Originally Processed With FOIA(s): S

FOIA Number: S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Alpha File, 1987-1991

OA/ID Number: 13843
Folder ID Number: 13843-004

Folder Title:
[Doug] Chia, 1991-1992 [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	23	2	7

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

1/88

GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

CHRONOLOGY

June 12, 1924	Born at home, 173 Adams Street, Milton, MA, to Prescott and Dorothy Walker Bush.
1925	Moved to Greenwich, CT. (Summer vacations were always spent at Walker's Point, Kennebunkport, ME).
1929-37	Attended Greenwich Country Day School, Greenwich, CT.
June 1942	Graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, MA.
June 12, 1942	Enlisted in the United States Navy as Second Class Seaman.
Aug 1942-Sept 1945	Active duty.
June 9, 1943	Commissioned an Ensign and became youngest pilot in the Navy at the time.
Sept 2, 1944	Shot down in the Pacific.
Jan 6, 1945	Married Barbara Pierce, Presbyterian Church, Rye, New York.
Sept 1945	Relieved from active duty. He was a Lt. (jg) and had flown 58 combat missions in the Pacific Theater, received the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals.
July 6, 1946	Birth of son, George Walker Bush.
June 1948	Graduated from Yale University, B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa.
	Final baseball game, NCAA College World Series, Kalamazoo, MI. Went on to West Texas to find a job and home.
Summer 1948	Moved to Odessa, TX, with wife Barbara, son George, and dog in a Studebaker.
1948-1950	Salesman, Dresser Industries in West Texas; Huntington Park, Bakersfield, Whittier, Ventura, and Compton, CA.
Dec 20, 1949	Birth of daughter, Pauline Robinson Bush (Robin).

1949	Moved to Midland, TX.
1951-1953	Co-founded royalty firm, Bush Overbey Oil Development Co. [John Overbey]
1953	Co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corp. [William and Hugh Liedtke]
Feb 11, 1953	Birth of son, John Ellis Bush (JEB).
Oct 11, 1953	Death of daughter Robin.
1954-1966	Co-founder and President of Zapata Offshore Co. (Drilling operations in Kuwait, Borneo, Trinidad, and the West Indies).
Jan 22, 1955	Birth of son, Neil Mallon Bush.
1956	Named by Jaycees as one of Five Outstanding Young Texans.
Oct 22, 1956	Birth of son, Marvin Pierce Bush.
1959	Moved to Houston (Houston has been their legal residence since 1959). Became a member of St. Martin's Episcopal Church. Later served as Vestryman.
Aug 18, 1959	Birth of daughter, Dorothy Walker Bush.
1960	London business trip.
1963	Elected Chairman of Harris County Republican Committee.
1964	Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Ralph Yarborough (D-TX). Won 43% of vote. Led Goldwater by 200,000.
1964	Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, San Francisco.
Sept 1965	Zapata's off-shore oil rig, the Maverick, was swept away by Hurricane Betsy. No lives lost.
1967-1971	Member of Congress; Texas, 7th District. Was unopposed for re-election in 1968.
1967-1971	Member, House Ways and Means Committee (Chaired by Wilbur Mills). First freshman legislator in 60 years to be chosen.

Dec 1967- Jan 1968	Visited South Vietnam front at his own expense, as well as Thailand and Laos (two weeks).
1968	Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, FL.
Apr 1969	Was appointed by Speaker of the House as a delegate to the U.S.-Mexican Interparliamentary Group to promote greater understanding between the two countries.
1970	Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Lloyd Bentsen. Won 47% of the vote.
1971	Prior to assuming UN duties, visited The Hague, Brussels, Vienna, and Rome to observe international organizations and specialized agencies.
1972	Attended UN Security Council meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Feb 1971- Jan 1973	U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. [During this time, PRC admitted, India-Pakistan War broke out, Israeli- atheletes murdered in Munich, Israel attacked Lebanon, Security Council met on terrorism and hijackings].
Jan 1973- Sept 1974	Chairman, Republican National Committee. [Actively sought to increase participation of women and minorities].
Sept 1974 Jan 1976	Chief, U.S. Liason Office, People's Republic of China.
Jan 1976- Jan 1977	Director, Central Intelligence Agency.
1977-1979	Chairman, Executive Committee, First International Bank, Houston.
1977	West Germany: Attended international economic conference.
June 1977	Appointed Adjunct Professor of Administrative Science, Rice University.
Oct 1977	People's Republic of China and Tibet: Guest of Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs. Travelled with Lowell Thomas.

1979-1980	Candidate for Presidential nomination, Republican Party.
July 1979	Israel: Participant in international conference on terrorism. Also visited Egypt.
July 1980	Nominated as Vice Presidential candidate, Republican Party.
Jan 20, 1981	Inauguration Ceremony. Sworn in as Vice President of the United States.
Jan 1981	Vice President George Bush appointed Chairman, Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief.
Feb 1981	Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force to Investigate the Deaths of the Children of Atlanta.
March 1981	Vice President appointed Chairman of Special Situation Group of National Security Council (formerly the Crisis Management Team).
Jun 1981	France and Great Britain: Bi-lateral meetings.
Jun 30, 1981	Philippines: Inauguration of President Marcos.
Sept 1981	Mexico: Independence celebration.
Oct 1981	Venezuela: Funeral of President Betancourt.
	Dominican Republic, Colombia and Brazil: Attended bi-lateral meetings.
Jan 1982	Vice President appointed Chairman of South Florida Task Force to coordinate solutions to drug epidemic.
Apr 1982	Three week trip for bi-lateral discussions with the heads of Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and People's Republic of China.
June 1982	Saudi Arabia: Funeral of King Khalid.
Aug 7, 1982	Colombia: Inauguration of President Betancur.
Nov 1982	Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire and Kenya: Discussion of Namibian independence and U.S. policy in Africa.
	Bermuda.

Nov 1982	USSR: Funeral of President Leonid Breshnev and meeting with General Secretary Andropov.
Jan 30-Feb 10, 1983	Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France, Great Britain and West Germany: Discussions with NATO allies on deployment of Pershing missiles.
Mar 1983	The Vatican: Meeting with Pope John Paul II. Canada: Talks on arms reduction.
Jun 10, 1983	Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS).
Jun 24-Jul 7, 1983	England, West Germany, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and Finland: Discussion of issues facing NATO allies; Reaffirmation of close U.S. ties to neutral countries of Northern Europe.
Sept 1983	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria: Consultation on matters of mutual interest.
Oct 1983	Jamaica and Puerto Rico.
Oct 26, 1983	Lebanon: Visit with US Marines and meeting with President Gemayel.
Nov 1983	Appointed by the President to chair the Follow-up Group to work with the Japanese on trade matters.
Dec 10, 1983	Argentina: Inauguration of President Alfonsin.
Dec 11, 1983	El Salvador: Discussions of death squad activity.
Feb 14, 1984	USSR: Funeral of Yuri Andropov and meeting with General Secretary Chernenko.
Feb 1984	Great Britain, Italy, France and Luxembourg: Discussions on Multi-National Force; Meeting with Pope John Paul II and Prime Minister Werner.
Mar 30, 1984	Guinea: Funeral of President Toure.
Apr 1984	Switzerland: Presentation of treaty to ban chemical weapons to United Nations Conference on Disarmament.
May 8-18, 1984	Japan: Discussion of bi-lateral economic and trade issues with Japan.

May 8-18, 1984	Pakistan, Indonesia, India and Oman: Reaffirmation of close relations with the other countries.
May 29, 1984	Washington, D.C.: Addressed opening session of NATO foreign ministers meeting.
Aug 1984	Ecuador: Inauguration of President Cordero.
Mar 1985	Sudan, Nigeria, Mali: Visit to drought-stricken countries.
	Switzerland: Address to United Nations International Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa.
	USSR: Funeral of Konstantin Chernenko; meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev.
	Brazil: Inauguration of President Neves.
	Grenada and Honduras: Demonstration of US support of trend toward democracy in Central and South America.
June 1985	West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France and Great Britain: International meeting on the hostages; discussion on defense and political unity.
Jul 13, 1985	Under the provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, Vice President Bush became President of the United States from 11:32am to 7:22pm while President Reagan was undergoing surgery.
Jul 20, 1985	Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force on Combatting Terrorism.
Oct 1985	Mariana Islands, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong. ✓
Jan 1986	Guatamala: Inauguration of President Cerezo.
Jan 1986	Honduras: Inauguration of President Azcona.
Mar 1986	Tunisia: Reaffirmation of close relations.
	Portugal: Inauguration of President Soares.
Apr 1986	West Germany.
	Saudi Arabia: Dedication of American Embassy.

Apr 1986	Bahrain, Yemen Arab Republic, Oman: Reaffirmation of close relations with other Arab nations.
May 1986	Costa Rica: Inauguration of President Sanchez.
	Algeria.
June 1986	Canada: Bi-lateral talks.
July 1986	Israel: Address to Knesset.
Aug 1986	Jordan, Egypt, Great Britain and West Germany.
Dec 1986	Mexico: Meeting with President De La Madrid.
Jan 1987	Canada.
Mar 1987	Ecuador: Meeting with President Cordero concerning earthquake aid.
Sept 1987	Published autobiography, LOOKING FORWARD, with Victor Gold.
Sept 1987	Poland: Bi-lateral meetings.
	Italy, France, Belgium, West Germany and Great Britain: Discussions with NATO allies on INF Treaty and Persian Gulf.
Oct 12, 1987	Announced candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States.
Feb 16, 1988	Won the New Hampshire primary.
Aug 18, 1988	Accepted the Republican Party's nomination for President.
Nov 8, 1988	Elected Forty-first President of the United States of America.

GEORGE BUSH BIOGRAPHY

ADDENDUM

FORMER ASSOCIATIONS

BUSINESS AFFILIEATIONS:

Director of:
First International Bank, Houston, TX
First International Bankshares Corporation, Dallas, TX
First International Bankshares, Ltd., London
Camco, Inc., Houston, TX
Acustron, Houston, TX
Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, IN
Purolator Corporation, Piscataway, NJ
Texasgulf, Inc., Stamford, CT

TRADE AFFILIATIONS:

Texas Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association
Independent Producers Association of America
American Association of Oil Well Drilling Contractors

TRUSTEE:

Trinity University, San Antonio, TX
Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX
Phillips Academy, Andover, MA
Hedgecroft Hospital
Holly Hall (retirement home)
Hitchcock Hospital, Houston, TX

The Vice President has been awarded 37 honorary degrees.

OTHER MEMBERSHIPS:

Council on Foreign Relations (6-7 years)
Trilateral Commission (one year)
Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity (Yale)

The Vice President has retained his membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

Vice President George Bush retains membership in only the Episcopal Church Foundation and St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Houston.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Unofficial Table of Precedence
The Green Book

The President of the United States
The Vice President of the United States
The Speaker of the House of Representatives
The Chief Justice of the United States
Former Presidents of the United States
The Secretary of State
The Secretary General of the United Nations
Ambassadors of Foreign Powers
Widows of Former President of the United States
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States
The Cabinet
- The Secretary of the Treasury
- The Secretary of Defense
- The Attorney General
- The Secretary of the Interior
- The Secretary of Agriculture
- The Secretary of Commerce
- The Secretary of Labor
- The Secretary of Health and Human Services
- The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
- The Secretary of Transportation
- The Secretary of Energy
- The Secretary of Education
- The Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Counsellor to the President
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Director of Central Intelligence
United States Representative to the United Nations
United States Trade Representative
President pro Tempore of the Senate
The Senate
Governors of States
Former Vice Presidents of the United States
The House of Representatives
Assistants to the President
Charges d'Affaires of Foreign Powers
Under Secretaries of the Executive Departments and Deputy Secretaries
Administrator, Agency for International Development
Director, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
United States Ambassador at Large
Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force
Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Commandant of the Marine Corps
(Ranked according to date of appointment)
(5 Star) Generals of the Army and Fleet Admirals
The Secretary General, Organization of American States
Representatives to the ORganization of American States
Director, International Communication Agency
Director, Office of Personnel Management
Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration
Administrator, General Services Administration
Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency
Deputy Assistants to the President
Deputy Under Secretaries of Executive Departments
(see Cabinet for order)
Commandant of the Coast Guard
Assistant Secretaries of the Executive Departments
Chief of Protocol
Special Assistants to the President
Members of the Council of Economic Advisers
Active or Designate United States Ambassadors and Ministers
The Mayor of the District of Columbia
Under Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force
(4 Star) Generals and Admirals
Assistant Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force
(3 Star) Generals and Admirals
Former United States Ambassadors and Ministers to Foreign Countries
Ministers of Foreign Powers
Deputy Assistant Secretaries of the Executive Departments
Deputy Chief of Protocol
Counselors of Embassies or Legations of Foreign Powers
(2 Star) Major Generals and Rear Admirals (upper half)
(1 Star) Brigadier Generals and Rear Admirals (lower half)
Assistant Chiefs of Protocol

February 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE DEMAREST

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: TOP TEN EXCUSES WHY CONGRESS CAN'T PASS THE PRESIDENT'S PACKAGE BY MARCH 20

Number Ten: "Don't want to overwork the interns."

Number Nine: "Still balancing my checkbook."

Number Eight: "I've fallen on my **new marble floor**, and I can't get up."

Number Seven: "Still waiting for my White House cufflinks."

Number Six: "It might help President Bush."

Number Five: "Someone hid the gavel."

Number Four: "Let's give sanctions more time."

Number Three: "Don't want to ruin our reputation."

Number Two: "Still sore over Lawrence Welk Museum."

Number One: "Oh, we didn't know you meant this year."

OTHER ENTRIES:

Bob Simon:

- "Had to take time out for Groundhog Day Recess."
- "Urgent fact-finding mission to Stockholm to visit Swedish Bikini Team."
- "Forgot to drink our prune juice."
- "Had too many big words in it."

Congress

Committees
Sub Committees

$3 billion operating Budget ?

30,000 Staff members?

12,316 House
7,200 Senate

Gen. Senate. Cont of House.

House Librarian
225-0462

Senate.
Rep. Policy Committee
224-2946.

Senate	Co-House
Committees. 16	22
Sub - 88	145
Select and Special 5	Select 5

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 26, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW
SPEECHWRITERS
RESEARCHERS

FROM: DAN JAHN, RESEARCH INTERN

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REFERENCES TO NEW WORLD ORDER

Enclosed you will find research I have done on President Bush's use of the phrase "new world order." I have divided this document into three sections. The first section lists words and phrases commonly used by the President in reference to a new world order. The second section consists of extensive quotes by the President in which the phrase "new world order" is referred to and expanded upon. The third section is a summary of passing references using the phrase "new world order".

If you have any questions or further suggestions for research projects, please let us know.

