drug Abuse: This is a reproduction of the Presidential Proclamation which is designed to prevent drug abuse by youngsters.

(3) It is very important that children make a strong public commitment to say "no" to drug abuse.

(4) The key to preventing illicit drug use is

creating *positive* peer pressure and support groups in order to encourage and reinforce children in their determination not to use such drugs. R = OTC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

Ms. Susan Becker
National Institute for Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20850

Dear Sue:

Many, many thanks for your tireless efforts in preparation for today's drug meeting.

Your excellent work on the charts and the extra time you spent, working into the night, are very much appreciated. We could not have done it without you!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of the letters 'C' and 'T' connected by a horizontal line.

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office and
Deputy Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

Ms. Melinda M. Sweet
Assistant General Counsel
Lever Brothers Company, Inc.
390 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10022

Dear Melinda:

It was good seeing you again. Per our conversation, you will find enclosed copies of the comic book I mentioned, Nancy Reagan's Certificate of Participation, and a Teacher's Guide.

As I mentioned to you, this was a government/private sector initiative. The government paid for distribution through the Department of Education, private sector groups paid for production and creative groups donated the talent.

Come see me.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office and
Deputy Assistant to the President

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

Dear Mr. Jursek:

Enclosed is the poster I promised. If there is anything else you would like from this office, please do not hesitate to call. And if ever you are in Washington, please come by for a visit.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy
Deputy Assistant to the President

Mr. Ted Jursek
Management Supervisor
ClarkeGowardFitts, Incorporated
380 Stuart Street
Boston, MA 02116

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

Ms. Diane Reznikov
Statistician
National Institute for Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20850

Dear Diane:

Thank you very much for the excellent work you did in preparation for today's drug meeting. I know it required many people working late into the night. The charts showed a lot of hard work, and it is appreciated.

Again, thank you. We could not have done it without you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'C. Turner', written over a horizontal line.

Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office and
Deputy Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

Lady Chilel Jawara
State House
Banjul
The Gambia

Dear Lady Chilel:

Your letter of June 11, 1986 was received with great pleasure. It brought back fond memories of the First Lady's meeting at the UN in New York and subsequently the PRIDE meeting in Atlanta. At both meetings your enthusiasm, commitment and energy were greatly appreciated.

Regarding your letter of June 11, I have contacted Mr. Jack Lawn, Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration who is responsible for drug enforcement training in our country. He is of the opinion that assistance in training Gambian law enforcement officers is possible.

Mr. Lawn and I look forward to the strengthening of collaborative efforts between your government and the government of the United States.

Regarding assistance in the form of educational materials, we will be forwarding to you, under separate cover, select items for your evaluation. If you deem any appropriate for The Gambia, let me know and I will explore ways of getting materials for your use.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph. D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office and
Deputy Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

Mr. George J. Browne, Chairman
Community Awareness Committee
on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
56 Cathedral Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530

Dear Mr. Browne:

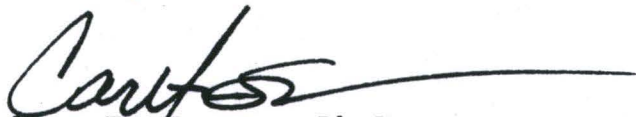
President Reagan has referred your July 11 letter to me.

I am delighted to receive the information on CAAD. As you know, Mrs. Reagan has taken a very active role in community based approaches to alcohol and drug abuse. Your continued success since 1979 demands a commitment to caring and a deep-seated concern for your community.

Could you please provide me with details and specifics of your program for 1986-87.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office and
Deputy Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1986

Dear Richard:

It was great receiving the note from you and getting your current address.

Some say I am smart, some say I am stupid. I guess the fact is, the truth lies somewhere in between. You got out and I am still in getting blankety-blank from my family!

Come see me.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner

Richard S. Williamson
Mayer, Brown & Platt
231 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1986

Dear David:

Thanks for the letter and your latest paper about addicts and their criminality.

It is always good to hear from you and read your about your current happenings.

Best regards,

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner

David N. Nurco
Research Professor
Department of Psychiatry
University of Maryland
School of Medicine
1229 W. Mt. Royal Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21217

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1986

Dear Joe:

Thanks for your letter of July 14.

Things are hectic. When they calm down,
I will get back with you.

