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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN A. SVAHN
FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER *ct*
SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy

Ralph, Dick and I have discussed policy issues, procedures, management, implementation and communications. A short document stating current policy, listing organizational entities and their current role in the President's program will be sent to the Chief of Staff tomorrow. The document will also include options regarding possible changes in order to streamline coordination of drug programs.

Jack, attached is a copy of my 1982 communications and implementation strategy for the President's drug program. Plans for subsequent years and for a three month period in 1984 are attached, as is the strategy for Mrs. Reagan's national and international awareness campaign for the remainder of the Administration.

I am working on a similar strategy for the President's new initiatives. Our past efforts have been successful. We must now concentrate on the remaining years of the Administration and how to position the President's program in a way to insure survival into the 90's.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

THROUGH: JACK SVAHN
FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER
SUBJECT: Support for Drug-Testing

The President's goal of a drug-free workplace has received the support of the following organizations:

- o The International Brotherhood of Police Officers, the largest police union in the country with a membership of 50,000, has communicated its support in a letter to OPM (attached).
- o The National Association of Government Employees, embracing approximately 100,000 state, local, and Federal employees, also have put their support in writing (attached).
- o The Federal Managers Association of 20,000 members delivered a letter for President Reagan this afternoon. This group represents mid-level managers in the Federal government (attached).
- o The Governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands sent his congratulations and admiration for President Reagan's firm resolve and says he recently submitted a bill to the legislature to test government employees for drugs and will push for other legislature to curb the use of drugs (attached).
- o Additionally, the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors has voted unanimously to support the President's approach (attached).

These groups represent state, local, and Federal levels of the work force. Without a doubt, other groups will follow. The time is right for voluntary drug testing.



Received 8-2-86
Office of the Director

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS

AFFILIATED WITH SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL/CIO

285 DORCHESTER AVENUE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02127

617/268-5000

August 4, 1986

The Honorable Constance Horner
U.S. Office of Personnel Management
1900 E Street, N.W.
Room 5518
Washington, D.C. 20415

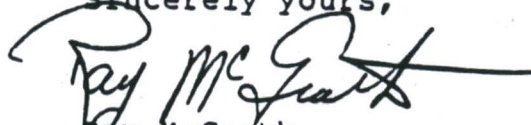
Dear Mrs. Horner:

The International Brotherhood of Police Officers, the largest police union in the country, supports and fully endorses President Reagan's drug program.

Drugs are a major concern to the future of our country and we, who serve as law enforcement officers, recognize the need for a substantive coordinated effort to eliminate this cancer to our society.

In endorsing the President's program, the IBPO will be most happy to serve in any capacity the Administration desires.

Sincerely yours,


Ray McGrath
Vice President, IBPO



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

AFFILIATED WITH SERVICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL/CIO

KENNETH T. LYONS
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

285 DORCHESTER AVENUE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02127
1313 L STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

617/268-6002
202/371-6644

August 4, 1986

The Honorable Constance Horner
U.S. Office of Personnel Management
1900 E Street, N.W.
Room 5518
Washington, D.C. 20415

Dear Mrs. Horner:

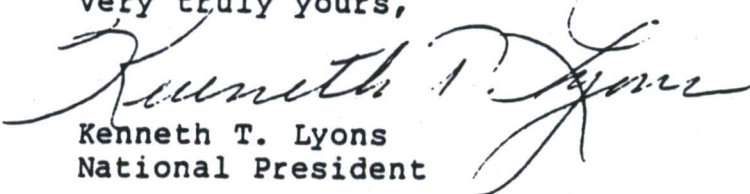
I fully support the President's edict on drug testing for federal employees involved in security and safety.

In an interview I gave today to WBZ in Boston, I informed them that I support the President's program, which I believe originated from the Office of Personnel Management, and pointed out that we are negotiating contracts today in behalf of police departments for drug testing with the provision that chiefs also be included in the program.

In any event, chalk me up as being in your corner for drug testing.

