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Memos:

JANUARY

83

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER

FROM: ~~ED HARPER~~  
CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse

For your information, attached is a copy of the brochure published by McNeil Pharmaceutical for the Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse (PADA) program. The literature was initially released on November 15, 1982 in the Greater Boston Area, Maine and New Hampshire on a trial basis. Preliminary evaluations indicate the program will be expanded nationwide with an announcement in Washington by Mrs. Reagan in May of this year.

If you feel it is appropriate, please bring the brochure to the President's attention. I feel it is something he would be interested in seeing. PADA is an excellent example of the private sector response to the President and Mrs. Reagan's call for involvement.

Also attached is an article from the U.S. Journal. Disregard the comment that the program will not go national. The machinery is already in motion for the national program.

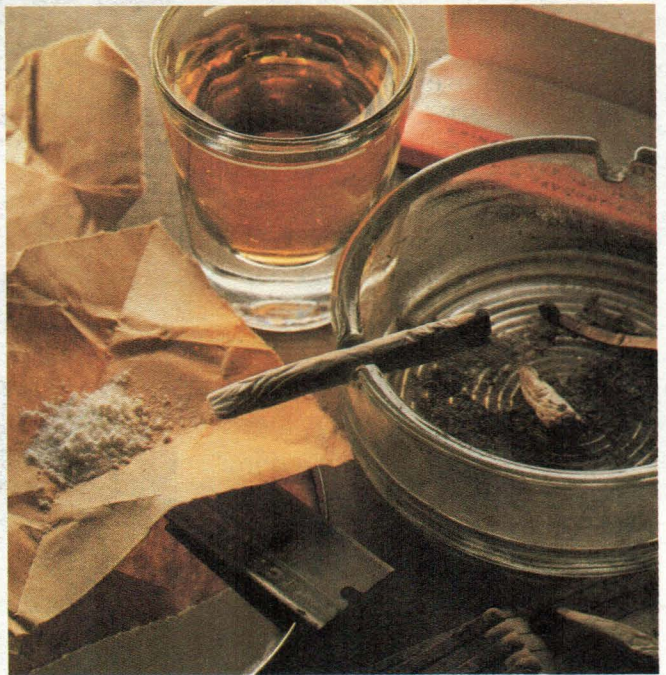
cc: Roger Porter  
Bob Carleson  
Mike Uhlmann

# THE KINDS OF DRUGS KIDS ARE GETTING INTO.

Right now, over one-third of all kids in America use illegal drugs. In fact, one out of every 14 high school seniors is using marijuana every day.



PHARMACISTS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE





# DRUG ABUSE: IT'S RUINING THE HEALTH OF A GENERATION OF YOUNG AMERICANS.

Right now, over one-third of all kids in America use illegal drugs. In fact, one out of every 14 high school seniors is using marijuana every day.

Kids who abuse drugs are losers every way you look at it. They're wasting themselves. And did you know that kids under 12 years of age are getting into drugs?

Their grades suffer because they can't study or pay proper attention in the class-

room. And their emotional and physical development can be damaged at a critical period in their young lives.

Drugs like marijuana, alcohol and cocaine are often referred to as "Gateway" or "Stepping Stone" drugs. Which means their abuse can lead users into other drugs. Like Angel Dust, LSD, amyl nitrate, tranquilizers, sleeping pills, amphetamines, hashish, heroin and other narcotics.

So if we can stop drug

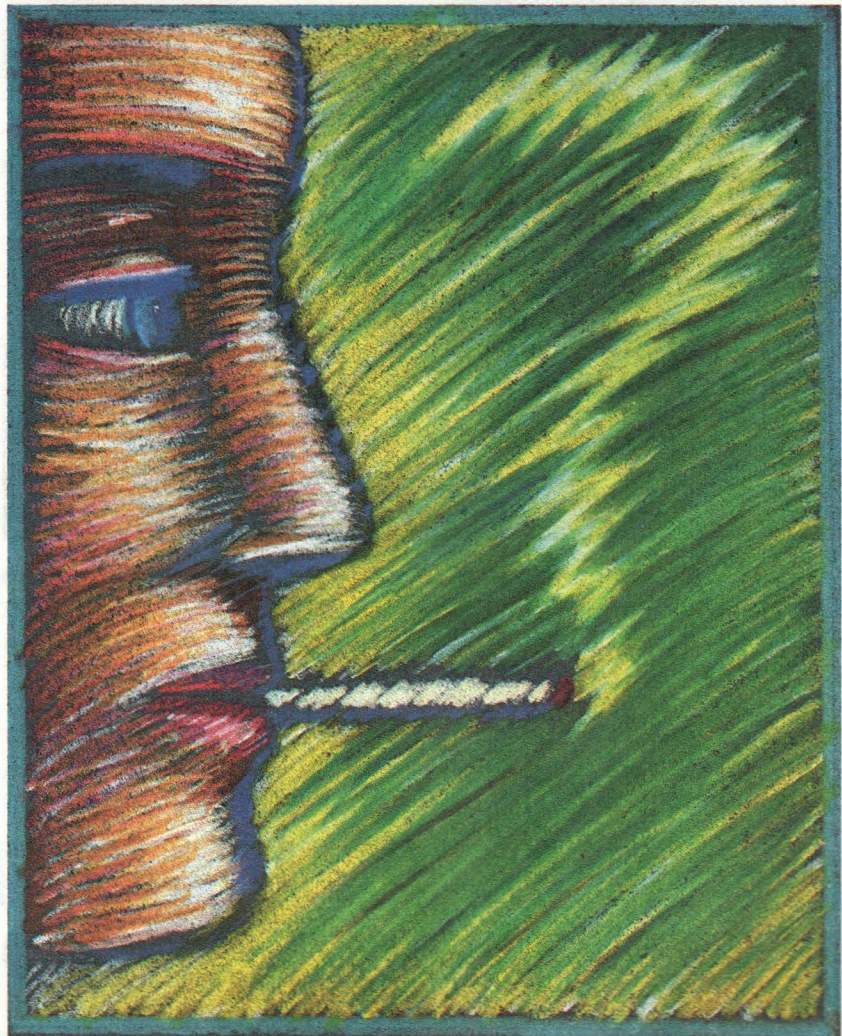
abuse at the experimental stages, we'll be getting at the problem before it gets a grip on our kids.

