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PRIVATE SECTOR RESPONSE ON DRUG ABUSE

The grassroots concern over drug abuse is reflected in the attention by newspapers, magazines, television and radio. Public opinion is at work and businesses are responding. Several initiatives are already firm; others will follow.

Reaching into the school classrooms is a priority. Comic books were selected because they are shared and provide a long-term impact. We have received funding commitments (\$150,000 each) from Keebler, IBM and the National Soft Drink Association for the third, fourth and sixth grades.

Xerox has agreed to sponsor a January 1983 survey, through their Weekly Reader, on drug and alcohol use among school-age youth. The survey will help fill the gap in our data on drug use among younger children and contribute to the educational effort.

Lions International has declared drug abuse awareness a priority. A directive has gone out to each of the clubs in 156 countries to attack the problem by educating the community and business leaders, schools, parents and kids.

The Junior Leagues across the United States are establishing programs to educate the community on the problems of drug abuse and to encourage action.

The National Association of Independent Insurers has begun a 10-year program to remove the impaired driver from the road. They have produced two hard-hitting educational films about the dangers of driving while intoxicated: "Danger Ahead: Marijuana on the Road" and "Just Along For the Ride."

The American Medical Association has formed a Drug Abuse Steering Committee. The American Academy of Pediatrics has begun a program geared at educating pediatricians and the general public, initiated by a dramatic poster on "look-alike" drugs, with a collage of pills and a snake slithering out of a capsule.

McNeil Pharmaceutical has launched a major program, Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse (PADA). The program began in the Greater Boston Area, Maine and New Hampshire in November 1982 and expects to be nation-wide by the end of 1983.

All in all, the private sector is responding enthusiastically to your call for help in combatting drug abuse. Many corporations and individuals, from the medical community to the entertainment industry, are involved.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 7, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Private Sector Response on Drug Abuse

Good news is good news and when we have it it is worth knowing it. Ed Harper has suggested and I hardily concur that it would be useful to have an issue paper on the private sector response to our drug abuse initiatives. Your memorandum on "Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse" is merely one example, among many I am sure, of this positive response we are receiving.

I would appreciate if you would prepare an issue paper in the standard one page format for the January 17 issue luncheon. This should be to my office by close of business on Wednesday, January 12, so that Ed and I can review it and suggest any changes so that it can go in for the President's briefing book on Friday, January 14.

Thank you very much.

Attachment

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/7/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1/14/83

SUBJECT: Issue Paper on Private Sector Response on Drug Abuse

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRUG POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
✓ PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ TURNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BARR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLEDSON	<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"/>
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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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Let's have Carleton do an issues lunch paper on private sector response on Drug Abuse.

Please return this tracking sheet with your response

Edwin L. Harper
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development

File

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER
FROM: ~~CA~~ 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

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.

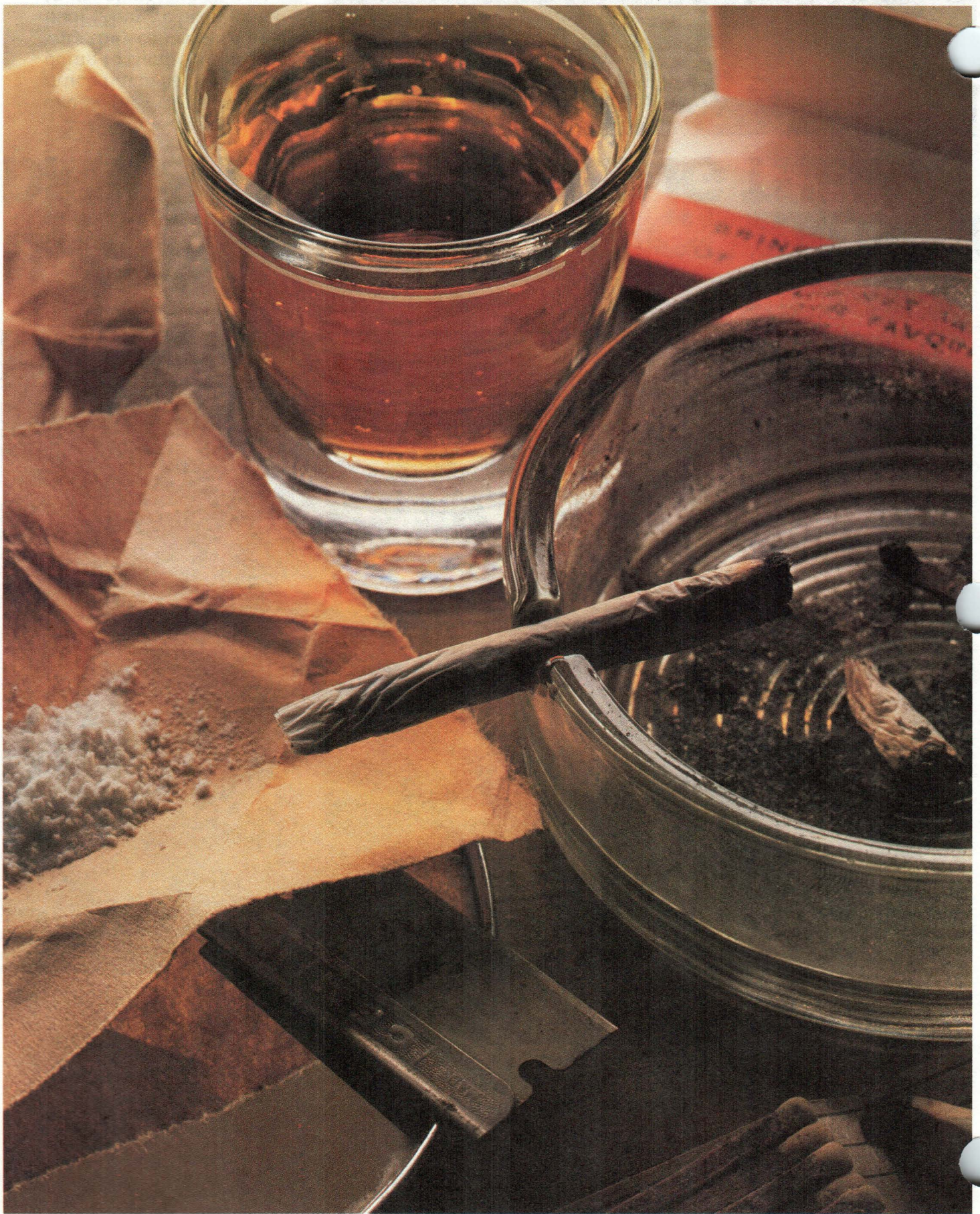
THE KINDS OF DRUGS KIDS ARE GETTING INTO.

