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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN A. SVAHN

FROM: CARLTON E. TURNER

SUBJECT: Speech by Secretary Shultz

For your information, Secretary of State George Shultz will address the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce on Friday, September 14, 1984. The subject of the speech is international narcotics (see attached draft).

The speech is well written and among the best I have seen on narcotics-terrorism-communism and international relations. The United States Information Agency and Voice of America plan to cover the event and report on it in both English and Spanish.

The Secretary's presentation of this speech will underscore the Administration's commitment to international narcotics control and elevate the issue throughout the State Department. Where appropriate, narcotics considerations should be included in foreign policy and this speech will also be helpful in bringing about this change.

cc: Roger Porter

EMBARGOED UNTIL NOON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1984

Speech on International Narcotics

I am here before you today to speak about a problem that directly or indirectly affects the well-being of all Americans. That problem is narcotics. All of you know well what narcotics are doing to our cities and our society. In Miami, in New York, in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, in Washington -- indeed in almost every American city -- we see the drug problem in our streets and learn about it daily in our media. We see it preying on our nation's youth. We see it eroding families and communities. We see the crime it brings -- the murders, the robberies, and the organized crime rings who have made it such a lucrative business. We see it destroying lives indiscriminately -- rich and poor, black and white, young and old. We can measure the costs of drug abuse in many ways -- in lost productivity, in escalating health and social costs, and most profoundly, in the senseless waste of life.

We see the drug problem in its enormity and sometimes we wonder how it can possibly be addressed. I will not stand before you and say that there are simple solutions. Nor, clearly, can solutions be found solely through governmental actions.

Drug abuse is one of the lingering symptoms of a deeper social and cultural phenomenon: the weakening of the traditional values of family and community and religious faith that we have suffered for some time in Western society.

Our Founding Fathers created a system of government that could protect the rights and freedoms of the individual. But they deeply believed that something more was needed to protect the spiritual health of the nation. The carefully constructed edifice of a free society had to be buttressed by an enduring public and private morality. And the Founders also believed that upholding this morality was not primarily the role of government, but of our educational, religious and social institutions, our families and communities.

So when we look at the nation's drug problems, we must bear in mind that government does not have all the answers. Technical solutions devised by public officials cannot alone repair this one loose strand in our society's moral fabric. In our public life we must restore the faith in family, church, and community that has kept democracy strong for over two centuries.

I believe such a restoration is occurring. Faith in these institutions is returning. And we can see this even in the nation's changing attitudes toward the drug problem.

Today, there is a spreading consensus across America that drug abuse is not fashionable; it is immoral. We have rejected the fatalistic view that drug abuse as a national phenomenon is here to stay. Parents, community organizations, educational and religious institutions are heeding President Reagan's call "to join the battle against drug abuse."

The Federal Strategy

Government, of course, must do its part, with energy and determination. As you know, this Administration has made the reduction of national drug abuse one of its highest priorities. We have worked hard to devise new ways to attack the problem on all fronts. President Reagan has called drug abuse "one of the gravest problems facing us," and at his direction this Administration has set forth a comprehensive Federal Strategy for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. This Federal Strategy has five central components that attack the problem at every link of the chain that extends from the grower to the user of narcotics. We have devised extensive programs for:

- first, prevention, which includes educating our youth about the dangers of drugs,

- second, treatment for drug abusers,

- third, research aimed at understanding the causes and consequences of drug abuse,

- fourth, drug law enforcement to destroy drug networks and interdict drug supplies before they reach the consumers, and

- fifth, international cooperation to control the production and shipment of narcotics.

This five-point strategy adds up to an aggressive approach to this multifaceted problem. And we are pursuing each path with equal vigor.

You are all aware of what this Administration has been doing to address the domestic aspects of our drug problem. The First Lady has made it her personal crusade to educate our youth on the dangers of drugs, and her valiant efforts have given great impetus to this dimension of national prevention. Vice President Bush has played the leading role in improving our domestic drug interdiction efforts. As you know, he is the head of the South Florida Task Force, and he is also the head of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System. These and other efforts have shown encouraging results on the domestic side of the problem.

It should be clear that demand helps create supply, and we cannot expect to meet the challenge of drug abuse without doing all we can to reduce the demand for drugs here at home.

The International Dimension

I would like to discuss with you today, however, the international dimension of the narcotics problem. I want you to know that drug abuse is not only a top priority for this Administration's domestic policy. It is a top priority in our foreign policy as well. For it is equally clear that we cannot meet the challenge of drug abuse here at home without also attacking the worldwide network of narcotics production and trafficking.

Every year, drug traffickers smuggle into this country four metric tons of heroin; as much as 70 metric tons of cocaine; and as much as 15,000 metric tons of marijuana. These drugs come from all over the world: from Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Mexico, Belize, Jamaica, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Thailand, and Burma. Once the crops are produced in these countries they are often shipped elsewhere for processing, and then in their refined narcotic form are shipped again to local suppliers in Western Europe, the United States, and throughout the industrialized world.