In association with ACTION (the federal volunteer agency), and McNeil Pharmaceutical, your community pharmacist has agreed to help parents learn about the kinds of drugs kids get into; and what you as a parent can do to help prevent drug abuse.

## WHY?

With the use of drugs as widespread as it is today, kids are having to make decisions about drugs. By the time they complete elementary school, they have to make a "yes" or "no" decision about marijuana. As they move into their teens, kids can be influenced as much by their friends or favorite rock star, as they are by their parents.

The need to be accepted by others of the same age is very, very strong. Which of course can make it very difficult for a child to refuse drugs and "save face."



# Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Collections

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This is not a presidential record. This marker is used as an administrative marker by the Ronald W. Reagan Presidential Library Staff. This marker identifies that there was an object in this folder that could not be scanned due to its size.

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# IS THERE HOPE?

Yes.

There is evidence that some of today's teenagers are smartening up to the problems of drug abuse as a result of education.

For example, the number of high school seniors who believe there are great "risks" in regular use of

marijuana has increased significantly in the past five years.

So, despite widespread experimentation, an increasing number of today's teenagers are turned off by that illicit and dangerous drug.

This makes it a little easier for them to say "no"

to drugs, because there is a decrease in peer pressure.

However, despite the fact that regular marijuana use is decreasing, we still face an uphill battle with the increasing abuse of alcohol, cocaine, etc. And the best people to wage that battle are parents.

# WHAT CAN A PARENT DO?

The first thing a parent can do in the fight to have a drug-free child, is learn about the kind of drugs kids abuse. Then you're in a good position to have frank, open discussions with your children – the kind of dialogue you both need. So you can impress upon your son or daughter that they are being sold a bill of goods by the drug culture. That they are being led to believe that drugs are "cool" when in fact they represent a tremendous health hazard. Armed with the proper information, you can give your kids the help they need to say "no" to drugs.

It's important for you to encourage your children to get involved in activities that can give them a "natural" high. Sports, recreational, religious and volunteer activities can be real substitutes for drugs.

It's important for both you and your children to discuss rules of behavior. That you set clear and distinct limits that they understand.

It's also crucial that you participate. Form groups with other concerned parents. Join your P.T.A. Invite drug counselors to meetings.

Talk with school superintendents, principals, coaches, church people, physicians and local politicians to make sure that everyone is not only aware of the drug problems, but that they are responsive to them. You should also speak with your community pharmacist who is an expert on drugs and their effects on people.

Remember, we can take heart from the fact that marijuana abuse is decreasing. Much of the credit goes to the hard work of concerned parents like yourself – but more must be done.

We urge you, for the sake of our children's future, to keep up the assault on drug abuse. Alert everyone you can to the dangers. Because the more that people know about drug abuse, the better chance we have of making this very real problem a thing of the past.

For those parents who want information on what types of programs can be developed to aid in the fight against drug abuse, you should feel free to call toll free, ACTION/PRIDE, the National Family Resource Center, at 1-800-241-7946

or you can write to:  
National Federation of Parents, 1820 Franwall Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20902.

Additional information on drugs can be obtained through the American Council on Marijuana, 6193 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852.

Or contact drug and alcohol abuse organizations in your state. You will find these groups most anxious to work with you and other parents within your community to develop strategies to stop drug and alcohol abuse.



This program is a public service sponsored by McNeil Pharmaceutical.



# McNeil supports prevention campaign

**MCNEIL PHARMACEUTICAL**, a part of the Johnson and Johnson company, has begun a three-state test of a new drug abuse prevention campaign featuring an 8-page, fold-out brochure for parents, but available only at pharmacies, and an education manual for pharmacists.

The campaign, a joint venture between McNeil and the federal government's ACTION agency, was launched at three back-to-back press conferences at Boston, Mass.; Bedford, New Hamp.; and Portland, Maine on Nov. 15 by White House drug advisor Carlton Turner, TV personality Michael Landon and McNeil representatives.

A McNeil spokesman told **The U.S. Journal** that the company

has so far printed and distributed 600,000 copies of the brochure to approximately 1,200 pharmacies in the three-state area, with a minimum of 250 brochures going to each pharmacy. To date, the spokesman said, out-of-pocket costs have run the company about \$120,000 for final writing, printing, publicity and distribution.