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





CAVI ACI 2501 V R10

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

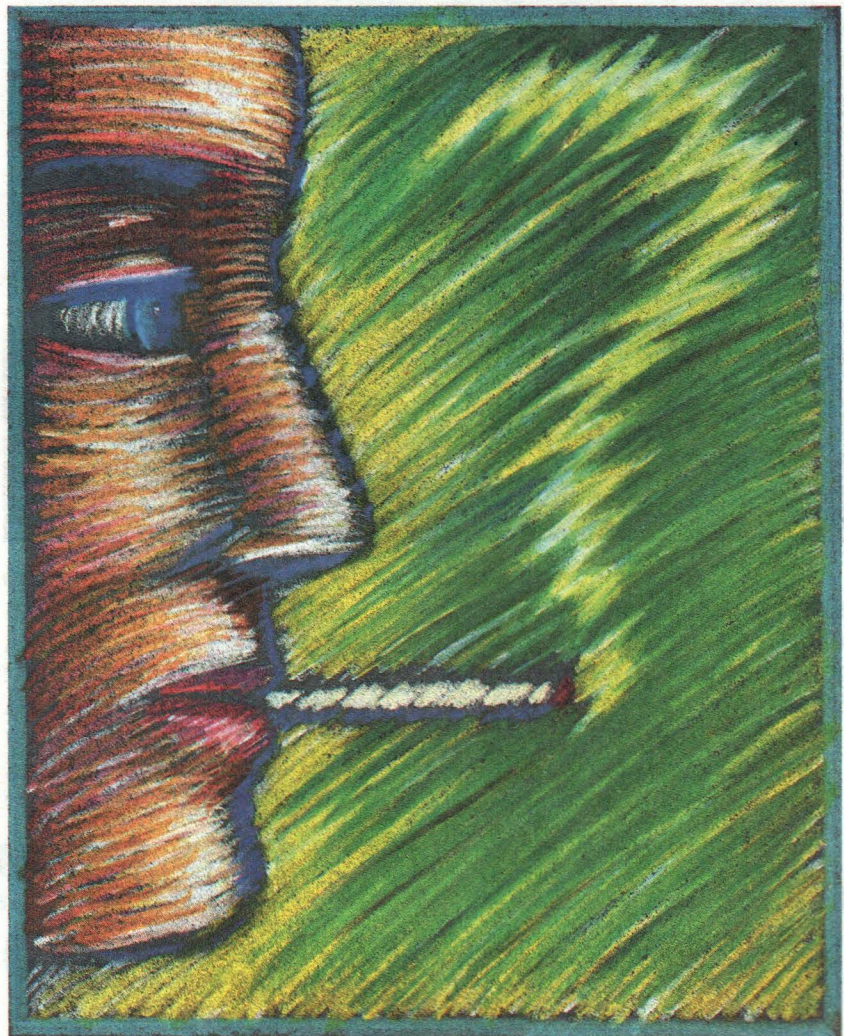
abuse at the experimental stages, we'll be getting at the problem before it gets a grip on our kids.