Drug money is laundered in international financial markets. Middle-men are hired to smuggle the drugs past customs officials and the Coast Guard. It is a smooth and ever-more efficient operation that is truly an international effort.

Our concern about this growing narcotics network is twofold. I have already noted its dreadful impact on our own people. But it also represents a threat to American interests of a different sort. The fact is, it is an example of a larger, and relatively new kind of foreign policy problem that confronts the civilized world today. It is part of a trend toward international lawlessness that has been increasing ominously over the past two decades.

This trend harkens back to the days when piracy on the seas was rampant, when the civilized nations of the world were unable or unwilling to combat it systematically. The modern versions of piracy are narcotics trafficking, terrorism, and similar kinds of outlaw behavior. Not surprisingly, there is ample evidence that shows that all these different types of lawlessness are linked. Money from drug smuggling supports terrorists. Terrorists provide assistance to drug traffickers. Organized crime works hand in hand with these other outlaws for their own profit. And what may be most disturbing is the mounting evidence that some governments are involved, too, for their own diverse reasons.

There are demonstrable links between drug trafficking, terrorism, and some Communist governments, which I will come back to in a moment.

The civilized world faces, therefore, not just separate and isolated incidents of violence and banditry, but a systemic, global problem of growing proportions. And this global problem poses a unique -- and deliberate -- challenge to the world order that Americans and all civilized peoples seek: a world order based on justice and the rule of law.

Novel problems require fresh thinking, new tools, and new approaches. You have my personal pledge that the Department of State is committed to this effort. We have been working closely with federal drug enforcement agencies on new ways of dealing with the growing narcotics problem on an international level. And we do so not only to fight the calamity of domestic drug abuse, but to fight the growing threat of international lawlessness as well.

Meeting the Challenge

To meet the challenge of international narcotics trafficking requires, above all, international cooperation between those nations that share our concern about this growing threat to our societies.

During this Administration we have gone beyond all previous efforts to promote international cooperation on narcotics control. In September 1981, President Reagan laid out our objectives. He called for "a foreign policy that vigorously seeks to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs, wherever cultivated, processed or transported." American officials at the highest levels, including President Reagan, Vice President Bush and myself, our Ambassadors and senior State Department officials, have continually emphasized to foreign leaders the importance we attach to their cooperation on the narcotics issue. We have placed our greatest emphasis on reaching bilateral agreements with nations where narcotics are produced, shipped, and consumed. We have also worked hard in the United Nations to support international efforts to stem the flow of drugs and reduce production.

Many nations, concerned as we are with the drug problem, have taken significant steps. In Colombia, an aerial herbicide eradication program that began July 5 has destroyed more than 1700 hectares of cannabis, a truly major breakthrough in the global control effort. In Peru, authorities continue to eradicate coca, despite the threat of terrorism; in fact, the government has sent its military forces into the coca-growing region. We are working with other South American governments to prevent the spread of drug production into new source areas.

In Asia, the government of Pakistan continues to extend its ban on cultivation of opium poppy into additional areas of the Northwest Frontier Province, and it has reported sharply increased seizures of heroin in the first quarter of 1984. The Thai government has increased its commitment to controlling opium cultivation in villages that receive development assistance. The Burmese government is exploring with us more systematic methods of eradication.

We know the difficulties involved in reducing crop production. In many producer countries, narcotics production is or has become an important fact of everyday life. There are parts of the world where opium and coca are used as part of centuries-old traditions, and of course, many nations have growing addiction problems of their own, which encourage narcotics production. Finally, many producer countries are just too poor to mount effective crop control and eradication programs.

Our international narcotics policies are aimed at overcoming these obstacles. We have provided bilateral assistance to more than a dozen governments whose expertise or resources are insufficient to meet the challenge of crop reduction. We have encouraged multilateral assistance through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and other international organizations.

The Department of State has worked with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the Customs Service, and the Coast Guard to provide training to foreign governments in narcotics control, enforcement, and interdiction. And we have tried to help foreign governments alert their publics to the threat that drug abuse poses to their societies.

But the toughest challenge we faced until recently was simply convincing other nations that narcotics trafficking is an international problem that requires international efforts. For a long time, foreign governments considered narcotics an exclusively American problem. Today, that is changing.

In Colombia, to take one example, the Minister of Health has declared that drug addiction is the greatest health threat to Colombian youth, and Colombian law enforcement agencies have responded with commendable vigor. In March the Colombian police discovered vast, complex cocaine processing facilities hidden in the Amazon jungle. In one case, ten tons of cocaine and cocaine base, with a street value of over \$1 billion, were destroyed. Colombian public opinion was shocked at the discovery of these drug camps, some of which were operating side by side with guerrilla camps. They were outraged by the subsequent assassination of Colombia's Minister of Justice, apparently ordered by the drug traffickers. Colombia's President Betancur has ordered an all-out war on the narcotics traffic.

Other nations have come painfully to realize that narcotics is their problem, too, and that only through international cooperation can the world community hope to combat the international narcotics network. The leaders of the Andean nations and Argentina, meeting in Quito last month, expressed to Vice President Bush their deep concern over the problems caused by narcotics production and trafficking in their region. Encouraged by the sense of urgency in their appeal and their willingness to work together, we will be responding with specific proposals to strengthen that regional cooperation.