The American Council on Marijuana was given \$12,000 by ACTION to provide material for the brochure and to prepare the pharmacists' manual. ACM is currently working on a series of speeches and slides to be used with the campaign.

The brochure itself is a full color series of panels on spotting drug use among youth,

suggestions on stopping it, and brief sections on marijuana ("It's a Serious Health Problem"), alcohol ("One Can of Beer Equals One Shot of Whiskey"), cocaine ("The Higher You Go, The Further You Fall"), and PCP ("It Can Drive You Crazy").

Each set of brochures comes with a sign or decal for the door of the pharmacy or drug store, which reads, "This is the place where parents can find out about drug abuse."

Ironically, the spokesman for McNeil, which manufactures the over-the-counter pain-killer, Tylenol, was hesitant to talk about the campaign, even after three regionally well-publicized press conferences. Already, he said, the company has been swamped with requests from

private organizations and individuals. The materials for the campaign "Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse," are available only at pharmacies, he noted at least three times, and only in the Boston, New Hampshire, and Maine areas.

If the campaign becomes a national program, the official speculated, the price tag for the brochures and manuals could exceed \$1 million, an amount "beyond the capability of McNeil." He declined to say what organization or agency might pick up such an amount.

The McNeil program is an outgrowth of a White-House-ACTION sponsored conference last March which called on the "private sector" to get involved in prevention.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: New York Times Article

Attached is a letter to the Editor of the New York Times from Mr. William von Raab, Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service.

Thought you would find it of interest.



THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JAN 5 1983

Dear Mr. Frankel:

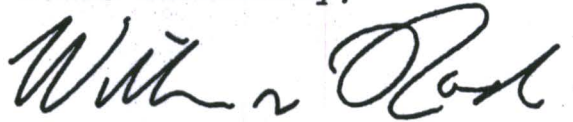
I read with interest Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr.'s letter urging President Reagan's approval of recently passed legislation which would create a cabinet-level position responsible for coordinating federal narcotics control efforts. Although Senator Biden is genuinely respected for his knowledge of law enforcement matters, I believe that in this case, I must take issue with him.

Senator Biden's argument for supporting this concept is based on the premise that a lack of cooperation among the federal law enforcement agencies has significantly impaired narcotics control efforts. I cannot speak for past Administrations; however, as one who at present is head of a federal bureau actively involved in the effort to combat illicit drugs, I believe that the types of major conflicts about which the Senator is concerned no longer exist.

I am convinced that any interagency friction which would seriously impair law enforcement efforts has been alleviated by the genuine desire and commitment of responsible law enforcement officials within this Administration to work together. For instance, Senator Biden's ascertainment that DEA does not follow up on Customs supplied information is incorrect. In my opinion cooperation between DEA and Customs is exemplary. Witness the success which has been achieved in combating the flow of illegal narcotics by Vice President Bush's South Florida Task Group. There is a general consensus that the success is due to the excellent working arrangements and cooperation which exists between the agencies involved. I am confident that this spirit of cooperation will continue and will be evident to the newly established Justice Department task forces to which Senator Biden refers.

Even though there is merit to other provisions of the legislation in question, it is my belief that there is no need for further layering of the bureaucracy through the creation of another cabinet-level position.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William von Raab".

William von Raab

Mr. Max Frankel  
Editorial Page Editor  
The New York Times  
229 West 43rd Street  
New York, New York 10036

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
POLICY DEVELOPMENT  
1983 JAN -7 A 9 45

January 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER  
FROM: CARLTON TURNER  
SUBJECT: New York Times Article

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*Turner*  
*E*



THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JAN 5 1983

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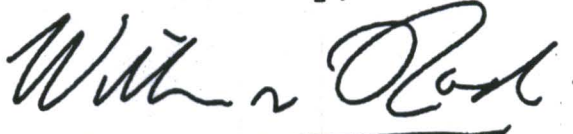
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William von Raab

Mr. Max Frankel  
Editorial Page Editor  
The New York Times  
229 West 43rd Street  
New York, New York 10036

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 7, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: MIKE BAROODY

FROM: <sup>CA</sup> CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Update on Media and Communication Activities for  
the week of January 3-7

Tuesday, January 4, I taped two segments for "With This Ring", a weekly television feature produced by Rev. Raymond Schlinkert of Detroit. Father Schlinkert's program is widely syndicated throughout the United States. The interview focussed on drug abuse and the family and on the President's drug program.

Thursday, January 6, I participated in an hour-long telephone interview on WPBR in Palm Beach, Florida. We discussed the President's drug program and the 1982 Federal Strategy.

We received preliminary copies of the National Institute of Drug Abuse's 1982 Household and High School Senior Surveys due to be released later this month. I know that John discussed with you some suggestions on releasing these surveys. The encouraging results reflect favorably on the Administration's anti-drug efforts. We are still considering our approach on the release and will keep you informed. The President and Mrs. Reagan can point to the decline in drug use in the country with pride.

I am attaching a copy of our calendar of events in the field of drug abuse for 1983. I would appreciate any suggestions you may have on White House involvement.

Projections for the week of January 10-14:

Monday, January 10, I will tape a segment on "Cocaine and Society" for Good Morning America. John has already mentioned this project to you. The segment will run on Wednesday, January 12, as part of a 13-14 minute piece on the subject introduced by David Hartman.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Disapproval - Enrolled Bill  
H.R. 3963: Miscellaneous Criminal Justice  
Amendments

I strongly recommend deletion of "creation of such an office would seriously undermine the operations of our new task forces in their efforts to attack organized criminal enterprises that deal in illegal drugs" [page 2, paragraph 3, line 7].

