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STATE DEPARTMENT'S ROLE

STATE DEPARTMENT ROLE IN NARCOTICS CONTROL

I. Summary

Role: The responsibility for International Narcotics Control, conferred upon the President by Section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act and upon the Secretary of State by Executive Order, has been delegated to the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters (Authority No. 145, February 4, 1980).

The responsibilities and programs of the Bureau for International Narcotics Matters include: policy development and program management; diplomatic initiatives; bilateral and multilateral assistance for crop control; interdiction and related enforcement activities in producer and transit nations; narcotics-related development assistance; technical assistance for demand reduction; training for foreign personnel in narcotics enforcement and related procedures; and coordination of international efforts with domestic drug abuse strategies. The Bureau is responsible for negotiating, implementing, monitoring and terminating narcotics control agreements with other governments.

During the past 12 months, the administration has intensified its focus on all aspects of the problem: production, processing, smuggling, distribution within the U.S. and consumption of all narcotics and dangerous drugs. In early August, the President personally spoke out against drug abuse declaring an all-out "war against drugs." Government institutions as well as non-governmental organizations (e.g. PRIDE, National Federation of Parents) have increased their focus and efforts. New supply and demand reduction strategies are being developed with increased resources and broader organization participation.

By some accounts, the Federal Government spends between \$1.5 and \$1.8 billion annually on programs to reduce the supply of drugs into this country, i.e., all of the heroin and cocaine and significant amounts of the cannabis are smuggled into the U.S., and to reduce the demand for illicit substances through media awareness, prevention education, addict intervention, detoxification, treatment and rehabilitation.

To coordinate policy development and formulation among all federal government agencies involved in drug abuse programs, the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board (NDEPB) was created. Chaired by the Attorney General, this Board and its working staff are responsible for formulating and coordinating national policy regarding drug abuse control efforts domestically and overseas. The Board also functions as a principal voice in supporting funding requests with OMB and presenting legislative initiatives to Congress.

Another coordinating mechanism to ensure effective and efficient implementation of drug control policy is the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS). Organized in the Office of the Vice President, NNBIS is the successor to the South Florida Task Force created in January 1982 and is the principal agency for operational coordination of interagency and state and local drug enforcement efforts around and through our national borders.

The recently enhanced southwest border drug control efforts are seen as an integral part of NNBIS plans and operations.

With the relaxation of the Posse Comitatus Statute (10 USC 374) to enable U.S. military forces to participate in narcotics control operations overseas, military assets of the United States Government can now be used in a broader fashion. The April 1986 National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) signed by President Reagan states that illicit narcotics constitute a national security threat. When invited by host governments, coordinated by U.S. Government agencies, and limited to support functions, the military can be a viable participant in the war against drugs.

Moving closer to the source of narcotics -- the production centers for coca, poppy and marijuana plants in the source countries -- the principal U.S. agencies involved are INM, DEA, AID and the intelligence community. It is at this critical beginning in the chain from grower to user that the State Department (INM) focuses its diplomatic energies and Foreign Assistance Act resources.

Goals and Objectives: The primary goal of the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters is to control the flow of illicit drugs from their sources to the United States. The worldwide supply of heroin, cocaine, marijuana and other drugs is so great and trafficking channels to the United States so diverse that major interdictions and even crop eradication, when achieved in only one or two producing areas, have until now caused only temporary declines in availability. The Bureau's program seeks to control cultivation and production of illicit drugs, in all key geographic regions, so that significant and lasting reductions in availability are achieved. The Bureau places its highest priority on crop control in source countries and its second priority on interdiction of drugs as they move from producing areas through transit countries to the United States.

Strategy: The major drug producing countries are parties to international conventions which require them to control the production and distribution of illicit drugs. Our international strategy is based on encouraging and, where necessary, assisting these countries to meet their responsibilities for reducing cultivation, production, and trafficking in illicit narcotics within their borders. The strategy includes the following activities:

- diplomatic initiatives to clarify the importance of narcotics control as a bilateral foreign policy issue, seek agreements on controlling narcotics, underline the threat posed by illicit drugs to other governments as well as the United States, seek an upgrading of the foreign policy priority assigned to narcotics control, secure the participation by other governments in funding and otherwise supporting International Narcotics Control projects, and improve the international environment for operations by United States agencies engaged in International Narcotics Control;
- bilateral assistance to selected governments whose expertise or resources are insufficient to enable them to take effective measures to meet their treaty obligations to control illicit drugs;
- multilateral assistance through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and other regional and international agencies and organizations;

- participation in international organizations to supplement our bilateral diplomatic initiatives with producer and transit nations, to demonstrate the global nature of illicit drug trafficking, and to enlist other governments in diplomatic and financial support of International Narcotics Control projects, both bilaterally and multilaterally;

- provision of training to foreign narcotics control personnel the Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Customs Service, and Coast Guard, improve and expand foreign enforcement efforts and achieve self-sufficiency in interdiction;

- demand reduction technical assistance programs to alert other governments and community leaders to the societal threat posed by illicit drug abuse, seek to decrease demand in producing countries which serves as a local incentive to illicit cultivation, and enhance U.S. efforts to obtain narcotics control agreements by demonstrating concern for deleterious effects in other countries; and

- coordination of a multifaceted effort abroad by United States Government agencies involved in International Narcotics Control.

FY 1988 Budget: The strategic objective of the Department of State's International Narcotics Control Program is to eliminate the production of illicit drugs in all source countries as the most effective means of reducing the problems of drug abuse and trafficking in the U.S. and elsewhere. The Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM) places highest priority on narcotic crop control in source countries and second priority on the interdiction of drugs as they move from producing through transit countries to the United States.

The proposed FY 1988 budget includes a substantial increase in funds for narcotic crop eradication programs, building on new or expanded crop control efforts in key countries. Increases in funding for enforcement are projected where such activities support crop control efforts and/or will directly impact on the supply of illicit narcotics or precursor chemicals.

Latin America: South America is the origin of all the cocaine, much of the marijuana, and about a third of the heroin entering the United States. Colombia dominates the illicit drug trade as a refiner of cocaine, although a successful eradication program has sharply reduced its once predominant role in cannabis production. Peru and Bolivia are the major coca producers. Mexico is a major producer of heroin and marijuana, as well as a conduit for South American cocaine. Several smaller Central American and Caribbean states are also producers of marijuana or transit points for other illicit drugs. The prominence of Latin America and the Caribbean in the production and export of illicit drugs to the United States dictates that the major share of International Narcotics Control resources (61%) be directed to eradication and interdiction in this hemisphere.

For FY 1988, INM is requesting increases in program funding for seven individual Latin American countries and for regional activities. The breakthrough in Colombia with the 1984 decision in favor of aerial eradication has created the opportunity for significant reductions in cultivation and has provided a beachhead for bilateral and interregional narcotics control programs on that continent. These programs include the INM-funded regional airwing which Colombia manages and the cross-border operations in 1986-87, in which Colombia is prominently featured. The past few years have seen a significant increase in the ability and will of producing countries to move against the narcotics trade at its source.

The FY 1988 budget request includes significant amounts for eradication in each of the program countries as well as in Panama, Belize, Costa Rica and Guatemala. Programs in these countries are funded from the Regional account, as is the regional airwing which will receive at least one additional aircraft in 1988. These country budgets generally include additional aircraft for spraying and/or airlifting of troops engaged in eradication projects. The Colombia request presupposes a full-fledged aerial campaign against coca as well as cannabis in 1986-1987. INM also contemplates aerial eradication of cannabis in Panama, Belize and Mexico, and support for improved implementation of the Mexican campaign against opium poppies, including expansion and modernization of the eradication air fleet. Current planning calls for an

extension of aerial eradication of coca to Ecuador in 1987, and INM will continue to explore extension of herbicidal eradication into Peru where a second eradication front was opened in FY 1986-1987. (The different circumstances of production in Peru make it unlikely, however, that we will move beyond manual eradication during this timespan.) Resources will support coca eradication programs to which the Bolivian Government renewed its commitment for 1987. Jamaica was reported in previous years under the Latin American regional fund.