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner

Mr. Joseph H. Lodge
President
Corporate Security Advisors, Inc.
Post Office Box 6192
Miami Beach, Florida 33154-6192

our copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

THROUGH: JOHN A. SVAHN *ca*

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Bolivia - Operation Blast Furnace

Press reports continue to express concern over the absence of large numbers of laboratories being destroyed and traffickers being arrested. Law enforcement equates these measures with success.

Based on my personal experience, history of narcotics activities, and knowledge of Bolivia and the region, there are broader issues. We have stopped the process of gathering coca leaves and preparing crude coca paste. Thus, we have stopped Bolivian coca paste from being exported to refining labs in Colombia for shipment to the United States.

Operation Blast Furnace, in conjunction with on-going Condor operations in Peru, have significantly changed narcotraffickers operations. Leticia, Colombia (a city on the border between Colombia, Peru, and Brazil which usually serves as a transfer point for coca paste in-transit to refineries within Colombia) has basically been shut down. This has not happened in the past.

Peru has reacted favorably to Blast Furnace. Coverage in Ecuador overshadows the meeting between King Hussan and Prime Minister Peres.

The psychological impact has been enormous. A clear message has been sent and other countries will be more willing to enhance their efforts against narcotraffickers. We will be tested and must be willing to do more in Peru, Colombia, Brazil etc. All eyes will now focus on our internal efforts to reduce demand. Conventional wisdom: we want others to stop production but we do not exert strong actions against demand.

The Government of Bolivia has survived the initial outcry and internal problems have been minimal. When traffickers return and start financing protest by coca farmers, conditions could change. I believe the government will survive because the Catholic church and a growing number of the public support actions against narcotraffickers.

Bottomline benefits will outweigh negatives if we do not cut and run.

July 24, 1986
Washington Times

GEORGIE ANNE GEYER

Sharing the drug revenues

MORE STUNNING than the watershed sending of American troops to wipe out drugs in Bolivia this week is the new and untold story of guerrillas in league with drug traffickers in this lovely but troubled country.

One has to wonder what kind of world one is living in when one considers the evidence that a guerrilla and drug "civilization" is rising in many parts of Colombia, presaging changes never dreamed of.

What drug agents, intelligence sources, and politicians tell me is that the relationship between the two outcast groups began in 1984. Not only did the national police find clear links then between the largely Marxist guerrillas and the drug world, but they began, unbelieving at first, to see the new "security" relationship between the two.

In the remote, isolated areas of Colombia, the guerrillas — some from the Moscow-line FARC and some from the ideologically confusing and violent M-19 — mount protection for the marijuana fields and cocaine factories. The guerrillas in turn ask four kinds of "favors" or "taxes."

The first is 1,500 pesos or roughly \$75 for each hectare on which the coca leaf is cultivated. The second is that 10 percent of the production of pure coke be given to the guerrillas. The third is the demand, on the part of the guerrillas, that the traffickers pay roughly \$75 per field worker for medical care for every three months. And the fourth favor is that the coca growers devote one-fourth hectare to growing food crops, such as bananas and yuca.

Part of the sociology of this astounding "culture" taking form before our eyes is that the guerrillas call the four favors *gramaje* in Spanish, from the drug measure *gramo*,



or gram. In American slang, this could be translated as a "cut."

Drug culture specialists here — and they are numerous — estimate that the "narco-guerrillas" of the FARC, or Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, generate between \$20 million and \$50 million a year through this unique form of

"revenue-sharing." This becomes all the more alarming when one realizes that the FARC, unlike any other guerrilla group in Latin America, is Russian-supported and is patiently in the fight to overthrow Colombian democracy in the long run. Drugs now make the fight more possible.

One of many bizarre anecdotes in this strange situation: Colombian officials recently discovered a seamstress who had set up a tailor shop near a FARC camp. She was making exact copies of Colombian army uniforms for the FARC guerrillas; so they could masquerade as officials for their own purposes.

The drug situation here in Colombia is not without hope. Officials say that fully 85 percent of the marijuana crops now have been eradicated, for instance. But this apparently growing alliance of money and protection introduces a dangerous dimension to the whole fight, as does the arrival of American troops in Bolivia this month for the first time since the 1967 death there of Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

We are seeing (1) the development, outside of constituted society, of a "society" where violent young men become citizens of guerrilla movements; and (2) the use of the drug traffic as the finance ministry of this society.

And we are seeing for the first time American military involvement against drugs — on the ground — something that has rarely happened in South American history. The bizarre harbingers of this new era of cross-border "cooperation" are not trade, not education, and not even conventional military security, but instead the drug trade linked to the guerrilla culture. We are going to see a lot more of this U.S.-Latin military anti-drug action. The danger is that the U.S. presence could awaken Latin anti-gringo nationalism — on behalf of the new, extraordinarily dangerous "narco-guerrilla" union.