Several important and distressing developments have contributed to this growing international awareness.

In Western Europe, and in the countries where narcotics are produced, drug addiction has begun to assume alarming proportions. The crime that inevitably accompanies increased drug abuse has begun to arouse popular anger even in countries traditionally tolerant of drug use. And, in some countries, the increased corruption that results from influence-peddling by organized crime and major drug smugglers has become a national calamity threatening the stability and continued survival of the governments themselves.

Narcotics trafficking poses a special threat to democratic nations in the developing world. Where democratic institutions and legal systems are in their infancy, the corruption and crime brought on by narcotics trafficking can be too much for the government to handle. Their stark choice may be between resorting to undemocratic measures on the one hand, or capitulating to criminals on the other. In either case, the result may be loss of public faith in democratic institutions. Elected leaders, such as those in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, recognize the dangers that narcotics trafficking poses to democracy itself.

Add to all this the fact that narcotics trafficking is undermining the integrity of international financial centers. Today, billions of dollars in drug money are laundered through otherwise respectable financial institutions, including the offshore banking centers of the Caribbean basin, and in Europe, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

And finally, as I mentioned, international concern has been reinforced by the realization that narcotics traffickers, terrorists, and Communist revolutionaries increasingly make common cause in their separately destructive activities. I would like to take a few moments to elaborate on what we have learned about this disturbing interrelationship in recent years.

The Links with Terrorism and Communist Insurgencies

For years, the world had good reason to suspect that narcotics smugglers were being aided by some governments: that they were getting money and protection, that they were being provided safe havens and support in shipping drugs to the United States and elsewhere. One of the most prominent suspects was Communist Cuba. Over the years, the case against Cuba mounted until, finally, in November 1982, four high-level Cuban officials were indicted by a Miami grand jury for helping a major Colombian narcotics trafficker. That case provided startling evidence of Cuban complicity in Latin American narcotics trafficking.

According to evidence revealed in the course of that investigation, a Colombian drug smuggler, Jaime Guillot Lara, was recruited by Cuba's Ambassador to Colombia. The Ambassador offered Cuban government help in smuggling drugs to the United States. Cuban waters were provided as a safe haven for the transfer of narcotics to boats bound for Miami. Certain Cuban authorities were instructed to leave Guillot and his men alone while they went about their business. In return, the Cuban government received payments, in hard cash, of hundreds of thousands of dollars. But there was another element in this elaborate deal. In return for help with his drug-smuggling racket, Guillot participated in a plan to provide weapons to the M-19, a terrorist group that operates in Colombia.

The pattern, long suspected, was finally and clearly established. Cuba was using drug smugglers to funnel arms to terrorists and Communist insurgents. And Cuba's involvement is not unique. Later evidence has shown that the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua has also been involved in similar activities. To facilitate his safe travel through Central America, Guillot was granted a Nicaraguan visa by Nicaragua's Ambassador to Mexico, apparently on the request of an M-19 leader. It was also learned that in early 1982, the Sandinista government negotiated the sale of a DC-6 aircraft to a known Colombian drug runner.

Recent investigations by the Drug Enforcement Administration have revealed the extent of continuing Sandinista involvement. On July 17, the U.S. Government filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court in Miami charging two Colombians and a Nicaraguan official -- Frederico Vaughan, an assistant to Interior Minister Tomas Borge -- with possession, conspiracy to distribute, and importation of cocaine. Between March and July 1984, these men conspired to smuggle a shipment of about 1,500 kilograms of cocaine from Colombia to the United States through Nicaragua. Interior Minister Borge's assistant helped load this cocaine shipment onto a U.S.-bound plane on June 4. Sandinista troops reportedly assisted the traffickers in loading the cocaine, and the traffickers were allowed to park their aircraft in the military side of Managua airport.

All these facts suggest that other Nicaraguan officials in addition to Vaughan participated in the drug-smuggling plot.

The complicity of Communist governments in the drug trade is cause for grave concern among the nations of the free world. It is part of a larger pattern of international lawlessness by the Soviet bloc that, as we have seen, also includes support for international terrorism and other forms of organized violence against legitimate governments. Nor is the link between narcotics, terrorism, and Communism confined to Latin America. We have seen such networks in Italy and Turkey, though both governments have cracked down hard with remarkable success. Similar networks currently operate in Burma and Thailand. And we have evidence of Bulgarian complicity in the illicit arms and drug smuggling business.

We can only speculate as to the motives for Communist involvement in the drug trade. We know that with their failing economies, Cuba and Nicaragua need hard cash to buy essential goods. We have seen how they use drug smugglers to funnel arms to Communist insurgencies and terrorists. And it is not hard to imagine that smuggling massive amounts of drugs into Western nations may serve their broader goal of attempting to weaken the fabric of Western democratic society.