Enforcement assistance will continue to play a significant role in the Peruvian and Bolivian programs, where there is an overwhelming need to provide security for other narcotics control efforts. A significant increase in interdiction assistance is provided under the regional account. Modest amounts are included in most programs for drug abuse education/prevention to provide technical assistance to countries trying to cope with drug abuse problems.

East Asia: In early 1985, the Burmese Government agreed to a major new program to eradicate opium poppy by using aerial herbicidal spraying in addition to its long-standing manual eradication program. This project, which began with the eradication of 33,000 acres of opium poppy in the 1985/1986 growing season. The budget includes funds for additional spray aircraft and program support costs. Funds are included to procure additional fixed- and rotary-wing transport aircraft which will enable the Burmese Government to carry out operations aimed at narcotics producing and trafficking insurgent groups, including the Burmese Communist Party and the Shan United Army. INM will also support the ongoing program to maintain and repair rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft previously supplied to the Burma Air Force. Continuing another Burmese initiative begun in 1984, support will also be provided to improve the capability of the Burmese People's Police Force to interdict narcotics trafficking.

Since late 1985, the Royal Thai Government has pursued a policy of eradicating opium poppy in areas where farmers have benefitted from development assistance and are able to market alternative crops or where farmers have refused to participate in alternative crop programs. Eradication is scheduled for significant expansion in the 1986-1987 crop years. Increased funding to help the Royal Thai Government reduce opium poppy cultivation by providing "bridge" assistance to farmers who

agree not to cultivate poppy, or whose poppy crop is eradicated, is included again in the FY 1988 budget. Our goal is to eliminate commercial opium production in Thailand within five years from the 1985-1986 growing season. Funds are also included to continue support to Thai para-military forces who interdict trafficking and refining along the Thai/Burma border and to enhance the narcotics investigation capabilities of police units.

Southwest Asia: INM anticipates that an unexpected, large increase in opium poppy cultivation in 1986 will be successfully reduced in 1987 in the Gadoon and other areas, as assured by the Government of Pakistan. For FY 1988, INM plans to support the extension of the government's ban on opium poppy cultivation by introducing improved agricultural crops and by making improvements on irrigation systems as part of INM's continuing agricultural outreach program in the Malakand and Dir areas. The Bureau will also pursue other outreach activities to prevent the spread of opium poppy cultivation and to help poppy growers switch to other crops in areas where major development assistance projects are not being carried out. INM will continue commodity support for fifteen Joint Narcotics Task Force units and Special Drug Enforcement Cells of Pakistani Customs, operational support for selected other law enforcement units, and support of narcotics enforcement efforts by local forces along the border with Afghanistan, which continues as a principal source of opium refined into heroin in Pakistan. Support will be continued and for aerial surveys. Government of Pakistan demand reduction efforts.

In Turkey, INM will continue to provide commodities to support the narcotics interdiction capabilities of both the Turkish National Police and the Jandarma.

An INM regional telecommunications advisor in Pakistan works with counterparts in Turkey, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand and other countries in the region, as required. Limited commodity support for other enforcement activities in Southwest Asia (such as the vehicles provided to the narcotics police in Egypt in 1986) may also be provided .

International Organization and Interregional Training: Under the FY 1988 International Narcotics Control training program, INM will fund DEA and U.S. Customs training of approximately 2,100 foreign officials from 40-45 countries through 43 in-country programs, 14 programs in the United States, and 30 Executive Observation Programs. There will also be increased emphasis on such INM-sponsored programs as maritime interdiction training conducted by the U.S. Coast Guard and narcotic detector dog training, to be conducted by constabulary forces in the United Kingdom. The maritime

interdiction training will involve 200-300 students and be centered in the Caribbean and Central America. The dog training program will be emphasized in countries with large transit baggage problems.

The INM demand reduction program contributes to international narcotics control by mobilizing support for narcotics control policies and programs in key producer and transit countries. These projects encourage greater political and public awareness of the link between domestic drug abuse, international trends in production and trafficking, and the steps which societies and governments can take to control the problem. The program also provides technical assistance in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment, and related research to help other countries deal with their domestic drug problems.

The FY 1988 budget will provide funding for an increased U.S. contribution to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). Among other activities, UNFDAC funds important coca control projects in the Andean region and coordinates international donor support for Pakistan's Special Development and Enforcement Plan (SDEP). Funding will also support Colombo Plan efforts for regional narcotics control activities and for expanded drug education and prevention programs in selected countries.

BUDGETS FOR NARCOTICS CONTROL

COUNTRY PROGRAM	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Latin America			
Bolivia	\$1, 537	\$3, 650	\$4, 675
Brazil	750	690	1, 225
Colombia	10, 650	10, 600	10, 180
Ecuador	414	940	845
Mexico	9, 696	10, 100	11, 310
Peru	2, 414	4, 011	5, 680
Regional	2, 553	7, 000	4, 000
Totals	28, 014	36, 991	37, 915
East Asia			
Burma	5, 515	5, 540	8, 825
Thailand	2, 704	3, 600	4, 270
Totals	8, 219	9, 140	13, 095
Southwest Asia			
Pakistan	3, 043	3, 480	2, 850
Turkey	900	850	1, 000
Asia/ Africa	275	365	300
Totals	4, 218	4, 695	4, 150
Total Country Programs	40, 451	50, 826	55, 160
International Organizations			
UN Fund	2, 732	2, 605	2, 900
Colombo Plan	75	70	75
Totals	2, 807	2, 675	2, 975
Inter-Regional Programs			
Demand Reduction	377	370	420
DEA Training	2, 223	2, 145	2, 420
Customs Training	1, 150	1, 130	1, 280
INM EOP Training	300	280	300
Totals	4, 050	3, 925	4, 420
Program Development and Support	2, 731	2, 618	2, 890
Total INM Program	50, 039	60, 044	65, 445*

The 1986 budget includes a \$5 million transfer-in for Latin American regional programs. The FY 1986 budget also reflects Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.

* INM has received an additional \$53 million for FY 87, making the total INM budget \$118.4 million.

UNITED NATIONS' ROLE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIEFING PAPER

MULTILATERAL INITIATIVES IN THE UN

Several recent developments in the United Nations give testimony to the growing international concern over drug abuse and drug trafficking. Two initiatives will be particularly important in furthering international cooperation in narcotics control: a new international convention on drug trafficking and the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT).

During the Spring Session of the Economic and Social Council, Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar gave an unprecedented speech on the narcotics issue and proposed a world conference on drug abuse. The conference was approved by the UN General Assembly in 1985 and will be held in Vienna, Austria, June 17-26, 1987. The primary objective of the conference will be to generate the political commitment of governments to address more effectively the problem of drug abuse, production and trafficking. The conference will approve a multidisciplinary outline of future activities (CMO) which will provide recommended courses of action to be taken by governments, regional and international organizations. The conference will address all issues of narcotics control - demand reduction, supply reduction, illicit trafficking and treatment and rehabilitation.

The second major initiative sponsored by the UN is a new international convention on drug trafficking. A first draft of the convention was distributed to UN member governments on August 15 and member countries are now preparing their formal positions on the draft. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) will consider the draft at its next session in February 1987 and provide further guidance to the UN secretariat on the draft convention.