This is unnecessary. The office would not in itself hurt but an individual in such an office might. Also, this sentence will provide a focal point for a direct attack on the President should any Task Force experience internal enforcement coordination problems or problems between U.S. Attorneys within a jurisdiction. Human nature will insure that some problems will occur.

cc: Roger Porter

## OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

## STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/7/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: COB 1/10/83

SUBJECT: ENROLLED BILL H.R. 3963 - MISC. CRIMINAL JUSTICE AMENDMENTS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRUG POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TURNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BARR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLED SOE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION		
BOGGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOPKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	COBB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLESON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DENEND	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER		
FAIRBANKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FERRARA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GALEBACH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GARFINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GUNN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONTOYA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROCK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UHLMANN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADMINISTRATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## REMARKS:

MIKE UHLMANN, CARLTON TURNER, BOB CARLESON, WENDELL GUNN FOR ACTION  
 May I please have your recommendation & any changes to Memorandum of  
 Disapproval by COB today.

Judy Johnston

Please return this tracking  
 sheet with your response


Edwin L. Harper  
 Assistant to the President  
 for Policy Development

(45515)

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

DATE: 1/7/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. 1/10/83

SUBJECT: ENROLLED BILL H.R. 3963 - MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL JUSTICE AMENDMENTS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HARPER 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	WILLIAMSON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DOLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VON DAMM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

May we have your comments on the attached Bill Report and draft Disapproval statement, which is also attached, by close of business, Monday, January 10. Thank you.

Richard G. Darman  
Assistant to the President  
(x2702)

Response:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JAN 7 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 3963 - Miscellaneous Criminal  
 Justice Amendments  
 Sponsor - Rep. Hughes (D) New Jersey

Last Day for Action

January 14, 1983 - Friday

Purpose

To amend the Federal criminal statutes with respect to Federal assistance to State and local governments; career criminals; adulteration of food, drugs, and cosmetics; criminal forfeitures; the protection of employees of the intelligence community; and the coordination of Federal policy on illegal drugs.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Disapproval (Memorandum of Disapproval attached)

Department of Justice

Disapproval (Memorandum of Disapproval attached)

Department of Transportation

Disapproval

Department of the Treasury

Disapproval

Department of State

Disapproval (Informally)

Department of Health and Human Services

Strongly opposes  
 "drug czar" provision

Central Intelligence Agency

Defers (Informally)

Department of Defense

Defers

Department of Agriculture

~~Defers~~ Disapproval

Discussion

Background

Your Administration has had as one of its principal priorities the enactment of legislation to strengthen Federal criminal statutes and to give Federal prosecutors and other law enforcement officials additional tools with which to fight crime. In an address to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in New Orleans in September 1981, for example, you affirmed your support for several important statutory reforms to help correct the imbalance between the rights of the accused and the rights of victims of crime.

Last year you endorsed S. 2572, the "Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvements Act of 1982." This bill, which was sponsored by Senator Thurmond and which had widespread, bipartisan support in the Senate, would have made many major changes in the criminal justice statutes, perhaps the most important being reforms relating to bail, criminal and civil forfeiture of assets used in drug trafficking, and sentencing of convicted defendants. Later the Administration proposed further criminal justice legislation, S. 2903, the "Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1982," that would have amended the criminal code with respect to the use of the insanity defense in Federal criminal cases, the availability of the exclusionary rule in Federal courts, and the circumstances under which a defendant convicted in a State court may seek a writ of habeas corpus in Federal court.

Although the Senate passed S. 2572, the bill was not brought to the House floor for deliberation. Instead, in the waning days of the 97th Congress a set of miscellaneous criminal justice amendments was pieced together and passed as H.R. 3963.

#### Description of the Bill

Among its principal provisions, the enrolled bill would -

- o Make a number of changes with respect to criminal forfeitures in drug trafficking cases;
- o Establish an Office of Justice Assistance in the Department of Justice to administer a program of financial assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies and authorize appropriations for the office of \$170 million for each of the next two years;
- o Create Federal criminal sanctions for tampering with certain consumer products (e.g., food and drugs);
- o Establish Federal jurisdiction and mandatory sentences for persons twice convicted of armed robbery or burglary in State court;
- o Make it an offense to assault or kill a member of the United States Intelligence Community; and
- o Create an "Office of the Director of National and International Drug Operations and Policy" in the Executive branch, headed by a Presidential appointee confirmed by the Senate, to direct and coordinate Federal drug policy.

## Agency Views

With the exception of the Department of Agriculture, the agencies either recommend that you withhold your approval of H.R. 3963 or defer to the agencies recommending disapproval. The attached views letter from the Department of Justice fully outlines and summarizes the major objections to the enrolled bill and the reasons for not approving it. I will not recite those objections here, other than to note them briefly.

Creation of a Federal "Drug Czar." The Office of National and International Drug Operations and Policy, which would be headed by a senior Federal official with directive authority over departments and agencies, would be unnecessary and confusing. It would be a new layer of bureaucracy where none is needed, in light of ongoing interagency cooperation to combat drug trafficking. In addition, Justice believes that the broad authority that the Director of the new office would be given to make decisions affecting other agencies would undermine the Cabinet system of government and might have negative constitutional implications.