Warm regards, I am,

Very truly yours,


Kenneth T. Lyons
National President

FEDERAL MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

President
Michael E. Minahan
257 Stowe Avenue
Troy, NY 12180
(518) 274-4572



Executive Director
David W. Sanasack
1000 16th St., NW Suite 701
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 778-1500

August 6, 1986

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Reagan:

The Federal Managers Association, the largest management organization representing managers and supervisors throughout the Federal government, applauds your efforts to eradicate drug abuse in America. We strongly support your initiatives to curtail the supply and eliminate the demand for illegal drugs.

The Federal Managers Association stands ready to assist you in whatever way possible to achieve your goals for a drug-free America. These goals: a drug-free workplace, drug-free schools, treatment of drug abusers, international cooperation, strengthening of law enforcement, and expanding public awareness, are necessary to maintain the cornerstones of our democratic way of life.

We are also fully aware of and appreciate the many sensitivities involved and the potential obstacles that lie ahead on the road to a drug-free America. The Federal Managers Association desires to work with you in clearing these obstacles and achieving your goals in a fair, timely, and efficient manner.

Mr. President, drug abuse by Federal employees is totally unacceptable. You have the Federal Managers Association's support to assist your efforts to eliminate drug abuse from the Public sector. We are eager to work with you in this great cause at this turning point in America's history.

Sincerely,

Michael E. Minahan
National President

David W. Sanasack
Executive Director

LET ME TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR IMPRESSIVE TOUGH STAND ON CURBING DRUG ABUSE IN THE NATION. I ADMIRE YOUR FIRM RESOLVE AND DEDICATION TO COMBAT THE HORRORS OF DRUG ABUSE BY INSTITUTING YOUR SIX POINT PLAN FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA. THE TIMELY UNVEILING OF YOUR NATIONAL DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM WILL ALSO ASSIST THE VIRGIN ISLANDS IN ACHIEVING ITS GOAL TO DECREASE AND HOPEFULLY, IN THE NOT TOO DISTANT FUTURE, ELIMINATE THE USE AND TRAFFIC OF DRUGS.

I HAVE RECENTLY SUBMITTED A BILL TO OUR LOCAL LEGISLATURE TO TEST GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FOR DRUGS AND I WILL INTENSIFY MY EFFORTS TO SEE THAT LEGISLATION IS PASSED TO CURB THE WIDESPREAD USE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS.

BE ASSURED THAT I WILL CLOSELY STUDY YOUR ADMINISTRATION'S STRATEGY IN DEALING WITH THIS PROBLEM AND THE IMPLEMENTATION

OF YOUR GOALS FOR A DRUGNFREE AMERICA.

SINCERELY,

JUANILUIS

GOVERNOR U. S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

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From: NEWS Posted: Tue 5-Aug-86 19:00 EDT Sys 97
(51) Subject: DRUG ABUSE :drug abuse policy office said she believed
the board is t * UPI NATIONAL Wire

(2grafinsert xxx drug-free workplace; picksup6thgraf: block said
white house confirms board first to follow reagan, lauds action) By
NIKI CERVANTES

LOS ANGELES (UPI) The Board of Supervisors Tuesday apparently
became the first local governing body to follow President Reagan's
lead by volunteering for drug testing to encourage government workers
to do the same.

"We are in a war," said Supervisor Mike Antonovich, who proposed
the testing. "And we're going to lose if we keep our heads in the
sand. We are going to have to set an example."

County supervisors, who govern the nation's second largest county,
also voted unanimously to kick in \$500,000 to put drug education
programs in the county's elementary schools and to support legislation
that would pay for additional anti-drug programs in schools statewide.

In a national address outlining his new anti-drug crusade, Reagan
pledged Monday that he and his Cabinet would voluntarily take urine
tests to set an example toward his goal of a drug-free workplace.

The supervisors voted to take urine tests over the objections of
Sheriff Sherman Block, who said such testing might lead the public to
think drug abuse is widespread among government workers.

