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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** TURNER, CARLTON: FILES

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POTTER

26

Doc No	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	MEMO	C. TURNER TO JAMES COYNE RE PRESIDENTIAL PHOTO OPPORTUNITY	1	8/17/1984	open 11/3/09 KMU
THE ABOVE DOCUMENT IS PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233					

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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MEMOS: August 1984

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: ~~CARLTON TURNER~~

SUBJECT: Letter from the President

Attached is a draft letter from the President to David Martin. Mr. Martin is well respected in the legislative, foreign affairs and scientific communities. He was the leading force behind the Eastland Hearings in 1974-75 -- the first Congressional hearing to address the health problems caused by marijuana use.

Mr. Martin has been a consistent force in pointing to the connection between narcotics traffickers and terrorist groups. He has been one of the true leaders in bring the health consequences of marijuana use to the forefront of peoples minds. He worked with the scientific community and community groups to assure dissemination of accurate information.

Mr. Martin has been a strong supporter of President Reagan's philosophies. In fact, he was a candidate for the position I hold and would probably have the job if he were not in very bad health.

This letter would mean a lot to David and his family and I can think of few people more deserving of such an honor. Please let me know if this is a problem or if you need additional information. Mr. Martin's wife is having a birthday party for him -- his 70th birthday, September 6, 1984 -- and we would like to have the letter read at the party. Therefore, please forward it to my office (220 OEOB) when complete.

Thanks for all your help.



Dear Mr. Martin:

Our nation has been blessed with many attributes allowing it to become the "shining city on the hill" to millions of people throughout the world. But among its greatest attributes are those thousands of its citizens who have kept alight the flame of vigilance over many years - vigilance in defense of our freedoms and our national honor.

On this, your 70th birthday, you have much cause for pride in the many years you have devoted to the service of your country: from the tragic post-war years when you helped arouse the conscience of the West to the inhumanity of forced repatriation, to the continuing, decades-long struggle you have waged against the dual-headed evils of narcotics and subversion. There were times, during the 1960's and 70's, when lesser man would have compromised with the temper and the fashions of the day. You persisted. There were times when it appeared that only a small, beleaguered group of patriots stood guard against those bent on destroying our youth and institutions. You persisted. There were times when men like yourself were reviled and ridiculed for raising questions that needed raising. You persisted.

For this, you have earned the respect and gratitude of your countrymen. Many years from now, when this generation will have long since passed into history, new generations will be born into freedom because of the vigilance and perservance of the David Martin's of the world.

I wish you a very happy birthday, and many healthy and happy years.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 24, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER B. PORTER

FROM: <sup>CJ</sup> CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Clearance of the 1984 National Strategy for  
Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking

Attached is the final draft of the 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. Please process the document through the White House and Cabinet clearance process. The document has been reviewed by all of the involved Federal agencies and their comments have been incorporated.

As background, the Strategy was previously an annual requirement and prepared for the President with the Congress receiving it for their information. The existing legislation requires a biennial report, submitted by the President to Congress (the Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act, Title III, Section 305).

For your information, the deadline established by Congress is August 1. Since it was not possible to have the document completed by then, we plan to release the document during National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week (September 23-29). In order to meet printing deadlines, we need clearance no later than close of business September 6, 1984.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

cc: Jack Svahn

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 24, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER

SUBJECT: Clearance of the 1984 National Strategy for  
Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking

Attached is the final draft of the 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. Please process the document through the White House and Cabinet clearance process. The document has been reviewed by all of the involved Federal agencies and their comments have been incorporated.

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The document is scheduled for release during National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week (September 23-29). In order to meet printing deadlines, we need clearance no later than close of business September 6, 1984.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

cc: Jack Svahn  
Craig Fuller



Sue

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER PORTER

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

SUBJECT: Travel to Bogota, Colombia

The United States Ambassador to Colombia, Lewis Tambs, and the State Department have suggested I travel to Colombia as soon as possible to assess the herbicidal eradication program now underway.

The Colombian Government began spraying glyphosate to eradicate marijuana production in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta on July 5, 1984. This was the experimental phase of the program and the U.S. anticipated it to be fully operational by late August or mid September. I anticipate that the program will become very controversial.

An important part of our international narcotics control strategy was to get the Colombian Government to undertake an extensive eradication program. Most of the marijuana and a large portion of the cocaine available in the U.S. comes from Colombia. Therefore, over the last three years, diplomatic efforts with Colombia have been intensified. Further, USIA has conducted an effective communications strategy, designed by this office, to convince the Colombians that the Reagan Administration was serious about fighting drug abuse, that drug use is dangerous, and that Colombia must control its narcotic production.

It is necessary for me to look at the program because the credibility of my position at the White House is coupled with my technical and scientific background and especially since I have been involved with the Mexican herbicidal eradication program.

If the Administration continues to point to the Colombian program as an accomplishment and provide foreign aid for it to be continued, it is necessary to assess their sincerity. Further, a Cabinet Council on Legal Policy is scheduled for August 30 to discuss drug law enforcement. The sincerity of Columbian initiative will have an important effect on our future planning.