The new convention is seen as complementing the two existing major international narcotics control conventions - the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and its 1972 Protocol amending the 1961 Convention, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. International concern over growing drug trafficking worldwide and its associated criminal activities spurred the call for a new convention two years ago. The convention will provide methods for bilateral and multilateral cooperation in several specific areas including asset seizure and forfeiture, extradition, mutual legal and judicial assistance, controlled delivery and training of law enforcement officers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) was established in 1971 to provide new resources from voluntary contributions to combat drug abuse. During the first decade of its existence UNFDAC directed much of its assistance to opium-producing countries, particularly Thailand, Pakistan, and Burma, in order to reduce the illicit production of opium. These multi-sectoral projects include components in crop substitution, rural development and law enforcement. With special contributions provided by UN member countries, UNFDAC has been able to expand its assistance in both Thailand and Pakistan where positive results have been made to reduce illicit opium production.

Today, UNFDAC is now directing a large portion of its resources to coca-producing nations in Latin America. Responding to member country concern over the alarming rise in the use and trafficking of cocaine, a derivative of the coca leaf, UNFDAC is working with Colombia, Peru and Bolivia to develop multi-sectoral projects with the dual objective of eliminating the illicit production of coca leaf and providing alternative crops to the farmers. The generous contribution by Italy of \$40 million in 1984 for specific use in Latin America assures UNFDAC of an active role in that region. In addition, UNFDAC finances several smaller scale projects in the areas of law enforcement assistance, drug abuse prevention and education and technical assistance. In 1985, over forty countries contributed to UNFDAC.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Division of Narcotic Drugs (DND) is the UN Secretariat office dealing specifically with international narcotics control programs. Unlike UNFDAC and the INCB, which are entities separate from the UN secretariat structure, the DND relies heavily on the UN Secretariat, UNFDAC and the INCB for program implementation and financial resources.

The DND's mandate is to coordinate and, where feasible, fund regional and international programs and meetings relating to all aspects of narcotics control. It carries out some projects in training of law enforcement officials and health technicians involved in drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation. In addition, it sponsors annual meetings of the Sub-Commission of the Middle and Near East and the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies in Asia. It also directs the activity of the UN Narcotics Laboratory which is primarily involved in training laboratory technicians in the identification and origin of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The DND is presently engaged in the major undertaking of drafting a new convention on drug trafficking.

The DND receives approximately \$800,000 dollars annually from UNFDAC to carry out many of its programs. Given the relatively small budget of the DND from the UN regular budget, UNFDAC's assistance has been crucial to the DND's activities.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) was established by the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961, to limit and, at the same time, to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes. Following the signing of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1971, its mandate was expanded to monitor the production and flow of psychotropic substances. The Board's mandate has two basic characteristics: (1) complete dependence on the will of States as expressed collectively in the treaties and (2) complete independence in the implementation of the treaties with regard to each State individually.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Board monitors the compliance of countries which are party to the conventions by administering a quota system for the production and consumption of narcotic and psychotropic substances for legitimate purposes. In this capacity, the Board must work directly with countries to assist them in carrying out their responsibilities under the two conventions. In cases where the aims of the conventions are being seriously endangered, the Board may request explanations or propose consultations or remedial action or, if necessary, call the international community's attention - the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Economic and Social Council (ESOSOC) - to the matter. The Board submits an annual report to ECOSOC through the Commission, addressing the trends in the licit and illicit production and trafficking of drugs and urging remedial action by countries where problems exist. The report is the most comprehensive assessment provided by the UN on production, consumption and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) was established by the UN in 1946 and is a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. The Commission is comprised of 40 UN member countries elected for two year terms by the Economic and Social Council. The United States, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany presently are members of the Commission.

The Commission is the policy-making body of the UN system on international narcotics control issues. In its annual meetings (held in February in Vienna), the CND provides guidance to the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) on their activities and programs for each calendar year. The Commission also makes decisions regarding the placement of narcotics and psychotropic substances into control schedules of the two major international drug control conventions.

THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVES

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 15, 1986

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S COMMITMENT
TO THE NATIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST DRUGS

Current Accomplishments in the
Administration's Campaign Against Drug Abuse

Early in the first year of his Administration, President Reagan described drug abuse as "one of the gravest problems facing us." The President warned that "we run the risk of losing a great part of a whole generation" if we fail to act, and he launched a nationwide campaign against drug abuse and drug trafficking.

The President's Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking was published in 1982, and was followed with the publication of a National Strategy in 1984. Together with a major initiative to rid our military of drug abuse, the President's strategy has provided a comprehensive plan of action in five areas:

- o International Cooperation
- o Drug Law Enforcement
- o Drug Abuse Prevention
- o Drug Abuse Treatment
- o Research

Successes Prove That America's Crusade Against Drug Abuse Can Be Won

Federal efforts have produced major accomplishments toward fulfilling the President's original strategy. In addition, the President's established priorities and First Lady Nancy Reagan's tireless campaign against drug abuse among young people have helped to spark concern and promote creative anti-drug programs in the private sector and by state and local governments.

Drug Abuse in the Armed Forces

The Department of Defense has been in the forefront of creating a drug-free workplace for its military and civilian employees. The results have been impressive.

- o The number of military personnel reporting illegal drug use dropped 67 percent between 1980 and 1985 reflecting the Department's aggressive program of testing, education and rehabilitation.
- o In August 1986, DOD established a civilian drug testing program for employees in sensitive positions.

International Cooperation

President Reagan has fulfilled his pledge to establish "a foreign policy that vigorously seeks to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs, wherever cultivated, processed, or transported."

Enhanced interdiction has increased U.S. seizures of illegal drugs. In 1981, the U.S. seized two tons of cocaine. In 1985, the U.S. seized 20 tons -- a ten-fold increase. Other measures of success:

- o Today, 14 countries are eradicating narcotic plants, compared to only one country in 1981. Shortages of marijuana are now being reported throughout the country, primarily as a result of eradication.

- o In mid-1984, the Government of Colombia implemented a cannabis eradication program using herbicides, a significant milestone in international narcotics control.
- o The precedent-setting Colombia program was the capstone of efforts in several other Latin American and Caribbean countries. In 1985, Panama and Belize eradicated cannabis with herbicides.
- o The Government of Peru began eradicating coca bushes in mid-1983, the first agreement under the U.S. strategy to couple enforcement and eradication support with development assistance.
- o Aggressive enforcement activity against cocaine manufacturers in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia is disrupting the flow of cocaine.
- o Operation "Blast Furnace" in Bolivia is an example of how the U.S. military is helping foreign police attack the drug traffic.
- o The United States Information Agency has mobilized its media elements -- the Wireless File, Worldnet, the Voice of America, and the Television and Film Service -- to send drug abuse awareness messages to overseas audiences.
- o The global priority of drug control was made clear at the economic summit in May 1985, when President Reagan and the heads of the other governments declared their collective commitment to eliminating the supply and use of illegal drugs worldwide.
- o Prevention efforts also received a strong global boost through the "mother-to-mother" conferences which Mrs. Reagan hosted in April and October 1985 for First Ladies from around the world.
- o In April 1986, President Reagan declared the international drug traffic to be a threat to national security, and authorized the use of military surveillance and intelligence capabilities to fight drug smuggling.

Drug Law Enforcement

When President Reagan took office, efforts in Congress to reduce penalties for the use of marijuana had been in progress for a decade. Today, Congress is not talking about liberalizing America's drug laws (the last time legislation was introduced to legalize the use of marijuana was 1981). In part, the success of the President's commitment to toughen drug law enforcement is seen in a national change of attitude about the serious nature of illegal drug use.

Further, the success of the President's commitment to toughen drug law enforcement is seen in his providing additional resources. Federal spending for drug law enforcement will triple from about \$700 million in 1981 to \$2.4 billion in FY 1987.

Major Accomplishments:

- o In 1982, the President established, under the direction of Vice President Bush, the South Florida Task Force as a major new interagency initiative against drug smuggling and associated illegal financial activities.
- o The President expanded this interagency concept to all borders of the United States in early 1983 by establishing the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, also headed by Vice President Bush. This is the first time the U.S. has had a national cooperative drug interdiction system.