Career Criminals. The provision of the enrolled bill authorizing Federal jurisdiction over persons twice convicted of armed robbery or burglary in State court contains a restraint on Federal prosecutions that may be unconstitutional. Under this provision, a State or local prosecutor would be allowed to veto a Federal prosecution even if the Attorney General had authorized it. Justice says that to require State approval of a Federal prosecution is unacceptable.

Anti-tampering provision. According to Justice, the provision of the enrolled bill that establishes a criminal offense for adulteration of certain consumer products is inadequately drafted and could lead to needless litigation.

## Recommendation

I concur in the objections of the Department of Justice and the other agencies that recommend disapproval.

In objecting to the bill, I want to emphasize two points. First, I fully agree that a statutorily-mandated drug czar is unwise. The Vice President's South Florida Task Force, for example, is an excellent demonstration of what can be accomplished administratively when Federal law enforcement agencies cooperate with one another. Second, the provisions of H.R. 3963 authorizing \$170 million in each of fiscal years 1983 and 1984 for the new Office of Justice Assistance reflect a lack of good faith on the part of the bill's primary supporters, from whom the Administration had received an informal commitment for an authorization level not to exceed \$90 million annually.

*Don't stamp! The V.P. was the...*

Although the enrolled bill certainly contains desirable or unobjectionable provisions (e.g., the provision concerning protection of employees of the Intelligence Community), its disadvantages clearly outweigh its advantages. It would be better, in my view, to start over in the 98th Congress to achieve meaningful and substantive criminal justice reform legislation rather than to accept the ineffective and counterproductive "reforms" contained in H.R. 3963. Accordingly, I recommend that you withhold your approval of the enrolled bill. A Memorandum of Disapproval is attached for your consideration.

\* \* \* \* \*

H.R. 3963 passed the House by a vote of 271-27 and by voice vote in the Senate.

(signed) David A. Stockman

David A. Stockman  
Director

Enclosures

MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I have withheld my approval of H.R. 3963, a bill concerning criminal law matters, because its disadvantages far outweigh any intended benefits.

In late September 1982, the Senate overwhelmingly approved a major crime bill by a vote of 95 to 1. That measure, the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvements Act of 1982 (S. 2572), would have resulted in urgently needed reforms in Federal bail laws to put an end to our "revolving door" system of justice, comprehensive reforms in Federal forfeiture laws to strip away the enormous assets and profits of narcotics traffickers and organized crime syndicates, and sweeping sentencing reforms to insure more uniform, determinate prison sentences for those convicted of Federal crimes. That major crime bill also contained other criminal law reforms. I strongly supported and urged passage of the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvements Act. Unfortunately, the House of Representatives refused to consider this Senate-passed crime bill despite the efforts of Senator Thurmond and others in the Senate, as well as a handful of House Members. Three separate times the Senate approved the crime bill, but the House did not act.

Finally, the House approved a miscellaneous assortment of criminal justice proposals as H.R. 3963. Although some elements of the House-initiated bill are good, other provisions are severely misguided or seriously flawed, possibly even unconstitutional. H.R. 3963 does not deal with bail reform despite shocking cases such as one last month in Detroit where Federal authorities had to release a bank robber on bail only to



have him rob another bank four days later, shooting a policeman in the process. H.R. 3963 contains no hint of sentencing reform. The "mini-crime bill," as it has been labeled, also does nothing to prevent drug traffickers or other serious criminals from going free because of technical defects in the seizure of evidence.

In addition to its failure to address the most serious problems facing Federal law enforcement, the "mini-crime bill" actually creates substantially new and very serious law enforcement problems in several respects. The worst is the disruption it would cause in enforcement of the Federal drug laws.

The Act would create a drug director and a new bureaucracy within the Executive branch with the power to coordinate and direct all domestic and international Federal drug efforts, including law enforcement operations. The creation of such an Office -- another layer of bureaucracy -- would produce unneeded friction, disrupt effective law enforcement, and threaten the integrity of criminal investigations and prosecutions. Creation of such an Office would seriously undermine the operations of our new task forces in their efforts to attack organized criminal enterprises that deal in illegal drugs.

The seriousness of this threat to law enforcement can be deduced from the overwhelming opposition this provision has engendered in the Federal law enforcement community. It was enacted hastily and without the benefit of any hearings or thoughtful consideration. Although its aim -- with which I am in full agreement -- is to promote coordination, this can be and is being achieved through existing administrative structures.

H.R. 3963 would also authorize the Federal prosecution of an armed robber or burglar who has twice been convicted in State

court and includes an unacceptable and possibly unconstitutional restraint upon Federal prosecutions in this area. The provision would allow a State or local prosecutor to veto any Federal prosecution under his or her authority, even if the Attorney General had approved the prosecution. Such a restraint on Federal prosecutorial discretion and the delegation of Executive responsibility it would entail raise grave constitutional and practical concerns. It would, for example, surely increase friction between Federal prosecutors and State or local prosecutors at a time when we are doing so much to decrease it through our Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees established throughout the United States.