Attached is a travel authorization for your signature. The approximate cost of the trip would be \$1,050 and travel would be mostly over the weekend. Please let me know if you have any questions.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JEAN APPLEBY JACKSON

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Presidential Involvement in New Start in Life  
Center's Benefit Dinner Honoring Mrs. Reagan

The attached request for scheduling recommendation represents my comments on the New Start in Life Center. My recommendation for the President's acceptance is based on Mrs. Reagan's decision to accept same and the need for the President and Mrs. Reagan to appear together at a "family" function.

15 AUG 1984

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AUGUST 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: ✓ CARLTON TURNER - FAITH WHITTLESEY - JAMES ROSEBUSH

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR  
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR RECOMMENDATION ON THE FOLLOWING  
SCHEDULING REQUEST UNDER CONSIDERATION:

EVENT: Participation in New Start in Life Center's  
benefit dinner honoring Nancy Reagan

DATE: ---

LOCATION: San Diego, CA

BACKGROUND: See attached

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept  Regret  Surrogate  Message  Other   
Priority   
Routine

IF RECOMMENDATION IS TO ACCEPT, PLEASE CITE REASONS: A private treatment facility that treats 40 to 50 patients in house with 75 to 100 out patients. All patients stay for 6 months minimum. It has an excellent board with whites, blacks, hispanics, males, females and a patient load exclusively black. Treatment is biblical and healing of spirit and organization is well known within the Charismatic movement. Award banquets will involve fund raising by selling tickets. Recommendation is based on treatment concept and private sector concept. Other consideration may not justify a recommendation.

RESPONSE DUE 8/17/84

TO JEAN APPLEBY JACKSON



# Pat Boone

August 6, 1984

Mr. Jim Baker  
The White House  
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

I know you get bushels of things, but I hope you'll take two or three minutes to look over the enclosed.


Harald Bredesen is a keenly tuned man, spiritually and politically, and I think he has a sensational idea for the President, and for Nancy particularly.

The appearance in Hoboken with Frank Sinatra was a master stroke I feel, and this appearance would fit in that same category. The New Start In Life Center in San Diego is a proven, successful drug rehabilitation Center, treating blacks exclusively, but with a multi-ethnic and religious board, and is an outstanding example of what a community can do on a volunteer basis without depending on government support!

I'm quite certain there would be national coverage, with special attention from Christian networks, including the Catholic Broadcasting Network. They want to honor Nancy Reagan - but as you can see from the letter, they'd like the President to attend, proudly presenting his wife as the achiever and award winner. Surely you see how this would work to the benefit of the President in many areas, especially women and minorities. Besides that, the Center actually does a whale of a job fighting drug addiction and rehabilitating addicts.

I'd love you to consider this wonderful possibility and contact Harald Bredesen, 2768 Surrey Lane, Escondido, California 92025, 619-743-6478, or the Chairman, Dr. George McKinney, pastor of San Diego's leading black church, St. Stephen's Church of God In Christ. If this can be worked into the schedule, I think it will reap terrific dividends.

Warmly,



Pat Boone

PB:mm  
encl.





July 19, 1984

Mr. Pat Boone  
904 N. Beverly Drive  
Beverly Hills, Ca. 90210

Dear Pat:

It was great to touch base with you again, yesterday.

I was just thinking....this is the fourth major event on which you and I have worked together:

The first, of course, was Crisis America back in the bad old days of '69 when it looked as if America was going to come apart at the seams.

The next was that memorable occasion with the Reagans in their home during his last gubernatorial campaign when God made us know that He was going to put him in the White House. In "Reagan Inside Out", you and I can relive the events of that afternoon, which with you a few days after his election, the President vividly recalled.

Our third joint venture led to the award of the "Prince of Peace Prize" to Anwar Sadat. As you well know, dear brother, you were key to the events leading up to that day which was for Sadat, "a highpoint of my entire life, more meaningful to me than the Nobel Peace Prize". Bill Mittendorf, a member of the Prize Committee and currently Ambassador to O.A.S., is the source of this quote. (As Secretary of the Navy, he cleared the Suez Canal for Sadat and became his good friend.)

Is it too much to hope, Pat, that what the Prince of Peace Prize was to Sadat, the Wilberforce Award will be to our esteemed First Lady?

I feel with you that the occasion is not only a "deserved tribute to a great woman", it is also a "non-political setting" (if there be such a thing in an election year) in which without mentioning him by name - Nancy can burnish facets of her husband's image that his opponents are trying so hard to tarnish.



Pat Boone

Page two

They, of course, are saying that he has no heart for the black or the poor.

New Start In Life Center, which is sponsoring the William Wilberforce Award Dinner, is black and is reaching out to help and lift the poorest of the poor - San Diego's five thousand homeless - demonstrating what Reagan has been saying all along, "that the best answer for our social ills is not in federal programs, but in private initiatives, people helping people."

A third facet Democrats are trying to smudge is the President's attitude toward women. And here they are up against the same problem - the facts. There is a growing perception that Ronald Reagan has made Nancy the happiest "First Lady" in modern American history. And what we ask is, what is so revealing of a man's attitude toward women as the way he treats his own wife?