- PRESIDENTIAL REFERENCES TO NEW WORLD ORDER -
current to MAY 17, 1991

Words and Phrases Commonly Used By The President in Reference to A New World Order

Peace
- -opportunity for peace
- -new era of peace
- -enduring peace
- -United Nations; a peacekeeping force
- -quest for peace

Justice
- -the pursuit of justice
- -justice for all

Strong/Weak
- -strong respect and protect the weak

Rights
- -rights of the individual
- -human rights

Freedom
- -commonwealth of freedom
- -shared responsibility for freedom

Partnership of nations
- -consultation
- -cooperation
- -collective action
- -united world response

Rule
- -rule of law
- -no rule by force
- -no rule of the jungle

Fair Play

Security

Soviet and American Forces Working Together
- -nations prosper and live together

Elimination
- -of war
- -of violence

Democratic Values

New Era
-post cold war
-no threat of terror
-reduced and controlled arsenals

August 30, 1990 News Conference on the Persian Gulf Crisis

Q. Mr. President, there are reports that there's a split in your administration-some who want to expand the goals to include the eventual ouster of Saddam. And also, there are many, many suggestions for a Middle East conference that would include in what you would call the post-postwar shape of the world, the perennial problems of the Middle East. What do you think on both-

The President. Well, I think on the second part of the question that we ought to get on with the business at hand, the shorter run business, which is the solution to this question: the making right the situation in Kuwait, meaning the pulling out of forces, obviously, and the restoration of the rulers. **As I look at the countries that are chipping in here now,** I think we do have a chance at a new world order, and I'd like to think that out of this dreary performance by Saddam Hussein there could be now an opportunity for peace all through the Middle East.

September 11, 1990 Address Before a Joint Session of Congress on the Persian Gulf Crisis and the Federal Budget Deficit

As you know, I've just returned from a very productive meeting with Soviet President Gorbachev. And I am pleased that we are working together to build a new relationship. In Helsinki, our joint statement affirmed to the world our shared resolve to counter Iraq's threat to peace. Let me quote: "We are united in the belief that Iraq's aggression must not be tolerated. No peaceful international order is possible if larger states can devour their smaller neighbors." Clearly, **no longer can a dictator count on East-West confrontation to stymie concerted United Nations action against aggression. A new partnership of nations has begun.**

We stand today at a unique and extraordinary moment. The crisis in the Persian Gulf, as grave as it is, also offers a rare opportunity to move toward an historic period of cooperation. Out of these troubled times, **our fifth objective - a new world order - can emerge: a new era-freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, and more secure in the quest for peace.** An era in which the nations of the world, East and West, North and South, can prosper and live in harmony. A hundred generations have searched for this elusive path to peace, while a thousand wars raged across the span of human endeavor. Today that new world is struggling

to be born, a world quite different from the one we've known. **A world where the rule of law supplants the rule of the jungle.** A world in which nations recognize the **shared responsibility for freedom and justice.** A world **where the strong respect the rights of the weak.** This is the vision that I shared with President Gorbachev in Helsinki. He and other leaders from Europe, the Gulf, and around the world understand that how we manage this crisis today could shape the future for generations to come.

The test we face is great, and so are the stakes. This is the first assault on the new world that we seek, **the first test of our mettle.**

...Once again, Americans have stepped forward to share a tearful goodbye with their families before leaving for a strange and distant shore. At this very moment, they serve together with Arabs, Europeans, Asians, and Africans in defense of principle and the dream of a new world order. That's why they sweat and toil in the sand and the heat and the sun.

September 24, 1991 Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a White House briefing for Representatives of the Arab-American Community

Our objectives remain clear: Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait completely, immediately, and without condition; Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored; the security and stability of the Persian Gulf assured; and American citizens abroad must be protected. And finally, a fifth objective can emerge from these; a new world order in which the nations of the world, East and West, North and South, can prosper and live together.

...This thing is so complex over there that it's pretty hard to give you a straight answer. Out of this, though, there could well be a new world order. And part of that must be the peaceful resolution of the division of Lebanon.

October 1, 1990 Address Before the 45th General Assembly of the United Nations in New York City

The United Nations can help bring about a new day, a day when these kinds of terrible weapons and the terrible despots who would use them are both a thing of the past. It is in our hands to leave these dark machines behind, in the Dark Ages where they belong, and to press forward to cap a historic movement towards a new world order and a long era of peace.

We have a vision of a **new partnership of nations that transcends the Cold War: a partnership based on consultation, cooperation, and collective action,** especially through international and regional organizations; a partnership united

by **principle and the rule of law** and supported by an equitable sharing of both cost and commitment; a partnership whose goals are to increase democracy, increase prosperity, increase the peace, and reduce arms...This is precisely why the present aggression in the Gulf is a menace not only to one region's security but to the entire world's vision of our future. It threatens to turn the dream of a new international order into a grim **nightmare of anarchy in which the law of the jungle supplants the law of nations.**

November 17, 1990 Remarks to the Federal Assembly in Prague, Czechoslovakia

Every new nation that embraces these common values, every new nation that joins the ranks of this **commonwealth of freedom**, advances us one step closer to a new world order, a world in which the **use of force gives way to a shared respect for the rule of law.** This new world will be incomplete without a vision that extends beyond the boundaries of Europe alone. Now that unity is within our reach in Europe is no time for our vision of change to stop at the edge of this continent.

...From this first crisis of the post-Cold War era comes an historic opportunity to draw upon the great and growing strength of the commonwealth of freedom and forge for all nations a new world order far more stable and secure than any we have known.

November 19, 1990 Exchange with Reporters in Paris, France

And President Gorbachev is correct. **The fact that the Soviet Union and the United States could work together** not only to achieve an arms control agreement but to start looking into the future with harmony and in cooperation is very, very promising for the new world order, for a Europe whole and free, and for peace in the world. So, somehow that's been lost today, given the understandable concerns about the Persian Gulf.

November 19, 1990 Remarks and an Exchange with Reporters Following a Discussion With Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Paris, France

Q. I'd like to know if you see any irony in coming together to sign this treaty that reduces conventional arms and celebrates peace in Europe while you push this tough hard line against Saddam Hussein.

The President. I don't see any irony in it whatsoever. What I see is the fact that we're able to enter into a CFE

[conventional armed forces in Europe] agreement with **full cooperation and support of the Soviet Union who, heretofore, has been an enormous adversary of the West.** And now this reduces to practically nil the tensions that have existed. It is the farthest reaching arms control agreement in history; and it signals the new world order that is emerging, and to some degree has emerged, and that is the best hope for rolling back the brutality and the aggression of Saddam Hussein, who has nothing to do with the CFE agreement.

So, what it does is show a solidification of forces that in recent history have been on opposite sides of some of these questions. So, if there's any message coming out of CFE for Saddam Hussein, it ought to be: Look what you're up against here. Here are people that since World War II have tension and, at times, conflict; and now they're together as they take a gigantic step forward in arms control. And they're together as they stand in the United Nations against your brutal, naked aggression. So, if there's any connection, that's the message that I'd like to see come out of all of this.

November 23, 1990 Remarks and a Question and Answer Session with Reporters Following a Discussion with President Muhammed Hosni Mubarek in Cairo, Egypt

President Mubarak. We are proud of this partnership which has helped us to advance the cause of peace and the fraternity among all nations, to stand for eradication of injustice, and the elimination of war and violence, and to contribute to the construction of a new world order-a world in which all nations, big or small, have a right to live in peace and dignity.

The President. You heard President Mubarak refer to that. This, the integration of Arab countries into a CSCE process, wasn't discussed but implicit in our optimistic assessment that once Iraq is out of the way-once the Iraq-Kuwait struggle is out of the way-we can have a new world order. And that new world order certainly offers a much better chance for peace for the Middle East.

Q. You said, President Bush, that a new world order would emerge once the Gulf crisis has been solved. How do you envisage this new world order?

The President. But as it relates to the Middle East, I think we've got all kinds of potentials for peace, given the fact that we've all come together almost unanimously, standing up against this brutal dictator. And out of that and out of the contexts that go with that, I hope we can be catalytic in solving other problems, and I think that will lead to a new world order that has much better chance for peace for our children and our grandchildren.

December 17, 1990 Remarks and a Question and Answer Session with Reporters

We've got an opportunity for a new world order, but that opportunity will be lost **if an aggressor gets one single concession.**

January 9, 1991 The President's News Conference on the Persian Gulf Crisis

I listened to that 'Aziz meeting, and all he tried to do is obfuscate, to confuse, to make everybody think this had to do with the West Bank, for example. And it doesn't. It has to do with the aggression against Kuwait-the invasion of Kuwait, the brutalizing of the people in Kuwait. And it has to do with a new world order. And that world order is only going to be enhanced if this **newly-activated peacekeeping function of the United Nations proves to be effective.** That is the only way the new world order will be enhanced.

...Q. So, the entire hope for peace then rests on Saddam backing off from his-

The President. And it has since August 2nd-exactly. Because this aggression is not going to stand. And there's an awful lot at stake in terms of the new world order that it doesn't stand. And there's a lot at stake in terms of a lot of human life in Kuwait that it doesn't stand. And there's a lot at stake in terms of how the coalition looks at this that it doesn't stand. So it won't.

January 16, 1991 Address to the Nation Announcing Allied Military Action in the Gulf

This is an historic moment. We have in this past year made great progress in ending the long era of **conflict and cold war.** We have before us the opportunity to forge for ourselves and for future generations a new world order - **a world where the rule of law, not the law of the jungle, governs the conduct of nations.** When we are successful-and we will be-we have a real chance at this new world order, an order in which a **credible United Nations can use its peacekeeping role** to fulfill the promise and vision of the U.N.'s founders.

January 23, 1991 Remarks to the Reserve Officer's Association

From the day Saddam's forces first crossed into Kuwait, it was clear that this aggression required a swift response from our nation and the world community. What was, and is, at stake is not simply our energy or economic security and the

stability of a vital region, but the prospects for peace in the post-cold war era-the promise of a new world order **based upon the rule of law.**

January 28, 1991 Remarks at the Annual Convention of the National Religious Broadcasters

No one wanted a war less than I did. No one is more determined to seize from battle the real peace that can offer hope, that can create a new world order.

January 29, 1991 Address to the Congress on the State of the Union

What is at stake is more than one small country; it is a big idea: a new world order, where **diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve** the universal aspirations of mankind-**peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law.** Such is a world worthy of our struggle and worthy of our children's future.

...The world can, therefore, seize this opportunity to fulfill the long-held promise of a new world order, where **brutality will go unrewarded and aggression will meet collective resistance.**

January 30, 1991 Remarks at the 50th Anniversary Observance of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Four Freedoms Speech

As we look around the world at the events of the past year, we see how these very same beliefs are bringing about the emergence of a new world order, **one based on respect for the individual and for the rule of law** - a new world order that can lead to the lasting peace we all seek, where children will never have to repeat Quang's ordeal. And that's what's at stake-a new chapter of human history.

February 6, 1991 Remarks at a Meeting of the Economic Club of New York

Q. Mr. President, you have talked several times about basing the future on a new world order. Can you give us a definition of a new world order? And if it depends on the collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States, how do events in the Soviet Union affect this concept?

The President. Well, it doesn't depend entirely on it, but it would be greatly **enhanced by a Soviet Union** that goes down the line with its commitment to market reform, to private ownership of land, to a free economic system, to a system that resists and does not use force to assure order amongst the

republics, that goes farther down the road with elections and all the openness that I give President Gorbachev credit for. And as well as the openness in terms of glasnost and the reforms in terms of perestroika-we're going to continue to support those concepts. But it was this, it was the farsighted vision of Mr. Gorbachev that enabled us to work together in the United Nations.

Now, my vision of a new world order foresees **a United Nations with a revitalized peacekeeping function.** I think most that follow the United Nations see the economic and social side of the united Nations as having performed well since it was founded. Most people that follow it find that the peacekeeping function for the most part has not been effective. And one of the reasons it isn't is because of the veto in the hands of the five permanent members of the Security Council-one of them being the Soviet Union.

When I was Ambassador 20 years ago in the U.N., we hardly ever voted with the Soviet Union. Now, we're with them on many, many things. So, the new world order I think foresees a revitalized peacekeeping function of the United Nations. But I cannot and I will not predict a Soviet Union going back, turning its back on reform-perestroika-turning its back on glasnost-openness. I don't believe, no matter what the ferment in the Soviet Union today, that they're ever going to go back to that. And I don't think anyone there wants to go back to that.

And so it would envision, though, much more cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. And on matters of the Gulf, in international matters, not bilateral,it envisions a greatly enhanced peacekeeping function of the United Nations itself.

One of the reasons we have so much support for this is that we went to the United Nations 12 times. There are 12 resolutions that speak to the Gulf, and that has mobilized world opinion. And so when we are successful in fulfilling all 12 of those resolutions, I think there's going to be new credibility for the United States. But we should have and should strive to have Soviet cooperation all along the way. And that's why I'm not going to back off on my efforts to try to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Then we've left China out of the equation, and we ought not to do that. They've been through a difficult time. I took on some shots for trying to keep relations from China. I was offended as anybody else was by the human rights abuses at Tiananmen Square and spoke out on it. But I think it is in the interest of the United States to have continued relations with China. And I think it is vital to this new world order that that veto hold-member of the Security Council go along and be with us on these matters of trying to bring peace to troubled corners of the world.

February 25, 1991 Remarks on the Observance of National Black History Month

This was a war thrust upon us, not a war that we sought. But naked aggression, such as we have seen, must be resisted if it is not to become a pattern. Our success in the Gulf will bring with it not just a new opportunity for peace and stability in a critical part of the world but a chance to build a new world order based upon the principles of collective security and the rule of law.

March 2, 1991 Radio Address to Members of the United States Armed Forces Stationed in the Persian Gulf

The first test of the new world order has been passed.

March 6, 1991 Address before a Joint Session of Congress on the Cessation of the Persian Gulf Conflict

The consequences of the conflict in the Gulf reach far beyond the confines of the Middle East. Twice before in this century, an entire world was convulsed by war. Twice this century, out of the horrors of war hope emerged for enduring peace. Twice before, these hopes proved to be a distant dream, beyond the grasp of man. Until now, the world we've known has been a world divided-a world of barbed wire and concrete block, conflict, and cold war.

Now, we can see **a new world coming into view.** A world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order. In the words of **Winston Churchill**, a world order in which **"the principles of justice and fair play protect the weak against the strong..."** A world where the **United Nations-freed from cold war stalemate-is poised to fulfill the historic vision of its founders.** A world in which **freedom and respect for human rights** find a home among all nations. The Gulf War put this new world to its first **test.** And my fellow Americans, we passed that test.

For the sake of our principles-for the sake of the Kuwaiti people-we stood our ground. Because the world would not look the other way, Ambassador al-Sabah, tonight, Kuwait is free. And we're very happy about that.

Tonight, as our troops begin to come home, let us recognize that the hard work of freedom still calls us forward. We've learned the hard lessons of history. The victory over Iraq was not waged as "a war to end all wars ." **Even the new world order cannot guarantee an era of perpetual peace.** But enduring peace must be our mission.