I am not suggesting that if we were able to end Communist support for the international narcotics network, our drug problems would be over, or even that they would be substantially reduced. Clearly the problem is much bigger than that. But as we look toward solutions to the problem of drug abuse, the free world cannot ignore the role of Soviet-bloc countries. And I would suggest that the implications of their involvement in this form of international lawlessness go beyond the drug problem. Government support for outlaws cannot be tolerated by the civilized nations if we are to build a world order based on law and justice.

What the Reagan Administration Has Accomplished

The hurdles we face in confronting this problem are many, but we have made significant strides in recent years. Our international narcotics policy has rested on four basic principles:

- First, countries where narcotics are produced or through which drugs are shipped must accept their responsibilities under international treaties to reduce crops and interdict drug smuggling.

- Second, the international community must assist those nations that lack the resources to take the necessary steps.

- Third, world-wide emphasis must be on crop control and eradication -- we have seen that interdiction alone is not the answer.

- And fourth, in producer nations that need our help, our narcotics-related economic assistance must be linked to agreements on reducing crop levels.

Our goal must be to control narcotics production in all geographic areas simultaneously. We have learned the hard way that markets shift to meet demand; we cannot focus on only a few areas at a time. When we helped reduce heroin production in Turkey, for example, increased production in Mexico filled the gap. A truly international effort aimed at all producer nations is essential. And we are moving down that path.

In 1981, when this Administration took office, we had commitments to work on reducing narcotics crops from Burma, Turkey, and Mexico. Today, as a result of efforts by President Reagan and senior American officials, we also have commitments from Pakistan, Colombia, Belize, Peru, and Bolivia.

In Pakistan, the world's leading supplier of heroin, we have seen tremendous results. Thanks in part to the extraordinary efforts of the Pakistani government and to U.S. assistance, crop production has been reduced from a massive 800 metric tons per year in 1979 to under 60 metric tons per year in 1983. Mexico's production of heroin, once as high as 7.5 metric tons per year, was reduced to 1.4 metric tons in 1983.

What Remains to Be Done

Much has been done, and we are only beginning the fight. Obviously, we still have a long way to go. Some countries have not done enough to reduce their crop levels. We must seek greater cooperation and increased effectiveness in reducing cultivation in all of the producer nations. Overall crop production still provides a surplus of narcotics that greatly exceeds not only American but worldwide demand.

And we know that the international narcotics network is larger, more efficient, and more sophisticated than ever before. The narcotics market is an ever-shifting phenomenon that adapts to each new method we devise to confront it. Drug smugglers have managed to find new ways of smuggling to elude our stepped-up efforts. Finally, we have seen that Soviet-bloc nations continue to use the drug trade for their own purposes and, therefore, have an interest in its perpetuation.

The international drug problem, therefore, presents an increasing challenge to our intelligence community to provide good estimates of narcotics production and trace the links between drugs, terrorism, and Communist insurgencies.

But we are making progress. We have a policy in place that addresses all aspects of the international problem -- the cultivation, production, and distribution of drugs, the flow of profits, the impacts upon other countries as well as our own. And we have developed broad-based international support for controlling the narcotics trade.

I believe that our diplomatic and program efforts, together with the increasing awareness in producer countries of the disastrous effects of the drug trade, are improving the prospects of narcotics control.

But these substantial successes can be severely damaged by perceptions overseas about what is happening in the United States. To a greater degree than many people realize, our success in international narcotics control is dependent on the success of our assault on drug abuse at home. It will be hard to convince other nations to put an end to drug cultivation if they believe we are not living up to our own responsibility to get a grip on the drug problem here. We cannot preach what we do not practice.

This is why what you do in Florida is so important to our overall efforts. The officials in every community across this nation must understand that effective foreign policies of narcotics control are clearly linked to an effective domestic program against drug abuse.

And we must recognize that our national campaign against drug abuse rests ultimately on our ability to reduce the demand for drugs here in the United States.

By redoubling our efforts throughout this country, we send a message to people in other countries, and to their governments, that we in the United States intend to control our own drug abuse problem.

President Reagan has designated the last week of September as National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week. This signals the President's determination to lead this effort, and his clear recognition that the narcotics problem poses a direct threat to this nation's values and goals, both domestic and international. We are confronting that threat, and we are making significant progress. Success will take time, and hard work. But we are building a foundation for the future, a future not only of reduced drug abuse in our country, but of a world where there is no room, and no tolerance, for outlaws.

It is an effort that calls for broad national support from all Americans.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JUDY JOHNSTON

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Proposed Questionnaires: Farm Journal and
National Sheriff's Association

I have no comments on the Farm Journal Questionnaire. The following comments are on the Questionnaire for the National Sheriff's Association.

On the answer to question #2, the following changes should be made beginning with the sentence "This all-encompassing bill we have put forward, with your organization's support, establishes a technical definition of "armor-piercing ammunition" and makes it illegal to manufacture or import this ammunition. The bill also makes mandatory ..."