John Kennedy may have run the White House like a Missouri River gambling boat, but Americans are still concerned about what goes on in the White House. Instinctively, they know that what goes on in the White House affects what goes on in every house in America. Gen, my wife, (who loves to sip her morning coffee out of the mug that you and your "girls" painted for us Christmas '70) had some good input on this subject.

David Sanchez and I were thinking out loud how wonderful it would be if Nancy's husband could be there for the award and speak. The question was - no matter how hard he tried to avoid it - could the President of the United States speak without stealing the show?

\* "Of course he could," Gen chimed in, "he could give the shortest, and to the housewives of America, the most profound message ever delivered by a President of the United States on national television - four words, 'This is Nancy's night.' Just his presence there as her proud husband, would speak to every woman in America.

"The beautiful thing about it," Gen continued, "he wouldn't just be playing a role. He's the kind of man who would love to keep the spotlight on his wife. You just know, off camera as well as on, they're mutually supportive." That's why their marriage is so solid and so important for us all. I am convinced that one of the reasons the institution of marriage is making a come back in this country is the showcase sample we see in the White House.

Enclosed, you will find the "particulars" you asked for.

As ever your friend and brother,

*Harald*  
Harald

HB/lc  
Enclosures



NEW START IN LIFE BENEFIT DINNER  
IN HONOR OF NANCY REAGAN

PURPOSE

1. To enable New Start In Life, a black rehabilitation center for drug addicts and homeless families, to strengthen and expand its work, purchase the center in San Diego which it is currently renting, and open a second center in Detroit where the need is even greater.
2. To confer on Nancy Reagan the William Wilberforce Award in recognition of her crucial role in combating addiction - America's public enemy No.1.
3. Afford Mrs.Reagan a nationwide platform to spell out the gravity of the problem and the fact that our best hope lies not in Federal Government programs, but in private sector efforts such as New Start In Life.

MEDIA COVERAGE

1. The Christian Broadcasting Network (700 Club) of which I am a founding board member, is on 192 television stations. Its Cable Network is available to 24 million homes and has the highest Neilson Rating of any basic cable network - it is also in 58 countries.
2. Father Barham, a member of our New Start In Life Board, is a leading host for Santa Fe Communications, a Catholic broadcasting network and has assured me that they too will be covering the event. It should be of special interest to the secular media, as well.

BACKGROUND ON NEW START IN LIFE

1. Johnny Carter, a black minister, founded the center a year ago for the rehabilitation of narcotic addicts. When he became aware of the plight of San Diego's 5,000 homeless (including whole families with little children living in their jalopies, sleeping under bridges, even under the stars), he began to take them in as well. Today, he is a Mother Theresa in clericals.



NEW START IN LIFE BENEFIT DINNER  
PAGE TWO

Drugs and poverty are everybody's problem and the diversity of our board reflects that. Our Chairman, Dr. George D. McKinney, is Pastor of San Diego's leading black church - St. Stephen's Church of God In Christ.

Though our origin and leadership is black, the membership of our board is gloriously heterogeneous. Male, female, black, white, hispanic, Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, blue collar and socialite. Our board roster runs literally from Smith to Sanchez (William French Smith III, and Mary his wife, enthusiastically involved members, as is David Sanchez, President of Global Resource Development, Inc.).

Our board membership reflects not only the inclusiveness of the problem, but what we believe is a pivotal part of the answer - God's power to transform lives. A good demonstration of that power is the life of board member Alan Granger. Once a drug pushing convict, he now pastors the 2,000 members of the very church whose prison ministry converted him. A man, who eight years ago Alan Granger robbed, is now a member of his church.

PROPOSED INSCRIPTION ON THE WILLIAM WILBERFORCE  
AWARD PLAQUE TO BE PRESENTED BY HARALD BREDESEN,  
AWARD FOUNDER TO NANCY REAGAN AT A SAN DIEGO DINNER,  
TO BE SPONSORED BY NEW START IN LIFE, A BLACK  
REHABILITATION CENTER FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND FOR  
HOMELESS FAMILIES.

In 1787, William Wilberforce launched his first attack  
on the British slave trade.

In 1983, Nancy Reagan declared war on a traffic no  
less vile, a threat to our nation no less dire.

She battles an enemy just as cruel,

his captives, just as bound.

She is in the front line of the fight --

to free those whom drugs have enslaved,

to keep the free from falling captive

and put the captor behind bars.



PROPOSED PARTIAL PROGRAM

MASTER OF CEREMONY .....PAT BOONE  
SOLOIST.....DEBBY BOONE  
ANDRAE CROUCH  
PARTICIPANTS.....FOUR FORMER ADDICTS  
each giving a 2 min.testimony  
PRESENTATION TO MRS.REAGAN.....MRS.REAGAN'S  
RESPONSE & ADDRESS

MAKE UP OF THE WILLIAM WILBERFORCE AWARD COMMITTEE

We have two options: 1) Form a whole new committee; 2) invite Prince of Peace Prize committee members to serve again on the Wilberforce Award Committee along with other dignitaries yet to be invited, e.g., Billy Graham, Art Linkletter, Chief Justice Warren Berger. He, by the way, played such an enthusiastic role in the Prince of Peace Prize event, I have been thinking of him as a possible Chairman of this committee. What is your feeling, Pat?