Block said the testing could "destroy the morale of the people
(working for county government) internally and destroy the confidence
of the people (the public) externally."

The supervisors last month asked for a study on imposing mandatory
random drug testing for the county's estimated 70,000 workers. The
report is due back late this month.

Health officials now will begin drawing up plans for the kind of
testing to be administered to the board members. Department of Health
Services Director Robert Gates said he does not know when the testing
will happen.

Under the motion approved Tuesday, staff members for each of the
supervisors also will be asked to take drug tests. Antonovich said
those employees will not be forced to take tests, but said, "I think
you'll find the staffs will all cooperate."

Anyone who fails the test first should be allowed to enroll in
rehabilitation programs. If they fail to do so, they would be fired,
Antonovich said.

Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, however, said staff members should be
allowed to refuse to take the tests for "religious or medical
reasons." Those on his staff who refuse such testing will not be
punished, he said.

Supervisor Ed Edelman, who has long objected to such testing as a
violation of workers rights to privacy, said he will not ask his staff
to participate in the testing approved Tuesday.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1986

MEMORANDUM TO SENIOR STAFF

FROM:

JACK SVAHN *JAS*
CARLTON TURNER *CT*

SUBJECT: Supporting President Reagan's Goals

On Monday, the President announced his objective of a drug-free America and called for "a national crusade against drugs."

He set a specific goal of a drug-free workplace, with the Federal government setting the example for the private sector. The President said: "Our first goal is to seek a drug-free workplace for all Americans. Progress in this area is needed to protect working people and the public and to increase the productivity of our country. It is particularly important that workers in sensitive occupations are clear-minded and free from the effects of illegal drugs." The President also emphasized that he wanted drug testing to be voluntary wherever possible.

One of the first questions we received was whether the President's own staff would be subject to this program. We believe that it would be a strong sign of support for President and Mrs. Reagan if the commissioned officers in the White House complex led the way and were the first group which volunteers for drug testing.

Accordingly, we have made arrangements with the White House Physician for urine testing, using a system which is accurate, confidential and highly reliable. Urine specimens will be collected, marked for identification and transported to a laboratory for testing. For your information, the specimen will be identified by control number rather than by name and the association between control number and name is maintained in absolute privacy. Results will be held confidential and if any screening test is positive, the results will be confirmed by additional testing.

Commissioned officers volunteering for the testing should report to the White House Physician's Office (Ground level of the Residence, next to the Map Room) between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. on Monday, August 11, 1986.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

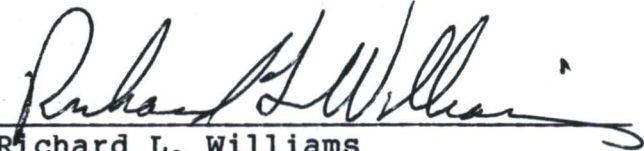
August 7, 1986


MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN A. SVAHN
CARLTON E. TURNER

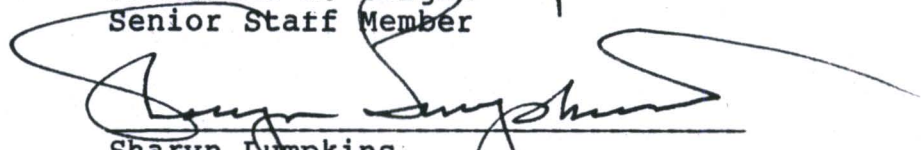
FROM: DRUG ABUSE POLICY OFFICE STAFF

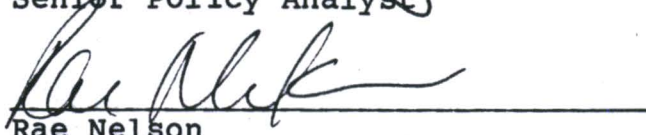
SUBJECT: Request to Participate in Drug Testing

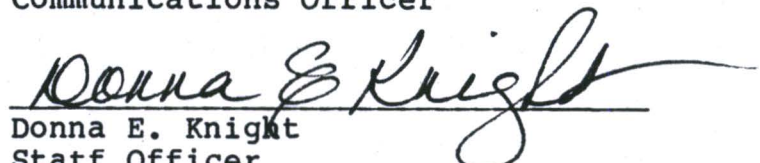
We the undersigned staff of the Drug Abuse Policy Office, in order to demonstrate our unanimous support for the President's crusade against drug abuse, volunteer to be tested for illicit drug use at the earliest possible date.