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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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.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM: LEE ATWATER *LA*

RE: The National Foundation on Youth and Drugs

I appreciate your sending me this information.
Thanks for taking the time.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Richard Pryor

From a brief conversation with Mel yesterday and per our conversation this morning, I have contacted the following sources: the National Federation of Parents, the Parent Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE), and sources I respect in Hollywood.

From these recent conversations, I have a concern about any visibility with Richard Pryor.

Private Sector Response On Drug Abuse

Public opinion is at work and businesses are responding. Here is a sampling of key initiatives.

Keebler, IBM and the National Soft Drink Association are taking the anti-drug message into the third, fourth and sixth grade classrooms through comic books. Each of these firms has committed \$150,000 to the effort.

Xerox has agreed to sponsor a January 1983 survey, through their Weekly Reader, on drug and alcohol use among school-age youth. The survey will help fill the gap in our data on drug use among younger children and contribute to the educational effort.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER

FROM:

~~CARLTON~~ TURNER

SUBJECT:

GAO Report on Drugs

The attached memorandum from Dick Williams is a good assessment of the situation.

Just food for thought.

cc: Roger Porter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON TURNER

FROM DICK WILLIAMS *Dick*

SUBJECT: Draft Proposed GAO Report

The GAO draft addresses a limited part of drug law enforcement, the interdiction program in the Southeastern United States. It contains numerous inaccuracies and, from a limited perspective, draws conclusions regarding the management of the entire National drug abuse program. Interdiction, in its entirety, is an important but lesser part of the overall drug abuse prevention program.

Incidentally, a GAO draft report is required to be protected from "publication or other improper disclosure of the information contained" and the current visibility clearly violates the restriction. The usual procedure for such reports involves:

-Review and comment by the agencies mentioned in or affected by the content.

-GAO staff review and revision, with the comments of the agencies published in the report.

-A public release, often associated with hearings by the Congressional committee of primary jurisdiction. Executive Branch witnesses usually appear at the hearings and the Administration response is contained in the testimony.

-Press reaction, on the day of release.

The "leaking" of the draft to the Washington Post was highly improper. The resulting article in Saturday's Post (attached) is a fair review of the draft GAO report. While the Saturday publication limited the impact of the article, any response (such as the one published today-attached) guarantees additional press. There is little to be gained by a White House response because we would use our best shots prematurely and probably without effect. The best result we could hope for would be delay of the report. Cancelling the report is unlikely because it reflects the GAO opinion, which is neither fact nor easily changed.

I recommend that we not respond to the proposed GAO draft until it becomes a real report. Meanwhile, we can schedule a meeting of the agencies who were asked to respond to the draft and coordinate their responses to insure that no conflict exists.

War on Drugs Is Criticized In GAO Report

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Staff Writer

The General Accounting Office has prepared a draft report now on President Reagan's desk that casts serious doubt on the effectiveness of the administration's much-publicized war on illegal drugs.

Since the administration began its assault on the illegal drug trade a year ago by setting up a federal drug task force in south Florida, prices for major drugs have actually dropped slightly nationwide, indicating greater availability, despite the task force's efforts, according to the report.

The price of heroin fell from \$2.25 a milligram in 1979 to \$1.66 in June, 1982, while cocaine declined from 65 to 52 cents. The price of marijuana has dropped from its recent high of \$1.38 per gram in 1980 to \$1.32.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, also cited other problems encountered by the task force, although many of them existed long before the task force was formed.

These included lack of coordination and antagonisms among the participating agencies, failure to prosecute drug traffickers once they are arrested, and two agencies each counting the same arrest.

"Several DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] and other agency officials told us that even though the

See DRUGS, A10, Col. 1

Effectiveness of War on Illegal Drugs Is Challenged in GAO Draft Report

DRUGS, From A1

task force has caused many traffickers to curtail or move their smuggling operations, it is doubtful whether the task force can have any substantial long-term impact on drug availability," the report said.

The report, which is seriously critical of federal drug-enforcement accomplishments over the past several years, also estimated the 11-month cost of the south Florida operation at \$66 million, far higher than administration estimates.

Last Oct. 14, President Reagan declared war on drug trafficking and announced plans to set up 12 additional task forces, modeled after the one in south Florida, to cover the entire country.

The total annual appropriation for those task forces, which were scheduled to begin a phased-in operation this week, is \$127.5 million.

Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.) presented the report yesterday to the president in a meeting to discuss a recently passed crime bill now awaiting the president's signature.

Art Brill, a spokesman for the Justice Department, said last night that the department received a copy of the draft report Dec. 15 and has distributed it to agencies within Justice for comment.

Brill warned that draft reports may have "errors of fact" and that

none of the key officials at Justice has had time to respond.

He said the department would have no official comment on the GAO document.

In a speech in Miami in November, Reagan told a citizens' group, "There's no question that the South Florida Task Force has been a clear and unqualified success. Since its inception, drug-related arrests in the area covered by the task force are up 27 percent."

"Drug seizures are up about 50 percent . . . The amount of marijuana seized has increased by 35 percent, the amount of cocaine by 56 percent."