Original Prince of Peace Prize Committee members include: 1) Richard Halverson, Chaplain of U.S.Senate, 2) Barry Hon, Chairman of the Board, Hon Development Corporation and the Hon Foundation; 3) Walter Hoving, former Chairman of Tiffany's (who furnished the Prince of Peace Prize for former Secretary of the Navy, William Mittendorf, who is currently Ambassador to O.A.S.); 4) Mike Rafton, Chairman of the Board of the Central Banking System; 5) Thomas Reid, Executive Director of Church Growth International; 6) Pat Robertson, Chairman of the Board, Christian Broadcasting Network.

INVITATION

It should probably come from Dr.George D.McKinney, Chairman of the New Start In Life Board, an urbane,gracious man of God - he can be counted on not to do the wrong thing, e.g., use the occasion as a soap box on which to lecture the Reagans.

TIME FRAME

To make the most of the opportunity, we would appreciate a couple of months to prepare. The determining factor, of course, would be the Reagan's convenience.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES K. COYNE

FROM: <sup>ETS</sup> CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Presidential Photo Opportunity

The National Association of Retail Druggists (NARD) is a good organization, but not deserving of a Presidential Photo Opportunity at this time. We must take care of those groups and organizations who have done much more. For example:

- The Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse (PADA) program, sponsored by McNeil Pharmaceutical, began in a limited way in 1982 and has now become a national efforts.
- The publications Pharmacy Times and Medical Times dedicated entire issues to drug abuse education and distributed them free to all pharmacists and physicians, respectively.
- Dupont Chemical has sponsored a drug awareness activity book, aimed at youth grades K thru 3, and distributed free through pediatricians and general practitioners.

These are only a few examples of private sector initiatives from the pharmaceutical/medical community in drug awareness programs. We have prepared and cleared a Certificate of Appreciation to be awarded to the top 5 groups or individuals for their service in the fight against drug abuse. We are tentatively planning an awards ceremony for the last week in September -- September 23 - 29 is National Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Week.

15 AUG 1984  
1567

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLTON E. TURNER

FROM: JAMES K. COYNE  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

SUBJECT: Presidential Photo Opportunity

The attached was sent to our office FYI. It appears to be an excellent private sector response to one aspect of the drug problem.

What is your evaluation of this effort?

Is it worth a presidential photo with the key NARD officials?



# NEWS RELEASE

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR INDEPENDENT RETAIL PHARMACY



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Helen Gouin  
(703) 683-8200

NEW DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAM  
LAUNCHED BY NATIONAL CENTER

Alexandria, VA, May 11, 1984 -- The National Center for Independent Retail Pharmacy, a service of the National Association of Retail Druggists, announces a major new program in drug abuse education, prepared by pharmacists for pharmacists. More than a year in preparation, the drug abuse education program will provide pharmacists with a self-paced continuing education experience and an audio-visual package that will help elicit community support to address this nationwide problem. Eli Lilly and Company is providing general corporate support for the program.

The content of the program is based on the popular year-long drug abuse information series appearing in the NARD Journal. Series co-authors Sidney Cohen, M.D., world renowned authority on drug abuse, and Helen Dunn Gouin, R.Ph., director of the U. S. Army drug and alcohol technical activity, have provided substantive contributions to the editorial content of the program. Joseph A. Mosso, P.D., a Latrobe, Pennsylvania pharmacist, who is a noted community



lecturer and authority on the subject, was a contributor to the continuing education portion of the program. The contributions of these pharmacy experts and the full backing of a major pharmaceutical firm suggests that the National Center drug abuse education program will have more practical and targeted information for the pharmacist than any other existing similar effort.

According to Sidney Cohen, clinical professor of psychiatry, University of California at Los Angeles and a pharmacist himself, "who is better informed and in a better position to talk to the public about drugs than the pharmacist. Whether simply responding to the queries of customers or going out to do what they can to prevent the spread of destructive drug taking, pharmacists must provide correct, up-to-date information."

Dr. Cohen continued: "The pharmacist can act as a gatekeeper, reassuring some, pointing out dangers to others, and referring those who need it to appropriate community resources. It is for these reasons that the pharmacists who keep their drug abuse information current provide the community with the best service."

The National Center drug abuse education program is unique in several respects:

- o It familiarizes pharmacists about drug abuse comprehensively, in the quality of the material presented through the continuing education module.

- o It encourages the pharmacist to elicit community support in dealing with the drug abuse problem, through the use of a provocative audio-visual presentation.

- o It aids the pharmacist in preparing effective community-oriented presentations via speeches, newsreleases, and the like

which will increase his/her visibility as a businessperson and caring health professional.

The objective of the program is to train a cadre of independent pharmacists to attack the drug abuse problem in their communities.

The continuing education module will cover many facets of the drug abuse problem including: frequently asked questions, the drug reactions involved with many abused substances, alcohol-drug interactions, and prescription drug abuse control. The audio-visual presentation will be similar in structure to the popular NARD/Lilly program, "What You Don't Know About Drugs Can Hurt You." Pharmacists can either play the program to interested service clubs or community groups, or use the prepared text on which the program is based.