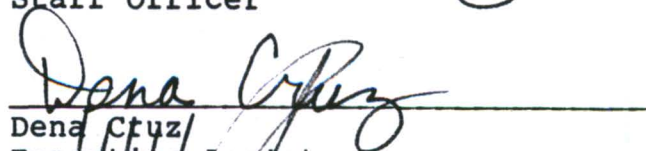

Richard L. Williams
Senior Staff Member

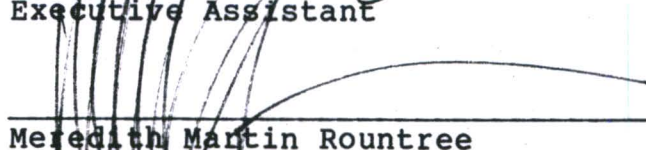

Frederick R. Colgan
Senior Staff Member


Sharyn Dumpkins
Senior Policy Analyst


Rae Nelson
Communications Officer


Donna E. Knight
Staff Officer


Dena Cruz
Executive Assistant


Meredith Martin Rountree
Administrative Assistant

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1986

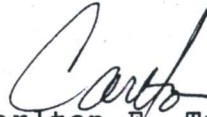
Mr. John C. Lawn
Administrator
Drug Enforcement Administration
1405 I Street, N.W.
Room 1110
Washington, DC 20537

Dear Jack:

This is a close personal friend of the Vice President. It seems this program is similar to yours. Perhaps a meeting and discussion of ideas and goals would be of benefit.

If you wish, I will make arrangements for such a meeting.

Sincerely,



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

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1986

Dear Dean Guess:

Thank you for your letter. I am delighted someone is looking out for me because I clearly forgot that I need to request an extension of my leave of absence.

Regarding the Board, I am trying to be in Mississippi for the Betsy Steed thing in October. September is probably out of the question for me. We anticipate some major new initiatives which will keep me very busy during the month.

For your information, I am providing a copy of the President's remarks this week.

Sincerely,

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

Wallace L. Guess
Dean
The University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi 38677

Enclosure

FACT SHEET

On April 8, 1986, the President signed a National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) on Narcotics and National Security. This document assessed the threat from the international narcotics trade and directed specific actions to increase the effectiveness of U.S. counter-narcotics efforts. Some of its major points are:

- Criminal drug trafficking organizations can corrupt political and economic institutions and weaken the ability of foreign governments to control key areas of their own territory and populace.
- Some insurgent and terrorist groups cooperate closely with drug traffickers and use this as a major source of funds.
- It is the policy of the United States, working in cooperation with other nations, to halt the production and flow of illicit narcotics, reduce the ability of insurgent and terrorist groups to use drug trafficking to support their activities, and strengthen the ability of individual governments to confront and defeat this threat.
- Among the actions directed by the President were:
 - o Full consideration of drug control activities in our foreign assistance planning.
 - o An expanded role for U.S. military forces in supporting counter-narcotics efforts.
 - o Additional emphasis on narcotics as a national security issue in discussions with other nations.
 - o Greater participation by the U.S. intelligence community in supporting efforts to counter drug trafficking.
 - o Improvements in counter-narcotics telecommunications capability.
 - o More assistance to other nations in establishing and implementing their own drug abuse and education programs.
- The Attorney General, as Chairman of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, shall submit a report to the President giving the status of plans and accomplishments under the Directive.

DRAFT

QUESTION: Are we actually going to militarize the border and, if so, is this extensive use of the DoD within the law?