March 8, 1991 Interview With Middle Eastern Journalists
New World Order

Q. Mr. President, the Gulf war is the first of its kind to take place in the context of the new world order. How did the new world order influence the way the world dealt with this crisis? And what is the main lesson learned from the Gulf War?

The President. The new world order said that a lot of **countries-disparate backgrounds, with differences-can come together, standing for a common principle**, and that principle is: **You don't take over another country by force.** So, the new world order, to the degree it's emerged, so far, has been enhanced by this single concept that we're going to unite, no matter what other differences we may have had, what the bilateral problems may have been, and we're going to **stand up against aggression.**

It was enhanced by a more **viable United Nations**, a United Nations where the big powers didn't automatically go against each other. **In the cold war days**, we'd say this is black and the **Soviets** would say, hey, that's white. And you'd have a veto, and nothing would happen. And the peacekeeping dreams of the founders of the U.N. were dashed.

So, part of this new world order has been moved forward by a United Nations that functioned. We might have still been able to stand up and come to the assistance of Kuwait-the United States. I might have said to hell with them, it's right and wrong, it's good and evil, he's evil, our cause is right; and without the United Nations, sent a considerable force to help. But it was an enhanced-**it is far better to have this collective action where the world-not just the Security Council but the whole General Assembly stood up and condemned it.**

April 13, 1991 Remarks at Maxwell Air Force Base War College in Montgomery, Alabama

Here at Air University it's your business to read the lessons of the past with an eye on the far horizon. And that's why I wanted to speak to you today about the new world taking shape around us, about the prospects for a new world order now within our reach. For more than four decades we've lived in a world divided, East from West; a world locked in a conflict of arms and ideas called the cold war. Two systems, two superpowers, separated by mistrust and unremitting hostility.

For more than four decades, America's energies were focused on containing the threat to the free world from the forces of communism. That war is over. East Germany has vanished from the map as a separate entity. Today in Berlin, the wall that once divided a continent, divided a world in

two, has been pulverized, turned into souvenirs. And the sections that remain standing are but museum pieces. The Warsaw Pact passed into the pages of history last week, not with a bang but with a whimper-its demise reported in a story reported on page A16 of the Washington Post.

In the coming weeks I'll be talking in some detail about the possibility of a new world order emerging after the cold war. And in recent weeks I've been focusing not only on the Gulf but on free trade agreement , the Uruguay round table negotiations, and the essentiality of obtaining from the United States Congress a renewal of Fast Track authority to achieve our goals. But today I want to discuss another aspect of that order-our relations with Europe an the Soviet Union.

Twice this century, a dream born on the battlefields of Europe died after the shooting stopped. **The dream of a world in which major powers worked together to ensure peace; to settle their disputes through cooperation, not confrontation.** Today a transformed Europe stands closer than ever before to its free and democratic destiny. At long last, Europe is moving forward, moving toward a new world of hope.

At the same time, we and our European allies have moved beyond containment to a policy of active engagement in a world no longer driven by cold war tensions and animosities. You see, as the cold war drew to an end we saw the possibilities of a new order in which nations worked together to promote peace and prosperity. **I'm not talking here of a blueprint that will govern the conduct of nations or some supranational structure or institution.** The new world order **does not mean surrendering our national sovereignty or forfeiting our interests.** It really describes a responsibility imposed by our successes. It refers to new ways of working with other nations to **deter aggression and to achieve stability, to achieve prosperity and, above all, to achieve peace.**

It springs from hopes for a world based on a shared commitment among nations large and small to a set of principles that undergird our relations: **peaceful settlements of disputes, solidarity against aggression, reduced and controlled arsenals, and just treatment of all peoples.**

This order, this ability to work together, got its first real **test** in the Gulf war. For the first time, a regional conflict- the aggression against Kuwait-did not serve as a proxy for **superpower confrontation.** For the first time, the **United Nations Security Council**, free from the clash of cold war ideologies, functioned as its designers intended- a force for conflict resolution in collective security.

In the Gulf, nations from Europe and North America, Asia an Africa and the Arab world joined together to stop aggression, and sent a signal to would-be tyrants everywhere in the world. By joining forces to defend one small nation, we showed that we can work together **against aggressors in defense of principle.**

We also recognized that the **cold war's end didn't deliver**

us into and era of perpetual peace. As old threats recede, new threats emerge. The quest for the new world order is, in part, **a challenge to keep the dangers of disorder at bay.**

...We must build on the successes of desert Storm to give new shape and momentum to this new world order, to use force wisely and extend the hand of compassion wherever we can. Today we welcome Europe's willingness to shoulder a large share of this responsibility. This new sense of responsibility on the part of our European allies is most evident and critical in Europe's eastern half.

...Let there be no misunderstanding, the path ahead for the Soviet Union will be difficult, and, at times, extraordinarily painful. History weighs heavily on all the peoples of the U.S.S.R.--liberation from 70 years of communism, from 1,000 years of autocracy. It's going to be slow. there will be setbacks. But this process of reform, this transformation from within, must proceed. If external cooperation and our progress toward true international peace is to endure, it must succeed. Only when this transformation is complete will we be able to take full measure of the opportunities presented by this new and evolving world order.

The new world order really is a tool for addressing a new world of possibilities. This order gains its mission and shape not just from shared interests but shared ideals. And the ideals that have spawned new freedoms throughout the world have received their boldest and clearest expression in our great country, the United States.

May 14, 1991 Proclamation 6292--Prayer for Peace, Memorial Day, 1991

Knowing that any peace purchased by the surrender of principle can be neither genuine nor enduring, we pray for wisdom and resolve in our efforts to avert future conflicts and to establish a new world order based on respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Passing references

September

-18 **Rem. at a Fund Raising dinner for gubernatorial candidate in Los Angeles, CA**
(Final objective: new world order-free from threat of terror, strong in pursuit of justice, secure in the quest for peace) see Sept. 11

-19 **Rem. at a Fundraising Dinner for Gubernatorial Candidate Pete Wilson in Los Angeles, CA**
(A new world order is something which we have sought

for generations) see Sept. 11

-26 **Rem. at Fund Raising lunch-George Vionovich, Ohio Gov. candidate**
(New world order--final objective of the Gulf War)

-30 **Rem. U.N. World Summit for Children**
(A new world order as a partnership of nations free from the threat of terror, strong in the pursuit of justice, more secure in the quest for peace.)
See September 11 speech

November
-22 **Rem. U.S. Army Troops, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia**
(A new world order is a vision of a safer and better world for our kids. The economic destiny of the world must not be threatened by a vicious dictator.)
See November 17 speech

December
-3 **Rem. Joint Session-Congress, Brazil**
(Every nation that joins the commonwealth of freedom advances us one step closer to a new world order.)

-17 **Rem. A Q. and A. Session, Reporters**
(We have the promise of a new world order, with the United Nations as a peace keeping function.)

January
-9 **Letter to College Students, Persian Gulf Crisis**
(Lawlessness threatens the emerging new world order --rewarding aggression would end the promise of a new world order.)

-18 **President's News Conference, Persian Gulf Conflict**
(The end of the Gulf War will facilitate a new world order, which will have a conciliatory component to it, inviting countries to become part of the order. Even countries that have been opposed to the U.S. policies can join in this new world order.)

February
-1 **Rem. to Community Members; Seymour, Johnson, Base Cherry Point, Ft. Stewart (Three Speeches)**
(We are seeking to create a new world order.)

-27 **Rem. American Society of Association Executives**
(Allied troops in the Gulf War faced a defining in the new world order.)

March

-1 **Press Conference-Persian Gulf Conflict**
(Use of U.S. Military force will not always be a part of the new world order.)

-4 **Rem. Westinghouse Science Talent Search Banquet**
(Creativity, knowledge, education, and science are all important to a new world order, a new golden age.)

-7 **White House Statement on Mass Destruction Weapons**
(There is no place for weapons of mass destruction in the new world order.)

-7 **Rem. Medal of Freedom, Margaret Thatcher**
(The United Kingdom, under the leadership of Margaret Thatcher became a leader in the new world order.)

-18 **Rem. Elie Wiesel Foundation**
(Dr. Elie Wiesel of the Elie Wiesel Foundation endorses the concept of a new world order.)

-20 **Rem. Welcoming Lech Walesa**
(The revolution in Poland led by President Lech Walesa helped shape a new world order.)

-20 **Declaration of Relations Between the United States of America and the Republic of Poland**
(A new world order is based on democratic values and the rule of law)

-25 **Proclamation 6265-Women's History Month**
(Women in the military stationed in the Gulf fought for a new world order.)

-27 **Rem. State Department Employees**
(State Department employees are actively involved in illuminating a new world order.)

April

-24 **Rem. Following Discussions-Pres. of Djibouti**
(Djibouti's support of the United States gulf initiative is indicative of a new world order.)

(Smith/Grossman)
January 28, 1992
Draft Two
SHOT

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ROTARY CLUB
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1992

[[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS]]. Members of the San Diego Rotary Club.

It is a delight to be in what, nearly thirty years ago, a writer called, "unbelievably, in the wake of explosive growth, a pleasant and leisurely city." / Today, San Diego remains all of that as America's __-largest city. // Thank you for the privilege of visiting this Valhalla on the Pacific. //

((I know that the eyes of sailing enthusiasts are on San Diego this year with the "America's Cup" competition in progress. // If you run low on wind, let me know -- I can send you some of the surplus we have in Washington.)) //

Earlier today, I visited a true catalyst of caring -- the site at __ that focuses on childhood immunization. / Later, at __ miles from here, I talked with ~~local small employers~~ community leaders about how immunization can increase illness prevention. //

This afternoon, I would like to discuss how prevention can help America. // ((My remarks will be brief. // As with immunization, they will only hurt a little. // One thing about a democracy is that we have the means to prevent illness -- but not to prevent a speech talking about it.)) // ?

~~I begin with a proverb. "He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything."~~ // ~~Yesterday~~ TODAY in Cincinnati, I

unveiled a plan to give hope to Americans who now despair about health care that is accessible, and affordable. //

All of us know the problem with America's health care system. Medical care costs too much -- more than __ billion dollars this year // fully one-tenth of all that Americans spend. // It also excludes too many -- leaving one-seventh of the population without access to basic health insurance when they change jobs, or develop serious illness. //

It is not enough to say: We must do better. I am here to say: We will do better. // ((I'm reminded of how a golf duffer once said, "I'd move heaven and earth to break 100." His friend replied: "You better concentrate on heaven. You've moved enough earth already.")) // I will move both to make quality health care America's New Reality in the New American Century. //

Some say the answer is a nationalized health system -- which would, among other things, deny patients choice and force the government to ration health services arbitrarily. // ((Here's how wrong they are: These are the same people who said that Tony Gwynn would never amount to much of a hitter.)) //

As long as I am President, we are not going down the road of nationalized health care. // Ask other nations: It leads to the socialized dead-end of long lines / poor service / and a multitude of new taxes. // There's a better / a new / road -- and we should take it: The road of choice. // We need to preserve what works -- and reform what doesn't. //

The plan I announced yesterday will stabilize the soaring health care bills which show up not only in your family budget, but in the price of everything you buy and everything we sell. // When health coverage for an assembly worker costs thousands of dollars, the cost goes into the product he make -- and Americans pay the bill. // It's why this year we will spend over __ billion dollars on health -- and about __ by the year 2000. //

Today, Americans have the world's most expensive health care -- paying twice per capita of Germany and Japan. // Yet funding alone will not help achieve the world's finest care. // Instead, we must change the system: Our plan calls for reform of the health insurance market to include low-income people -- also a health insurance tax credit of $3,750 per family. // We must also change the way we act. // If you'll forgive me for paraphrasing an old saying, and adjusting it for inflation: "A pound of prevention is worth a ton of cure." // ?

Every $1 spent for prevention now saves an estimated $14 in health care costs -- showing, as no Federal bureaucracy could, the power of what physicians call "care-seeking behaviors." // Put simply: Each one of us can help America become the world's healthiest -- not only wealthiest -- nation. As my good friend and Secretary of HHS, Lew Sullivan, has said: "Better control of 10 risk factors could reduce premature deaths by one-third; disabling injuries by one-fourth." // Those factors include not smoking / drinking less / and exercising more. They also include

immunization: With health care costs stretched to the limit, we can't afford NOT to immunize our youngest children. //

Last June, Secretary Sullivan and I announced our Administration's Immunization Initiative. Our goal was simple, and ennobling: To bring immunization to every American child. // Since then, I have traveled to Dallas and Phoenix, Rapid City and Detroit, and now San Diego to make this goal reality. // Enlisting the non-profit and private sectors / parents, teachers, mothers, and businessmen / to protect our littlest citizens / our most precious citizens / our future / our kids. //

There is a saying: "Middle age is when nature takes its course -- and flunks it." // Consider immunization as a course. We have to help kids pass it at their youngest age. // If we don't -- if our vigilance goes down -- we know disease rates will go back up. / Recall how last year measles cases soared to a high of 27,000 -- or the 130 deaths in 1989-90. How unforgivably needless. How irretrievably tragic. To this wrong which breaks our hearts, let us use immunization to set things right. //

Can we do it? We have to do it. ((I'm reminded of a story about doubt. Someone was talking about why today's teenager gets mixed up. Half the adults are telling him to "find himself," and the other half is telling him to "get lost.")) // I am without doubt that prevention can solve the greatest problem of immunization. Not incurability. Not availability. Access. //

Today, too often our littlest are left unprotected while parents fight drug and alcohol abuse, AIDS, or homelessness. Too

often, barriers of culture and language shut other parents out. // Another enemy is complacency. Some think that childhood communicable diseases -- measles, mumps, rubella, yes, even polio -- belong to yesterday. They are mistaken. // Without immunization, the children of today may be maimed and crippled tomorrow. //

That is why I have taken this message to America: Improved systems must be met by improved behavior. // I speak not merely for school age kids -- where immunization approaches 100 percent -- but for our smallest victims -- where a year of wait can be a year too long. // Children need to be completely vaccinated in the first and second years of life. Yet today, immunization rates at two years of age are only 50 percent in many States -- and often as low as 20 percent in some inner cities. //

It won't be easy to change all this: The only place where success comes before work is the dictionary. // Still, remember: Together, Americans braved independence / cleared the wilderness / and ousted Facism and Depression. / United, we can also help prevention bring true health care to America. //

For its part, government will do its part. Our 1992 budget calls for an additional $40 million for the CDC immunization progam. Overall, Federal funding has more than doubled since 1988. In addition, we have emphasized our Healthy Start Program. Today, I again ask Congress to fully fund this initiative to curb infant mortality. Last year, it appropriated only $25 million. I say: Our kids deserve funding of more than twice that much. //

Next, I ask the private sector to do its part. ((Someone asked me if I was going to see the world-famous San Diego Zoo on this visit. I said I'd like to, but didn't have the time. Not to worry: There are some who consider Washington to be San Diego Zoo East.)) // We need to help business try creative ideas like "one-stop shopping" for health care, and escorted referral for "express lane " immunization at clinics. //

Finally, I beseech each of you -- mothers, fathers, spouses, friends. // Call your local public health official or your own physician. Join a group like the Junior Leagues / the Children's Action Network / and other groups which spur childhood immunization. By serving as points of light, you can become sheaths of life. Please -- please -- make sure your child is immunized. //

When I was little, I read a quote by Saint Francis of Assisi. "Give me a child," he wrote, "and you may have him afterward. // Later, I saw a deadly plague called polio scar my generation / savage life / and turn sunlight into dark. //

Today, let us end this and other plagues so what, as the song ordains, we may "Bless the . . . children. Keep them safe. Keep them warm." // Through prevention -- above all, immunization -- let us bless our children so the future may have them afterward -- hoping / building / dreaming of tomorrow / as Americans always have / as Americans always will.