Georgie Anne Geyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.

was given to Deborah
Balfour at 12:27pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK COURTEMANCHE

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER *ew*

SUBJECT: Administration's Drug Initiative

After several planning sessions, the Domestic Policy Council on July 15, held its first meeting on drug abuse. At this meeting there was reasonable concern over potential costs and some opposition to the proposals for mandatory treatment for I.V. drug users, for pre-employment drug screening for all applicants for Federal jobs, for a comprehensive testing program for all Federal employees in sensitive positions, and to require Defense contractors to have a policy of a drug-free workplace.
(My paper-Tab A)

Simultaneous with this DPC meeting, Tip O'Neill began pushing the democratic leadership to expedite their programs. Since the 15th, several hearings have been held on Mexico, leading up to hearings today on a White House Conference on Drug Abuse. I have refused to testify on this, but Steve Trott (DOJ) will. We cannot stop this issue. It will pass the House and Joe Biden (D-Del and '88 Presidential hopeful) will push it in the Senate. Their political goal is to put the President in a position where he would have to veto.

Tip has called for a 5-point program as appeared in the New York Times (Tab B) today including "eradication of drug crops, interdiction of drug shipments and of drug traffickers, law enforcement, public education and treatment of drug users." Tip has designated Jim Wright of Texas to head the effort to have a comprehensive drug law on the floor by September 10. The House leadership on the Republican side pre-empted Tip's announcement by holding a mock funeral of 40 pieces of drug legislation that the House has held up.

The President wanted our efforts accelerated, thus a second DPC meeting was held on the 22nd. This meeting brought considerable discussion. We were able to resolve the legal issues regarding drug testing. Working with OPM, we were able to bring to the Council eleven recommendations dealing with drug issues affecting Federal workers. These range from asking simple questions on U.S. Government employment forms to proposing legislation to terminate Federal employees for a second drug use offense.

After the meeting on the 22nd, there were internal meetings and one with the Attorney General yesterday. A DPC meeting is scheduled for 2:00 this afternoon (discussion paper-Tab C). Meese anticipates acceptance by the DPC of the proposed goals. A meeting with the President is scheduled for 11:00 a.m. tomorrow to present a decision paper.

There have been discussions regarding the appropriate mechanism for the President to announce these efforts. One proposal was to have the President and First Lady do a nationally televised speech from the East Wing. There is now a feeling that the residence would be a more appropriate place. This, in my opinion, should be the First Lady's call. Quietly, I have been providing material to a particular speechwriter.

Jack, West Wing staff anticipates a speech between the 3rd and the 10th of August. I think everyone supports holding the user responsible and concentrating on the demand side.

One unresolved issue is the management of the program. Tip O'Neill has suggested a "drug czar" appointed by the President who would operate outside the White House but with considerable authority. I believe this is looked upon as being the Attorney General. I have great respect for the Attorney General, but if these initiatives are viewed as law enforcement efforts, to put users and Federal employees in jail, we will fail!

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Opportunities

Issue -- To determine the next major steps in the President's campaign to achieve a drug-free Nation.

Background -- The situation in 1981 was not promising. During the previous two decades, the use of illegal drugs in the United States spread into every segment of our society. The public lacked accurate information about the hazards of some of the most widely used drugs, and government efforts to combat the use of illicit drugs lacked credibility. National programs were directed at a single drug -- heroin -- and on one strategy -- supply reduction. The moral confusion surrounding drug abuse weakened our resolve to stop illegal drugs coming from overseas. The U.S. became a major drug producing country. Drug trafficking and organized crime became the Nation's number one crime problem; and use of illegal drugs expanded, especially among our young people. There was a feeling of inevitability regarding illegal drugs and uncertainty over what was the right thing to do.

The President's Strategy: Early in his Administration, President Reagan launched a major campaign against drug abuse. The objectives were to improve drug law enforcement, strengthen international cooperation, expand drug abuse health functions as a private sector activity, reduce drug abuse in the military, and create a nationwide drug abuse awareness effort to strengthen public attitudes against drugs and get everyone involved. His strategy was published to provide a blueprint for action.

National Leadership: President and Mrs. Reagan have led the Nation and the world in setting the right direction and encouraging both government and the private sector to join in stopping drug abuse. The Vice President is coordinating the complex functions of interdicting drugs at our borders. The Attorney General has taken charge of coordinating the overall drug law enforcement policy and activities.