ANSWER: We are not militarizing the border. The enforcement activities will continue to be conducted by the law enforcement agencies not the military. The military will provide an increased amount of support and this is consistent with our policy to use the most sensible, logical and legal means available within the law. We are attempting to maximize our utilization of all available resources.

DRAFT

QUESTION: Will U.S. armed forces be involved in the arrest of drug traffickers?

ANSWER: No. U.S. armed forces are prohibited by law from search, seizure or arrest.

QUESTION: Mr. Vice President, why don't you establish a task force on the Southwest Border much like you did in South Florida in 1982 to address the drug problem?

ANSWER: We do not need another task force per se as we already have the structure in place to address the drug problem along the Southwest Border.

For drug interdiction, we have NNBIS Regional Centers in El Paso, in New Orleans and in Long Beach. To provide for enhanced drug-related investigations and prosecutions, we have Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETFs) here in Houston and in Los Angeles that fall under Attorney General Meese.

The Southwest border initiative takes advantage of these in-place assets and also provides for increased agency commitment.

QUESTION: Has the recent NSDD which elevated drug trafficking to a national security concern had an effect on the Southwest border initiative?

ANSWER: The NSDD was not a driving force behind this plan but it certainly is a positive influence in acquiring the needed support for this effort.

QUESTION: Has the recent NSDD which elevated drug trafficking to a national security concern had an effect on the Bolivian exercise?

ANSWER: The NSDD was not the driving force behind this exercise but it certainly provided a positive influence in acquiring the necessary DoD support. The policies espoused in the NSDD are consistent with the actions undertaken in Bolivia, namely, to reduce the production and flow of illicit narcotics; to deny terrorists, insurgents and drug trafficking; and to strengthen the source country so that it can effectively deal with the threat.

QUESTION: Does that mean the Mexicans will know our plans?
Aren't you afraid of leaks to drug traffickers?

ANSWER: Our efforts along the Southwest Border will be multi-faceted, attacking smugglers by air, land, and sea. Some portions of the operation can and will be undertaken unilaterally on our side of the border. Others, to be effective, require the cooperation of the Mexican Government. It is in the best interests of both governments to keep specific details quiet.

QUESTION: The Bolivians have suggested that U.S. troops now in Bolivia may remain there far longer than 60 days. Is this true?

ANSWER: The U.S. assistance presently being provided to the Bolivian government in the form of airlift and maintenance personnel is for a limited period. Clearly, to be effective, pressure on the traffickers must continue. We understand the Bolivian government is saying that its commitment is indefinite. In that same spirit, we will look for ways to continue to be helpful.

QUESTION: Did the U.S. take into account that there would be opposition in Bolivia to the use of U.S. troops there to fight narcotics?

ANSWER: Of course we did. Efforts to reduce the production and traffic in illegal narcotics have always met with opposition, in Bolivia and elsewhere. In developing this particular operation, we have relied on the knowledge and judgment of senior Bolivian leaders. This operation was jointly planned with the government of Bolivia. Its genesis dates from the Fall of 1985, and flows out of our desire to be responsive to the Bolivian government's request for help in reaching the coca processing labs. We are providing transport assistance because the Bolivians currently lack helicopters. Our mutual hope is that Bolivia will eventually have that kind of capability.

QUESTION: How much will it cost to bring the helicopters to Bolivia and who will pay for those costs?

ANSWER: A separate calculation for the cost of the operations has not yet been made. There will be no cost to the government of Bolivia for U.S. support. The cost will be shared by the participating U.S. government agencies, DoD, DEA, and State. At the same time the law abiding taxpayers of our country will reap the benefits of a diminished supply of drugs. In this way every family in our country benefits from the efforts of our armed forces being used in the effort to stem the flow of drugs.

QUESTION: Why is the U.S. providing these helicopters at this time?

ANSWER: The U.S. has repeatedly expressed its desire to be helpful to the government of Bolivia in that government's anti-narcotics program. The government of Bolivia has repeatedly indicated that it would like to receive this kind of support in order to be able to mount effective operations in compliance with the law and in order to disrupt and interdict narcotics trafficking. The U.S. shares with Bolivia the view that such operations are vital.