- o In 1982, President Reagan established the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, under the direction of the Attorney General, to attack major criminal organizations. Task Forces are operational in 13 locations throughout the Nation. Under the efforts of the Task Force, over 3,600 drug criminals have been convicted and more than \$300 million of their assets seized.
- o The Administration provided leadership for a national eradication campaign to stop marijuana production in the United States. Today, participation has expanded from seven states in 1981 to all 30 states.
- o On January 21, 1982, for the first time, the Administration brought the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the fight against illegal drugs.
- o Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees, established by the Attorney General in each of the 94 Federal judicial districts, focus Federal, state and local investigative and prosecutorial resources on the most serious crime problems in the district.
- o On July 28, 1983, President Reagan named a President's Commission on Organized Crime to study organized crime involvement in the drug traffic and to recommend ways of dealing with it. The Commission made its report to the President in March 1986.
- o In 1985, the Drug Enforcement Policy Board, Chaired by the Attorney General, was established to coordinate the efforts of all Cabinet-level departments and agencies involved in drug enforcement activities.

Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Research

Attitudes are changing -- In 1985, polls showed 73 percent of our teenagers believed that possession of small amounts of marijuana should be treated as a criminal offense, compared to 44 percent in 1979. High school seniors using marijuana on a daily basis have dropped from 1 in 14 in 1981 to 1 in 20 in 1984-85.

- o The First Lady is truly the leader in the prevention effort. Mrs. Reagan has traveled over 100,000 miles to 53 cities in 28 states and 6 foreign countries in her campaign to fight school age drug and alcohol use. She has hosted two international conferences on drug abuse, one attended by 47 First Ladies from around the world.
- o Since 1981, the parent movement in the United States has expanded from about 1,000 loosely organized groups to 9,000 groups, with national organization and their own national and international resource center. The parent groups have taken a no-nonsense position on youthful drug use and have brought about new laws, public policies, and attitudes.
- o Our school-age children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs around the country to provide positive peer pressure to hundreds of thousands of young people to say no to drugs.
- o The number of individuals who are using illegal drugs has stabilized in most categories and decreased in several, most notably in the high schools.
- o In 1982, the Federal share of funding for treatment support was incorporated in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services block grants and has provided the states with the ability to be more responsive to local priorities and flexibility in determining specific treatment needs.

- o The Administration's approach also supports the integration of drug and alcohol services into the general health care system and has provided for more effective and efficient treatment.
- o The Administration's research efforts have focused on developing more appropriate and cost effective treatment for drug users including:
 - the development of a new drug for potential use in the treatment of narcotics addiction; and
 - knowledge has been expanded about both the acute and chronic effects of marijuana and cocaine use.

Private Sector Efforts and Successes

Businesses and civic organizations have taken up the challenge of providing accurate information about drug abuse in a credible way to large segments of the population. The Administration has provided information and technical assistance.

Private sector efforts have in large part contributed to the growing awareness about the dangers of drug abuse and resultant positive changes in attitudes. Examples:

- o A Weekly Reader survey, sponsored by Xerox Education Publications, has provided important information about children's attitudes concerning drugs and alcohol.
- o Over four million special drug awareness, adventure comic books have been distributed to elementary school students. The comic books were sponsored by D.C. Comics, The Keebler Company, the National Soft Drink Association, International Business Machines (IBM), and the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth. IBM sponsored another million comic books in August 1986, including, for the first time, comic books published in Spanish.
- o The Keebler Company expanded their drug abuse prevention efforts to include traveling shows in shopping malls across the country. In the Fall of 1986, Keebler will make educational video tapes targetted for 3rd to 5th grade youth.
- o In 1982, McNeil Pharmaceutical made a commitment to Mrs. Reagan to begin a national awareness campaign with the local pharmacist as the focal point for information on drug abuse within the community. The "Pharmacists Against Drug Abuse," program is now firmly established across the country and has been expanded to several foreign countries.
- o At the urging of the President and Mrs. Reagan in 1982, the heads of professional sports associations have been helpful in public campaigns against drugs abuse and have since implemented programs within their organizations to achieve a drug free workplace.
- o The International Association of Lions Clubs, which represents 1.4 million members in 155 countries, has launched a "Lions' War Against Drugs."
- o The National Broadcasting Company (NBC) sponsored the "Don't Be a Dope" drug abuse awareness campaign for parents and young people.
- o "The Chemical People" Project, a nationwide series of television broadcasts and local community events, resulted in an unprecedented number of organized "town meeting groups." The campaign was aired by public broadcasting stations, produced by WQED (PBS) in Pittsburgh, sponsored by the National Coalition for the Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, and hosted by the First Lady.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 15, 1986

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S COMMITMENT
TO THE NATIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST DRUGS

The President's Executive Order for a Drug Free Federal Workplace

Today, the President, as head of the 2.8 million civilian Federal workforce, signed an Executive order establishing a policy against the use of illegal drugs by Federal employees, whether on-duty or off-duty. (The military services have separate procedures for detecting drug use and are not covered by this order.)

The first of the six goals announced by the President in August is to provide all Americans a drug-free workplace. The President's Executive order gives Federal workers the same opportunity to enjoy a drug-free workplace that an increasing number of private sector employers are providing their employees.

The President directed the head of each Executive agency to develop plans to achieve the objective of a drug-free workplace.

Programs to be Implemented by Agency Heads

The head of each Executive agency is required to develop plans that must include:

- o A statement of agency policy regarding illegal drug use.
- o Employee Assistance Programs emphasizing education, counseling, referral to rehabilitation and coordination with community resources.
- o Supervisory training to assist in identifying and addressing drug abuse by agency employees.
- o Procedures for individual employees to voluntarily seek counseling for rehabilitation services and for supervisors to make such referrals which protect personal privacy.
- o Procedures for identifying illegal drug users.

Drug Testing

The Executive order authorizes the use of drug testing programs as a diagnostic tool to identify drug use in certain circumstances and among certain employees.

- o The head of an agency must establish a testing program for employees in sensitive positions based on the agency's mission, the employees' duties, and the potential consequences of employee drug use to public health and safety or to national security.
- o The head of an agency may order the testing of any employee (1) when there is a reasonable suspicion that the employee uses illegal drugs, (2) as part of an investigation of an accident or unsafe practice, and (3) as part of or as a follow-up to counseling or rehabilitation through an Employee Assistance Program.

- o Voluntary testing programs will be established for employees in nonsensitive positions. Applicants may be tested at the discretion of the hiring agency.

Measures to be Taken Against Illegal Drug Users

- o Users of illegal drugs will be subject to appropriate disciplinary actions (ranging from private reprimand to determinate suspensions) unless they voluntarily seek assistance.
- o All employees found to be using illegal drugs, in addition to other personnel actions, will be referred to an Employee Assistance Program for counseling and appropriate treatment or rehabilitation.
- o Employees in sensitive positions who are found to use illegal drugs will not be permitted to remain on duty. However, agency heads may allow an employee to return to duty after successful completion of rehabilitation.
- o Any employee who uses illegal drugs and refuses counseling or rehabilitation or returns to using illegal drugs after a rehabilitation effort will be removed from Federal service.