On the answer to question #3, in the first paragraph, replace "been undertaking" with "undertaken" to establish a more positive response. In the fourth paragraph, third line, delete the word "available." In the fifth paragraph, first sentence, replace "pushing Congress" to "asking Congress." And the last sentence in the fifth paragraph should read, "And the military forces are assisting us in cracking down on the drug smuggling by providing information and equipment support to our law enforcement agencies. Lastly, the first sentence in the last paragraph should be deleted and the paragraph should begin with the word "We."

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/12/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/14/84 12:00 noon
 SUBJECT: PROPOSED QUESTIONNAIRES: FARM JOURNAL

NATIONAL SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UHLMANN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALTERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ANDERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ADMINISTRATION/ JOHNSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLED SOE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRUG POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TURNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
DAVIS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GALEBACH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER		
GUNN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAYS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOBBS	<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"/>
McALLISTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McCAFFREY	<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"/>
SIMMONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWEET	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

RESPONSE TO:

PAUL SIMMONS, CARLTON TURNER, STEVE GALEBACH, JOHN GORDLEY FOR ACTION
 May I pls have any changes by noon 9/14

Judy J

John A. Svahn
 Assistant to the President
 for Policy Development
 (x6515)

Roger B. Porter
 Director
 Office of Policy Development
 (x6515)

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/12/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/14/84 - 12:00 NOON

SUBJECT: PROPOSED QUESTIONNAIRES: FARM JOURNAL
NATIONAL SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TUTWILER</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BARODY</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 12:00 Noon Friday. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
 Assistant to the President
 Ext. 2702

REAGAN-BUSH '84

Received
1984 SEP 12 PM 2:23

The President's Authorized Campaign Committee

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARGARET TUTWILER
THROUGH: ED ROLLINS
FROM: JIM LAKE
DATE: SEPTEMBER 10, 1984
RE: NATIONAL SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Per the procedures outlined in Fred Fielding's November 28, 1983 memo on candidate questionnaires, I am enclosing draft responses to a set of questions from the National Sheriff's Association.

Please advise me at your earliest possible convenience of White House approval of the responses. We need the approval notice by September 15 to meet our deadline.

HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN
President of the United States

National Sheriff's Association Questionnaire
September 10, 1984

1. Q: The decisions of this and the prior Supreme Court are of great importance and concern to law enforcement. What criteria would you use in appointing Supreme Court justices relative to their impact on law enforcement?

A: From day one of our administration, the Attorney General and I have emphasized the importance of appointing responsible judges to the federal bench, including the Supreme Court -- I'm talking about judges who will not only uphold the rights of the accused, but the rights of the innocent and the right of society to protect itself from criminal wrongdoers. I know all of us have been pleased by recent court decisions that show common sense once again returning to legal deliberations on criminal justice matters.

We must appoint Supreme Court justices who respect the rights of victims of crime and the rights of law enforcement officers. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor -- my lone appointee to the Court thus far -- brings to the high court a thorough knowledge of the needs of our criminal justice system and has been a forceful advocate of law enforcement. These are the qualities I believe the American people deserve in a justice of the Supreme Court. Any Supreme Court vacancies I would have the responsibility to fill in a second term would have to be filled by persons who possess these same strengths.

2. Q: The accessibility of the armor-piercing or "cop-killer" bullet poses a serious threat to law enforcement officers. What federal initiatives will you pursue to eliminate the manufacture, sale and distribution of this type of ammunition?

file

A: We had extensive discussions with representatives of the National Sheriff's Association, other law enforcement organizations and Members of Congress leading to introduction of legislation. We worked hard on that one, and in the end, produced a bill which has broad bipartisan and increasing support. This all-encompassing bill we have put forward, with your organization's support, ~~makes it illegal to manufacture or import armor-piercing ammunition.~~ *The* bill ~~also~~ establishes a technical definition of "armor-piercing ammunition," ~~and~~ makes mandatory an additional sentence of not less than five years -- with no possibility for suspension of sentence, probation or parole -- for anyone who uses or possesses firearms and is in possession of armor-piercing bullets during the commission of a violent felony.

You can be sure that we will do all we can to gain Congressional approval of this measure, in order to help eliminate a very real threat to the lives of America's sheriffs and policemen.

3. Q: Illegal drug trafficking is a major problem affecting criminal activity at all levels throughout this country. As President, what programs would you advocate to assist state and local law enforcement to counteract this problem?

A: Law enforcement authorities estimate that between 40 and 60 percent of all serious crime in the United States during 1982 was drug-related. To stem this frightening tide, my Administration has ~~been~~ *undertaken* ~~undertaking~~ a full-scale offensive against drug trafficking.

In a cooperative effort, the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Customs Service, the Defense Department and other federal agencies have joined with state and local law enforcement authorities to combat illegal drug trafficking across the U.S. Since coming to office, we have increased by more than 1,000 the number of FBI and drug enforcement agents nationwide.

Although our job will never be finished, our 12 regional organized crime drug enforcement task forces have had a great deal of success in stopping drug shipments from foreign countries. We already initiated over 620 cases and indicted more than 2,600 individuals, 140 under the new "Drug Kingpin" law, which carries a maximum penalty of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. We've also obtained an increased number of convictions on federal drug offenses and an increase in cocaine seizure by 700 percent at Kennedy International Airport in New York and 200 percent at Miami International Airport in Florida. This effort must continue.