The Federal Role: The Federal role is to provide national leadership, working as a catalyst in encouraging private sector and local efforts, and to pursue those drug abuse functions which lie beyond the jurisdictions and capabilities of the individual states. Federal drug programs have been reoriented to meet specific regional needs. Initiatives emphasize coordination and cooperation among officials at all levels of government and use of government resources as a catalyst for grassroots action.

The Umbrella of Effective Enforcement: The strong law enforcement effort, including vigorous action against drug production and processing laboratories in source countries, has increased public awareness of the drug abuse problem. Eradication programs and military support have been added to the fight. The Federal budget for drug law enforcement has expanded from \$700 million to \$1.8 billion annually.

The Growth of Private Sector Efforts: Due largely to Mrs. Reagan's leadership and dedication to the youth of America and the world, private sector drug abuse awareness and prevention programs have increased significantly over the past five years. The number of parent groups has grown from 1,000 to 9,000. School-age children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" clubs around the country. The advertising industry, television networks, high school coaches, the medical profession, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers and many others have joined in the national effort. Examples include over 4 million drug awareness comic books which have been distributed to elementary students, sponsored by IBM, The Keebler Company, and the National Federation of Parents. McNeil Pharmaceutical's Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse program is now firmly established across the country.

Discussion - The President's program has been successful in dealing with the drug problem. Compared to 1981, drug use is down in almost all categories. Notable is the success of the U.S. military in reducing use of illegal drugs by over 65 percent through strict policies and testing to identify users. Across the Nation, the private sector is taking a strong stand.

Public attitudes are clearly against use of illegal drugs and drug awareness is at an all-time high. Today, drug use is front page news. Corporations are recognizing the tremendous cost of drugs in the workplace; parents and students are recognizing how illegal drugs in the schools erodes the quality of education. The consequences of drug use are becoming more severe as users turn to more potent drugs and more dangerous forms of abuse. There is increasing concern about the threat that drug abuse poses to public safety and national security. And a new understanding is evident: Drug abuse is not a private matter -- using illegal drugs is irresponsible behavior -- and the costs are paid by society.

There is broad public support for taking strong action to hold users responsible and to stop the use of drugs. Aggressive corporate and school measures to end drug abuse, including use of law enforcement, expulsions and firings, have met with strong support from workers, students and the community. According to a USA Today poll, 77 percent of the Nation's adults would not object to being tested in the workplace for drugs.

We have reached a new plateau with a new set of opportunities. We should pursue the limits of possibility in eliminating drug abuse. The time is right to create a national environment of intolerance for use of illegal drugs.

Issues For Consideration

The President's National Strategy continues to be a sound blueprint for the comprehensive drug abuse program. Several opportunities exist to move toward the goal of a Nation free of illegal drugs in the 1990's. The issues involve communication, education, health, the workplace, and drug law enforcement support.

A. COMMUNICATION

The teamwork of the President and Mrs. Reagan, working together, have brought significant gains in the fight against illegal drugs. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased and many people are ready to join in the fight. Recent deaths from cocaine use have focused attention on the issue. Yet there appears to be widespread lack of knowledge regarding the government efforts underway. A major Presidential address to the Nation could focus the issue, declaring that the national campaign against drug abuse has entered a new phase. The timing of such a speech is a factor, recognizing that some early discussions have leaked to the press.

OPTION #1 -- Recommend a Presidential address at the earliest possible time; late July or early August, follow-up with implementing action by the Cabinet.

Pros

- Move while public interest and media attention is at a peak. Likely to be most effective.
- Avoids potential criticism of politicizing the drug effort by action near the November elections.

Cons

- Possible suggestions of opportunism, reacting to recent deaths of athletes.

OPTION #2 -- Recommend a Presidential address in September or October, after a number of Federal actions have been taken to strengthen the drug effort and follow up with continuing action by the Cabinet.

Pros

- Allows time for specific actions which can be reported in the speech.

- More closely aligned with the beginning of the school year, timely for students in high schools and colleges.
- Cons
- Current high level of interest may dissipate because of the delay.
 - Potential for criticism of being political by being closer to election.