According to the GAO report, DEA figures show that only 5 percent of the defendants arrested by the task force are considered major violators.

"Double counting of drug seizures makes it impossible to get an accurate count of the drugs seized," the report said.

"The largest cocaine seizure in history—3,245 pounds—which was made in March, 1982 at Miami International Airport, was counted by both DEA and Customs."

The GAO report also said that some of the agencies working on the task force, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the FBI, Customs, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Coast

Guard were antagonistic toward one another.

The report said that 85 percent of the people arrested by the Coast Guard and Customs between 1977 and June, 1982, were not prosecuted in federal courts, and no data were maintained to find out what happened to them.

One reason is believed to be the longstanding animosity between the law enforcement agencies such as DEA and the FBI, which began last year to work cooperatively on drug cases, and agencies such as the Coast Guard and Customs, which intercept drug shipments but are expressly forbidden from taking part in drug investigations.

Traditionally, DEA has concentrated on its own cases, which often involve higher-level criminals, and tended to give less emphasis to the others.

GAO Drug Report Called Error-Ridden

Justice Official Criticizes Leak

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Staff Writer

Associate Attorney General Rudolph W. Giuliani yesterday charged that a report by the General Accounting Office criticizing the administration's war on illegal drugs contains "any number of mistakes" and was leaked prematurely.

Giuliani said GAO investigators failed to talk to the key law enforcement personnel running the South Florida Drug Task Force, which has served as a model for the nationwide network of federal drug and organized crime task forces that are being set up this month.

The GAO report charged that federal law enforcement agencies are antagonistic toward one another and sometimes fail to cooperate, or to prosecute drug traffickers once they are arrested.

The report also alleged that arrest figures from south Florida are inflated because two agencies on occasion claim the same arrest.

Giuliani said that coordination among the agencies and arrest and conviction records are much better in south Florida than those reported by the GAO.

The report found that the administration has spent \$66 million in less than a year on the south Florida task force while only \$127.5 million is budgeted for 12 other task forces covering the rest of the country.

"I don't know the answer to that," Giuliani said. "I've never really estimated it."

Giuliani called the GAO report "simplistic," and said it had failed to address adequately the major changes made in the past year by the administration. FBI agents now are allowed to work on drug cases

along with agents of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration.

He added that if it had not been leaked to the press before its publication date Justice would have had time to respond to GAO and correct the mistakes.

Giuliani charged that the report was released "prematurely" and in violation of GAO rules and the law" by Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.) in an attempt to persuade President Reagan to sign a crime bill containing a provision, proposed by Biden and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), to establish a national "drug czar" to coordinate federal drug enforcement.

The Justice Department, which has strongly opposed the drug czar concept, has argued not only that it would create an extra layer of bureaucracy, but also that the bill is so poorly worded that the drug czar could order any government agency, including the Pentagon, to perform any drug enforcement function he chooses, regardless of other priorities.

Giuliani would not say what recommendation the department has given the president, but department sources have said Reagan has been asked to veto it. The president has until Jan. 14 to decide whether to sign the bill.

Giuliani, calling it a "poor way to use the GAO," charged that Biden released the report, which calls for more coordination in the fight against drug trafficking, to try to convince Reagan of the need for a drug czar.

Biden could not be reached for comment. Giuliani said he did not know where Biden obtained the report.

January 11, 1983

COMMENTS ON GAO "DRAFT OF A PROPOSED REPORT" TITLED
"STRONG CENTRAL MANAGEMENT AND A MORE DEFINITIVE STRATEGY
NEEDED TO IMPROVE FEDERAL DRUG INTERDICTION EFFORTS"

DIGEST: (Extracted from the report)

"Drug abuse in this country is a persistent and growing problem. Interdiction of illegal drugs, one component of Federal efforts to reduce the drug supply, has had limited impact on the drug flow. Despite increasing resources for interdiction, only a small percentage of drugs entering this country are seized."

"The authority and responsibility for Federal drug interdiction efforts are split among three executive departments, each with different programs, goals, and priorities. To overcome this fragmentation, strong central management and a more definitive strategy are needed. Also, Federal interdiction programs can be further strengthened by improving the quality and timeliness of intelligence and through well planned and coordinated use of military assistance."

"WHY THE REVIEW WAS MADE:

"GAO conducted this review because of the significant increases in resources devoted to air and sea drug interdiction programs and because of the continuing vast amounts of drugs smuggled into the country. GAO's objectives were to evaluate the results of interdiction programs, the extent of cooperation and coordination among the various agencies, the role of intelligence in interdiction efforts, and the ability of the military to assist in drug interdiction." Subjects:

Interdiction--One part of the Federal Drug Strategy.

Interdiction results remain limited.

Program fragmentation limits effectiveness of interdiction efforts.

Better, more timely intelligence needed.

Military assistance increasing.