Other provisions of H.R. 3963 are also defective or weak. For example, the provision that expands Federal jurisdiction whenever food, drugs, or other products are tampered with, an expansion that I strongly support, was drafted to include tampering that occurs in an injured consumer's own home. It also fails to distinguish between tampering that results in injury and tampering that results in death. Another provision improves criminal forfeiture laws but does so in an inadequate fashion and in a manner inconsistent with our own proposals (e.g., by failing to adopt forfeiture provisions to attack organized crime).

My Administration has proposed significant legislation to strengthen law enforcement and restore the balance between the forces of law and the forces of lawlessness. Reform of sentencing, bail laws, the exclusionary rule, the insanity defense, and other substantive reforms were not passed by the 97th Congress. Such reforms could as a whole make a real difference in the quality of justice in this country. Instead, Congress passed H.R. 3963, a bill that would seriously impede law enforcement in its overall effect.

It would have given me great pleasure to be able to approve substantive criminal justice legislation. I completely support some of the features of H.R. 3963, such as the Federal Intelligence Personnel Protection Act. Others I agree with in principle. I am looking forward to approving legislation that does not contain the serious detriments of the present bill.

The disadvantages of this bill, however, substantially outweigh its benefits. I believe the cause of stronger law enforcement will best be served by rejecting this feeble effort and devoting the full resources of the Administration to securing enactment of serious reforms of the criminal justice system by the 98th Congress. Chairman Thurmond, Chairman Rodino, and others have pledged their support for serious and substantive reforms of the criminal justice system. I look forward to working with the Congress in enacting these important new laws.

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: ANN WROBLESKI

FROM: ~~CARLTON~~ TURNER

SUBJECT: 1982 NIDA High School Senior Survey and the 13th Annual Survey of High School High Achievers

Two recent surveys, the 1982 NIDA High School Senior Survey and the 13th Annual Survey of High School High Achievers, contain some encouraging findings about drug use among high school students.

The NIDA Survey, which has not been released, reveals that there was a sharp downward trend in daily marijuana use among high school seniors in 1982. Among the findings are the following:

- In 1982, seniors show a daily usage rate of 6.3%; i.e. 1 out of 16 high school seniors used marijuana on a daily basis (in 1978, it was 1 in 9; in 1981, it was 1 in 14).
- This is the lowest rate since 1975 when the surveys started.
- Since 1979, the proportion of seniors reporting any illicit drug use has been dropping by 1% each year; this trend continued in 1982.
- There is evidence of a gradual decline in cocaine use by high school seniors.

The survey done by Who's Who Among American High School Students, released about a month ago, also shows encouraging results about drug use among high schoolers. Attached is an information packet on this survey, the 13th Annual Survey of High Achievers: A Profile and the Opinions of America's Teen Leaders, which my office obtained from Who's Who Among High School Students.

Among the encouraging findings in the 13th Annual Survey of High Achievers are the following:

- 83% have never tried marijuana; 97% have never used cocaine; 98% have never used PCP; similar high percentages of the youth say that they have never tried other illegal drugs.
- The 4% who say that they use marijuana "once in a while" in 1982 is down from 21% in 1970.

- If marijuana were legalized, 93% say that they would not use it.
- With respect to alcohol, they differ from their contemporaries. Although 43% say that they drink alcohol occasionally, nearly a third never drink, even though they have tried it. 13% have never had an alcoholic beverage.
- 84% think they are properly disciplined by their parents.
- 48% say that their mothers are the greatest influence on their lives.
- 68% say that they are members of a traditional religious group.
- 95% have never had psychiatric, psychological, or social work counselling.
- 79% say that prayer should be allowed in public schools.
- 66% favor plans to cut federal spending.
- 91% believe a balanced budget is important to maintain a strong American economy.

Recommendation:

Ann, I recommend that Dr. Pollin brief Mrs. Reagan for a photo opportunity and then have Dr. Pollin release the survey results via a news conference at NIDA the following day or within a few days.

I will discuss this in more detail with you later.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: 13th Annual Survey of High School High Achievers -  
State of the Union Address

Attached is an information packet on the "13th Annual Survey of High Achievers: A Profile and the Opinions of America's Teen Leaders". My office obtained the packet from Who's Who Among American High School Students, the organization which conducted the survey.

The survey has some interesting data on drug use among successful high school students which could be played up. It would be useful, for example, to mention the results of this survey at the time we release the results of NIDA's High School Senior Survey later this month.

Among the encouraging findings in the 13th Annual Survey of High Achievers are the following:

- 83% have never tried marijuana; 97% have never used cocaine; 98% have never used PCP; similar high percentages of the youth say that they have never tried other illegal drugs.
- The 4% who say that they use marijuana "once in a while" in 1982 is down from 21% in 1970.
- If marijuana were legalized, 93% say that they would not use it.
- With respect to alcohol, they differ from their contemporaries. Although 43% say that they drink alcohol occasionally, nearly a third never drink, even though they have tried it; 13% have never had an alcoholic beverage.
- 84% think they are properly disciplined by their parents.
- 48% say that their mothers are the greatest influence on their lives.
- 68% say that they are members of a traditional religious group.
- 95% have never had psychiatric, psychological, or social work counselling.

- 79% say that prayer should be allowed in public schools.
- 66% favor plans to cut federal spending.
- 91% believe a balanced budget is important to maintain a strong American economy.

Recommendation:

I strongly recommend that these points be considered for inclusion in the State of the Union Address.