NARD Executive Vice President William E. Woods noted that NARD has had an historic interest in drug abuse education, dating back to the mid-60s. "The Nixon Administration recognized our efforts in 1970 when NARD officials met in the White House with President Nixon and Vice President Gerald Ford," Woods said. "The President said then that 'NARD members could do no more important work than to expand and intensify their program against drug abuse; it is highly encouraging to see a professional and business organization undertake such a vital national program entirely in the public interest.' Our drug abuse education information reached more than 100,000 pharmacists and civic leaders. In many regards, the current National Center drug abuse education program represents our on-going commitment in this area. Our current effort also has been recognized by the White House, most recently by a supportive letter from Mrs. Ronald Reagan."

The National Center for Independent Retail Pharmacy was created

by NARD in 1984. The purpose of the National Center is to strengthen the profession of community pharmacy through the development of innovative programs in areas of education and research. The National Center will also become a resource of information about independent retail pharmacy to NARD members and other interested parties.

NARD is the only national association formed for the sole purpose of serving the needs of independent retail pharmacy. It represents the interests of the owners of more than 30,000 independently owned pharmacies where 75,000 pharmacists practice their profession. These pharmacies fill approximately 70 percent of all prescriptions and serve 18 million consumers daily. Organized in 1898, NARD exists to encourage professional and business practices that will strengthen independent pharmacy so that it can best serve the public.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR HAL GORDON  
OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: The Reagan Administration and Young Americans

I have reviewed the revised Issue Update entitled, The Reagan Administration and Young Americans. Attached is a marked-up copy of the document you sent which indicates changes.

There is a grammatical correction on page 3 and major changes, beginning on page 11, in the section entitled, Combatting Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The bill President Reagan signed regarding the 21 drinking age did not establish a national drinking age but authorized the withholding of Federal highway funds from States which did not raise their drinking age to 21.

Also attached, for your information, is a copy of an August 15, 1984 article from USA TODAY. The article highlights a recent Roper Report in which Americans state that the government's top priority should be crime and drugs.

08 AUG 1984

1530

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR

ROGER PORTER  
CHUCK HOBBS  
BOB SWEET  
CARLTON TURNER ✓  
DAVE GERSON  
KARNA SMALL

FROM:

HAL GORDON  
OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION

Attached is a revised Issue Update entitled, The Reagan Administration and Young Americans. It covers a number of issues, including the economy, jobs, education, drug policy, national security, and nuclear arms negotiations. Please review this draft, with particular attention to your own area of expertise, and forward any comments you care to make to me by Thursday, August 16. Thank you.

Washington, D.C.

Number \_\_\_\_

August \_\_, 1984

THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION AND YOUNG AMERICANS

*Changes  
at close*

Executive Summary

Young Americans face many challenges as they look to the future. Quality of education, employment prospects, and the nation's security are some of the most important. President Reagan is addressing these and other issues of concern to young people. He is working to improve our nation's schools, and has improved federal student aid programs. His economic policies have increased job opportunities for young Americans entering the world of work. For those without job skills, the President has signed into law a major new job training program that has proved extremely successful. To protect America's security, the President has strengthened our defense capabilities and taken a firm stand against Communist aggression. At the same time, he has attempted to persuade our adversaries that mutual reductions in strategic forces are the best means of lessening world tensions and securing a lasting peace. For these reasons, America's young people can look to the future with confidence.

Introduction

Young Americans today are no less idealistic that those of the last



generation, but they are in many ways more realistic. They know that we live in a tougher, more competitive world in which we can no longer take our national security and high living standard for granted.

Opportunity still beckons; success, material well-being, and personal satisfaction are still attainable goals. But our young men and women are aware that they cannot reach their goals without hard work.

Many observers have noted that today's youth are more conservative than those of even a decade ago, and public opinion polls bear this out. This more traditional outlook is one reason why President Reagan enjoys high approval among American youth.

President Reagan, for his part, recognizes that young people are America's future, and he is committed to policies that will assist them in realizing their full potential as adult members of society.

#### Economic Growth

It goes without saying that only an expanding economy can provide young Americans with the opportunities they need to to achieve their ambitions. President Reagan has restored a moribund national economy to health and vigor.

When the President took office, the economy was a shambles: We had just suffered two consecutive years of double-digit inflation, taxes had more than doubled since 1975, interest rates had climbed to their highest peak since the Civil War, government spending was out of control, and government regulations were strangling private enterprise. In 1980, the Gross National Product actually fell 0.3 percent.

Today, less than four years later, inflation has plunged to less than five percent, personal income tax rates have been cut by 25 percent, the prime interest rate has been nearly halved, the growth rate of government spending has been reduced by nearly two-thirds, and regulatory reform is saving Americans billions of dollars in needless costs and hundreds of millions of hours in filling out unnecessary federal forms. Productivity is up, unemployment is down, and our people are looking to the future with confidence.

Since the recovery began, 6.8 million Americans have found jobs. Many of these were young people just entering the workforce. Unemployment for youths aged 16 to 19 has fallen from 23.6 percent a year ago to 17.6 percent in June. Among young people aged 20 to 24, unemployment fell from 14.5 percent to 10.7 percent during the same period.