GAO recommendations to the President:

"-direct the development of a more definitive Federal drug strategy that stipulates the roles of the various agencies with drug enforcement responsibilities, and"

"-make a clear delegation of responsibility to one group to monitor and evaluate activities and demand corrective actions."

SELECTED COMMENTS ON THE REPORT:

Of several reports prepared by the GAO over the past 10 years on border control subjects, this report is one of the weakest. The report does not make clear the fact that border interdiction in itself is not likely to solve the drug problem in the United States. It relies on faulty analysis of budget increases to arrive at misleading conclusions. There is an apparent lack of understanding regarding the objectives and principles of border interdiction and law enforcement concepts, making it unclear whether they are for or against interdiction efforts.

For instance, the report finds that "Federal resources devoted to interdiction more than tripled from 1977 to 1981 while funds for other facets of the Federal drug supply reduction activitieshave remained relatively constant." The report continues with "Despite these increases, interdiction results remain limited", and lists a series of observations which have little to do with interdiction results or are mis-stated:

"--Cocaine, heroin, and dangerous drug seizures for fiscal years 1977-81 comprised less than 10 percent of the estimated supply of these drugs." Comment: historically, the 10 percent estimate has been used to estimate the supply, not vice versa. Further, this estimate is too general to be conclusive.

"--Less than 20 percent of the estimated marijuana supply was seized over this same timeframe." Comment: the historical estimate has been 10 percent which would logically lead to the conclusion that marijuana seizures, the principal target of Coast Guard activities, have doubled (a nominal improvement as opposed to the negative observation by GAO).

"--Drug prices, a measure of availability, have remained relatively constant." Comment: In general, prices of illegal drugs have declined. However, drug prices have proven to be a poor indicator of availability. Lower prices, particularly of heroin, historically have been used as an indicator of higher availability equated with increased production activity and a worse drug abuse situation. Recently, this automatic conclusion has been questioned because it appears that current lower prices are associated with reduced demand by the users, thereby a improved drug abuse situation.

"--Most individuals arrested in interdiction cases are low level violators." Comment: This is normal in that interdiction cases usually involve the physical transportation of the drug and not the physical presence of the higher level violators. This is the expected results of interdiction and does not support the GAO implication that improved interdiction would capture higher level violators.

The report commends joint special projects such as the current South Florida Task Force, but calls these programs costly and may

have only limited long term impact. Again, the authors do not address the role interdiction plays in the overall supply reduction effort, which is to disrupt existing smuggling activities. Rather, they choose to focus on the lower level considerations associated with operational effectiveness. This approach creates two problems.

-First, it ignores the obvious policy consideration that when a special operation becomes effective in disrupting existing smuggling patterns, either the mode or location, other smugglers will attempt to find areas of less risk. Therefore, changing smuggling patterns and locations are the expected results of an effective anti-smuggling operation. An effective response is not necessarily a long-term commitment to a single effort but the ability to mount a flexible effort which anticipates and responds to different modes of smuggling and different geographic locations.

-Second, effective interdiction is an important element of the overall drug abuse prevention program, but is only one element and cannot solve the Nation's drug abuse problem by itself.

The report addresses only the Southeastern United States. The Southwest border between the U.S. and Mexico is also an important interdiction area, as are airports and seaports throughout the U.S. However, many of the interdiction observations are applicable to these other areas.

After a summary review of the Southeast situation, the report jumps to "Fragmentation of Federal Drug Effort is a Longstanding Problem" and criticizes all Federal drug abuse strategies since 1974 as inadequate because they did not address all the elements required in the underlying statute and did not address the specific roles of the various Federal law enforcement agencies. In particular, the current strategy "neither establishes a framework for evaluating drug program components, nor stipulates how resources should be used". The GAO emphasis is on the absence of "how" in the Strategy.

The GAO finds that, with the FBI entering drug investigations, the creation of regional task forces, a Presidential Commission on Organized Crime, a Governors Project, the Drug Abuse Policy Office (sic), and several Cabinet-level committees, none of these groups have the authority to direct Federal drug control efforts.

Their conclusion is that "one individual must be given the responsibility and authority to plan and direct Federal drug law enforcement programs". Obviously, this sounds like the "drug czar" approach, with its numerous faults. It would be unfortunate if the lesser interdiction function somehow drives the entire drug program of the Administration. This would be counter to the strategy of bringing all agencies and resources to bear on the drug problem, and would substitute a "national police

force" approach, with the theme of without central direction, effectiveness is not possible. Such an approach would generate many more problems than would be solved.

The GAO properly points out that Coast Guard interdiction efforts are based on patrolling rather than depending on information developed during investigations and that the Customs air interdiction effort is primarily interested in radar identification which is under their control. While both of these observations seem obvious, they tend to support the conclusion that additional investigative efforts might provide a significant increase in interdiction effectiveness.