God bless you, and the United States of America.

# # # #

523 6010

763 5517

Change in Manufacturing output
1982: -6.5 % 1991: _____

Manufacturing as a % of GNP
1982: 20 1991: _____ 9261

US B of Labor Stats

Manufacturing Productivity
1982: _____ 1991: _____

US B of the Census

% of ~~Women~~ Nations 12 million business owned by Women
1982: 25 1991: _____ 1987: 30
13.7% Receipts
1982: 23.9
10.2%

~~Median income~~

~~Amount~~ Average amount workers save for every $1.00 earned
1982: _____ 1991: _____

Total expenditure for elementary + secondary education public ~~[illegible]~~ 11.186 227.6
1982: _____ Private 9.300 1992: _____ 19.1 est.

Nat Ed. Assoc.

~~Public~~ ~~[illegible]~~
Average Salary of public school teachers
1982: _____ 1991: _____

Spending Per Pupil
1982: _____ 1991: _____

Median Family Income
1982: _____ 1991: _____

Housing Starts (Single Family)
1982: 663,000 1991: _____

p. 559 Table 919 Wendell Thompson 202 586 1119 Energy 8:30p. Kennedy Center Mezzanine 586-8800 Appliance Table Annual Energy Review Tritia

Greg Wailand, Census 301 763 2773

College Entrance Exam. Board (NY)

Average SAT score of College-bound HS seniors

1982: _____ 1991: 896

Gallup

Charitable Giving Per Capita

1982: _____ 1991: _____

~~Estimated value~~

Amount Average family pays for health care

1982: _____ 1991: $4296

(12%) of av. fam. income

U.S. Bureau of the Census

✓ % of Americans w phones

1982: _____ 1991: 93.6

✓ ~~telephones~~ TV

1982: _____ 1991: 98.2

✓ refrigerators

1982: _____ 1991: 97.2

✓ VCR:

US Bur. of Econ. Anal.

Disposable Income

Savings

US B of Labor Stats

Volunteer Work 523-1959 Independent Sector 202 223 8100 Murray Weitzman Virginia Hodgkinson

US B E.A.

Gross Private Domestic Investment

1982: $447.3 billion (constant 1982 $)

447.3 bil (current $)

✓ Public Schools Using Computers for Instruction

366 ~~Sch~~ 366-~~0001~~

US Dept of Trans. Consumer Affairs

On Time Flight Arrivals + Departures at Maj. U.S. Airports

Consumer Complaints Against US Airlines

Market Data Retrieval Shelton CT
Computer Use in Schools

1800 333 8802

Exeter Dover

(603) 772-2411

Exeter Chamber of Commerce

Town office
778-0591

Town Meetings
- annual in March
- 2nd Tues in March vote
- adjourn town meeting
- Talbot Gym at Exeter HS.

Selectmens Meetings
- every other week
- open meetings
- day to day business
- Wed. 7:00
- Novak Room town office bldg.

→ demagoguery
→ political promises / politics
→ campaigns
→ promises
→ lies
→ siren song

Falsehood

perversion of truth
fraud
fabrication
lip service
insincerity
humbug
quackery
bear false witness

Absurdity

jargon
gibberish
poppycock
nonsense
ridiculous

Harold Simpson

✓✓ FAXING 1/13 ✓

✓✓ Television Bureau of Advertising, Inc.
# of Homes w/ Color TV (1992)
(212) 486 - 1111 477 Madison Ave.
NY NY 10022

Jan 1992
98.6% of All TV Households

X Chronicle of Philanthropy (Higher Ed.)
"Philanthropy 400", Nov. 19 1991
(202) 466 - 1200
1255 23rd St. NW Suite 700
20037

✓ "Air Travel Consumer Report," monthly
1982 + 1992 Stats on
On-Time Arr + Dep.
Consumer Complaints Agst. Airlines
Dept of Transportation
Office of Intergovernmental Consumer Aff.
(202) 366 - 2220
- 4:45 p.

* Need Jan '82 Sept '87 + Most Recent Issue

400 7th St. SW Near L'Enfant Pz.
DOT Escalator, left
10th Floor Rm. 10405

* Need 1983 + 1991

AAFRC American Assoc. of Fund-Raising Counsel, Inc
(212) 354 - 5799
Giving, USA August '91 (1955)

~~Need~~ Independent Sector → Sharon Noga
223 - 8100 416 - 0548
Giving + Volunteering in the US
_ Charitable Giving per Household

✓✓ FAXING 1/14

1982	1992	
✓	✓	Expenditure ~~over~~ of Educational Institutions
✓	✓	Expenditure per ~~pub~~ pupil in elementary + Secondary Schools
✓	✓	Annual salary of teachers
✓	✓1987	Percent of Firms owned by women
✓	✓89	Microcomputers used in Schools
	✓1990	On-Time Flight Arrivals + Departures / Consumer Complaints
		Charitable Giving
		Volunteer work time
✓80	✓90	Percentage of Homes w/ Telephones
✓	✓92*	" " " w/ Color TV
✓	✓87	" " " w/ Refrigerators
✓	✓87	" " " w/ Microwave Ovens
✓		Median Earnings of Year-Round ~~Wor~~ Full Time Workers
✓		Unemployment
✓		Total Family Income + Median Income
✓	✓89	Per Capita Personal Income
✓	✓89	" " Disposable Income
	✓89	Per Capita Personal Savings
✓	✓89	Gross Savings + Investment
		Manufacturing Productivity
		Airline Fares

25268-77
Airline Fares

7302-11 Passenger Complaints

1980 - 1984
9142-6 → Item 177-A-6
on-time arrival rates ASI/MF/3
9142-42.901 CAB 1.19: (v. nos/nos)
fares MC 80-524

6766-7
Gifts + Contributions

7302-5 Dept. of Transportation
~~Air Travel~~ Consumer Complaint Report
ASI/MF/3
Oct./Nov. 1984 + Most Recent

7302-11
Air Travel Consumer Report:
Flight Delays, Mishandled Baggages,
Oversales, ~~and~~ and Consumer Complaints
ASI/MF/3
Nov. 1987 + Most Recent

26358-214

2244-1
2244-3

Technology Transfer: Federal Agencies patent licensing activities: report to Congressional requesters

00
22
88

GAO

Federal Patent licensing activities
April 1991 GAO/RCED-91-80

US Patent & Trademark Office (Arlington)
(703) 557-3158
(703) 305-8000 ← TO TALK TO A HUMAN BEING!

~~[illegible]~~ 305-8341
~~ANNUA~~ * ANNUAL REPORT SENDING 1/16

p. 764 FAX
Dealerscope Merchandising, Philadelphia.
(215) 238-5300

Nat. Office Machinery Dealers Assoc. Mark Lim
~~Chicago~~ Kansas City, MO. ← Jerry Thompson
~~312~~ (816) 941-3100
~~788~~

American Facsimile Assoc., Philadelphia
(215) 875-0975

1986

c. 6,000

Jim Lowe

Merriam Webster
Springfield, Mass.
~~(800) 828-1880~~ (413) 734-3134

Oxford
New York

~~Rand~~ Rand McNally
Chicago / NY / SF

~~(312) 673-9100~~
~~(800)~~
(708) 673-9100 ~~Skokie~~ Skokie, Ill.

(202) 223-6751
(800) 284-6565 x 3472
x 2526

New Soviet Union Map
Paper Wall Map Form
Insert

Jocelyn

New Century World ~~Atlas~~ Atlas
4 pg. insert
Sept. 16, 1991

DICTIONARY

New World ~~[illegible]~~ Dictionary (Webster's)
Simon + Schuster
Cleveland, OH ~~(or try (513) 861-6100 Cincin.)~~

(800) 843-9389 or 237-0657
Morrow Book of New Words (1982)
William ~~Morro~~ Morrow + Co. Inc
Madison Ave. NY
* OUT of PRINT

(800) 225-3362
(617) 725-5000 -5923
American Heritage Dictionary (1982) Last Edition ~~Last~~
Houghton Mifflin Co.
Boston, One Beacon St.

Oxford English Dictionary
Oxford University Press
NY, Madison Av.
(212) 679-7300
(800) 334-4249

(800) 451 7556 after 1:00
1989, 1991 (Dec) Carol
5000

ATLAS

(1991)
New Edition
Sept. '92

NYT Books Co, Inc
(212) 556 - 3664 / (800) 631 - 2580
- 1234 Random (212) 751 - 2600

(1990)
Every 3/5 Years

National Geographic Society
Washington, DC
(800) 638 - 4077 / (202) 857 - 7000

Peters ~~Atlas~~ Atlas of the World
Harper + Row, Publishers, NY
HarperCollins (212) 207 - 7000

Strategic Atlas
(Delayed) FALL '92

USSR 1993
World 1992

Great International Atlas
Prentice - Hall, Inc
Englewood Cliffs, ~~NY~~ NJ
(800) 922 - 0579

Simon + Schuster

George Philip Raintree, Inc.
(800) 558 - 7264 (800) 531 - 5015 (TX)

1993

American Map Corporation
(800) 432 - 6277 / ~~(718)~~ (718) 784 - 0055

No World Atlas

Bantam ~~The~~ Doubleday (800) 223 - 6834 / (212) 765 - 6500

April 1, 1992

Hammond (800) 526 - 4953 / (201) 763 - 6000

Webster's (800) 727 - 6833 / (615) 373 - 1723
Call Simon + Schuster, ~~NY~~
(212) 698 - 7000 Prentice Hall Reference

Admiral Richard ~~(Troty)~~ TRULY
↑
Title :
Seniority :

NASA 453-1000

---

(609) 924-9600 GALLUP Allison Gallup

- church attendance, etc. for most religious country.

- belief in God : 95%

718 A3
438F3

Facts on File
Oct 3 1991
US Medicine + Health

p. 742 E1
Sex Study Postponed

(617) 982-9500

BLS Judy Pirani

Not Washington (Wife was at Home)

Not Jefferson (Widdower)

Not Jackson (Widdower)

Not John Adams (wife Abigail)

Madison first to attend

Taft accompanied by wife back to WH
(Tradition continued by all future)

Buchanan + Cleveland Bachelors at Inaug.

Washington: No
Adams: No
Jefferson: NO
Madison:
Monroe: No
JQ Adams:
Jackson: No
Van Buren:
Harrison:
Tyler:
Taylor: NO
Fillmore:
Pierce: No

Buchanan: No
Lincoln:
Lincoln(2): No

Ike:
~~Kennedy~~:
LBJ: YES
Nixon:
Ford:
Carter:
Reagan: Yes
BUSH: YES

Stephen W. Stathis
CRS 707-8686
Library of Congress

Garfield: first
Mother to witness

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT LIBRARY

Room 308 OEOB
x7000

1. ☐ Immediate
2. ☐ Brief
3. ☐ Research

Name: _____ Initials: _____

Agency: _____ Date Rec'd: _____

Office: _____ Date Due: _____

Room No. _____ Ext. _____

Information Requested:

Library of Congress
707-5000

CRS
707-5700

Fortune
Magazine
50

// Patents SENDING-FAX 1/23
FAX
// ATLAS
EGGS
// VCR (FORTUNE) SENDING FAX 1/23

US ISSN 0015-8259
CODEN: FORTAP
ZINE. 1930. bi-w. $49.95. The
Company (Subsidiary of: Time -
Time & Life Bldg., Rockefeller
the Americas, New York, NY
212-522-1212. (Subscr. to:
Tampa, FL 33630-0604) Ed.
rev. illus. circ. 780,000. (also
from UMI,MIM; reprint service
Indexed: B.P.I. Oper.Res.Manage.
Mgmt.Info. P.A.I.S. R.G. Sci.
Acad.Ind. Amer.Bibl.Slavic & E.
List.Pap.Chem. BMT. BPIA.
Indus.Up. Comput.Lit.Ind.
CAD CAM Abstr. Cont.Pg.Manage.
Fuel & Energy Abstr. Hlth.Ind.
Lab.Doc. Ocean.Abstr. Key to
Pollut.Abstr. Manage.Cont.
Abst. PMR. PROMT. PCR2.
Robomat. Sel.Water Res.Abstr.
Text.Tech.Dig. Tr.& Indus.Ind. Ref.
TOM. Tel.Alert. World Bank.
Telegen.
line. Vendor(s): VU/TEXT
Inc.

GW ISSN 0176-232X
WIRTSCHAFT. 1946. s-m. DM.
Drafon, Markeneck 3, 4270 Dorsten
TEL 02369-4210. FAX 02369-4209.

MENT. see *PHYSICAL*
YGIENE

MENT. see
TATION
ADVISER. see *LAW*

US
SUPERVISOR'S BULLETIN. 1988.
Business Practice, 24 Rope
Wallford, CT 06386. TEL 203-442-
TELEX 966420. Ed.
(looseleaf format)

SZ ISSN 0071-9765
ORGANISATION DER
NG. 1961. irreg., no.39, 1988.
Hochschule St. Gallen fuer
Sozialwissenschaften, Institut fuer
Paul Haupt AG, Falkenplatz 14,
Switzerland. TEL 031-232425.

GW ISSN 0932-3961
GAZIN; Zeitschrift fuer innovative
m. DM.124.80 (students DM.78).
Verlag Dr. Th. Gabler
Postfach 1546, 6200
Germany. TEL 0611-534-0. TELEX
bk. rev. abstr. charts. illus.
Wirtschafts-Magazin (ISSN

COMMUNES, DES
DES REGIONS. 1934. w.
17, Rue d'Uzes, 75002
40-41-05-50. FAX 40-41-94-95.
76E. circ. 21,000.