B. EDUCATION

The major initiative is to establish a national objective for every educational institution, through college level, to be drug-free. To prevent drug abuse before it starts, drugs must be addressed in early school years and drug abuse prevention must continue throughout the entire school career. Teachers, school administrators, parents and individual students can share the commitment to a drug-free school. School organizations - sports, academic, drama, student government, etc. - and effective student leadership can make the difference. Schools and colleges must make the drug-free policy known and then not tolerate violations of the policy.

ISSUE # 1 -- Develop effective ways to promulgate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school. The Secretary of Education is preparing an excellent booklet for national distribution which will respond to this issue.

ISSUE #2 -- Make it mandatory that all schools have a policy of being drug-free and direct the Secretary of Education to explore ways to withhold Federal funding from any educational institution which does not have such a policy.

ISSUE #3 -- Instruct the Attorney General and the Secretary of Education to inform the heads of all educational institutions, public and private, of the Federal law regarding distributing drugs in or on, or within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary schools. In summary, this law provides for penalties up to twice the normal term and second offenders are punishable by a minimum of three years imprisonment or more than life imprisonment and at least three times any special parole term.

ISSUE #4 -- Explore ways to require that drug abuse be taught as part of the health curriculum instead of as a separate subject and seek funding to be made available to schools specifically to purchase new health text books which make this change.

C. HEALTH

Health interests are at a peak. The dangers of drugs are more widely evident than at any time in recent history. Many people are expressing amazement regarding the long-known effects of cocaine on the heart and respiratory systems which can lead to death. Yet even more awareness is needed. There was massive public concern over allegations of negligible amounts of herbicide on marijuana, yet the same level of concern is not evident over the deadly, yet common, application of PCP to marijuana. Additionally, much remains to be done to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. The high correlation between intravenous (IV) drug use and AIDS requires prompt action.

ISSUE #1 -- Develop ways to provide funding assistance to states which implement programs to support specific drug-related health problems-

- Develop mandatory treatment for intravenous (IV) drug users.
- Identify drug users and force them into appropriate treatment.

ISSUE #2 -- Accelerate research in critical areas-

- Drug testing techniques and approaches.
- Highest priority to comprehensive cocaine/coca/coca paste research program. (health, herbicides, detection, etc.)

ISSUE #3 -- Develop means for limited Federal assistance to selected prevention initiatives and provide seed money for promising initiatives.

- ACTION, NIDA or other approaches?

D. SAFETY/PRODUCTIVITY

A relatively few drug users are causing our families and our society to pay a high price for their irresponsibility. Attitude surveys show wide support for identifying users of illegal drugs and for stopping the users and the sellers of illegal drugs. A vocal minority still chooses to argue for drugs as a victimless crime and to point to the Federal government for a solution. In the interests of the American people and their future, leaders must take action.

A drug-free workplace is the right of every worker. Public safety considerations require prompt action to identify, remove and treat individuals who are in jobs where their drug abuse endangers the public safety. Employers must establish a clear policy, ensure that the policy is understood and applied, and include specific rules, procedures for identifying violators and uncompromising discipline consistent with the public trust. As the nation's largest single employer, the Federal government should serve as a model for dealing constructively with drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace. The Military Services have led the way in identifying drug users and moving toward a drug-free force. Several Federal agencies have begun or are planning similar programs.

- ISSUE #1 -- Institute a testing program for pre-employment screening of all applicants for Federal jobs, with a policy that a confirmed positive test for illicit drug use disqualifies the applicant and another application may not be made for one year.
- ISSUE #2 -- Require a comprehensive testing program for all Federal employees in national security positions, safety-related positions, law enforcement officers and support personnel, drug abuse organizations, and any positions designated as sensitive by regulation or by the agency head.
- ISSUE #3 -- Establish a national goal of a 70% reduction in drug users within three years; ask the private sector to help in meeting the goal.
- ISSUE #4 -- Request the Secretary of Defense to explore ways to require Defense contractors to have a policy of a drug-free workplace.
- ISSUE #5 -- Even though overall drug use in the military has been reduced by 67 percent, 8.9 percent still use. Request the Secretary of Defense to intensify efforts to achieve drug-free military service.

E. DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is critical to maintaining an atmosphere in which major health programs can effectively separate the user from the drug. The success of drug law enforcement has caused significant changes in the nature of drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. Drug enforcement agencies are responding to the changes. It must be made evident to all that the drug law enforcement is flexible and relentless and will pursue the drug traffickers wherever they move.