This is a policy question which is somewhat cloudy. DEA is not a primary interdiction agency and does not emphasize interdiction intelligence. Further, DEA does not have (and should not have) patrolling or inspection resources. A key function of the uniformed patrol officers and inspectors is to provide a visible presence as a deterrent and enforcer. The natural targets of these police activities are lower level individuals, rather than high level traffickers or organizers. Therefore, the logical resource decision from DEA's "major trafficker" perspective will favor investigations.

While this may be a proper decision in view of current policies, it will always be subject to criticism from the users of interdiction intelligence who feel that they are being short-changed by those charged to support them. GAO is touching on a real problem here, but fails to describe it properly. This roles and missions question lies near the heart of many of the post-reorganization problems between DOJ and Treasury and the Biden "drug czar" proposal is an attempt to dictate a solution. It should be noted that DEA tends to exacerbate the problem by actively seeking to play in the interdiction game. DEA is building its own air fleet and often duplicates (or competes with) Customs. One reason for this tendency is the highly visible publicity associated with interdiction, compared to the less often opportunities resulting from investigations. Another is the unspoken concern among drug special agents about the future of DEA as a limited single-purpose agency.

This discussion leads to a major finding in the GAO report which reflects the frustration of all involved in trying to find a mutually satisfactory definition of the DEA/Customs roles in drug interdiction. The primary agencies are identified as having different goals, target different drugs and levels of traffickers and have conflicting priorities. The report does not differentiate between the proper management of a single-purpose agency (DEA) and the different management approach necessary in multi-purpose agencies where the drug effort is a relatively small part of the total agency activity (Coast Guard and Customs). The magic bullet identified by the GAO is a single manager/director who has authority to transcend agency boundaries in resource allocation decisions, make operational decisions, and

can, in some undefined way, enforce common goals and priorities for drug law enforcement within all of the involved agencies and departments.

I have not covered the portions of the draft which address intelligence and operational matters. These matters are best left to the involved agencies at this point. We can handle these in preparing for your inevitable Congressional appearance.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

STAFFING MEMORANDUM

12 JAN 1983

DATE: 1/11/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1/16/83

SUBJECT: War on Drugs

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRUG POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ TURNER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BARR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLEDSON	<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"/>	PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLESON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER		
DENEND	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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"/>
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UHLMANN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADMINISTRATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

What ever happend to your response program?

Please return this tracking sheet with your response

Edwin L. Harper
 Assistant to the President
 for Policy Development
 (6515)

War on Drugs Is Criticized in GAO Report

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Staff Writer

The General Accounting Office has prepared a draft report now on President Reagan's desk that casts serious doubt on the effectiveness of the administration's much-publicized war on illegal drugs.

Since the administration began its assault on the illegal drug trade a year ago by setting up a federal drug task force in south Florida, prices for major drugs have actually dropped slightly nationwide, indicating greater availability, despite the task force's efforts, according to the report.

The price of heroin fell from \$2.25 a milligram in 1979 to \$1.66 in June, 1982, while cocaine declined from 65 to 52 cents. The price of marijuana has dropped from its recent high of \$1.38 per gram in 1980 to \$1.32.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, also cited other problems encountered by the task force, although many of them existed long before the task force was formed.

These included lack of coordination and antagonisms among the participating agencies, failure to prosecute drug traffickers once they are arrested, and two agencies each counting the same arrest.

"Several DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] and other agency officials told us that even though the

task force has caused many traffickers to curtail or move their smuggling operations, it is doubtful whether the task force can have any substantial long-term impact on drug availability," the report said.

The report, which is seriously critical of federal drug-enforcement accomplishments over the past several years, also estimated the 11-month cost of the south Florida operation at \$66 million, far higher than administration estimates.

Last Oct. 14, President Reagan declared war on drug trafficking and announced plans to set up 12 additional task forces, modeled after the one in south Florida, to cover the entire country.

The total annual appropriation for those task forces, which were scheduled to begin a phased-in operation this week, is \$127.5 million.

Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.) presented the report yesterday to the president in a meeting to discuss a recently passed crime bill now awaiting the president's signature.

Art Brill, a spokesman for the Justice Department, said last night that the department received a copy of the draft report Dec. 16 and has distributed it to agencies within Justice for comment.

Brill warned that draft reports may have "errors of fact" and that

none of the key officials at Justice has had time to respond.

He said the department would have no official comment on the GAO document.

In a speech in Miami in November, Reagan told a citizens' group, "There's no question that the South Florida Task Force has been a clear and unqualified success. Since its inception, drug-related arrests in the area covered by the task force are up 27 percent.

"Drug seizures are up about 50 percent. . . . The amount of marijuana seized has increased by 35 percent, the amount of cocaine by 56 percent."

According to the GAO report, DEA figures show that only 5 percent of the defendants arrested by the task force are considered major violators.

"Double counting of drug seizures makes it impossible to get an accurate count of the drugs seized," the report said.

"The largest cocaine seizure in history—3,245 pounds—which was made in March, 1982 at Miami International Airport, was counted by both DEA and Customs."