US
LETTER. 1972. s-m. $72. M B
Petersburg, FL 33734-7758.
Subscr. to: Box 187, Waldwick,

see *BUSINESS AND*
ECONOMICS

ANDRE/TO MANAGE AND
see *MINES AND MINING*

GW
CHE BETRIEBS
RIAL ENGINEERING
-Verband fuer
tion e.V., Wiesbaden
many. Ed.
Indexed: Accred.
str. Dok.Arbeitsgebiete

rtschrittliche

All aspects of
CA-systems
trade fairs

658 IT ISSN 0017-0240
IL GIORNALE DELL'OFFICINA. 1955. m. (10/yr.). (foreign L.75000). E.T.M.S.r.l., Via Roncaglia 14, 20146 Milan, Italy. TEL 02-48010095. FAX 02-48010011. (Co-sponsor: Associazione Commercianti Macchine). adv. bk. rev. charts. illus. tr.lit. index. circ. 12,000. (back issues avail.)
Description: Directed to mechanical industry managers and engineers. Firm management and organization, economics, trade, information and product news.

GLOBAL MONEY MANAGEMENT. see *BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS — Investments*

GOLF CLUB MANAGEMENT & EQUIPMENT NEWS. see *SPORTS AND GAMES — Ball Games*

658 US
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS SERVICE. 1962. bi-m. $595. Procurement Associates, Inc., 733 N. Dodsworth Ave., Covina, CA 91724. TEL 818-966-4576. Ed. Paul R. McDonald, Sr. index. circ. 2,000. (looseleaf format; back issues avail.)
Description: Information for managers interested in government contracts.

658 US
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS. bi-m. membership. American Society of Association Executives, Government Relations Specialists Section, 1575 I St., N.W., Washington, DC 20005. TEL 202-626-2723. FAX 202-408-9635. circ. 500 (controlled).
Description: For government affairs managers of associations.

658 US ISSN 0264-6943
GRADUATE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH.* q. £45 to institutions; libraries £17. Paul & Co., c/o PCS Data Processing Inc., 140 Cedar St., New York, NY 10006-1272. Ed. N. Craig Smith. adv. bk. rev. circ. 400. Indexed: Cont.Pg.Manage.

GRAFISCH NEDERLAND; informatie voor en over grafisch management. see *PRINTING*

658 US
GUANLI SHIJIE/ADMINISTRATIVE WORLD. (Text in Chinese) bi-m. $64.60. China Books & Periodicals, Inc., 2929 24th St., San Francisco, CA 94110. TEL 415-282-2994. FAX 415-282-0994.

658 UK ISSN 0265-1610
GUIDANCE AND ASSESSMENT REVIEW. 1984. bi-m. £37($50) British Psychological Society, St Andrew's House, 48 Princess Rd. East, Leicester LE1 7DR, England. TEL 0533 549568. Eds. Charles Bethell-Fox, John Harradence. bk. rev. (back issues avail.; reprint service avail. from ISI)

658 350 360 US
GUIDE TO ARKANSAS FUNDING SOURCES. 1981. biennial. $25. Independent Community Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 141, Hampton, AR 71744. TEL 501-798-4510. FAX 501-798-2008. Ed. Jerry Cronin. circ. 1,000.
Description: Financial and Programmatic information on all Arkansas-based private foundations, out-of-state foundations making grants in Arkansas, corporate donors to Arkansas charities.

658 GW
HAMBURG NACHRICHTEN. m. Wirtschaftsvereinigung Handelsvertreter und Handelsmakler Hamburg - Schleswig Holstein, Raboisen 16, 2000 Hamburg 1, Germany. TEL 040-331025.

658 330 US
HANDBOOK OF M I S MANAGEMENT. (Management Information Systems) 1986. triennial (plus a. update). $98. Auerbach Publishers (Subsidiary of: Warren, Gorham & Lamont) One Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10119. TEL 212-971-5000. FAX 617-423-2026. (Subscr. to: 210 South St., Boston, MA 02111-9990. TEL 800-950-1218) Ed. Robert E. Umbaugh.
Description: Covers current MIS technologies and applications and shows you how to manage your organization's information systems more effectively.

HANDBOOK OF SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT; development and support. see *BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS — Computer Applications*

658 GW ISSN 0073-0122
HANDBUCH DER RATIONALISIERUNG. 1958. irreg. DM.390. (Rationalisierungskuratorium der Deutschen Wirtschaft). Industrie-Verlag Carlheinz Gehlsen, Dechenstr. 7, Postfach 287, 5300 Bonn, Germany.

658 331.1 NO
HANDELSBESTYRERENS. 1920. m. (11/yr.). Kr.90. Handelsbestyrer Forbundet, Arbeidersamfundets Plass 1, Oslo 1, Norway. FAX 47-2-113194. Ed. Arne Randen. adv. circ. 1,450 (controlled).

650 658.01 US ISSN 0073-0785
HARVARD UNIVERSITY. GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. PROGRAM FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT. PUBLICATION. 1960. a. price varies. Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston, MA 02163. TEL 617-495-6000.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES NEWSLETTER. see *ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES*

HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT REVIEW. see *HOSPITALS*

HEALTH CARE MARKETER - TARGET MARKET. see *HOSPITALS*

HEALTH LABOR RELATIONS ALERT. see *MEDICAL SCIENCES*

658 UK ISSN 0955-2065
HEALTH MANPOWER MANAGEMENT. 1975. q. $65 (typically set in Apr.). Mercia Publications Ltd., Science Park, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire ST5 5SP, England. TEL 0782 625056. FAX 0782-717732. Ed.Bd. adv. bk. rev. circ. 750. Indexed: ASSIA. Abstr.Hyg. Trop.Dis.Bull.
Supersedes (as of 1988): Health Services Manpower Review (ISSN 0306-0233)

658 UK ISSN 0952-2271
RA427 CODEN: HSJOEO
HEALTH SERVICE JOURNAL; for people involved in management. 1892. fortn. £47.50($120) Macmillan Magazine Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., London WC2R 3LF, England. TEL 01-836-6633. Ed. Peter Merry. adv. bk. rev. circ. 11,518. (back issues avail.)
Description: Covers topical developments within the organization and management of healthcare.

HEALTHCARE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT. see *HOSPITALS*

658 613.7 US ISSN 0891-9267
HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT TEAM LETTER. 1985. 12/yr. $137. Health Resources Publishing, Brinley Professional Plaza, 3100 Hwy. 138, Box 1442, Wall Township, NJ 07719-1442. TEL 908-681-1133. FAX 908-681-0490. Ed. Robert K. Jenkins. index. (back issues avail.)
Description: Includes the latest in grants, fund raising techniques, marketing, capital, reimbursement, hospice, capital equipment, hospital restructuring, financing, and hospital energy issues.

658 US ISSN 0883-0452
RA410.A1
HEALTHSPAN; the report of health business and law. 1984. m. $160. Law & Business, Inc. (Subsidiary of: Prentice Hall) 270 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. TEL 201-894-8484. Ed. Robin Margolis. circ. 1,100. (looseleaf format; back issues avail.)
Formerly: Healthscan.
Description: Provides in-depth information on the legal and regulatory events that are shaping the health care industry.

HILDEBRANDT REPORT; a management and marketing newsletter for law firms. see *LAW*

658.3 JA ISSN 0439-2795
HITACHI ZOSEN NEWS. (Text in English) vol.19, 1976. s-a. Hitachi Zosen Corporation, 1-1, Hitotsubashi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan. Ed. T. Nishijima. illus. circ. 2,800. Indexed: BMT.

B

212-522-1212.

(202) Lee Smith
861-4092

(M) Poultry + Egg Feeds

John R. Peterson

(404) 294-6433

Pro Purdue:
Lee F. Schrader
(317) 494-4302

IL.
(708) 296 7044

AM. EGG ~~ASSOC.~~ BD.
AM. POULTRY ASSOC.

them w/ developing

To natural resources.

Date Sell them machinery, Time

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M cars, etc.

of

Phone

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS

To (818) 222-7401

Date Time

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M JOHN BURKE

of CALIFORNIA, CALABASIS

Phone BUSINESS PROFESSOR

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message Extend to CIS line of credit w/ proviso of buying only American goods & services. Create Market for U.S. They will repay w/ nat. resources, ie. oil. Help

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS

ONDCP

467-9890 Chris Bahr

467-9890 Ben Banta

Ron Gilber

(312) 791-8500

NY: Successful Grass Roots Program
Community Grant

Cabrini - Green:

St. Francis Cabrini,
one of first N. American Saints.

William Green President of
American Federation of Labor
~~tor~~ during 1930's

Mother Francis Cabrini
Italian.

~~Naming a building~~
Joan Stockemal
Publications Coordinator
x4441
(312) 791-8500

ONDCP
~~467~~ 467-
X 9610
Rick Harwood
Asst. Dept.
in Treatment

Recent Federal Money

Knows Martinez

Exec. Director Shirley Coletti

① Operational Parental Awareness
~~Par~~ & PA Responsibility
prevention + treatment

Success story: ① Scott Albright
1988 graduated from program
cocaine + alcohol,
now a counselor
In college working
toward a B.A.

SV
Pete
Fla.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

(813) 570-
5080

FEDERAL MONEY

Licensed By State
- Funding
Contracts from Federal Gov.
- Research
- Demonstrations

PA + Responsibility
Awareness
Arenta

Lisa Jackson

Nat. Drug Control Strategy

Miami

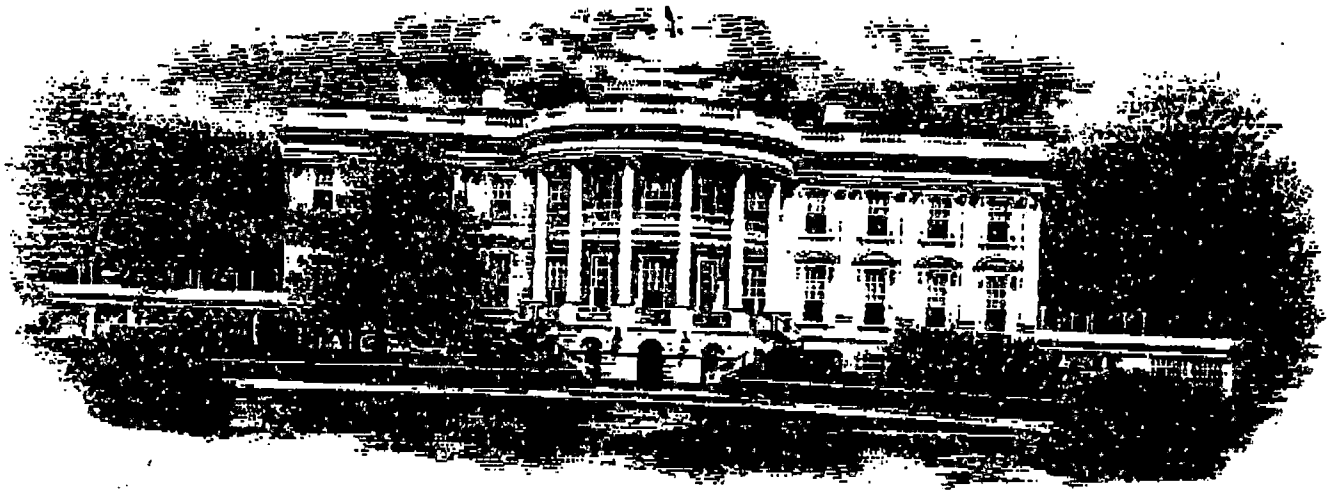
- Private Sector
- 1990 Office ~~of~~ for Substance Abuse Prevention
  Community Partnership Grant

Elaine Johnson

Maralyn Culp
Director of Coalition

305
375
8032

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 10

DATE 1/24

TO: Doug Chia

FAX NUMBER 456-6218

OFFICE NUMBER

COMMENTS

FROM: Rick Harwood

FAX NUMBER

OFFICE NUMBER

Operation PAR, Inc.
St. Petersburg, Florida

Operation PAR is a comprehensive, multi-modality drug treatment program that offers a full range of services for youth and adults who are addicted to drugs. These services include, for example, vocational training, job placement assistance, special programs for pregnant women and methadone treatment for individuals addicted to heroin. In addition to these services, Operation PAR sponsors other unique activities including an anti-drug television program for youth, which is produced in cooperation with one of the local television stations and is directed by young people. Operation PAR also conducts a special educational program for elderly citizens on the dangers of misusing prescription drugs and training for treatment providers on the best methods for treating drug-addicted persons. In addition, Operation PAR is also conducting extensive research, which is funded by NIDA, on the retention of women in treatment when they are allowed to have their children with them. Preliminary data indicates excellent success in keeping such women in treatment.

Contact: Mrs. Shirley Coletti, Executive Director
10901-C Roosevelt Boulevard, Suite 1000
St. Petersburg, Florida 33716
Phone (813) 570-5080

Vitae

SHIRLEY D. COLETTI
President
Operation PAR, Inc.
10901-C Roosevelt Boulevard
Suite 1000
St. Petersburg, Florida 33716
(813) 570-5080
FAX (813) 570-5083

Home Address

14820 Rue de Bayonne #202
Clearwater, Florida 34620
(813) 572-4521

Personal Information

Birthdate/Place: 02-17-35, Clinton, Kentucky

Husband: William E. Coletti
Executive Director
Pinellas County Medical Society

EDUCATION:

1962	Psychiatric Nursing, Veterans Administration; Indiana University
1962	Nursing Home Administration; Indiana University
1962	Alcoholism Studies; Veterans Administration Hospital; Marion, Indiana
1961	Gerontological Nursing; Indiana University
1961	Grant School of Nursing, Marion, Indiana

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT: June 12, 1986. Appointment by President Ronald W. Reagan to the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES APPOINTMENT: February, 1987. Appointment by Dr. Otis R. Bowen to the National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration. Term ending November 30, 1991.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ON BEHALF OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

September and October 1990	Plenary speaker and lecturer at the Fifth National Drug Education Conference held in Melbourne, Australia.
	Special appearance on the Australian "Today" show.

Guest lecturer for U.S.I.S. topics included Drug Prevention, Treatment of Pregnant Substance Abuser and Demand Reduction Programs in the United States.

Provided lecturers in:
Sydney, Australia
Canberra, Australia
Melbourne, Australia
Adolaide, Australia
Perth, Australia

Plenary speaker at the Drug Abuse, Prevention and Community Education Conference at Singapore Anti Narcotics Association.

Three press interviews with:
Malay language newspaper "Berita Hariuan".
Chinese language newspaper "Lianhe Zaobo" and Singapore Broadcasting Company.

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia five programs Government Ministries National Council of Women's Organizations Officers of Family Planning and Development Board and Malaysian Press Corps.

Bangkok, Thailand three programs Presented to Members of Office of Narcotics Control Board Topic - "Special Problems of Women Drug Addicts".

Chiang Mai, Thailand Guest plenary speaker at the Annual Drug Education Center Directors Seminar.

Chiang Mai, Teachers Training College "Demand Reduction Programs in the United States".

May, 1990 Seminar and lecture on "Drug Abuse Prevention" to Haitian Drug Enforcement Officials, Haitian Military Academy Cadets, and the Haiti Drug Free Youth Movement, at the request of the United States Information Service.