Protection of Employees

- o Testing procedures must include notification 60 days prior to the start of a drug testing program, an opportunity to submit documentation to support legitimate medical use of drugs, and procedures to protect the confidentiality of test results and medical records.
- o Disciplinary actions must be in compliance with laws governing the personnel practices of the Federal government (Civil Service Reform Act and Rehabilitation Act). An employee will be able to challenge any finding that he or she uses illegal drugs, including the results of any underlying drug test.
- o Testing procedures must allow individual privacy, unless the agency has reason to believe that a particular individual may alter or substitute the specimen.
- o All testing must be done in accordance with technical and scientific guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services. Unconfirmed test results will not be used as a basis to discipline any employee.
- o Testing pursuant to the Executive order cannot be done to gather criminal evidence, and agencies are not required to report any such evidence.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 15, 1986

EXECUTIVE ORDER

DRUG-FREE FEDERAL WORKPLACE

I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, find that:

Drug use is having serious adverse effects upon a significant proportion of the national work force and results in billions of dollars of lost productivity each year;

The Federal government, as an employer, is concerned with the well-being of its employees, the successful accomplishment of agency missions, and the need to maintain employee productivity;

The Federal government, as the largest employer in the Nation, can and should show the way towards achieving drug-free workplaces through a program designed to offer drug users a helping hand and, at the same time, demonstrating to drug users and potential drug users that drugs will not be tolerated in the Federal workplace;

The profits from illegal drugs provide the single greatest source of income for organized crime, fuel violent street crime, and otherwise contribute to the breakdown of our society;

The use of illegal drugs, on or off duty, by Federal employees is inconsistent not only with the law-abiding behavior expected of all citizens, but also with the special trust placed in such employees as servants of the public;

Federal employees who use illegal drugs, on or off duty, tend to be less productive, less reliable, and prone to greater absenteeism than their fellow employees who do not use illegal drugs;

The use of illegal drugs, on or off duty, by Federal employees impairs the efficiency of Federal departments and agencies, undermines public confidence in them, and makes it more difficult for other employees who do not use illegal drugs to perform their jobs effectively. The use of illegal drugs, on or off duty, by Federal employees also can pose a serious health and safety threat to members of the public and to other Federal employees;

The use of illegal drugs, on or off duty, by Federal employees in certain positions evidences less than the complete reliability, stability, and good judgment that is consistent with access to sensitive information and creates the possibility of coercion, influence, and irresponsible action under pressure that may pose a serious risk to national security, the public safety, and the effective enforcement of the law; and

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Federal employees who use illegal drugs must themselves be primarily responsible for changing their behavior and, if necessary, begin the process of rehabilitating themselves.

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 3301(2) of Title 5 of the United States Code, section 7301 of Title 5 of the United States Code, section 290ee-1 of Title 42 of the United States Code, deeming such action in the best interests of national security, public health and safety, law enforcement and the efficiency of the Federal service, and in order to establish standards and procedures to ensure fairness in achieving a drug-free Federal workplace and to protect the privacy of Federal employees, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Drug-Free Workplace.

(a) Federal employees are required to refrain from the use of illegal drugs.

(b) The use of illegal drugs by Federal employees, whether on duty or off duty, is contrary to the efficiency of the service.

(c) Persons who use illegal drugs are not suitable for Federal employment.

Sec. 2. Agency Responsibilities.

(a) The head of each Executive agency shall develop a plan for achieving the objective of a drug-free workplace with due consideration of the rights of the government, the employee, and the general public.

(b) Each agency plan shall include:

(1) A statement of policy setting forth the agency's expectations regarding drug use and the action to be anticipated in response to identified drug use;

(2) Employee Assistance Programs emphasizing high level direction, education, counseling, referral to rehabilitation, and coordination with available community resources;

(3) Supervisory training to assist in identifying and addressing illegal drug use by agency employees;

(4) Provision for self-referrals as well as supervisory referrals to treatment with maximum respect for individual confidentiality consistent with safety and security issues; and

(5) Provision for identifying illegal drug users, including testing on a controlled and carefully monitored basis in accordance with this Order.

Sec. 3. Drug Testing Programs.

(a) The head of each Executive agency shall establish a program to test for the use of illegal drugs by employees in sensitive positions. The extent to which such employees are tested and the criteria for such testing shall be determined by the head of each agency, based upon the nature of the agency's mission and its employees' duties, the efficient

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use of agency resources, and the danger to the public health and safety or national security that could result from the failure of an employee adequately to discharge his or her position.

(b) The head of each Executive agency shall establish a program for voluntary employee drug testing.

(c) In addition to the testing authorized in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the head of each Executive agency is authorized to test an employee for illegal drug use under the following circumstances:

(1) When there is a reasonable suspicion that any employee uses illegal drugs;

(2) In an examination authorized by the agency regarding an accident or unsafe practice; or

(3) As part of or as a follow-up to counseling or rehabilitation for illegal drug use through an Employee Assistance Program.

(d) The head of each Executive agency is authorized to test any applicant for illegal drug use.

Sec. 4. Drug Testing Procedures.

(a) Sixty days prior to the implementation of a drug testing program pursuant to this Order, agencies shall notify employees that testing for use of illegal drugs is to be conducted and that they may seek counseling and rehabilitation and inform them of the procedures for obtaining such assistance through the agency's Employee Assistance Program. Agency drug testing programs already ongoing are exempted from the 60-day notice requirement. Agencies may take action under section 3(c) of this Order without reference to the 60-day notice period.

(b) Before conducting a drug test, the agency shall inform the employee to be tested of the opportunity to submit medical documentation that may support a legitimate use for a specific drug.

(c) Drug testing programs shall contain procedures for timely submission of requests for retention of records and specimens; procedures for retesting; and procedures, consistent with applicable law, to protect the confidentiality of test results and related medical and rehabilitation records. Procedures for providing urine specimens must allow individual privacy, unless the agency has reason to believe that a particular individual may alter or substitute the specimen to be provided.

(d) The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to promulgate scientific and technical guidelines for drug testing programs, and agencies shall conduct their drug testing programs in accordance with these guidelines once promulgated.

Sec. 5. Personnel Actions.

(a) Agencies shall, in addition to any appropriate personnel actions, refer any employee who is found to use illegal drugs to an Employee Assistance Program for assessment, counseling, and referral for treatment or rehabilitation as appropriate.

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(b) Agencies shall initiate action to discipline any employee who is found to use illegal drugs, provided that such action is not required for an employee who:

(1) Voluntarily identifies himself as a user of illegal drugs or who volunteers for drug testing pursuant to section 3(b) of this Order, prior to being identified through other means;

(2) Obtains counseling or rehabilitation through an Employee Assistance Program; and

(3) Thereafter refrains from using illegal drugs.

(c) Agencies shall not allow any employee to remain on duty in a sensitive position who is found to use illegal drugs, prior to successful completion of rehabilitation through an Employee Assistance Program. However, as part of a rehabilitation or counseling program, the head of an Executive agency may, in his or her discretion, allow an employee to return to duty in a sensitive position if it is determined that this action would not pose a danger to public health or safety or the national security.

(d) Agencies shall initiate action to remove from the service any employee who is found to use illegal drugs and:

(1) Refuses to obtain counseling or rehabilitation through an Employee Assistance Program; or

(2) Does not thereafter refrain from using illegal drugs.

(e) The results of a drug test and information developed by the agency in the course of the drug testing of the employee may be considered in processing any adverse action against the employee or for other administrative purposes. Preliminary test results may not be used in an administrative proceeding unless they are confirmed by a second analysis of the same sample or unless the employee confirms the accuracy of the initial test by admitting the use of illegal drugs.

(f) The determination of an agency that an employee uses illegal drugs can be made on the basis of any appropriate evidence, including direct observation, a criminal conviction, administrative inquiry, or the results of an authorized testing program. Positive drug test results may be rebutted by other evidence that an employee has not used illegal drugs.

(g) Any action to discipline an employee who is using illegal drugs (including removal from the service, if appropriate) shall be taken in compliance with otherwise applicable procedures, including the Civil Service Reform Act.

(h) Drug testing shall not be conducted pursuant to this Order for the purpose of gathering evidence for use in criminal proceedings. Agencies are not required to report to the Attorney General for investigation or prosecution any information, allegation, or evidence relating to violations of Title 21 of the United States Code received as a result of the operation of drug testing programs established pursuant to this Order.