Significantly, the President's growth-oriented policy goals have not been achieved by sacrificing compassion or quality of life. By cutting fraud, waste, and abuse in federal programs, we have been able to redirect federal assistance from those above the poverty line to those who need help most. This administration has provided higher levels of assistance to the truly needy than any of its predecessors. Spending on safety net programs (aid to families with dependent children, supplemental security income, child nutrition, foodstamps, medicaid, and housing assistance) rose from \$63.2 billion in 1981 to \$73.5 billion in 1984.

Similarly, by requiring that the benefits of federal regulations exceed the costs involved, President Reagan has slashed federal red tape without making us any less healthy or <sup>less</sup> safe. On the contrary, since 1980, workplace injuries and

deaths have declined, traffic fatalities are down, longevity has increased, and infant mortality is less.

### Job Training

President Reagan is also determined that the new prosperity will not leave anyone behind. The American economy is passing through difficult changes as older industries decline, and new ones come to the fore. These changes are particularly hard on workers who were trained for jobs that are disappearing, and on young people who lack marketable job skills of any kind. Government programs of the past have proved incapable of meeting the needs of either group.

President Reagan adopted a fresh approach to the problem by replacing the failed Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) with the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982. Under CETA, the emphasis was on income supplements and federal makework projects; only 18 percent of the funds were spent on actual training. Not surprisingly, CETA programs were notoriously unsuccessful in placing participants in permanent private sector jobs -- only 15 percent of those "trained" by CETA were able to find real jobs.

In contrast, JTPA requires that 70 percent of the funds go for actual training. Furthermore, JTPA works in close cooperation with the private sector to ensure that participants receive practical training for jobs that actually exist.

Under JTPA, the federal government makes funds available for training young, displaced, and disadvantaged workers through grants to the states. The programs themselves are developed and administered by Private Industry Councils



(PICs) -- local business leaders working in cooperation with local governments. JTPA will train over one million Americans a year. During its first six months in operation, 70 percent of JTPA trainees were placed in permanent jobs.

#### Expanding Job Opportunities

Sometimes government gets in the way of a young person looking for his or her first job. The minimum wage, which today stands at \$3.35 per hour, is a significant obstacle since employers are frequently unwilling to hire young, inexperienced workers at that figure.

Because so many young Americans get their first work experience from summer jobs, President Reagan has proposed a youth employment opportunity wage that would apply to young people during the summer months. It would be set at \$2.50, or about 75 percent of the minimum wage. If approved by Congress, this proposal could create more than 400,000 summer jobs for unskilled workers under the age of 22, many of whom have never worked before. It would let them put their feet on the first rung of the job ladder, so they could work their way up to financially secure futures.

This proposal would not throw anyone out of work. It prohibits employers from laying off adults to hire youths, and it also bars them from reducing the wage rates of youths hired before May 1. Nor may employers fire young people hired before May 1 and replace them with other young people at the lower rate. Violators would be subject to civil and criminal penalties under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

President Reagan's "enterprise zone" proposal would also create jobs for youths, particularly in depressed urban and rural areas. Under this plan, 75 severely depressed areas would be designated as enterprise zones over the next three years. Within these zones, tax rates and government regulations would be reduced to encourage greater economic activity and job creation. Special tax incentives for hiring, training, and promoting the disadvantaged would be provided, and these would be of particular benefit to the young and unskilled. Enterprise zones would give inner city and rural poor youth new cause for hope in the future.

While Congress has not yet enacted either the President's youth employment opportunity wage or enterprise zone legislation, it approved his request to extend the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program, providing incentives to employers to hire more disadvantaged youth. Employers can receive tax credits of as much as 85 percent of the first \$3,000 they pay in wages.

#### Education

Education prepares young Americans for life. The skills and knowledge they acquire in the classroom should equip them to deal with a complex and rapidly changing world.

Unfortunately, our schools have not been meeting their obligations in this respect. Educational quality in the United States has seriously declined during the last <sup>4</sup>two decades, and one of the greatest services President Reagan has so far rendered our young has been to make this disturbing fact the center of national attention and concern.

On August 26, 1981, the President appointed a bipartisan National Commission on Excellence in Education. After months of searching analysis, the commission concluded that U.S. society is threatened by a "rising tide of mediocrity" in education. The commission found that some 13 percent of American 17-year-olds are functional illiterates, with the rate as high as 40 percent among minority youths. The commission also found that four-fifths of our high school students cannot write a decent essay and that most do less than an hour of homework every night. The commission noted that college board math and science scores have fallen by 50 and 40 points, respectively, since 1963.

Since the commission issued its unsettling report, the President has traveled throughout the country to rally the American people behind better education. He has met with parents, students, teachers, principals, superintendents, and state and local officials. He has listened to their suggestions and encouraged them to work together to improve our schools.

The President believes that while the federal government can offer assistance and advice, the real solution to this problem lies at the grassroots level. Simply spending more money is not the answer. Indeed, during the very period that test scores declined, per-pupil spending on education in inflation-adjusted dollars nearly doubled, and is now the highest of any country in the world. It is the human element -- greater involvement and commitment by parents, educators, students, and elected officials -- that is urgently needed.