May, 1990 Presentation to the Jamaican Institute of Management Conference, "Small Nations" - Survival and Development into the 21st Century, at the request of the United States Information Agency.

January, 1987	Delegate to the First National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention held in Port of Spain, Trinidad.
September, 1986	Delegate to the International Non Governmental Organizational Conference held in Stockholm, Sweden.
April, 1986	Delegate to the International Narcotic Trafficking Conference held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Conference was sponsored by the Organization of American States.
September, 1985	Delegate to the Seventh International Conference on Drug Dependence held in Kathmandu, Nepal.

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS:

October, 1991	Participant in the Ad Hoc Prevention and Treatment Coalition prevention benchmarks development meeting.
September, 1991	Plenary speaker and lecturer at the 14th World Conference of Therapeutic Communities, "Drugs and Society to the Year 2000", in Montreal, Canada.
September, 1991	Participant in the drafting process of the fourth National Drug Control Strategy for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
September, 1991	Member of expert consensus panel for developing clinical protocols for the treatment of pregnant, drug-dependent women, sponsored by the Office of Treatment Improvement.
September, 1991	Speaker at the Voice of America's tenth News and Current Affairs Workshop on Drug.
September, 1991	Speaker for "Women in Government Conference", Healthcare Issues Seminar, in conjunction with Dupont Merck Pharmaceuticals.
May, 1991	Presenter in the Child Welfare League of America conference, "Daycare: A Natural Arena for Drug and Alcohol Prevention".

April, 1991	Speaker and seminar participant at the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges conference on Drug Exposed Infants and their Mothers.
April, 1991	Speaker at the Voice of America's ninth News and Current Affairs Workshop on Drugs, on "From the Parent Movement to Community Based Prevention and Treatment".
March, 1991	Speaker and seminar participant at the Howard University Hospital Symposium on Perinatal Substance Abuse.
February, 1991	Speaker and seminar participant in the Sixth Annual National Pediatric AIDS Conference in Washington, D.C.
February, 1991	Participant in the North American Commission on Chemical Dependency and Child Welfare meeting, in Washington, D.C.
January, 1991	Speaker and moderator for the NIDA National Conference on Drug Abuse Research & Practice: An Alliance for the 21st Century, Washington D.C.
January, 1991	Featured speaker for the Florida Department of Education Workshop "Understanding Substance-Exposed Children in the Classroom".
October, 1990	Participant in the National Strategy Session for ALL BABIES COUNT.
October, 1990	Seminar panelist "Addiction:Treatment or Tragedy" before the Media and Medicine Conference, sponsored by the Florida Medical Association.
August, 1990	Lectured before the Broward County Commission on Substance Abuse regarding the establishment of a PAR-like facility.
June, 1990	Participant in the Urban Drug and Substance Abuse Policy Committee, Washington, D.C.
April, 1990	Represented the Florida Governor's Drug Task Force at the Pride Conference in Orlando.
March, 1990	Testified before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism.

March, 1990	Discussant on Perinatal Substance Abuse Issues on the "Geraldo Rivero Show".
March, 1990	Consultant for Technical Assistance on Staff Training, Program Development, and Prevention Strategies for the Family Center, Robeson Health Care Corp., in North Carolina.
February, 1990	Seminar and lecture "Legal Issues in the Identification of Prenatal Addiction", National Association of WIC Director Conference.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS:

February 1991	Member of the North American Commission on Chemical Dependency and Child Welfare of the Child Welfare League of America, Inc.
October 1990	Co-Chairman of Education Committee for ALL BABIES COUNT, sponsored by the Scott Newman Center; Very Special Arts; OSAP and Samuel Jared Kushnick Foundation.
May, 1989	Appointed Chairperson of the Cocaine Babies Subcommittee of the Governor's Drug Policy Task Force.
January, 1989	Member, Resource Persons Network of the Office of Minority Health Resource Center, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
January, 1989 to Present	Requested by Nancy Reagan to serve as an advisor to the Nancy Reagan Drug Abuse Foundation to review all funding proposals for Foundation Board.
June,1988	Appointed by Governor Martinez, State of Florida, to the Governor's Drug Policy Task Force.
April, 1988	Appointed by Governor Martinez, State of Florida, to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Committee.
January, 1988	Appointed to the Advisory Board of the National Association for Perinatal Addiction Research and Education.
January, 1988	Appointed to the George Bush for President Coalition for a Drug Free America.

April, 1987	Elected President of Florida Informed Parents for Drug Free Youth.
August, 1986	Plenary session speaker on "Family Based Prevention" at the First National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.
1985 - 1987	Member of the American Medical Association's Steering Committee on Prescription Drub Abuse.
1985	Consultant to PYRAMID Educational Project "Pediatricians as Preventors". Responsible for the co-authorship of a chapter in a teaching manual on the role of the family.
1985 - 1986	Re-elected Chairman of the Board of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth and has been involved with the creation of the organization since its inception in 1980.
1984 - 1985	Elected Chairman of the Board of the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth.
1983 - Present	Member of Nancy Reagan's Speakers Bureau.
1981 - 1983	Vice-Chairman of the Florida Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health State Advisory Council by appointment of the Secretary of Health and Rehabilitative Services.
1981 - 1982	Florida State Liaison to the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America.
1977 - 1980	Consultant to the Florida Medical Association's Drug Abuse Committee.
1987 - 1980	Council member of Florida Gulf Health Systems Agency.
1979 - 1980	Chairperson of the Pinellas County, Florida Council of United Way Executives.
1980	Appointee of the Secretary of Health and Rehabilitative Services of the State of Florida to serve on the Advisory Committee for "Youth at Risk".

1978 - 1979	Member of the Board of Directors, National Drug Abuse Conference.
1970 - 1977	Appointee of the Secretary of Health and Rehabilitative Serves. Curriculum Task Force on "Drug Misuse of the Elderly; Training Program for Family Practice Physicians".
1976 - 1977	Co-Chairperson, National Drug Abuse Conference.
1970 -1977	State Chairperson of Alliance of Regional Coalitions on Drug, Alcohol and Women's Health.
	Appointed Commissioner of the Florida Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Trust; appointed by Florida Attorney General, Robert L. Shevin. Advised and monitored $850,000 Drug Trust Fund.
	President of Florida Association of Drug Abuse Treatment and Education Programs.

HONORS AND AWARDS:

Mrs. Coletti has been a frequent consultant to many state and national organizations and has presented seminars and workshops at many state, national and international conferences.

In 1982, she received the most prestigious award in the substance abuse field, **"The Outstanding Service Award"**. by the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America. In 1985, she received the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association's **"Special Award of Honor"**. In September of 1987 she was the recipient of the **"Administrator of the Year"** award from the Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association. She also received the **"Distinguished Layman Award"** from the Florida Medical Association in September of 1987.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

1970 to Present	President of Operation PAR, Inc. (Parental Awareness and Responsibility); a comprehensive drug abuse treatment, prevention, research and training program in Pinellas County, Florida. Mrs. Coletti joined with State Attorney, James Russell, and Don Genung to form Operation PAR, Inc. In 1986, Operation PAR was honored by being awarded **"The Most Outstanding Program in the United States"** by the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America.

1968 - 1969	WEDU-TV Public Broadcasting Station, Tampa, Florida. Pinellas County Fundraising Coordinator.
1963 - 1968	Homemaker and community service volunteer.
	Campaign manager for husband in two successful mayoral campaigns.
	Campaign coordinator for state legislative candidate twice elected.
1960 - 1963	Owned and operated a 100 bed skilled care nursing home; Marion, Indiana.

: seen recently,
only really get-
ve laid out last
nd to do. And
e second phase,
ch explains how
by agency, task
nd today we're
a blueprint for

, Bill Bennett,
rector, will dis-
pth. Right now,
ght, a few high-
or to questions.
nsistent. We're
essive goals and
last September:
tegrated mix of
pproaches. And
that works.
ut a third of its
education, pre-
esearch. We're
n programs in
ell as grants for
ation programs.
we're also em-
areful and con-
t regimes and a
nprovements at
th and Human

ch in areas like
gy, treatment,
at will help us
t our resources
our strategies.
to be releasing
-by-State status

the budget is
ement, prosecu-
local law en-
l fiscal budget
for State and
, an increase of
years. We want
to the right
eet level.
g five high-in-
eas, cities and
g a great deal,
want to help

them map out a more comprehensive, coordinated approach to fight drugs.

We're also increasing the number of DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] and FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation] agents and personnel, as well as more funding for assistant U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in Federal judgeships. We're proposing the death penalty for drug kingpins and those responsible for drug-related killings and, even in some cases, attempted killings. We want there to be absolutely no doubt about the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for border interdiction and the international operations side. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted: we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed because we don't make deals with these dealers.

We have multilateral programs underway in many parts of the world. Throughout Central and South America, particularly, we're engaged in expanded and unprecedented levels of cooperation and assistance. We applaud the efforts of President Virgilio Barco of Colombia and also of our neighbor, President Salinas of Mexico. And I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region at the upcoming drug summit in Cartagena.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, up to an additional 1,000 custom agents, who are already on the job, will be given authority to conduct drug investigations to better assist the DEA, the Drug Enforcement Administration. With interdiction in particular, coordination is absolutely crucial. We're putting an end—I hope and I believe we are—putting an end to turf battles. I met with all our top law enforcement people the other day, and they said they had never seen better cooperation between these—powerful in some instances—but between all the agencies.

Our budget for all international activities has increased from $419 million to nearly $700 million. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic and organizational intelligence that they need. Treasury's newly created Financial Crimes Enforcement Network will improve financial intelligence. And the Department of Defense has been increasingly effective in its expanded detection and monitoring roles.

Now, I imagine the news in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending, understandably, gets a lot of attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to win this fight without adding to the budget deficit and, yes, I repeat, without raising taxes.

In 1990 drug funding totaled almost $9.5 billion—that was in 1990, the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded by more than $1 billion, to over $10.5 billion, and outlays will increase 41 percent this year. In fact, with this request, the Federal drug budget will be 69 percent higher than it was when I took office in 1989.

To those who say that our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that many of the efforts to limit supply are exclusively Federal and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.

But the real issue, of course, is not how much: it has got to be how well. And here the distinction between Federal and national is crucial. A truly national drug control strategy demands that we tap resources of every description—public and private; civilian and military; local, State, and Federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

Let me tell you about a man that I know many of you in this room know, but some may not, Jim Burke, a corporate leader, former CEO of Johnson & Johnson, who's been applying the power of the media to unsell drugs through the Media Partnership for a Drug-Free America, the largest volunteer, private-sector ad campaign since the war bond drives of World War II. He's energized, and he's doing a superb job.

You're all familiar with those hard-hitting ads to discourage drug use. Many of you already contribute space to run them. And that's supporting the Partnership's current goal to raise $1 million a day in advertising time and space every day for the next 3 years—a remarkable goal indeed.

who has been helping, working with Bill, in coming up with this strategy. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:17 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House prior to a Cabinet meeting.

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting the National Drug Control Strategy Report

September 5, 1989

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Consistent with section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1504), I am today pleased to transmit my Administration's 1989 National Drug Control Strategy for congressional consideration and action.

This report is the product of an unprecedented national effort over many months. America's fight against epidemic illegal drug use cannot be won on any single front alone; it must be waged *everywhere*—at every level of Federal, State, and local government and by every citizen in every community across the country. Accordingly, we have conducted a thorough, intensive, and unflinching review of Federal anti-drug efforts to date. And we have solicited advice and recommendations from hundreds of interested and involved anti-drug leaders outside the Federal Government. The result is a comprehensive blueprint for new direction and effort—and for success in the near- and long-term future.

I am especially grateful for the valuable contributions made during this process by Members of the Congress, with whom we consulted broadly as our strategy was being conceived and formulated these past 6 months. I ask that this spirit of bipartisan cooperation now be extended to the difficult but necessary work that lies ahead: full swift funding and implementation of the many proposals and initiatives contained in this report. On behalf of those Americans most directly suffering from the scourge of drugs—and all the many more who must be further protected from it—I ask for your help and support.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Address to the Nation on the National Drug Control Strategy

September 5, 1989

Good evening. This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important, so threatening, that it warranted talking directly with you, the American people. All of us agree that the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs. Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system, are stretched to the breaking point. The social costs of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs are sapping our strength as a nation. Turn on the evening news or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: Our most serious problem today is cocaine, and in particular, crack.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you straight out—everyone who uses drugs, everyone who sells drugs, and everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I'll tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent-looking as candy, but it's turning our cities into battle zones, and it's murdering our children. Let there be no mistake: This stuff is poison. Some used to call drugs harmless recreation; they're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, our friends, and our families.

No one among us is out of harm's way. When 4-year-olds play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials, it breaks my heart. When cocaine, one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs, is available to school kids—school kids—it's an outrage. And when hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs—premature babies born desperately sick—then even the most defenseless among us are at risk.

These are the tragedies behind the statistics, but the numbers also have quite a story to tell. Let me share with you the results of the recently completed household survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to 3 years ago. It tells us some good news and some very bad news. First, the good. As you can see in the chart, in 1985 the Government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis; that is, at least once in the preceding month. Last year that number fell by more than a third. That means almost 9 million fewer Americans are casual drug users. Good news.

Because we changed our national attitude toward drugs, casual drug use has declined. We have many to thank: our brave law enforcement officers, religious leaders, teachers, community activists, and leaders of business and labor. We should also thank the media for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage and for their air time and space for antidrug messages. And finally, I want to thank President and Mrs. Reagan for their leadership. All of these good people told the truth: that drug use is wrong and dangerous.

But as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news, very bad news. Roughly 8 million people have used cocaine in the past year. Almost 1 million of them used it frequently—once a week or more. What this means is that, in spite of the fact that overall cocaine use is down, frequent use has almost doubled in the last few years. And that's why habitual cocaine users, especially crack users, are the most pressing, immediate drug problem.

What, then, is our plan? To begin with, I trust the lesson of experience: No single policy will cut it, no matter how glamorous or magical it may sound. To win the war against addictive drugs like crack will take more than just a Federal strategy: It will take a national strategy, one that reaches into every school, every workplace, involving every family.

Earlier today, I sent this document, our first such national strategy, to the Congress. It was developed with the hard work of our nation's first Drug Policy Director, Bill Bennett. In preparing this plan, we talked with State, local, and community leaders, law enforcement officials, and experts in education, drug prevention, and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long, hard look at all that the Federal Government has done about drugs in the past—what's worked and, let's be honest, what hasn't. Too often, people in government acted as if their part of the problem—whether fighting drug production or drug smuggling or drug demand—was the only problem. But turf battles won't win this war; teamwork will.