Sec. 6. Coordination of Agency Programs.

(a) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall:

(1) Issue government-wide guidance to agencies on the implementation of the terms of this Order;

(2) Ensure that appropriate coverage for drug abuse is maintained for employees and their families under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program;

(3) Develop a model Employee Assistance Program for Federal agencies and assist the agencies in putting programs in place;

(4) In consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, develop and improve training programs for Federal supervisors and managers on illegal drug use; and

(5) In cooperation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and heads of Executive agencies, mount an intensive drug awareness campaign throughout the Federal work force.

(b) The Attorney General shall render legal advice regarding the implementation of this Order and shall be consulted with regard to all guidelines, regulations, and policies proposed to be adopted pursuant to this Order.

(c) Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to limit the authorities of the Director of Central Intelligence under the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, or the statutory authorities of the National Security Agency or the Defense Intelligence Agency. Implementation of this Order within the Intelligence Community, as defined in Executive Order No. 12333, shall be subject to the approval of the head of the affected agency.

Sec. 7. Definitions.

(a) This Order applies to all agencies of the Executive Branch.

(b) For purposes of this Order, the term "agency" means an Executive agency, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105; the Uniformed Services, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 2101(3) (but excluding the armed forces as defined by 5 U.S.C. 2101(2)); or any other employing unit or authority of the Federal government, except the United States Postal Service, the Postal Rate Commission, and employing units or authorities in the Judicial and Legislative Branches.

(c) For purposes of this Order, the term "illegal drugs" means a controlled substance included in Schedule I or II, as defined by section 802(6) of Title 21 of the United States Code, the possession of which is unlawful under chapter 13 of that Title. The term "illegal drugs" does not mean the use of a controlled substance pursuant to a valid prescription or other uses authorized by law.

(d) For purposes of this Order, the term "employee in a sensitive position" refers to:

(1) An employee in a position that an agency head designates Special Sensitive, Critical-Sensitive, or Noncritical-Sensitive under Chapter 731 of the Federal Personnel Manual or an employee in a position that an agency head designates as sensitive in accordance with Executive Order No. 10450, as amended;

(2) An employee who has been granted access to classified information or may be granted access to classified information pursuant to a determination of trustworthiness by an agency head under Section 4 of Executive Order No. 12356;

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(3) Individuals serving under Presidential appointments;

(4) Law enforcement officers as defined in 5 U.S.C. 8331(20); and

(5) Other positions that the agency head determines involve law enforcement, national security, the protection of life and property, public health or safety, or other functions requiring a high degree of trust and confidence.

(e) For purposes of this Order, the term "employee" means all persons appointed in the Civil Service as described in 5 U.S.C. 2105 (but excluding persons appointed in the armed services as defined in 5 U.S.C. 2102(2)).

(f) For purposes of this Order, the term "Employee Assistance Program" means agency-based counseling programs that offer assessment, short-term counseling, and referral services to employees for a wide range of drug, alcohol, and mental health programs that affect employee job performance. Employee Assistance Programs are responsible for referring drug-using employees for rehabilitation and for monitoring employees' progress while in treatment.

Sec. 8. Effective Date. This Order is effective immediately.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 15, 1986.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Release at 8:00 P.M. EDT

September 14, 1986

Address by the President and First Lady
On America's Crusade Against Drug Abuse

Sunday, September 14, 1986

FACT SHEET

In a nationally-televised address from the Residence of the White House, the President and Mrs. Reagan called upon all Americans to join in a national crusade against drug abuse. The President said, "In this crusade, let us not forget who we are. Drug abuse is a repudiation of everything America is. The destructiveness and human wreckage mock our heritage." Mrs. Reagan stated, "Drugs take away the dream from every child's heart and replace it with a nightmare. And it's time we in America stand up and replace those dreams."

The President restated his six goals in the national crusade to lead us toward a drug-free America:

- **Drug-Free Workplaces** for all Americans;
- **Drug-Free Schools** from elementary to university level;
- **Expanded Drug Abuse Treatment and Research** to tackle the health dangers posed by drugs;
- **Improved International Cooperation** to achieve full involvement by every country in defeating international drug trafficking;
- **Strengthened Drug Law Enforcement** to take additional initiatives which will hit drug traffickers with renewed force; and
- **Increased Public Awareness and Prevention** -- the goal on which success ultimately depends -- to help every citizen understand the stakes and get involved in fighting the drug menace.

The President and Mrs. Reagan called for a relentless effort by every segment of society to free the drug user from drugs and prevent others from becoming users. The President stated, "Let us not forget that in America, people solve problems and no national crusade has ever succeeded without human investment." Recalling how America swung into action when we were attacked in World War II, the President said, "Now we're in another war for our freedom, and it's time for all of us to pull together again."

THE REAGAN COMMITMENT

The national crusade is the latest phase in the President's comprehensive strategy to stop drug abuse. Early in his Administration, the President implemented a tough foreign policy to cut off drugs at their source. Today, 14 countries are eradicating drug plants, compared to one in 1981. Vice President Bush is coordinating the massive interdiction effort at our borders, and the Attorney General is directing an aggressive attack on the drug traffickers.

In 1981, Mrs. Reagan began a personal campaign to increase public awareness of drug abuse and to get people involved in helping young people "Just Say No" to drugs. Since the First Lady became involved, the number of parent groups has increased from 1,000 to 9,000, and the Nation's children have formed over 10,000 "Just Say No" Clubs. Mrs. Reagan has hosted two international conferences and has become the national leader in the effort to stop drug abuse by young people.

ILLEGAL DRUG USE IN AMERICA

Despite gains in many areas, illegal drug use remains widespread -- an estimated 5 million people are cocaine users, roughly 19 million are marijuana users, and 500,000 are heroin users. In addition, millions of individuals try an illicit drug each year. The use of illegal drugs is becoming increasingly intensive and dangerous. There are new, more dangerous forms of illegal drugs, including crack cocaine, black tar heroin, and the deadly "designer drugs."

ILLEGAL DRUG USE CAN BE STOPPED

America is recognizing that success is possible when illegal drug use becomes unacceptable in our society. Public attitudes have strengthened against the use of illegal drugs. Employers are recognizing the tremendous cost of drugs in the workplace; parents and students are recognizing how illegal drugs in the schools erode the quality of education. Drug abuse poses an obvious threat to public safety and national security. A new understanding exists: Drug abuse is not a so-called "victimless crime" -- the costs are paid by all of society.

The First Lady set the tone of the national crusade when she stated, "There is no moral middle ground. Indifference is not an option. We want you to help us create an outspoken intolerance for drug use." The drug criminals "prosper on our unwillingness to act. So, we must be smarter and stronger and tougher than they are. It's up to us to change attitudes and just simply dry up their markets."

WORKING TOWARD A DRUG-FREE SOCIETY

President Reagan has asked all Americans to join the national crusade for a drug-free America, and he has committed the Federal Government to do all in its power to help. The initiatives stress leadership and cooperative action with state and local governments and grass-roots efforts to get everyone involved in working toward a drug-free society.

Goal #1 - Drug-Free Workplaces:

During the last 25 years, the escalation in illegal drug use has brought significant risks to workers, public safety, and the economy. The Department of Defense, in the forefront with their aggressive program of testing, education and rehabilitation, has reduced illegal drug use in the military by 67 percent since 1981. Also, many companies have established drug-free policies. Such measures have brought gains in productivity and reductions in health costs, on-the-job crime, and accidents.

The President's initiatives will accelerate work toward a drug-free Federal workplace, encourage state and local governments to develop drug free-workplaces, work with government contractors to establish drug-free policies, and mobilize the Nation to fight illegal drugs in the workplace.