As the emphasis turns to the user, it is important that the initiative be viewed as health-oriented with a strict, but caring approach. Law enforcement can make a special contribution to drug abuse prevention and education programs in two ways: by sharing their knowledge and prestige in a caring way, particularly with young people; and by vigorously pursuing the sellers and distributors. The entire criminal justice system must provide prompt and strong punishment to drug dealers.

ISSUE #1 -- Instruct all Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees to request every U.S. Attorney to seek and prosecute violators of 21 U.S.C. 845A (selling illegal drugs on or near school property) to emphasize seriousness of stopping drug pushers. Require special reporting on these cases.

ISSUE #2 -- Expedite the development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to enhance ongoing operations, making appropriate use of military support and technology. Include planning to insure flexibility in the use of all law enforcement resources and, if needed, a reorganization of the operating management structure and responsibilities.

B

O'NEILL PROPOSES CONGRESS MOUNT ATTACK ON DRUGS

Speaker Calls on Chiefs of 11 House Panels to Work on Bipartisan Legislation

By REGINALD STUART

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 23 — House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, flanked by 11 chairmen of House committees, today called for a bipartisan House effort to develop a comprehensive drug law and bring it to the floor for a vote by Sept. 10.

The attempt could disrupt an already tight House schedule of work on an array of pending legislation covering tax revision, reduced Federal spending, military programs, the environment, highways and mass transit.

Mr. O'Neill designated Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the House Democratic leader, to head the effort to deliver legislation along with Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader.

Five-Part Attack Planned

Mr. Wright said that the "game plan" that was discussed at the meeting focused on a single package of legislation embracing five broad areas: eradication of drug crops, interdiction of drug shipments and of drug traffickers, law enforcement, public education and treatment of drug users.

He said that each House committee had been asked to report out its proposed legislation by Aug. 11 and that the combined package would go to the House Rules Committee Sept. 9 in anticipation of a vote the next day.

Mr. O'Neill and the Democratic House leaders he summoned expressed a sense of urgency for Congress to address the drug situation. His move also signaled an attempt by the Democrats to put their own stamp on the issue, which has been pushed to the forefront of public awareness as a result of addiction to a new form of cocaine, "crack," and the recent drug-related deaths of two prominent athletes.

"Drug abuse is no longer a problem for a few localities or a few communi-

ties to handle," said Mr. O'Neill. "It has spread like wildfire to become not only a tragic national menace but a threat to our domestic peace and security."

Mr. Wright said that at Mr. O'Neill's request he asked Mr. Michel about a month ago about the prospects of a bipartisan legislative effort. They are to meet tomorrow with a group of Republicans designated by Mr. Michel. At least five participants at that meeting will be members of the House Select Committee on Narcotics, headed by Representative Charles H. Rangel, Democrat of New York.

Earlier today 10 Republicans led by Representative Duncan L. Hunter of California, hoping to get a jump on the Democrats, called a news conference to urge bipartisan efforts to speed action on more than three dozen pending bills on drug legislation. They also accused several Democratic committee chairmen of dragging their feet on bills.

The call for swift Congressional action on a comprehensive drug bill follows harsh bipartisan criticism by two separate Congressional panels of Reagan Administration efforts to stem the

flow of illegal narcotics into the country from Mexico, and less-than-impressive results from American involvement with the Bolivian authorities in assaults on cocaine-processing factories in that country.

Congressional aides of both parties said momentum for action was coming from the home districts of many lawmakers where increased concern has been expressed: illegal drug activity in light of the recent drug-related deaths of two athletes, Len Bias of the University of Maryland and Don Rogers of the Cleveland Browns, and widespread publicity about addiction to "crack," a form of cocaine that is specially

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Wright said in a brief interview: "We don't have any anticipation that this will solve the problem this year or in a year or two. We may have to do more." He did not address the specifics of working the measure into the House schedule, but he said, "If we put it off any later, it would be difficult for the Senate to respond."

No Such Bills on Senate List

An assistant to Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, said there was no legislation addressing illegal drug activity on the Senate calendar at this time or on the Senate's "must-do" list of legislation to be acted upon before the August recess.

The call by House leaders for tougher legislative action against illegal drugs followed a day of hearings before the House Select Committee on Narcotics in which the Administration was accused of lacking a coordinated policy for dealing with drug activity in Mexico.

Administration representatives acknowledged, as they did last week before the House Task Force on Narcotics, that their efforts had largely collapsed in recent years, but they said new initiatives in conjunction with Mexican officials this year should reverse that trend.