Tonight, I'm announcing a strategy that reflects the coordinated, cooperative commitment of all our Federal agencies. In short, this plan is as comprehensive as the problem. With this strategy, we now finally have a plan that coordinates our resources, our programs, and the people who run them. Our weapons in this strategy are the law and criminal justice system, our foreign policy, our treatment systems, and our

schools and drug prevention programs. So, the basic weapons we need are the ones we already have. What's been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address four of the major elements of our strategy. First, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. So, to start, I'm proposing that we more than double Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes. And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we're tough on drug criminals—much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties, but more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested again and again but never punished. Well, here the rules have changed: If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, you will do time. Caught—prosecuted—punished.

I'm also proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board—at the local, State, and Federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So, tonight I'm requesting—all together—an almost $1.5 billion increase in drug-related Federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. You know, the poor have never had it easy in this world. But in the past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. And that's why I'm targeting $50 million to fight crime in public housing projects—to help restore order and to kick out the dealers for good.

The second element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where the cocaine and crack bought on America's streets is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a leading statesman, murdered almost 200 judges and 7 members of their supreme court. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, fighting to break the international drug rings. But you and I agree with the courageous President of Colombia, Virgilio Barco, who said that if Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. American cocaine users need to understand that our nation has zero tolerance for casual drug use. We have a responsibility not to leave our brave friends in Colombia to fight alone.

The $65 million emergency assistance announced 2 weeks ago was just our first step in assisting the Andean nations in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine, and confiscated palatial homes of drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more. Our strategy allocates more than a quarter of a billion dollars for next year in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. This will be the first part of a 5-year, $2 billion program to counter the producers, the traffickers, and the smugglers.

I spoke with President Barco just last week, and we hope to meet with the leaders of affected countries in an unprecedented drug summit, all to coordinate an inter-American strategy against the cartels. We will work with our allies and friends, especially our economic summit partners, to do more in the fight against drugs. I'm also asking the Senate to ratify the United Nations antidrug convention concluded last December.

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion and a half dollars on interdiction. Greater interagency cooperation, combined with sophisticated intelligence-gathering and Defense Department technology, can help stop drugs at our borders.

And our message to the drug cartels is this: The rules have changed. We will help any government that wants our help. When requested, we will for the first time make available the appropriate resources of America's Armed Forces. We will intensify our efforts against drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace, and at our borders. We will stop the flow of chemicals from the United States used to process

drugs. We will pursue and enforce international agreements to track drug money to the front men and financiers. And then we will handcuff these money launderers and jail them, just like any street dealer. And for the drug kingpins: the death penalty.

The third part of our strategy concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are 2 million American drug users who may be able to get off drugs with proper treatment, but right now only 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough. Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own, and some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today the major problem is cocaine users. It's time we expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

And so, tonight I'm proposing an increase of $321 million in Federal spending on drug treatment. With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the States. We will encourage employers to establish employee assistance programs to cope with drug use; and because addiction is such a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to help expectant mothers who use drugs.

Fourth, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early—for many kids, before their teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, from a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, our kids first get their drugs free, from friends or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use; peer pressure can help stop it. I am proposing a quarter-of-a-billion-dollar increase in Federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people and adults reject enticements to try drugs. And I'm proposing something else. Every school, college, and university, and every workplace must adopt tough but fair policies about drug use by students and employees. And those that will not adopt such policies will not get Federal funds—period!

The private sector also has an important role to play. I spoke with a businessman named Jim Burke who said he was haunted by the thought—a nightmare, really—that somewhere in America, at any given moment, there is a teenage girl who should be in school instead of giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So, Jim did something. He led an antidrug partnership, financed by private funds, to work with advertisers and media firms. Their partnership is now determined to work with our strategy by generating educational messages worth a million dollars a day every day for the next 3 years—a billion dollars worth of advertising, all to promote the antidrug message.

As President, one of my first missions is to keep the national focus on our offensive against drugs. And so, next week I will take the antidrug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every young American. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on TV. It must begin at home and in the neighborhood. Parents and families must set the first example of a drug-free life. And when families are broken, caring friends and neighbors must step in.

These are the most important elements in our strategy to fight drugs. They are all designed to reinforce one another, to mesh into a powerful whole, to mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle. This is the first time in the history of our country that we truly have a comprehensive strategy. As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February I asked for a $700 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year.

And now, over the past 6 months of careful study, we have found an immediate need for another billion and a half dollars. With this added $2.2 billion, our 1990 drug budget totals almost $8 billion, the largest increase in history. We need this program fully implemented—right away. The next fiscal year begins just 26 days from now. So, tonight I'm asking the Congress, which has helped us formulate this strategy, to help us move it forward immediately. We can pay for this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how to fund it within the limits

of our bipartisan budget agreement.

Now, I know some will still say that we're not spending enough money, but those who judge our strategy only by its pricetag simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems. To be strong and efficient, our strategy needs these funds. But there is no match for a united America, a determined America, an angry America. Our outrage against drugs unites us, brings us together behind this one plan of action—an assault on every front.

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it's a challenge we must face not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives, but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We've responded faithfully to the request of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I'll be looking to the Democratic majority and our Republicans in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And our citizens deserve cooperation, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war. To start, Congress needs not only to act on this national drug strategy but also to act on our crime package announced last May, a package to toughen sentences, beef up law enforcement, and build new prison space for 24,000 inmates.

You and I both know the Federal Government can't do it alone. The States need to match tougher Federal laws with tougher laws of their own: stiffer bail, probation, parole, and sentencing. And we need your help. If people you know are users, help them—help them get off drugs. If you're a parent, talk to your kids about drugs—tonight. Call your local drug prevention program; be a Big Brother or Sister to a child in need; pitch in with your local Neighborhood Watch program. Whether you give your time or talent, everyone counts: every employer who bans drugs from the workplace; every school that's tough on drug use; every neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome; and most important, every one of you who refuses to look the other way. Every one of you counts. Of course, victory will take hard work and time, but together we will win. Too many young lives are at stake.

Not long ago, I read a newspaper story about a little boy named Dooney who, until recently, lived in a crack house in a suburb of Washington, DC. In Dooney's neighborhood, children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. And when they play, they pretend to sell to each other small white rocks that they call crack. Life at home was so cruel that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney answers, "I don't want to sell drugs, but I'll probably have to."

Well, Dooney does not have to sell drugs. No child in America should have to live like this. Together as a people we can save these kids. We've already transformed a national attitude of tolerance into one of condemnation. But the war on drugs will be hard-won, neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block, child by child.

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. But if we face this evil as a nation united, this will be nothing but a handful of useless chemicals. Victory—victory over drugs—is our cause, a just cause. And with your help, we are going to win.

Thank you, God bless you, and good night.

Note: The President spoke at 9 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

White House Fact Sheet on the National Drug Control Strategy
September 5, 1989

The National Drug Control Strategy describes a coordinated and comprehensive plan of attack involving all basic antidrug initiatives and agencies. The strategy recommends the largest dollar increase in the history of the drug war: nearly $2.2 billion, 39 percent above the fiscal 1989 level. Throughout, the strategy emphasizes the principle of user accountability—in law enforcement efforts focused on individual users; in decisions regarding sentencing and parole; in school, college, and university policies regarding the use of drugs by students and employees; in the workplace; and in treatment.

The strategy also calls for increased efforts in cocaine source countries and a more active international campaign by the United States to engage other nations in the fight against drugs. Interdiction efforts will be better targeted on key individuals in the drug organizations and on high-value shipments.

Another major priority is increasing the capacity of the drug treatment system and making it more accountable for results. Significant emphasis is also given to providing increased support for prevention and education efforts aimed at helping young people and others resist and reject drugs.

The strategy embodies the following elements:

Expand the criminal justice system

- provide funds for larger police forces and increased numbers of jails, prosecutors, and courts;
- develop alternatives for incarceration, such as boot camps to free up jail and prison space;
- require drug testing of prisoners, parolees, and arrestees.

Hold users, whether casual or heavy users, accountable for their actions

Undertake a vigorous program to eradicate domestically grown marijuana

Mobilize communities in the war on drugs

- emphasize community-level prevention of drug use before it starts;
- require schools and colleges to implement firm drug-free policies in order to receive Federal funds;
- clean up and secure public housing.

Expand drug-free workplace policies

- promote drug-free workplace policies in the private sector;
- recommend testing for job applicants and employers in safety and sensitive positions;
- aggressively implement Executive Order 12564 to assure drug-free workplace plans and policies within the Federal government.

Expand treatment and target services to improve the number of individuals served and the effectiveness of treatment

- hold federally funded treatment programs accountable for their effectiveness by establishing performance criteria;
- require drug testing in treatment programs receiving Federal funds;
- explore expanded use of "civil commitment" whereby addicts are sent by the courts to residential treatment facilities;
- improve drug treatment services for pregnant women.

Place heavier emphasis on targeted international efforts closer to production and trafficking sources

- elevate the drug issue as a foreign policy priority;
- dismantle drug trafficking organizations;
- reduce trafficking profits by focusing increased efforts on money laundering.

Take a fresh approach to interdiction

- create interagency and interdisciplinary teams to analyze and target smuggling modes, methods, and routes;
- target key individuals and high-value shipments;
- enhance border interdiction systems, operations, and activities.

Improve the quality of research, information, and technological capabilities available for drug control efforts

- establish a Federal Drug Control Research and Development Committee;
- develop a more current and flexible information base.

Improve coordination of Federal antidrug policy and intelligence support

- establish interagency working groups chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to coordinate supply and demand reduction efforts;
- establish an interagency working group chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to develop plans for an intelligence center to unite U.S. drug-related analytical capabilities, and to improve intelligence capabilities.

Recommend a $2.2 billion increase in drug funding to $7.9 billion in 1990. The major changes over 1989 are shown on the following chart:

DRUG RESOURCES, FISCAL YEAR 1990

[Budget authority (dollars in millions)]

	FY1989 Enacted	Feb 9 Budget FY1990 [1]	Feb 9 Budget Plus Drug Portion of Crime Bill [2]	Drug Strategy September FY1990 [2]	FY89–FY90 Percent Increase	FY89–FY90 $ Increase
Corrections	734	894	1,601	1,601	118	867
International	250	306	306	449	80	199
State and Local Grants	150	150	156	350	133	200
Judiciary	209	242	250	250	20	41
Other Law Enforcement	2,779	3,018	3,058	3,113	12	334
Prevention/ Education	943	1,041	1,041	1,176	25	233
Treatment	604	735	735	925	53	321
Total	5,669	6,386	7,147	7,864	39	2,195

[1] These columns include resources for the U.S. Court and make other minor adjustments to the figures presented in the "Building a Better America" document issued in February 1989.

[2] These columns include the "drug portion" ($0.8 billion) of the President's $1.2 billion crime initiative announced in May 1989. The administration supports enactment of the crime initiative (The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1989) in its entirety.

The drug portion of prison construction is based on the projected share of drug offenders in Federal prison at the time the construction is completed. This new methodology reflects more accurately the likely impact of drug offenses. For consistency with prior years, the historical prison construction numbers have been adjusted to reflect this new methodology.

Exchange With Reporters on the National Drug Control Strategy

September 6, 1989

Q. Mr. President, your critics say your plan isn't big enough, bold enough; that it is a bit timid. What's your response?

The President. My response is that they're wrong. It's a good plan. And if people would stop this criticizing for partisan reasons and get behind the program, and then if there's something additional we can be doing, let's do it. But this isn't any time for partisanship. We've got a good program. It's fine to amend it—fine. But I'm not here in a partisan mode to respond, but they're wrong. We've got a good, comprehensive program, and we're trying. And we've got lots to learn—all of us. But let's try this and then build on it.

You hear these men and women that are giving their lives to helping these kids. It's very inspirational. And if there's things that these doctors have suggested that we can do in addition to what I've proposed, we'll try very hard to accommodate them.

Q. Mr. President, do you think the American public is going to hold you responsible for solving the drug problem?

The President. It doesn't matter. I'll take all the responsibility in the world. You see these kids, and you want to try harder.

Note: The President spoke at 10:15 a.m. while visiting infants born addicted to cocaine at D.C. General Hospital.

The President's News Conference on the National Drug Control Strategy

September 6, 1989

The President. Hello, everybody. Please sit. Well, I'm delighted that Dr. Sullivan and Bill Bennett are with me—brought the first team in to respond to questions, too.

I'm pleased with our announcement on drugs. As I've listened carefully, there has been little, if any, substantive criticism about this national strategy. And listen to the critics, if you will, but recognize that you don't hear much substance. What you're hearing the debate about is how one pays for it or whether it needs to be more in one category or another. I say that because I think that is a tribute to the work of Bill Bennett and the others who helped formulate this first-in-a-lifetime national strategy.

Now, you're familiar with the strategy, but let me just touch a couple of points and then respond to your questions. It's a fully integrated approach. We address all the elements necessary to an effective strategy: school and drug prevention programs, treatment, laws and criminal justice system, and foreign policy.

On the laws and criminal justice system, we sent a package up to the Congress several months ago on anticrime, including prisons and matters of that nature. And some of our critics fail to understand that that is already up there as a very separate program, but one that ties in, as I tried to point out last night, to our national strategy.

I'm determined that there will be no turf problems. I think, as I look back over my shoulder—and I had some role in the interdiction as head of a task force—we had some turf problems. I think with Bill Bennett's leadership, and he and I working shoulder to shoulder, that we can eliminate any of those that might still be lingering. But we've got to work together, and it's not just Federal; it's got to be State and local as well.

There's a bipartisan consensus in this country. I don't think there's any disagreement about the gravity of the threat. And that's important if you want to get something done. I'm challenging the Congress to give us bipartisan support in the implementation of this strategy. And I'm looking to the grassroots support of America's communities in the fight against drugs.

The evidence—I tried to point it out last night, so I won't repeat it—the good news being the decline in casual drug use. And that's a significant point. If we can continue that trend, it will make a big impact on the drug market and on the lives of individuals. The bad news, of course, being the persistence of cocaine, the hard users and, of course, the insidious effects of crack.

The criminal justice system—we're increasing Federal funding to States and localities for street-level law enforcement. We're providing Federal funding to States for planning, developing, and implementing alternative sentencing programs for nonviolent drug offenders, including house arrests and this boot camp concept. Boot camp concept—I don't know, Bill, whether you discussed that here this morning or not.

We're tightening bail and probation, parole and sentencing—again, I touched on that last night—requiring drug testing of prisoners. It's interesting how the country

has changed its view on testing, and I think there's far more support now for drug testing than existed before. We're encouraging the States to vigorously prosecute misdemeanor drug offenses. We've got to go after users. This idea of turning the other way on that one is over as far as I'm concerned and as far as Bill Bennett and the others are concerned.