Goal #2 - Drug-Free Schools:

Drug abuse has spread among American students, not only in secondary schools and universities, but in elementary schools as well. The use of drugs by students constitutes a grave threat to their well-being and significantly impedes the learning process. Prompt action by our Nation's schools, assisted by parents and the community, will bring us much closer to the goal of a drug-free generation.

The President's initiatives to encourage drug-free schools include communicating practical information on how to achieve a drug-free school and encouraging all schools to establish a policy of being drug free. President Reagan has called on all teachers to take a

pledge to be drug free and to do all within their capabilities to stop drugs on school campuses.

Goal #3 - Expanded Drug Treatment and Research:

A drug-free society requires not only that we prevent illegal drug use by potential users, but also that we do what is necessary to have current drug users stop using illegal drugs. While it may improve an individual workplace or school to force out an illegal drug user, effective treatment and rehabilitation could restore the individual to a productive role in society.

The President's initiatives will assist states and communities in providing appropriate treatment to illegal drug users who are experiencing health damage and addiction. In addition, drug-related rehabilitation and research at the Federal level will be expanded.

Goal #4 - Improved International Cooperation:

President Reagan has implemented a foreign policy that vigorously seeks to interdict and eradicate illegal drugs in foreign source and transshipment countries. Earlier this year, the President identified international trafficking of illegal drugs as a threat to national security.

The new initiatives will build on what has already been accomplished and move forward with drug enforcement and prevention programs. One such initiative, announced by the President on August 6, 1986, is a conference for U.S. Ambassadors in October 1986 to convey an international sense of urgency and to discuss increased regional cooperation.

Goal #5 - Strengthened Law Enforcement:

Strong and visible drug law enforcement reduces the availability of illegal drugs and deters drug-related crime. The Administration is taking additional initiatives to pursue drug traffickers and expand border interdiction.

The National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, headed by Vice President Bush, has been successful in achieving unprecedented agency coordination in drug interdiction efforts, such as Hat Trick I and II, and in involving the Department of Defense and the intelligence community in supporting the offensive against the drug traffic.

Operation Alliance, a new initiative announced on August 14, 1986, is a major cooperative drug law enforcement effort along the 2,000-mile United States-Mexico border.

Goal #6 - Increased Public Awareness and Prevention:

Ultimately, the demand for illegal drugs will be stopped only when all Americans recognize the personal dangers and societal harms which result from the use of illegal drugs and take action. The answer to the drug problem is as simple as Mrs. Reagan's message to young people: "Say yes to your life. And when it comes to drugs and alcohol: Just say no."

As the President said in his address:

"...America must stand for something. And...our heritage lets us stand with a strength of character made more steely by each layer of challenge pressed upon the Nation. We Americans have never been morally neutral against any form of tyranny. Tonight, we are asking no more than that we honor what we have been and what we are by standing together."

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 14, 1986

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND THE FIRST LADY
IN A NATIONAL TELEVISION ADDRESS ON
DRUG ABUSE AND PREVENTION

The West Hall
The Residence

8:00 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening. Usually, I talk with you from my office in the West Wing of the White House. But tonight, there's something special to talk about, and I've asked someone very special to join me.

Nancy and I are here in the West Hall of the White House, and around us are the rooms in which we live. It's the home you have provided for us, of which we merely have temporary custody.

Nancy's joining me because the message this evening is not my message, but ours. And we speak to you not simply as fellow citizens -- but as fellow parents and grandparents and as concerned neighbors.

It's back to school time for America's children, and while drug and alcohol abuse cuts across all generations, it's especially damaging to the young people on whom our future depends. So tonight, from our family to yours -- from our home to yours, thank you for joining us.

America has accomplished so much in these last few years, whether it's been rebuilding our economy or serving the cause of freedom in the world. What we've been able to achieve has been done with your help -- with us working together as a nation united.

Now, we need your support again. Drugs are menacing our society. They're threatening our values and undercutting our institutions. They're killing our children.

From the beginning of our administration, we've taken strong steps to do something about this horror.

Tonight, I can report to you that we've made much progress. Thirty-seven federal agencies are working together in a vigorous national effort, and by next year our spending for drug law enforcement will have more than tripled from its 1981 levels.

We have increased seizures of illegal drugs. Shortages of marijuana are now being reported. Last year alone, over 10,000 drug criminals were convicted, and nearly \$250 million of their assets were seized by the DEA, the Drug Enforcement Administration.

And in the most important area -- individual use -- we see progress. In four years, the number of high school seniors using marijuana on a daily basis has dropped from 1 in 14 to 1 in 20.

The U.S. military has cut the use of illegal drugs among its personnel by 67 percent since 1980.

These are a measure of our commitment and emerging signs that we can defeat this enemy. But we still have much to do.

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Despite our best efforts, illegal cocaine is coming into our country at alarming levels, and four to five million people regularly use it. Five hundred thousand Americans are hooked on heroin. One in twelve persons smokes marijuana regularly.

Regular drug use is even higher among the age group 18 to 25 -- most likely just entering the work force.

Today, there's a new epidemic -- smokable cocaine -- otherwise known as "crack." It is an explosively destructive and often lethal substance which is crushing its users. It is an uncontrolled fire.

And drug abuse is not a so-called "victimless crime." Everyone's safety is at stake when drugs and excessive alcohol are used by people on the highways or by those transporting our citizens or operating industrial equipment. Drug abuse costs you and your fellow Americans at least \$60 billion a year.

From the early days of our administration, Nancy has been intensely involved in the effort to fight drug abuse. She has since traveled over 100,000 miles to 55 cities in 28 states and six foreign countries to fight school-age drug and alcohol abuse. She's given dozens of speeches and scores of interviews and has participated in 24 special radio and TV tapings to create greater awareness of this crisis.

Her personal observations and efforts have given her such dramatic insights that I wanted her to share them with you this evening. Nancy.

THE FIRST LADY: Thank you. As a mother, I've always thought of September as a special month -- a time when we bundled our children off to school, to the warmth of an environment in which they could fulfill the promise and hope in those restless minds.

But so much has happened over these last years -- so much to shake the foundations of all that we know and all that we believe in.

Today, there's a drug and alcohol abuse epidemic in this country, and no one is safe from it -- not you, not me, and certainly not our children, because this epidemic has their names written on it.

Many of you may be thinking: "Well, drugs don't concern me." But it does concern you -- it concerns us all because of the way it tears at our lives and because it's aimed at destroying the brightness and life of the sons and daughters of the United States.

For five years, I've been traveling across the country -- learning and listening. And one of the most hopeful signs I've seen is the building of an essential new awareness of how terrible and threatening drug abuse is to our society. This was one of the main purposes when I started, so of course it makes me happy that that's been accomplished.

But each time I meet with someone new or receive another letter from a troubled person on drugs, I yearn to find a way to help share the message that cries out from them.

As a parent, I'm especially concerned about what drugs are doing to young mothers and their newborn children. Listen to this news account from a hospital in Florida of a child born to a mother with a cocaine habit:

"Nearby, a baby named Paul lies motionless in an incubator, feeding tubes riddling his tiny body. He needs a respirator to breathe and a daily spinal tap to relieve fluid buildup on his brain. Only one month old, he's already suffered two strokes."

Now, you can see why drug abuse concerns every one of us -- all the American family. Drugs steal away so much. They take and take, until finally every time a drug goes into a child, something else is forced out -- like love and hope and trust and confidence. Drugs take away the dream from every child's heart and replace it with a nightmare. And it's time we in America stand up and replace those dreams.

Each of us has to put our principles and consciences on the line -- whether in social settings or in the workplace -- to set forth solid standards and stick to them.

There's no moral middle ground. Indifference is not an option. We want you to help us create an outspoken intolerance for drug use. For the sake of our children, I implore each of you to be unyielding and inflexible in your opposition to drugs.