House Republicans, Democrats squabble for credit on drug bill

By Christopher Simpson
and John McCaslin
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Congressional efforts to stem the nation's drug crisis got off to a shaky start yesterday as House Republicans and Democrats clashed over who should get credit for the first step toward enactment of a sweeping legislative package.

Specific proposals in the unfinished anti-drug bill, which is expected to be well received in the House as lawmakers move closer to the November elections, was largely overshadowed yesterday by partisan squabbling that threatens the future of the effort.

Just hours after Republican lawmakers blasted House Democrats for inaction on more than 40 pending measures designed to curb the nation's drug problem, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. announced plans for the comprehensive package that he called "a legislative war against drugs."

"Drug abuse is no longer a problem for a few localities or a few communities to handle," said Mr. O'Neill, who is retiring at the end of the congressional session. "It has spread like wildfire to become not only a tragic national menace but a threat to our domestic peace and security."

Mr. O'Neill, who met with the House committee chairmen yesterday for 50 minutes to discuss components of the measure, tapped Majority Leader Jim Wright to spearhead the "bipartisan" effort he said has been in the works now for a month.

Mr. O'Neill said Democratic leaders have met with top Republicans since late June to devise the package expected to include stiffer drug laws, beefed-up abuse treatment programs and better anti-drug educational efforts for youngsters.

"I want to pay tribute to the people here who have worked on the drug problem long before it hit the front pages," Mr. O'Neill said. "This is the first time in Congress I can recall sitting down with all the major people in the House who are working on this problem."

But Republicans, who were excluded from the afternoon meeting to announce the "bipartisan effort," were outraged that nothing had been done sooner.

At a morning press conference on the steps of the Capitol, 10 House Republicans led by Minority Whip Trent Lott and Rep. Duncan Hunter of California gathered around a gray coffin and criticized House Democrats for "conducting more hearings on the drugging of race horses than the drugging of American children."

"More than 40 different drug-related bills await action in the House," said Mr. Hunter, a member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. "The time to act is now. The Democrats who control the House legislative agenda can move these bills from 'dead on arrival' at committee to 'passed by the House.'"

Mr. Lott, the second ranking Republican in the Democratically controlled House, said the speaker's monthlong "bipartisan" effort was news to him.

"There may have been these meetings going on with [House Minority Leader] Bob Michel, but I was not aware of them," Mr. Lott said. "On Monday, Jim Wright called me and said we ought to work on this together and I said fine."

"But all this is irrelevant," Mr. Lott said. "The Democrats control the House and the committees and the schedules. Why haven't they done something earlier — a year ago or a year-and-a-half ago?"

Mr. O'Neill, when questioned about the remarks from GOP lawmakers, said he was at a loss to explain their outrage.

"Why they would want to preempt something we are looking to make a bipartisan effort, I don't understand," Mr. O'Neill said. "I guess they don't believe we are Americans or that this is a bipartisan effort."

Under the comprehensive plan now in the works, the speaker said he would endorse the appointment of a "drug czar" to coordinate all local, state and federal efforts to eradicate the rising instances of drug abuse. Mr. O'Neill said the person in that position likely would be appointed by President Reagan but work independently of the White House and wield "a tremendous amount of power."

The omnibus package, Mr. O'Neill said, should be completed by early August and introduced on the floor Sept. 10 — despite its rocky start.

"This is the first time in Congress I can recall sitting down with all the major people in the House who are working on this problem."

House Deputy Whip Bill Alexander, Arkansas Democrat, said Republicans were trying to "steal the show" with their press conference hours before the speaker's announcement.

"It happens all the time in Washington," Mr. Alexander said. "Those Republicans just jumped the gun."

Mr. Alexander, who called the drug abuse problem "more pervasive than cancer and more serious than the deficit," said he will continue to work with GOP members to complete the drug bill.

"Those Republicans who bolted the bipartisan effort do not represent all Republicans," Mr. Alexander said.

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July 24, 1986

DRAFT

Discussion Paper: Drug Abuse Policy

Issue: What additional drug abuse actions should the Administration take to focus efforts on drug demand?

Background: During the two decades prior to the Administration taking office, the use of illegal drugs in the United States had spread into every segment of our society. Information was lacking, and national programs were focused on one drug - heroin - and on one strategy - supply reduction. Legal, criminal, and moral issues surrounding drug use were confusing to young and old citizens alike. Recognizing this, the President launched a campaign to improve drug law enforcement, strengthen international cooperation, expand drug abuse health functions, reduce drug abuse in the military, and create a nationwide drug abuse awareness effort to strengthen public attitudes against drugs.