The GAO report also said that some of the agencies working on the task force, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, the FBI, Customs, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Coast

Guard were antagonistic toward one another.

The report said that 85 percent of the people arrested by the Coast Guard and Customs between 1977 and June, 1982, were not prosecuted in federal courts, and no data were maintained to find out what happened to them.

One reason is believed to be the longstanding animosity between the law enforcement agencies such as DEA and the FBI, which began last year to work cooperatively on drug cases, and agencies such as the Coast Guard and Customs, which intercept drug shipments but are expressly forbidden from taking part in drug investigations.

Traditionally, DEA has concentrated on its own cases, which often involve higher-level criminals, and tended to give less emphasis to the others.

w.p.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER

FROM:  CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Comments on Draft Two Year Report of
Reagan Presidency

Because of the involvement of both the President and Mrs. Reagan, I am surprised there was not a section devoted to drug abuse, similar to the sections on Crime, Civil Rights, etc. I found no mention of the Victims of Crime Task Force, the President's Commission on Drunk Driving, the exception to Posse Comitatus or the repeal of the Percy Amendment. I would have caught this earlier but this is the first time I've seen this report.

Drug abuse is within the top three problems facing each State according to a survey of Mayors. The only mentions of drug abuse are in the law enforcement/crime areas. The President has emphasized the prevention aspects of drug abuse and we are beginning to see results in public support of our education and prevention efforts. I suggest a brief section (attached) be added in the section titled "Meeting Human Needs" and following the section on "Crime."

I realize that I have gone beyond the instructions to limit comments to accuracy and editorial change, but I feel strongly that this is too important an issue to ignore. The President can claim a lot of successes in the area of drug abuse; why not do so!

cc: Roger Porter
Bob Carleson
Mike Uhlmann

DRUG ABUSE

Early in his Administration, President Reagan launched a major campaign against drug abuse and drug trafficking. This campaign is outlined in the 1982 Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. Under the personal leadership of the President, the broad coordinated Federal effort attacks drug abuse problems on all fronts; including international initiatives to eliminate illegal drugs as close to their source as possible, law enforcement efforts to stop drug trafficking and profiting in illegal drugs, and health-related activities to provide education, treatment and research to prevent and cure the effects of drug abuse.

President Reagan has emphasized the importance of involvement of parents and individual citizens in preventing drug abuse by children. The President has committed the Federal government to doing all in its power to encourage such efforts, asking us "to recognize that as important as intercepting the drug traffic might be, it cannot possibly equal the results in turning off the customers, the users, and making them take a different course in deciding to no longer be customers."

The answer to drug abuse does not rest in one single initiative. Real success is not possible until those people who are most affected by drug and alcohol abuse are directly involved in solving their own problems. Federal agencies, State and local governments, many corporations, and individuals from all segments of society are responding enthusiastically to the President's call for help in combatting drug abuse. The widespread action in prohibiting drug paraphernalia and stopping drunk driving reflects this interest. Some key accomplishments of the President's campaign are:

- Joint investigative task forces are being established to combat organized crime and related drug trafficking.
- In March 1981, President Reagan established the Commission on Drunk Driving.
- The Department of Health and Human Services is sponsoring a national campaign directed at alcohol use by our young people.
- Service clubs, like the International Association of Lions Clubs, have begun drug abuse awareness efforts to educate their communities.
- Many corporations are donating money to publish drug abuse education literature, e.g. comic books, coloring books, posters.
- The professional sports associations has agreed to help deglamorize drug use.

- The medical and health-care communities have taken steps to include alcohol and drug abuse education in their curriculum and licensing requirements.
- Pharmacists are taking on a lead role as a place where parents can learn about drug abuse.

On October 2, 1982, President Reagan said "The mood toward drugs is changing in this country and the momentum is with us. We're making no excuses for drugs, hard, soft or otherwise. Drugs are bad and we're going after them."

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

STAFFING MEMORANDUM

13 JAN 1983

DATE: 1/12/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: cob Friday 1/14

SUBJECT: Draft two year report of Reagan Presidency

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRUG POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TURNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BARR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLEDSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION		
BOGGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOPKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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:

BOB CARLESON, DANNY BOGGS, RALPH BLEDSON, WENDELL GUNN,
MIKE UHLMANN, KEVIN HOPKINS, CARLTON TURNER, MEL BRADLEY

May I please have any changes by 3:00 p.m. 1/14.

Judy Johnston

Edwin L. Harper
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development

Please return this tracking
sheet with your response

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/12/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. Friday, 1/14

SUBJECT: DRAFT TWO YEAR REPORT OF REAGAN PRESIDENCY

	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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BAROODY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

May we have your comments on the attached draft Report by close of business Friday, January 14.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR STAFF CLEARING THE ATTACHED TWO-YEAR REPORT

FROM:

MICHAEL E. BAROODY *EMB*

The attached report on the first two-years of the Reagan Presidency is largely an edited compilation of materials prepared by White House offices and Executive Branch departments and agencies.