Our young people are helping us lead the way. Not long ago, in Oakland, California, I was asked by a group of children what to do if they were offered drugs. And I answered: "Just say no." Soon after that, those children in Oakland formed a "Just Say No" club, and now there are over 10,000 such clubs all over the country.

Well, their participation and their courage in saying no needs our encouragement. We can help by using every opportunity to force the issue of not using drugs to the point of making others uncomfortable -- even if it makes -- means making ourselves unpopular.

Our job is never easy because drug criminals are ingenious. They work everyday to plot a new and better way to steal our children's lives -- just as they've done by developing this new drug, "crack." For every door that we close, they open a new door to death. They prosper on our unwillingness to act. So we must be smarter and stronger and tougher than they are. It's up to us to change attitudes and just simply dry up their markets.

And finally, to young people watching or listening -- I have a very personal message for you:

There's a big, wonderful world out there for you. It belongs to you. It's exciting and stimulating and rewarding. Don't cheat yourselves out of this promise. Our country need you. But it needs you to be clear-eyed and clear-minded.

I recently read one teenager's story -- she's now determined to stay clean, but was once strung out on several drugs. What she remembered most clearly about her recovery was that during the time she was on drugs, everything appeared to her in shades of black and gray. And after her treatment, she was able to see colors again.

So to my young friends out there -- life can be great, but not when you can't see it. So open your eyes to life -- to see it in the vivid colors that God gave us as a precious gift to His children -- to enjoy life to the fullest and to make it count.

Say yes to your life. And when it comes to drugs and alcohol: Just say no.

THE PRESIDENT: I think you can see why Nancy has been such a positive influence on all that we're trying to do.

The job ahead of us is very clear. Nancy's personal crusade -- like that of so many other wonderful individuals -- should become out national crusade. It must include a combination of government and private efforts which complement one another. Last month I announced six initiatives which we believe will do just that.

First, we seek a drug-free workplace -- at all levels of government and in the private sector.

Second, we'll work toward drug-free schools.

Third, we want to ensure that the public is protected and that treatment is available to substance abusers and the chemically dependent.

Our fourth goal is to expand international cooperation while treating drug trafficking as a threat to our national security. In October, I will be meeting with key U.S. Ambassadors to discuss what can be done to support our friends abroad.

Fifth, we must move to strengthen law enforcement activities such as those initiated by Vice President Bush and Attorney General Meese.

And finally, we seek to expand public awareness and prevention.

In order to further implement these six goals, I will announce tomorrow a series of new proposals for a drug-free America. Taken as a whole, these proposals will toughen our laws against drug criminals, encourage more research and treatment and ensure that illegal drugs will not be tolerated in our schools or in our work places. Together with our ongoing efforts, these proposals will bring the federal commitment to fighting drugs to \$3 billion.

As much financing as we commit, however, we would be fooling ourselves if we thought that massive new amounts of money alone will provide the solution. Let us not forget that in America people solve problems and no national crusade has ever succeeded without human investment. Winning the crusade against drugs will not be achieved by just throwing money at the problem.

Your government will continue to act aggressively, but nothing would be more effective than for Americans simply to quit using illegal drugs. We seek to create a massive change in national attitudes which ultimately will separate the drugs from the customer -- to take the user away from the supply. I believe, quite simply, that we can help them quit.

And that's where you come in.

My generation will remember how America swung into action when we were attacked in World War II. The war was not just fought by the fellows flying the planes or driving the tanks. It was fought at home by a mobilized nation -- men and women alike -- building planes and ships, clothing sailors and soldiers, feeding Marines and airmen. And it was fought by children planting victory gardens and collecting cans.

Well, now we're in another war for our freedom, and it's time for all of us to pull together again. So, for example, if your friend or neighbor or a family member has a drug or alcohol problem, don't turn the other way. Go to his help or to hers. Get others involved with you -- clubs, service groups, and community organizations -- and provide support and strength.

And, of course, many of you have been cured through treatment and self-help. Well, you are the combat veterans, and you have a critical role to play. You can help others by telling your story and providing a willing hand to those in need.

Being friends to others is the best way of being friends to ourselves.

It's time, as Nancy said, for America to "just say no" to drugs.

Those of you in union halls and workplaces everywhere -- please make this challenge a part of your job every day. Help us preserve the health and dignity of all workers.

To businesses large and small -- we need the creativity of your enterprise applied directly to this national problem. Help us.

And those of you who are educators -- your wisdom and leadership are indispensable to this cause.

From the pulpits of this spirit-filled land -- we would welcome your reassuring message of redemption and forgiveness and of helping one another.

On the athletic fields -- you men and women are among the most beloved citizens of our country. A child's eyes fill with your heroic achievements. Few of us can give youngsters something as special and strong to look up to as you. Please don't let them down.

And this camera in front of us -- it's a reminder that in Nancy's and my former profession, and in the newsrooms and production rooms of our media centers -- you have a special opportunity with your enormous influence to send alarm signals across the nation.

To our friends in foreign countries, we know many of you are involved in this battle with us. We need your success as well as ours.

When we all come together, united -- striving for this cause -- then those who are killing America and terrorizing it with slow but sure chemical destruction will see that they are up against the mightiest force for good that we know. Then, they will have no dark alleyways to hide in.

In this crusade, let us not forget who we are. Drug abuse is a repudiation of everything America is. The destructiveness and human wreckage mock our heritage.

Think for a moment how special it is to be an American. Can we doubt that only a Divine Providence placed this land, this island of freedom, here as a refuge for all those people in the world who yearn to breathe free?

The revolution out of which our liberty was conceived signaled an historical call to an entire world seeking hope. Each new arrival of immigrants rode the crest of that hope. They came -- millions seeking a safe harbor from the oppression of cruel regimes. They came -- to escape starvation and disease. They came -- those surviving the Holocaust and the Soviet gulags. They came -- the boat people, chancing death for even a glimmer of hope that they could have a new life. They all came to taste the air redolent and rich with the freedom that is ours.

What an insult it will be to what we are -- and whence we came -- if we do not rise up together in defiance against this cancer of drugs.

And there's one more thing. The freedom that so many seek in our land has not been preserved without a price. Nancy and I shared that remembrance two years ago at the Normandy American Cemetery in France.

In the still of that June afternoon, we walked together among the soldiers of freedom -- past the hundreds of white markers which are monuments to courage and memorials to sacrifice.

Too many of these and other such graves are the final resting places of teenagers who became men in the roar of battle.

Look what they gave to us who live. Never would they see another sunlit day glistening off a lake or river back home, or miles of corn pushing up against the open sky of our plains. The pristine air of our mountains and the driving energy of our cities are theirs no more. Nor would they ever again be a son to their parents or a father to their own children.

They did this for you -- for me -- for a new generation to carry our democratic experiment proudly forward. Well, that's something I think we're obliged to honor, because what they did for us means that we owe as a simple act of civic stewardship to use our freedom wisely for the common good.

As we mobilize for this national crusade, I'm mindful that drugs are a constant temptation for millions. Please remember this when your courage is tested: You are Americans. You're the product of the freest society mankind has ever known. No one, ever, has the right to destroy your dreams and shatter your life.

Right down the end of this hall is the Lincoln Bedroom. But in the Civil War, that room was the one President Lincoln used as his office. Memory fills that room, and more than anything, that memory drives us to see vividly what President Lincoln sought to save. Above all, it is that America must stand for something. And that our heritage lets us stand with a strength of character made more steely by each layer of challenge pressed upon the nation.

We Americans have never been morally neutral against any form of tyranny. Tonight, we're asking no more than that we honor what we have been and what we are by standing together.

THE FIRST LADY: Now we go on to the next stop -- making a final commitment not to tolerate drugs by anyone, anytime, anyplace. So, won't you join us in this great new national crusade?

THE PRESIDENT: God bless you and good night.

END

8:23 P.M. EDT