The President and Mrs. Reagan have been national and world leaders in fighting drug abuse. The Vice President has coordinated interdiction efforts at our borders, and the Attorney General has directed drug law enforcement policy and activities. The President has carved out the Federal role of providing national leadership and pursuing drug abuse functions which lie beyond the jurisdictions and capabilities of individual states. Federal drug programs have been reoriented to meet specific regional needs, and strong law enforcement actions against drug production and processing laboratories in source countries have increased public awareness of the drug abuse problem.

Mrs. Reagan's leadership and dedication to the youth of America and the world have led to more private sector and government drug abuse awareness and prevention programs and "Just Say No" clubs around the country. The advertising industry, TV networks, high school coaches, the medical profession, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers and many others have joined in the national effort because of her efforts.

The President's program has been successful, and now is the time to stress that more needs to be done. Compared to 1981, drug use is down in almost all categories. Public attitudes are against the use of illegal drugs and drug awareness is increasing. Drug use and drug problems are front page news, and a new understanding is evident: drug abuse is not a private matter - using illegal drugs is irresponsible behavior - and the costs are paid by all.

Discussion: The time is right to establish a national objective of a 70% reduction in illegal drug use within three years, and to communicate this in a major Presidential address.

The accompanying strategy would consist of six goals toward which government, industry, schools, and the whole American public can aim their efforts. The Domestic Policy Council has discussed the six goals, as well as the associated issues and options, to help focus efforts by all of the above institutions on the users of illegal drugs. They are presented below for consideration.

GOAL #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

This goal would be to protect the public and the workforce, and to increase productivity by ensuring that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free of the effects of illegal drugs. Four major actions would be proposed:

- o Establish a drug-free Federal workplace.
- o Encourage states and local governments to develop drug-free workplaces.
- o Work with government contractors to ensure drug-free workplaces.
- o Encourage private sector companies to pursue drug-free workplaces.

GOAL #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

This goal would be to have every educational institution drug-free, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps would be explored.

- o Develop ways to communicate accurate and credible information on how to achieve a drug-free school.
- o Seek to make it mandatory that all schools establish a policy of being drug free.
- o Inform heads of all educational institutions about the Federal law on distributing drugs in or near schools.
- o Encourage drug abuse to be taught as part of a health curriculum.

GOAL #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

The health dangers posed by drug use are more evident than at any time in recent history, and we need to make appropriate treatment available to those experiencing health damage and addiction. Three major actions would be considered.

- o Encourage states to develop and implement programs that treat specific drug-related health problems. HEALTH-RELATED
- o Accelerate research in ~~areas, such as~~ drug testing.
- o Stimulate development of innovative prevention programs. INCLUDING

GOAL #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The goal would be to obtain cooperation from every country with which the United States must work in drug enforcement and treatment programs. Several actions would be taken:

- o Recall for consultation U.S. Ambassadors in selected countries that produce illegal drugs or that have national drug problems, and support their anti-narcotics activities.
- o Continue to expand appropriate use of Defense resources to support drug interdiction and destruction of illegal refineries.
- o Intensify efforts with other nations to stop drug trafficking and money laundering.

GOAL #5: COORDINATE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Strong and visible drug law enforcement is needed to cause disruptions in drug trafficking and in trafficking routes. Law enforcement is also needed to create an environment in which health-related programs can advance. Building on the existing drug enforcement effort, the following actions would be emphasized:

- o Expand sharing of knowledge and prestige of law enforcement personnel with those involved in drug prevention programs, particularly with young people.
- o Provide prompt and strong punishment by the entire criminal justice system for drug dealers operating close to users.
- o Direct Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees and U.S. Attorneys to prosecute violators of statutes against selling illegal drugs in or near school property.
- o Expedite development of a comprehensive Southwest border initiative to stop illegal drug entry into the U.S.

GOAL #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

Continued leadership by the President and Mrs. Reagan is vitally needed to achieve more gains in the fight against illegal drugs. Attitudes have changed, awareness has increased, and many people are ready to join in the fight. The President's ongoing efforts would be supported through the following actions:

- o Ask all citizens to join in Mrs. Reagan's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign.
- o Redouble efforts in all media forms, to stop illegal drugs and to make their use unacceptable in our society.
- o Disseminate accurate and credible information about the health dangers of drug abuse.

A public relations/communications plan in support of these goals will be prepared. It would call for involvement by as many members of the Administration as possible.