WHO'S WHO AMONG AMERICAN HIGH  
SCHOOL STUDENTS  
721 North McKinley Road  
Lake Forest, Illinois 60045

For further information:

PUBLIC RELATIONS NETWORK/INTERNATIONAL  
Tari Marshall  
150 East Huron  
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For release on or after  
November 30, 1982

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

### THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SURVEY OF HIGH ACHIEVERS

#### "WHO'S WHO AMONG AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS"

The nation's top high school students are products of happy, two-parent, middle class homes, they are conservative in their personal habits and are generally pleased with the way President Reagan is running the country yet have definite ideas about how they would change U.S. policies. Here is a summary of results from the thirteenth Annual Survey of High Achievers from the publishers of "Who's Who Among American High School Students."

### A PROFILE

What makes a high achiever? That question has been answered for the first time by "Who's Who," which has developed a profile of our nation's teen leaders -- their family lives and personal background -- based on the results of its latest survey.

#### SUBJECT

##### THEIR PARENTS

Loving, happily married and employed are words that describe "Who's Who" teens' parents.

#### STUDENT OPINION

Eighty-five percent of the survey respondents grew up with both of their natural parents at home. Only 11% are from divorced families.



THEIR PARENTS (continued)

Surprisingly, more than half (54%) said that neither of their parents graduated from college. A low 20% indicated that both parents were college graduates.

A plurality of their mothers are homemakers (47%), while their fathers are employed in a variety of occupations, ranging from business (28%) to farming (10%).

Two percent of their fathers and 3% of their mothers are unemployed.

Most of those polled (28%) are from families with incomes between \$25,000 and \$40,000. Another 27% have a family income of \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Less than half (37%) said their parents drink alcohol and 39% said their parents smoke cigarettes.

Three percent said their parents use drugs.

Eighty-four percent of the "Who's Who" teens think their parents give them the proper amount of discipline. At the same time, 54% think American parents in general are too permissive with their children.

Nearly half (48%) said their mothers had the greatest influence on their lives. Sixteen percent credited their fathers.

THE TEENS

As in the past, the country's best students are a conservative group.

The majority (68%) of the achievers are members of traditional religious groups. They attend religious services weekly (40%) or at least regularly (29%).

The greatest number (43%) are Protestant. Thirty-two percent are Catholic, while only 1% are of the Jewish faith.

THE TEENS (continued)

The "Who's Who" students are either the oldest or youngest child in their families (34% each).

Unlike their contemporaries, they are not drinkers. Forty-three percent said they drink alcohol occasionally, nearly a third never drink, although, they've tried it, while 13% have never even had an alcoholic beverage.

Although their parents are smokers (39%), 89% of the respondents have never smoked cigarettes and another 7% have quit.

They are not drug users either. Eighty-three percent have never tried marijuana, 97% cocaine, 98% angel dust and similar percentages have never tried other illegal drugs.

If marijuana were legalized 93% would not use it.

As in the past, three-fourths of the "Who's Who" teens have never had sexual intercourse. Nearly half believe that premarital sex is unacceptable under any circumstances.

When they worry, the top teens worry most about the future (32%).

They most often discuss their problems with a close friend (53%).

They are a healthy bunch -- 96% have never dealt with a chronic illness and 95% have never had psychiatric, psychological or social work counseling.

ISSUES

Our future leaders are in favor of mandatory draft registration, think prayer should be allowed in the public schools and are against book banning.

THE DRAFT/DEFENSE

"Who's Who" teens favor draft registration and would go to war for the U.S. -- although perhaps somewhat reluctantly.

A plurality (47%) of the survey respondents (44% of the males) said they favor draft registration. An additional 24% favor it for both men and women (nearly twice as many males as females like the idea).

However, 30% of the males do not plan to register for the draft.

While they are not overwhelmingly supportive of the draft, only 38% favor an all volunteer army.

Still, 52% of the men said they would register for the draft and fight in any military conflict involving the U.S. Another 28% said they would fight only if the U.S. were supporting close allies.

Not surprisingly, 63% said we should not get involved in wars where the U.S. is not directly threatened.

The percentage of the national budget devoted to defense should be kept about the same according to a plurality of those polled (47%).

Seventy-nine percent favor arms limitation agreements between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. However, 73% don't believe the U.S.S.R. would honor such an agreement, while 68% think the U.S. would.

This group is not in favor of nuclear arms. Sixty-eight percent think the present number of nuclear weapons can lead to war and 52% said production of nuclear arms should be frozen at present levels. Only 24% think American security would be reduced if we produce fewer nuclear weapons.

GOVERNMENT

President Reagan is doing a good job with the economy, say those surveyed, yet they don't know exactly what his policies for "New Federalism" are.

Seventy-six percent believe the economy should be our federal government's top priority.

Most of the survey group (48%) said they think President Reagan is doing a good job with the economy.

GOVERNMENT (continued)

However, a plurality (34%) think he is doing a below average job with social programs.

Fifty-four percent don't know exactly what the president's policies for "New Federalism" are.

At the same time, 66% said they favor plans to cut federal spending.

The "Who's Who" students would not agree to an increase in personal state income taxes to replace loss of federal dollars to the states (70%).

An overwhelming majority (91%) believe a balanced budget is important to maintain a strong American economy.

Fifty-two percent of the top students would limit cost-of-living increases for government workers from two to one each year to assure a balanced national budget.