Clarify
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Many people feel that the enormous profits to be made from illegal drug trafficking far outweigh the deterrents built into our legal system. Sadly, much of the ~~available~~ evidence confirms many of our worst fears. Drug offenders, for example, in the past have been sentenced to less than half the prison time of bank robbers, and of eight felony categories reviewed recently by the Justice Department, the conviction rate in drug cases was the lowest (76 percent).

This is a situation we are determined to correct. To do so, my Administration is ^{asking} pushing Congress to enact legislation that would increase penalties for, and seize the assets of, big-time drug traffickers. We've already succeeded in modifying tax laws that made it difficult for the IRS to assist in organized crime and drug trafficking investigations. And we've changed the posse comitatus law to permit the military to assist us in cracking down on the drug smuggling.

~~For 1985, we hope to dedicate over half of total federal resources for the administration of justice to law enforcement activities. Soon we hope to get the Congress to enact a criminal justice assistance program to provide training, technical and financial assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies through both formula and discretionary grants. This money will be used to complement FBI assistance to states and localities in the way of training and dissemination of information.~~

to force and information and support to our law enforcement agencies

4. Q: Jail crowding at the county level is worse now than at any other time in our nation's history. In many cases, construction of additional facilities is the only effective remedy, yet local governments are typically unable to support the construction of these expensive penal structures. Do you support federal aid to local governments in an effort to alleviate this serious problem? If so, as President during the next term, what type of assistance would you advocate?

A: A recently completed study by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations indicated that "proposals for further federal involvement in local corrections must be given careful and searching scrutiny by Congress and by officials at all levels of government."

And we have indeed maintained and will continue to maintain a direct interest in local jails, primarily through the National Institute of Corrections, for which we have budgeted \$12 million for 1985. And as I mentioned in the previous answer, we hope to get the Congress to enact a criminal justice assistance program soon to provide special training, technical and financial assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies. In addition, we have moved to make surplus federal property available to states for use as corrections facilities.

The federal government is also responsible for the care and custody of prisoners charged with or convicted of violating federal laws. Those people charged with a federal crime and not yet convicted or acquitted come under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Marshals in their role as agents of the U.S. Courts. These prisoners are usually detained in a state or local jail. Our cooperative agreement program, for which we have budgeted \$5 million for 1985, provides funds to renovate and equip these local jails that house federal prisoners.

5. Q: Briefly, as President over the next four years, what would be your legislative priorities in regard to criminal justice issues?

A: We will continue the same approach to crime and criminal justice that has allowed us to achieve a seven percent reduction in the crime rate last year -- the biggest drop in a generation. In fact, the recorded crime rate dropped two years in a row for the first time ever.

A big reason for the drop is that we are serious about reducing crime. Under our Administration, law enforcement spending is up 50 percent, and we plan to continue that trend. There are 1,000 more FBI and drug enforcement agents than in 1980, the number of convictions for drug offenses is up substantially and organized crime has been targeted.

We will continue this war on organized crime, which has already resulted in an increase in convictions from 515 in 1981 to over 1,300 in 1983. Our new organized crime commission has begun its investigation of the structure of the mob today in America and, with your help, we can shatter the regional and national syndicates that make up organized crime in America.

We must continue at every opportunity cooperation with local and state law enforcement agencies, such as the National Sheriff's Association. Our U.S. Attorneys have set up law enforcement coordination committees in every federal district, and I'm proud that some of you are now serving on them. We will continue strengthening and broadening training for state and local law enforcement agents, both at the FBI Academy and at a Federal facility in Glynco, Georgia.

Before your organization's conference in June, I announced a major new initiative to assist local law enforcement. This is our establishment of a new National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, whose mission will be to work with law enforcement agencies to identify and track repeat killers, the so-called serial killers who prey on innocent citizens. This means the latest computerized technology for detective work is moving from the research phase to the operational phase.

As I mentioned earlier, we hope that soon a criminal justice assistance program will be enacted to begin providing training, technical and financial assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies through both formula and discretionary grants. Outlays for criminal justice assistance are estimated to be \$203 million in 1985.

We plan to continue pressing for the passage of our comprehensive crime control legislation to put teeth in our enforcement efforts. This bill would put and keep dangerous repeat offenders behind bars, limit the insanity defense, create more uniform sentences and end the practice of setting criminals free because of technicalities resulting from their arrest. We have proposed legislation to compensate the long-neglected victims of crime, either through restitution by the criminals who victimized them or from a special crime victims fund.

And we will continue to encourage citizen involvement in fighting crime through such initiatives as the Neighborhood Watch programs, spearheaded by the Sheriff's Association, confident that our "get tough" approach at the federal level is in keeping with the approach toward crime that the American people want at all levels.

Ultimately, we believe that through cooperation with state and local officials and the public, we can achieve still more progress in our continuing efforts to make our streets safer and our communities better places in which to live.