QUESTION: How long will the Army stay in Bolivia if no narcotics are found? How much cocaine must you confiscate for the operation to be judged a success?

ANSWER: We have every reason to believe this operation will be successful. Success depends on many factors and the amount of narcotics found is by no means the only one. In fact finding substantial amounts of narcotics would really be icing on the cake. We really are out to disrupt the dirty business of narcotics trafficking. Every laboratory seized and destroyed means that the narcotics traffic has been reduced by the potential capacity of the destroyed lab.

QUESTION: What is the U.S. legal authority for employing troops in this way?

ANSWER: Title Ten, U.S. Code 374 permits military support for drug interdiction outside the land area of the U.S. based on a joint declaration by the Attorney General and Secretary of Defense of an emergency situation affecting the national interest of the U.S. The scope of drug trafficking creates an emergency circumstance warranting DoD support. The emergency declaration is kept on file at the Justice and Defense departments.

QUESTION: Many Bolivians claim that your troops are here illegally, according to the Bolivian constitution and other laws. They claim that the operation represents an attack on the sovereignty of the country because the legislature has not approved the presence of foreign soldiers here. Would you comment?

ANSWER: We are here on the invitation of the Government of Bolivia to support a civilian police action against the worst kind of common criminal -- the narcotics trafficker. Beyond that, I would refer you to Bolivian authorities and the U.S. Department of State.

QUESTION: Has the U.S military ever done this type of operation before?

ANSWER: Yes. The U.S. military has airlifted Bahamian National Police to drug transshipment locations on the islands since May 1983. U.S. military helicopters based in the Bahamas respond to Bahamian authorities requests for similar airlifts.

QUESTION: Does the Presidential War Powers Resolution apply?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: Will U.S. armed forces be involved in the arrest of drug traffickers?

ANSWER: No. U.S. armed forces are prohibited by law from search, seizure or arrest.

DRAFT

THESE PROPOSED REMARKS ARE PROVIDED
FOR GUIDANCE ONLY

THIS DRAFT DOCUMENT IS NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT PRIOR
APPROVAL BY THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL NARCOTICS BORDER INTERDICTION SYSTEM
(POINT OF CONTACT: KEVIN CUMMINGS - TEL: 456-7662)

As the head of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, I am pleased to be here this morning along with Attorney General Meese, Secretary of the Treasury Baker and representatives of the law enforcement community, to announce a major drug interdiction initiative which will take place along our southwest border. I thank the Attorney General who, in his capacity as Chairman of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, paved the way for this initiative by addressing numerous policy issues which had to be resolved to make this initiative a reality. The multi-agency initiative, code named "Alliance," will be coordinated by the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) and in cooperation with the Government of Mexico will include an increased agency manpower and resources commitment as well as an expanded utilization of sophisticated military detection capabilities to meet the increased narcotic trafficking threat along our southwest border.

Over the last several months, we have been developing an incrementally enhanced capability that will eventually lead to a long-range and permanent response to this increased narcotics threat. This response will be an integrated approach to the southwest border problem and will require a heightened degree of

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international, as well as inter-agency cooperation and coordination - an alliance. This alliance will necessarily involve various state and local law enforcement agencies as well as the principal federal law enforcement agencies. United States participants in the narcotics interdiction effort include the Customs Service who will initially lead the effort at the operational level, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Coast Guard, the Department of State and state and local law enforcement organizations in Texas, California, New Mexico and Arizona and other agencies so necessary to carry through with other aspects of our total national strategy directed at not only supply reduction, but also our country's own demand reduction. The senior tactical coordinator leading Operation Alliance in the field, William Logan, Regional Commissioner of Customs, is the newly-appointed Regional Coordinator of NNBIS in the southwest.