The National Commission on Excellence in Education recommended that all high school students be required to take the "five basics": 4 years of English, 3 years of math, 3 years of science, 3 years of social studies, and half a year of computer science. The commission also recommended that college-bound



students have two years study of a foreign language. In addition, it proposed a longer school year, longer school days, improved discipline, and stricter graduation requirements.

President Reagan's warm endorsement of the commission's report, and personal crusade on behalf of better education have already helped to produce results at the state and local levels. Thus far, 41 states have increased graduation standards, 29 have toughened teacher standards, and 26 have revised curriculums. In addition, business-education partnerships have been formed in 45 states.

Because of the pressing shortage of qualified math and science teachers, the President persuaded Congress to approve a program of federal block grants to the states designed to increase the number of pre-college instructors in both these areas. To further assist in meeting this need, the Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science and Math Teaching will award cash grants to 100 outstanding pre-college math and science teachers each year, to assist them in improving their school's programs.

President Reagan likes to point out that more than 90 percent of the funding for public education in this country comes from taxes paid to state and local treasuries. Since the federal government contributes less than 10 percent of the funds, the President has urged that this contribution be given in the form of block grants wherever possible, to cut down federal red tape and give state and local authorities maximum discretion in determining how these funds might best be used.

The President also believes that there should be freedom of choice in elementary and secondary education. Freedom of choice depends on the continued existence of private alternatives to public schools. Parents who send their children to private schools -- for the sake of religious instruction, stricter discipline, or for other reasons -- incur a double burden: They must pay private tuition costs, and they must pay taxes to support the local public school system. President Reagan would give lower- and middle-income families a measure of tax equity by gradually phasing in over a three-year period a tax credit of up to \$300 a year per child.

#### Education Aid

Most young Americans want to continue their education after high school, but many need financial assistance to do so. Under the preceding administration, federal aid was made available to all students regardless of family income. This not only inflated the cost of aid programs beyond all reason, it resulted in middle- and lower-income taxpayers subsidizing the education of students from families better off than themselves. As a magazine article proclaimed at the time, "Even a Rockefeller can get a school loan at 9 percent interest."

The Reagan Administration, in contrast, has favored a "means-test" approach to student aid, designed to target this assistance to those who need it most. Thus far, Congress has agreed to apply a means test to students whose family incomes exceed \$30,000 a year.

Toward this same end, the administration has proposed that students, under the Pell Grant program, be required to contribute 40 percent, or a \$500 minimum,

to their own educational costs before becoming eligible for federal self-help grants. This is no undue burden since it is widely recognized that students make better use of their educational opportunities if they help to pay for them. The student's contribution could come from part-time earnings, the College Work Study program, loans, savings, or other sources of funds. To help students meet this requirement, the President has proposed a 50 percent increase in the College Work Study program (which provides grants to colleges and universities so that they can hire students on a part-time basis), that would furnish 1.2 million students with job awards.

Moreover, the President has proposed to increase the maximum Pell grant from \$1,900 to \$3,000, to provide the neediest students with even more direct federal aid. Some 2.3 million students would benefit under the President's proposal.

Finally, the President has proposed an entirely new method of helping families pay college costs -- Education Savings Accounts (ESAs). Under the President's proposal, parents could deposit up to 1,000 a year per child in an ESA. Interest and dividend income would be tax-free as long as these proceeds were used to finance a child's education. ESAs would be structured to give full benefits to families with annual incomes of less than \$40,000. The benefits would be reduced proportionately for families with higher incomes, and would be phased out entirely for families with incomes of \$60,000 or more.

#### Combatting Alcohol and Drug Abuse

President and Mrs. Reagan are both deeply and personally involved in efforts to discourage alcohol and drug abuse among young people. In addition to



beefing up law enforcement efforts to interdict illegal drugs, the President has also encouraged drug <sup>abuse prevention</sup> ~~education~~ programs -- both by the federal government, and by the private sector.

Under President Reagan's leadership, the Department of Education <sup>maintains five</sup> ~~has~~ <sup>regional training centers that have assisted over 4,500 communities establish</sup> ~~developed and is now maintaining~~ alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs in <sup>their schools</sup> ~~over 4,500 schools and communities~~. Corporations and service organizations are operating similar campaigns and are producing films, comic books, TV ads, and other materials designed to warn young people about the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse. Recent polls of <sup>our</sup> the nation's young <sup>people</sup> indicate that ~~these campaigns~~ <sup>are having an impact</sup> ~~are having an impact~~ <sup>particularly in the decline of marijuana use.</sup> ~~drug abuse is no longer acceptable behavior and there is a~~

Recently, the President signed into law a bill <sup>which encourages states to establish</sup> ~~establishing~~ 21 as the <sup>action</sup> ~~new law~~ national minimum drinking age. This ~~new law~~ will save many young lives that might otherwise be cut short by tragedy. We know that 18-to-21 year olds are more likely to be involved in alcohol-related accidents than any other age group. We also know that nearly every state that has raised its drinking age has produced a significant drop in teenage driving fatalities: In New Jersey, the rate dropped by 26 percent; in Illinois, it has fallen 23 percent; in Michigan, 31 percent. <sup>standard</sup> ~~A national drinking age~~ <sup>will put</sup> ~~puts~~ an end to the crazy quilt of ~~conflicting state laws that~~ <sup>currently</sup> ~~previously existed, and which contributed to~~ ~~accidents by encouraging teenagers to cross state lines to drink.~~ ] As President Reagan said when he signed the bill: "Raising [the] drinking age is not a fad or an experiment. It's a proven success."