REAGAN-BUSH '84

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The President's Authorized Campaign Committee

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARGARET TUTWILER
THROUGH: ED ROLLINS
FROM: JIM LAKE
DATE: SEPTEMBER 12, 1984
RE: FARM JOURNAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Per the procedures outlined in Fred Fielding's November 28, 1983 memo on candidate questionnaires, I am enclosing draft responses to a set of questions from Farm Journal.

Please advise me at your earliest possible convenience of White House approval of the responses.

HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN
President of the United States

Questionnaire for Farm Journal
September 12, 1984

1. Q: President Reagan, your opponent has said that farmers are in the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression because of the way your Administration has handled farm programs. How do you answer that?

A: Four years ago, farmers were being hurt by an economy at a near standstill. High inflation crippled consumers' buying power, forced land values up and drove the cost of farm items up almost 30 percent in 1979-80. Interest rates over 20 percent cut into farm profits and by 1980, farm interest payments had eclipsed fully three-fourths of net farm income, compared to a modest 40 percent in 1976. Then came the grain embargo. Someone who now says he opposed it in private was talking differently then, saying, "What we've done will really sting." He was right, but it wasn't the Soviets who got stung; it was the American farmer who lost 17 million tons of grain sales in one year. Farm prices declined, our agricultural marketing system was disrupted, and 1980 net farm income fell 34 percent.

Today, although farmers still are in a difficult situation, things are getting better -- and we are moving toward recovery in the agricultural sector of our economy.

Inflation, interest rates, and taxes are all much lower than when we took office. This year, net farm cash income is expected to reach an all-time high of over \$42 billion. We ended the embargo and last August signed a new five-year agreement with the Soviets, who've bought 20 million metric tons of grain since. And if they want to buy more, we'll sell more. As long as I'm President, we will never ask our farmers to bear alone the brunt of U.S. foreign policy.

Our trade teams have been knocking on doors all over the world. This spring, we established with Japan new import quotas that will lead to a near doubling of beef exports to Japan from the U.S. and a 54 percent hike in U.S. citrus exports over the next four years. And we recently reached agreement on internationalization of the yen, an accord that should make our exports more competitively priced. Last year, we recovered a one-million-ton wheat flour market in Egypt. As a result, the European Community has joined us in a serious effort to solve some of the problems caused by their subsidization of exports.

We've enacted legislation to ensure that existing export contracts will not be abrogated. We've regained our reputation as a reliable supplier, and must maintain it. American agriculture has come too far to have the careless policies of the past take over and crush all that our farmers have worked to achieve.

2 Q: How satisfied are you with the way the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) has responded to the farmers' need for credit? Will you plan to oppose the halting of foreclosures by the FmHA? Do you have plans to help restructure the debt of farmers who have borrowed heavily from local banks and other private lenders as well as government agencies?

A: Farmers are having a difficult time; no one doubts that. During the previous Administration, production costs soared along with crushing inflation, and farmers' high debt load increased by \$78 billion -- the fastest and largest four-year accumulation of farm debt in history.

Today, the Department of Agriculture is faced with 270,000 farm borrowers who -- because of effects of the disastrous policies of the past -- can't get credit elsewhere. Since 1981, the FmHA has doubled its operating loans to these farmers. This year, Secretary Block transferred \$250 million into additional farm operating loans on top of a record high \$1.91 billion already budgeted for these loans.

During the last three years, the FmHA has kept 97 percent of these farmers in business by rescheduling and reapportioning loans and making deferrals of loans due. Last year, America's farmers decreased their total indebtedness for the first time since World War II.

And of the three percent that have gone out of farming, many left voluntarily -- foreclosure rates on FmHA loans are about one-half of one percent. But Secretary Block has ordered that farms turned over to the FmHA not be put on the market if that will harm local land price levels.

3. Q: What major changes will you propose in the farm bill that Congress will write next year?

A: At present, my Administration, in conjunction with the Congress, state governments and farm groups from around the nation, is hard at work on the 1985 farm bill. The Department of Agriculture will continue to solicit farmers' views on this important measure. So far, they've accepted hundreds of pages of written recommendations and held listening sessions around the country. Although we are not now prepared to present a specific program until we have had a chance to assess these recommendations, you can be sure the bill we submit to the Congress will move the government away from domination of U.S. agriculture toward a partnership with the farm community -- and not a senior partner. We should provide a measure of protection from erratic weather and natural disasters, and create a proper environment for supply-and-demand forces to allocate resources efficiently.

4.Q: How do you feel about linking loan rates for wheat and feed grains to world prices, as is now done for cotton and soybeans, to help the U.S. stay competitive in world grain markets? Or do you favor continuing to give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to set loan rates within the limits spelled out by Congress?

A: My Administration has endorsed the concept of loan rate levels that do not interfere with basic market signals. Current feed grain and wheat loan statutes are too inflexible and have resulted in record accumulation of stocks to the detriment of producers. I favor more flexibility than is now the case and the cotton program provides one example that could be followed.