In an attempt to keep the report to a reasonable length, a certain amount of editorial selectivity had to be exercised. Your clearance should focus on two areas -- the accuracy of what is included, and suggested language for any editorial changes felt necessary.

This draft being circulated does not include items II, VIII, or IX listed in the Table of Contents.

The draft Two-Year Report is intended for publication next Thursday, January 20, the Second Anniversary of the President's Inaugural. Your suggestions and comments by close-of-business Friday, January 14, would be appreciated.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/16/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FYI

SUBJECT: Preview the film "Just Along For the Ride"

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRUG POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ TURNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BARR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BLEDSON	<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"/>	PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLESON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER		
DENEND	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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ADMINISTRATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please return this tracking sheet with your response

Edwin L. Harper
 Assistant to the President
 for Policy Development
 (x6515)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REGRET

Date 1/13/83

WKS

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL
DATE: 1 DECEMBER 1982
FROM: EDWIN L. HARPER

MEETING: Preview the film "Just Along For The Ride" and briefing by the National Association of Independent Insurers.

DATE: December 14 and 15, 1982

PURPOSE: To draw attention to the problems caused by impaired driving and steps that are being taken to remove them from the road during National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week (December 12-18, 1982). The President would preview the film "Just Along For the Ride", produced by the National Association of Independent Insurers and be briefed on the goals and objectives of their 10-year comprehensive program.

FORMAT: - Where: Oval Office
- Participants: See attached list
- Duration: 10 minutes

CABINET PARTICIPATION: None

VICE PRESIDENT PARTICIPATION: Not Required

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: Requested But Not Required

SPEECH MATERIAL: Talking points will be provided.

PRESS COVERAGE: White House Photographer

RECOMMEND: Ed Harper, Roger Porter, Craig Fuller, Carlton Turner

OPPOSED: None

PROJECT OFFICER: Ed Harper

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None

BACKGROUND: The National Association of Independent Insurers has initiated a comprehensive 10-year campaign against drunk and drugged drivers. "Just Along For The Ride" is the second film in a series

sponsored by the National Association of Independent Insurers (NAII). The film is unique in its approach to the subject of drunk driving. For and about teenagers, it is a dramatic and realistic portrayal of the hazards of drinking and driving. NAII plans to distribute the film on a free-loan basis to thousands of high schools throughout the country beginning the first of next year.

Last year the NAII produced "Danger Ahead: Marijuana on the Road," a 27-minute documentary containing frank stories by teens and young adults who have run risks and suffered tragedies by mixing marijuana and driving. This film has been widely distributed and enthusiastically received by both teenagers and adults.

As the country's largest property and casualty insurance company trade association, NAII is conducting a sustained, multi-faceted attack on the impaired driver problem and initiating countermeasures that offer the greatest likelihood for success in curbing impaired driving. Their program consists of films, information pamphlets and kits, for educating the nation about the effects that alcohol and drugs have on driving ability.

The film will be made available on the White House closed circuit television for the President and White House staff to review (afternoon/evening of December 14). The film, with an introduction by Mrs. Reagan, will be released publicly at the National Press Club at 11:00am (December 15). Therefore, it would be necessary for representatives of the NAII to brief the President on their 10-year comprehensive program early on the 15th. They could then provide the President's response at the official release of the film.

This event will further emphasize the Administration's commitment to reducing the effects of drug and alcohol abuse on our lives and society and stress the importance of private sector involvement in combatting this serious problem through education and prevention.

The release of this film is particularly timely as it coincides with National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week (December 12-18, 1982).

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL
DATE: 1 DECEMBER 1982
FROM: EDWIN L. HARPER

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

BRIEFING BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT INSURERS

ON: 10-YEAR COMPREHENSIVE IMPAIRED DRIVER PROGRAM

AND FILM: "JUST ALONG FOR THE RIDE"

Lowell R. Beck
President
National Association of Independent Insurers

Darrell Coover
Vice President, Government Relations
National Association of Independent Insurers

Charles Lorenz
Vice President, Public Affairs
National Association of Independent Insurers

Carlton Turner
Director, Drug Abuse Policy Office

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 17, 1983

FOR: WHITE HOUSE PHOTO OFFICE
FROM: CARLTON TURNER
SUBJECT: Request fo Photographs

As a follow-up to a meeting in the Cabinet Room with the Commissioners and Player Representatives of the professional sports associations, please furnish the following:

<u>PICTURE #</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
16DE8211986-17	3
16DE8212011-34A	6
16DE8211986-24	6
16DE8212011-17A	2
16DE8212011-18A	2
16DE8212011-15A	2
16DE8211986-18	2
16DE8211986-2?	2 (last # not visible/is a black man w/gray hair
16DE8212011-13A	2
16DE8212011-20A	2
16DE8211986-14	1
16DE8211986-13	2
16DE8211986-11	1
16DE8211986-9	1