American Security and World Peace

Peace is an issue of special concern to the nation's young. President Reagan understands this concern, and he is doing all he can to

safeguard American security and reduce international tensions.

In particular, the President has taken steps to protect our southern flank, which is being menaced by Communist subversion in Central America. Central America is vital to our national interests: first, because of the strategic importance of the Panama Canal; and second, because chaos in the region could engulf our southern neighbor, Mexico, and could well result in this country being inundated by a flood of refugees from Communist terrorism.

Since 1979, the Marxist-oriented Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, aided and abetted by Cuba and the Soviet Union, has provided a support base for groups attempting to destabilize and, in some cases, overthrow neighboring governments. At this time, there are about 9,000 Cubans in Nicaragua, 3,000 of which are military/security advisors. The Nicaraguan military forces are heavily armed with Soviet-made tanks and other weapons.

President Reagan has moved to counter this threat by increasing aid to democratic governments and insurgents in the area, especially El Salvador. In January of this year, the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (whose members included present and former officeholders from both parties, and nonpolitical private citizens) issued a report endorsing the need for greater economic and military assistance to friendly countries in the region, emphasizing that there was "no room for partisanship" on this issue.

On the issue of nuclear weapons, the President has offered the most comprehensive and meaningful arms reduction program ever proposed by any world leader. On May 9, 1982, President Reagan proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union reduce the number of their nuclear missile warheads "to equal ceilings at least a third below current levels."



The President's proposal is clearly the best basis for negotiations. A nuclear "freeze" is not the answer. At worst, it would lock the United States and our European allies into a position of strategic inferiority to the Soviet Union; at best, it would not be a positive step towards peace.

We know from experience that the Soviet Union will not engage in serious arms talks unless the Soviet leaders perceive it is in their interest to do so. Forbearance on our part will not induce the other side to reciprocate. During the 1970s, in the wake of the SALT I agreement, the U.S. pared its store of existing nuclear weapons and delayed production of new systems, specifically the B-1 bomber, the MX missile, and the Trident submarine. The Soviets, in contrast, launched the greatest military build-up in the history of the world, including the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Clearly, meaningful negotiations depend on our ability to negotiate from a position of strength. President Reagan has done much to modernize and upgrade our strategic deterrent. By demonstrating to the Soviets that we are willing to do what is necessary to defend ourselves and our allies, the President is telling the Soviet leaders that there is no way they can hope to achieve nuclear superiority over us, and that it is in our mutual interest to reduce nuclear arsenals and ease world tensions.

#### Conclusion

Young people are typically the most energetic and forward-looking members of American society. With a bright future ahead of them, they are eager to lead independent, fulfilling lives.

At this time their future is brighter than it was in the recent past. During the late 1970s, government mismanagement of the economy led to



record-high inflation and interest rates and -- worse still -- increasing joblessness. Educational standards suffered a disturbing decline. Most sobering of all, America's position in the world was threatened as the Soviet Union built up its war machine; and world peace was less secure.

President Reagan has achieved significant progress in solving these problems. Thanks to his economic policies, America is booming again -- and young people are able to find jobs, start families, and purchase homes. By focusing national attention on the need to improve education, he has set off a chain reaction of remedial effort. By upgrading and modernizing America's defenses, by standing firm against aggression, and by demonstrating to our adversaries that it is in our mutual interest to reduce armaments and relieve international tensions, he has made the world a safer place and enhanced the prospects for peace.

As a result, America's young people have reason to view the future with renewed confidence. The United States is once again a country where dreams of a better life can be realized.

As President Reagan declared on March 15, 1983:

"We're doing everything we can to create an economy and a society in which there are work and opportunity for all who are willing to try, compassion for those who cannot, and upward mobility for all those who still dream the American dream."

# Our worries: Crime, drugs top economy

By Jack Kelley  
USA TODAY

Americans want the USA's crime and drug problems to be government's top priority, according to a new poll by Roper Reports.

This is the first time since 1977 that a non-economic issue was selected as the top need for government action.

"It surprises me that the public has focused on the issue," Francis M. Mullen, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, said Tuesday. "That's the type of focus we need in the Congress and administration."

Seven years ago, "slowing down inflation" was identified as in need of government's top efforts, and in 1982 and 1983 reducing unemployment was

the top choice in the poll.

The number of people this year choosing unemployment as a top priority was down 9 percentage points from 1983; those choosing inflation dropped by 4 percentage points.

Containing health care costs, asked for the first time, tied for third.

The poll also showed a high

percentage of Americans favor government action to solve non-economic problems such as limiting nuclear arms and developing energy sources.

The 2,000 adults surveyed were shown a list of 21 topics and asked to rate whether the government should make a major effort, some effort or no particular effort to solve the problems.

## Five priorities

Here's how we rate government's top priorities:

- Crime and drugs, 84%
- Unemployment, 75%
- Inflation, 73%
- Health costs, 73%
- Nuclear arms limitation, 71%

Source: Roper Reports

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