5. Q: Do you favor continuing the farmer-owned reserves of wheat and feed grains? Should there be upper limits on the amounts allowed to go into the reserves? Should the release and call prices be linked to loan rates?

A: My Administration favors continuation of the farmer-owned grain reserve. However, use of the reserve must be closely monitored so that it does not become a market in itself. The U.S. has become the supply and price shock-absorber for the entire world grain trade. This inequitable distribution of world grain reserves has put our own producers at a disadvantage, encouraged production abroad, and unfairly burdened taxpayers. Careful consideration must be given to the overall size of the reserve as well as any needed changes in the mechanism for release of stocks.

6. **Q:** How do you feel about continuing target prices for wheat, feed grains and cotton?

A: In light of the greatly reduced rate of inflation in farm production costs, which rose just two percent in both 1982 and 1983, legislation has been introduced to eliminate automatic increases in target prices for wheat, feed grains, cotton and rice for 1985. This would bring production incentives down to levels that prevailed prior to the 1981 increases in price supports. The result will be a better supply/demand balance for most major agricultural commodities and reduced subsidy payments. Increases in net farm cash income in 1984 should enable farmers to repay more loans and result in lower target price deficiency payments. The \$3.6 billion 1985 increase in total outlays for agriculture is due partly to increased cash payments to farmers to meet target prices set by law.

7. **Q:** Your Administration has been charged with skimping on credit to finance agricultural exports and with otherwise failing to aggressively promote agricultural exports. How do you answer that?

A: We will continue to help expand U.S. export markets abroad. Already, we have authorized the largest credit guarantees in history -- more than \$9 billion in the first two years. Additional export assistance is provided through the Public Law 480 food aid program, for which we have proposed a \$267 million budget increase for 1985. The Export-Import Bank provides direct loans, guarantees and insurance to facilitate U.S. exports, and we have proposed an increase in funding for most of its programs as well.

8. Q: Do you favor continuing dairy price supports? What will you recommend to Congress when the current dairy law expires Oct. 1, 1985?

A: Our 1985 farm program will continue the dairy price support program. As we work with Congress and members of the agriculture community, we will examine support levels very carefully so that those enacted by Congress take into account their effects on production levels and government resources. My Administration remains committed to maintaining a proper balance among all competing interests in this debate.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 10, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED RYAN

FROM: *CT*
CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: International Association of Chiefs of Police

I understand the President has received an invitation to address the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) on October 25, 1984 and would like to add my recommendation for acceptance.

The President first addressed the IACP on September 28, 1981, where he described the Administration's goals for strengthening law enforcement, including drug law enforcement. President Reagan outlined four major points on which our drug enforcement policy and initiatives would be based. All drug law enforcement initiatives mentioned in the speech have been established (see attached excerpts with initiatives).

Addressing the IACP this year would provide an excellent opportunity for the President to discuss the accomplishments we have made in the fight against drug abuse.

Please let me know if you would like to discuss this further.

cc: Jack Svahn
Roger Porter

Statements by the President; September 28, 1984; before the
International Association of Chiefs of Police

"Let me outline the major points in our narcotics enforcement strategy:

- o A foreign policy that vigorously seeks to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs, wherever cultivated, processed or transported. This includes the responsible use of herbicides."

INITIATIVE -- The Reagan Administration was the first to encourage and support an aggressive national Domestic Marijuana Eradication/ Suppression Program. Coordinated with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the program has expanded from 7 States in 1981 to 40 States in 1983.

- o "A Special Council on Narcotics Control consisting of the Attorney General and the Secretaries of State, Defense, Treasury and others to coordinate efforts to stop the drug flow into this country." and
- o "A border policy that will improve detection and interception of illegal narcotics imports. This will include the use of available military resources for detection when necessary."

INITIATIVE -- The Organized Crime/Drug Enforcement Task Forces were announced by the President on October 14, 1982 as part of a major program headed by the Attorney General to combat drug trafficking and organized crime. The Task Forces are now operational in 12 key areas throughout the country to investigate and prosecute major organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking.

INITIATIVE -- the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, with an Executive Board chaired by Vice President Bush, was established on March 23, 1983 to combat drug smuggling around the borders of the United States from six regional offices.

- o "A domestic policy that will more effectively coordinate efforts among Federal agencies as well as between these agencies and those at the State and local level."

INITIATIVE -- Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees have been established by the Attorney General in 91 of the 94 Federal judicial districts. The heads of Federal, State and local prosecutorial and law enforcement agencies in the area are members and work together to focus all available resources on the most serious crime problems in each district.

INITIATIVE -- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was granted concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) on investigations regarding illicit drugs. In July 1981, there were 12 cooperative FBI/DEA investigations; today there are over 737 underway.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Letter from the President

Attached is a Presidential statement for preparation and signature. The statement is to be printed as the frontispiece in the 1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking.

The statement has been cleared by the White House staff through the Darman process. The document is being prepared for printing this weekend and it is essential that graphics have the Presidential statement on Monday, September 10, 1984.

Please call Sue Daoulas on x7777 when the signed document is ready to be picked up.

Thanks for your help.