Working with the Congress we are planning an expanded role for military support of this effort. The Attorney General forwarded a specific proposal for additional interdiction and intelligence collection resources to the Congress on June 18 which included, among other things, aerostat radar balloons and more detection and surveillance aircraft.

Operation Alliance represents a major cooperative initiative with our neighbor and ally, and it is an enhancement that is necessary to ensure the protection of our mutual border against illegal drug smugglers. This Administration has established numerous extremely successful programs and committed

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and re-directed extensive resources to the drug law enforcement effort. The South Florida Task Force increased the participation of the military and the intelligence community in the war on drugs. The creation of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces under the Attorney General and the establishment of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System which I head are examples of the progress we have made, but there is still a long way to go and the initiative we are announcing today is the next of many required steps to attack the drug problem facing our hemisphere today.

I believe we have reached a point where the American public is clearly against the use of drugs and will no longer tolerate the drug trafficker or the drug user.

The private sector has taken up the battle as well and I would like to compliment the many individuals and organizations who are sponsoring drug prevention programs. These activities reflect the position that drugs are an evil which must be eliminated from our society. The Southwest Border Initiative is consistent with the Administration's position that we must and will defend our country and our families against the drug threat by the most sensible, logical and legal means available. I salute the people who have worked so diligently to make this endeavor possible.

DRAFT

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1986

CONTACT
(202) 456-6772

PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT
BY VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
NATIONAL NARCOTICS BORDER INTERDICTION SYSTEM
HOUSTON, TEXAS
MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1986

I have just completed inspecting some of the aircraft used in the recent "Hat Trick II" anti-drug smuggling operation.

I'd like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and congratulations to all the branches of the military and the civilian law enforcement agencies for their outstanding work in "Hat Trick II" and for the part they have played in the drug interdiction effort for the last several years. All Americans can be proud of the way the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Marine Corps have joined with the Coast Guard, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Customs Service, the Border Patrol and others in fighting the drug invasion.

Because of the cooperation of the military, AWACS and E-2c's are being used in increasing numbers to detect narcotic smugglers. Together with planes from the Customs Service and the Coast Guard, these planes are forming, in effect, a new DEW line. The old DEW line, of course, spans Arctic North America and gives us Distant Early Warning of an air attack from across the North Pole. This new DEW line is a Drug Early Warning line and helps us tell when drug smugglers are attacking from the south.

We have just completed the largest operation against drug smuggling this country has ever conducted -- "Hat Trick II." The new DEW line has been part of that operation.

"Hat Trick II" was designed not so much to seize drugs as to deny and disrupt traditional routes for smuggling drugs into the United States. Under its umbrella, U.S. military and law enforcement agencies conducted 26 special operations along the U.S. border and along sea and air shipment routes into this country.

- more -

Working through the National Narcotic Border Interdiction System, which coordinated federal, state and local agencies in "Hat Trick II," the United States government joined with governments in Latin America to destroy drug-producing crops in the field, to destroy processing laboratories, and to seize illegal drugs being transported to this country. In that latter regard, almost 1.7 million pounds of marijuana and nearly 11 tons of cocaine were seized and over 1300 people were arrested. During "Hat Trick II" there was closer and better cooperation among law agencies in the United States and with the military than ever before. This was truly a landmark operation.

"Hat Trick II" began on November 1, 1985 and technically terminated on February 28, 1986. I say technically because facets of that operation have been institutionalized and continue today along with ongoing law enforcement agency-sponsored activities.

Now let me say a word of special interest to parents here in Texas and along our entire 2000 mile long southwest border. First you should know Attorney General Meese has recently conducted another round of discussions with the Mexican government regarding steps our governments can take together to address the serious narcotics problem before us. Second, the U.S. government is itself examining ways to improve our southwest border interdiction capability including greater use of the United States military and the intelligence gathering organizations. Finally, it will be the role of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System to do everything possible to insure this enhanced enforcement effort is one which is fully coordinated.

The war on drugs is precisely that -- a war -- and it will be waged on every front, with every tool the federal government can bring to bear and in full cooperation with all state and local agencies.

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