With regard to illegal aliens in the U.S., 60% of the teen leaders think they are taking jobs away from American citizens. Nearly as many (56%) said illegal aliens should be caught and immediately deported to their country of origin.

EDUCATION

"Who's Who" kids credit loving families with motivating them to achieve, say no tax credit for private school students and want prayer in the public schools.

The "Who's Who" representatives attribute their high achievement to receiving a lot of love in their families and wanting to do their very best to merit that love (41%).

An additional 39% said that their parents are very motivated and push them to get good grades.

Sixty percent of the teens don't think parents who send their children to private or parochial schools should be given tax credit.

More than three-fourths think prayer should be allowed in public schools.

EDUCATION (continued)

This religious group also believes that "scientific creationism" (biblical creation) should be taught along with evolution theory in public schools (73%).

The majority of those queried (78%) do not believe in the removal of certain books from school libraries or banning use in classes.

Accordingly, 92% favor First Amendment rights for all Americans.

Seventy-six percent of the survey group attend public schools.

SOCIAL CONCERNS

Marriage is in, abortion is out and interracial dating and use of contraceptives is okay according to the top teens.

MARRIAGE

Traditional marriage and children figure into these teens' plans.

Eighty-four percent of the "Who's Who" students polled prefer traditional marriage over other options for long term commitments.

Yet 55% who say they would not live together without marrying would not condemn others for doing so.

Two children are in the future plans of 43% of the teens.

Once married and with kids, most (34%) would not consider switching roles so the woman would work while the man stayed home to care for the house and offspring.

While the majority (57%) said they would not make a decision to never have children, nearly 40% said they would consider it.

ABORTION/FAMILY PLANNING

"Who's Who" honorees give a thumbs down to abortion, but don't think parents of underage teens should be notified if they seek contraception.

A big "no" to legalized abortion comes from 59% of the high school leaders.

Nearly half think teenagers should be required to have their parents' consent before having an abortion.

ABORTION/FAMILY PLANNING  
(continued)

They do not approve of proposed legislation which would require family planning agencies to notify parents of underage teens seeking contraceptives (64%).

INTERRACIAL RELATIONSHIPS

Dating and marriage among the races is okay with the teens, but they would not take part.

A plurality (44%) believe that interracial dating is fine, but they would not participate. Another 40% approve of interracial marriage (75% of the black students, 34% of the white).

None of the black achievers and only 5% of the white said they feel racial prejudice against others.

WHO'S WHO AMONG AMERICAN HIGH  
SCHOOL STUDENTS

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HIGHLIGHTS

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SURVEY OF HIGH ACHIEVERS

"WHO'S WHO AMONG AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS"

Following are brief highlights from the thirteenth Annual Survey of High Achievers conducted by "Who's Who Among American High School Students."

FAMILY LIVES

- \* 85% of the high achievers grew up with both of their natural parents at home.
- \* Their parents are not college graduates (54%).
- \* 84% think they are properly disciplined by their parents.
- \* Three-fourths believe the family structure in America is breaking down.
- \* Most of the top teens are either the oldest or youngest child in the family (34% each).
- \* 41% of their mothers are homemakers.
- \* 40% said their parents talk things over rationally and discuss punishment with them when they break house rules. 39% said their parents yell a lot when they've done wrong.
- \* Their mothers have the greatest influence on their lives (48%).

PERSONAL LIFE

68% say they are members of a traditional religious group.

PERSONAL LIFE (continued)

- \* 30% have never had an alcoholic drink.
- \* Nearly 90% have never smoked cigarettes.
- \* They do not use marijuana (83%), cocaine (97%), angel dust (98%) nor similar drugs.
- \* Three-quarters have never had sexual intercourse.
- \* When they worry, they worry most about the future (32%).
- \* Most (95%) have never had psychiatric, psychological or social work counseling.
- \* They most often discuss problems with close friends (53%).

EDUCATION

- \* They attribute their high achievement to the amount of love expressed in their families and say they want to do their best to merit this love (41%).
- \* They do not think that parents who send their children to private or parochial schools should be given tax credits (60%).
- \* 79% say prayer should be allowed in public schools.
- \* Almost three-fourths say "scientific creationism" (biblical creation) should be taught along with evolution theory in public schools.
- \* They do not believe in the removal of certain books from school libraries or banning their use in classes (78%).

GOVERNMENT

- \* 47% think President Reagan is doing a good job with the economy.
- \* 47% think the President is doing a good job with foreign policy.
- \* 34% think Mr. Reagan is doing a below average job with social programs.



GOVERNMENT (continued)

- \* After education programs (85%), the top teens would allocate their federal tax dollars to energy resource development (65%).
- \* 66% favor plans to cut federal spending.
- \* 91% believe a balanced budget is important to maintain a strong American economy.
- \* 40% say there should be a hiring freeze on government jobs and another 40% want deferred tax cuts until the national budget is balanced.
- \* 63% believe individuals should be responsible for children's day care.
- \* More than half say illegal aliens should be caught and immediately deported to their country of origin.
- \* The top students do not believe the Soviet Union would honor an arms limitation agreement (73%).
- \* 68% believe the U.S. would honor an arms limitation agreement with the Soviets.
- \* Less than half (47%) favor mandatory draft registration.
- \* A plurality (47%) say the percentage of the national budget spent for defense should be kept about the same.