We're expanding programs to eradicate the domestic marijuana crops. Some of your areas are somehow affected by that. We're providing funding, as I mentioned last night, I believe, to HUD to help kick the drug dealers out of the public housing programs. And Jack Kemp was at the speech last night, and he feels that this is adequate funding to make a real impact in the public housing programs. We encourage States to adopt policies that revoke the driver's licenses of those convicted of a drug offense. That isn't mandated; we're not requiring that or tying it in, but we are encouraging the States to do it. Some, I think, have already taken action in that regard.

Treatment—we're increasing the Federal spending by some 53 percent to $321 million. We're expanding the availability of drug treatment by increasing treatment capacity and the range of treatment methods that are available. Outreach and treatment efforts for pregnant women and newborn babies—we're going to be more help there. I've just come from D.C. General. And you want to really have a broken heart and feel something in your heart, go and see these little kids, some of whom are abandoned, many of whom are given birth to by mothers who are addicted to cocaine. And we've got to help in that area, and I believe we can do a job there.

Education and prevention—I won't dwell on that one, but it is vitally important, especially when you see the problem of teenage pregnancy and then the abandonment of these kids. So, I mentioned last night, we're going to try to get into the classrooms next week on a specially televised national hookup to the schools.

On the budget recommendations, I know some in Congress are calling for a tax increase. I'd like to identify myself with what Secretary Bennett said this morning: I don't believe we have a drug problem because we aren't paying enough in taxes—and that's where some of this logic leads you to. We have sent specific suggestions as to how to pay for this program to the Hill, and it does not require additional taxes. And I've been in this town long enough to know that there are always going to be people out there who are saying, "More taxes." If it's not for this subject, it will be for something else. And that isn't necessary to fully fund the national strategy that we came up with, that I unveiled last night.

So, with those comments, I'm wanting to get on to the questioning. I'd be glad—oh, I didn't touch on the international aspects, but you're familiar with our commitment to interdiction; you're familiar with our Andean strategy. I hope the country is familiar with my respect for what the Colombians are trying to do.

Why don't we start right here.

South Florida

Q. Mr. President, no area suffers more from drugs than south Florida. Are you convinced that the people who live in these crack-infested neighborhoods will very soon be able to walk out of their homes again and feel safe?

The President. If we get the proper support for this program, they'll have a much better chance to do that. And I can't suggest to you that fully funding this program exactly the way we've suggested it is going to bring instant solution to that problem. It should bring instant relief.

And I know how heavily impacted south Florida is, particularly, but I would not—recognizing the fact that we have a regional press corps here—suggest that you could convince the people from Chicago or New York or some rural communities that they are less impacted. So, it is a national problem; but, yes, I hope that this will be of some relief to an overburdened south Florida.

Gun Control

Q. One of the reasons that we're so concerned about drugs here in the District of Columbia is that there have been more than 300 murders this year. While most of them involve drugs, a higher proportion of them are with handguns.

The President. Yes.

Q. Besides the ban on importing some types of automatic weapons, which we heard about earlier this year, does your plan address—or what can we do about the tremendous problem of keeping handguns out of drug dealers' hands, off the street?

The President. We do support local law enforcement, and as you're familiar with, there are very strong laws in the books on registrations, domestically—I mean in DC itself—not nationally, DC. And part of our backing up law enforcement is so that they can enforce local laws, and this is one. And there are plenty of laws and, regrettably, these criminals seem to have a way to acquire weapons even though the law in the District, for example, is very strong against it.

Taxes

Q. Mr. President, would you reconsider approaching the tax structure, if, by chance, within 2 or 3 years you see no relief with this problem through your drug strategy? Would you consider raising taxes at that point?

The President. If I thought the only way to get money to solve the drug problem was through increasing taxes, I would do that. But that is not the only way to get money for solving the drug program. And we have made proposals that are well up into the billions that don't require socking it to the taxpayer anymore. But if somebody could convince me that all the Federal programs that are in existence are perfect and need not be eliminated, or that there's no way to move funds from one account to another in 3 years, and the country was still suffering from this malaise, this sickness of drugs, I certainly would be openminded. But that isn't the case, and it won't be the case in 3 years.

Every time you make a proposal you have somebody jump up and say: Raise taxes! So, I am not in a mode to raise taxes. I am in a mode to move this national strategy forward and pay for it in the way we have suggested.

Q. I have a followup, sir. Do you have a backup strategy for this strategy in case——

The President. No, I think this one's going to succeed. We're selling this one—we don't need backup. It's a good strategy, and we want it to work.

Q. Mr. President, the Democrats nevertheless have made it quite clear that they don't think your plan is strong enough across the board—not in terms of money but in terms of all the moves that you're proposing—and they pledge now to strengthen it. The question is: Will you resist their efforts, and is there any flexibility on your part to strengthen what you've already given?

The President. It's $2 billion higher than the House level—that they're talking about in the House. They're carping—those partisan comments. Now, if somebody has a real, sincere belief that you need more in treatment and less in something, of course, the process will work this out. But this is $2 billion more than the House level. And for a man to come to a meeting—one of the Congressmen yesterday—and he couldn't wait to get out on the lawn of the White House and say: Raise taxes! I'm not going to do that. We don't have to do it.

And this gentleman asked a very good question. But nobody is going to convince me that the people are paying too little in taxes. And it came up in the campaign; we just have differences with some of our political opponents. So, what I'm going to try to do is say: Look, let's work together on this strategy. Give it a try like this; see if it won't make an impact. There is some encouraging news. What's happening south of our border is encouraging.

Funding of Antidrug Programs

Q. Mr. President, yesterday your czar and Dar briefed us.

The President. What is my Dar? Deputy——

Q. Darman.

The President. Oh, Darman. Excuse me. [*Laughter*]

Q. According to your czar. They—in briefing us—they gave us the list of a number of items that they, and we believe you, are recommending might be taken off of other appropriations.

The President. Good.

Q. What are your thoughts on other

things that are a little weak in appropriations, that could be taken off to replace these funds?

The President. Well, I think they gave you a list probably of eight categories or something of that nature, and that takes care of it.

Q. Just wondered what your thoughts are.

The President. My thoughts are that this makes good sense and let's try it.

Q. Mr. President, how will it be decided which States receive *x* amounts of Federal money?

The President. Bill, can you help me on that? I don't know the answer to that question. Which States get what for certain of these programs?

Director Bennett. Most of it is by formula. You've got block grants. You've got grants that go out by formula with some amount of discretionary funds. It's the general programmatic rules and regulations. Dr. Sullivan can explain the detail to you—how the money goes out through HHS, and [Attorney General] Dick Thornburgh can explain how it works in Justice. There are not going to be radical changes in that—a few changes——

U.S. Military Assistance

Q. In talking about south of the border, Mr. President, yesterday as you were speaking there were new bombings in Medellin. You've been offering the use of our military in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, and yet those countries have not been asking for it.

The President. Oh, no, I beg your pardon.

Q. What discussions have you held with the Presidents, and how desirable is it to involve our military there?

The President. Well, we are involving military assets. As you know, there were some $67 million worth of assets already there or in the delivery process. Maybe you're talking about troops. President Barco, a courageous man, has made clear to me that they don't want American troops. And what I do not want to do, and what I will not do as President, is to take public opinion in a country that is now supporting their President—in Colombia—and turn it around by raising the old time-worn specter of American military intervention in Colombia.

As I said last night, if requested, we'd take a very different look at this. But they're making a move. They're doing what's right; they are taking courageous steps. These cartel cowards are fighting back by killing the wives of police officers and taking just brutal steps of that nature—but President Barco is staying firm.

So, the United States cannot and should not impose a military armed solution into some sovereign country. And so, that's the way I view this. There is a lot of interest in our G-7 [economic summit] partners on an international force. And that's a new concept. It's a concept I addressed myself to, I believe, in the campaign. But I don't think you want to risk turning around public opinion in a country that's struggling to do something now by the unilateral intervention of U.S. force into the area.

Andean Drug Summit

Q. To follow up, sir: What about bringing this subject in the drug summit that you are proposing, and how far away are we from a drug summit?

The President. I'm not sure. We haven't set a date on the drug summit. I think it makes good sense. I did talk to President Barco about that. He is certainly enthusiastic about it. And I think in a summit of that nature there should be an open agenda, all ideas on the table, an open discussion of questions of this nature.

Penalties for Drug Use

Q. Mr. President, Mr. Bennett has written that the choice to do drugs is one of a national crisis in character. I want to ask you two things: Why do you think people do drugs? And also, with some of the penalties you're proposing—denial of housing loans and college loans and so forth—won't you just be eliminating two programs that might convince someone to avoid a life of drugs?

The President. No, I think by the time you get up into college loans you ought to know better than to use drugs. We've had a tolerant attitude in the past; we've condoned those things we should have condemned in the past. And now, if indeed we're going to fight this war on all fronts, to use a cliche, this makes eminently good

sense. I don't think it's fair to go after the street hood and let the casual university, hip user think that he's doing no damage to society. And so, I strongly support this part of the proposal.

Was there another part of it I didn't——

Reasons for Drug Use

Q. Why do you think people do drugs?

The President. Why do I think they do? Some of it's addictive; some of it is that the whole national attitude hasn't changed properly yet. We're seeing it change now in casual use. We have a much bigger assignment now in education in the neighborhoods and in the communities that are adversely impacted by poverty and ignorance. And so, there's a wide array of reasons that people use drugs. Some do it because their peers do it, some do it because they're told it will make them feel good or that they can make money in it. And there's a wide variety of reasons why people use drugs.

But we should never again as a nation look the other way. We should not have entertainment media that makes fun and laughter out of something that is this serious. So, I have great confidence in the American people in turning something around—an ethic—turning it around, making it more sensible and up to date.

Black Community's Response

Q. Mr. President, much of the black community has been skeptical of the other wars that were waged on drugs. Is there something that you can say to them specifically that might ease that skepticism?

The President. Well, I think there is skepticism. And I would simply say to them, this is the first coordinated national strategy, the first time we've approached this problem on all fronts in a coordinated way. So, give us your cooperation. Your own communities are being wiped out by this—adversely impacted, heavily impacted adversely, more of the pain being right there. And so, give this a try. Work with us on prevention and on education and on treatment, and help us in terms of law enforcement. And be involved, and don't look away. And so, I hope we can help the skeptic by making clear that we do care about those areas that are most heavily impacted by narcotics.

Colombia

Q. Mr. President, in the past Colombia was not able to stand firm against the cartel for very long. If the Colombian Government's current effort falters, what is your plan?

The President. My plan is to work with them to see that they don't falter, and to give them the support they need and the support they have requested, and encourage our allies to do that. And that's why I was on the telephone yesterday with [British Prime Minister] Margaret Thatcher and [West German Chancellor] Helmut Kohl, and that's why I'm encouraged when the G-7 meeting in Paris says they are going to help these countries.

Many countries have felt up till now, well, this is someone else's problem—a lot of countries in Europe now being impacted much more heavily than they were, say, 5 or 10 years ago. So, I am not buying into the hypothetical question that what President Barco is going to do should fail. We want him to succeed, and we'll work to help him succeed.

National Guard

Q. There have been some suggestions in Detroit that National Guard troops be brought in to control areas. Would part of your program foresee using National Guard troops or federalized troops in designated areas to combat rampant drug sales and——

The President. Well, I haven't discussed that with Bill, and I'd like to defer it to him. I don't know whether that's envisioned here or not.

Mr. Bennett. Well, that, obviously, in most situations, would be left up to Governors. We've seen some action in this regard in Oregon. Some of the National Guard troops are backing up the police, doing office and clerical work. But we'd like to consider the use of the National Guard in some other areas, such as the marijuana eradication.

Q. Would you like to see—or would you support National Guard people on the street in a direct line rather than in a staff support situation?

Mr. Bennett. No, generally not. And what we've found in most cities, such as Detroit, is that in most cases the police are adequate

to the job. The problem is after the police make the arrest the system doesn't have enough resources to support the arrests through prosecution, conviction, and imprisonment.

International Task Force

Q. Sir, what exactly did you ask or talk to Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kohl about? And how close are you to a G–7 task force? Is that still something that's close to reality?

The President. Well, discussed with her a follow-on to what we discussed in Paris, and that was G–7 united support for Colombia. And she is enthusiastic about this, and Chancellor Kohl was enthusiastic about this. The ball—in a sense, really, the leadership of the G–7—is still in the French court, President Mitterrand. Chancellor Kohl is visiting with him this week. And so, I'm hopeful and very much encouraged by this united response.

Financial Priorities

Q. Mr. President, our Lieutenant Governor in New York, where I'm from, says that the increases you've given toward treatment and law enforcement—and, in fact, the whole budget—don't add up to the cost of one B–2 bomber. And people back home want to know, even though your commitment toward drug fighting is strong, why your financial priorities aren't more targeted toward the drug fight instead of toward military.

The President. This is Lieutenant Governor who?

Q. Stan Lundine, the State of——

The President. Oh, Lundine. Well, it's not surprising that some think the only way to solve the problem is by greater taxes. I don't know how Mr. Lundine is proposing the Federal Government pay for the program, but we've made suggestions here that I fully support. But you know, yes, the B–2 bomber is expensive, and, yes, it is important to the national security of this country. And, yes, it's easy for a Lieutenant Governor to make an analogy of that nature. But a President has a responsibility for both the national strategy on fighting drugs and the national security of the United States that hopefully will encourage the Soviet Union to move forward productively towards even more arms control.

And so, I can understand that—that's a good free one out there, a big target. But I don't know whether this Lieutenant Governor is proposing the elimination of the Stealth technology bomber or not. I don't know where he's coming from, but I think he was using it as a dramatic example. And I am saying to him: We have stepped up by $2 billion over the House level the resources for the fight against drugs. And so, you see, let me go back to the basic point, and then I notice Marlin's restlessness here. The basic point is this: Nobody is criticizing the strategy. No one is coming at us and saying you've left this out or left that out. And I'm very encouraged by that. I think that means that if we do our job properly in selling we can get support from Democrats as well as Republicans. We've got to do it. The country is fed up. They don't want it to be a Republican answer or a Democratic answer or a liberal or a conservative answer.

So, maybe he is attacking the strategy, and if so, I'd have to take it back—but I haven't heard any real substantive attack on the strategy itself. So, then you come to the question of whether it's enough or how are you going to pay for it? And there's a wide array of reflexive people up there who say "more taxes" for anything, and I don't think that's what the American people want. I have a funny feeling that something about the last election was: Are we being taxed too little? And nobody jumped up and said, "Hey, please tax me more." And I think we can do this significant increase without raising taxes. And I'm certainly going to do it without diminishing the fundamental national security requirements of the United States. And that's my responsibility, and I'm proud to shoulder it. And I think we've come up with a very good answer. And so, please—it's not your obligation, but we will try hard to convince your able Lieutenant Governor that the program we have makes good sense.

Health Education

Q. Mr. President, regarding the outreach issue in education, what role will community-based organizations and national organizations that already are involved in related programs such as AIDS education, drug and tobacco education, play in your program?

The President. Well, last night I tried to make clear that they play a significant role. We have funds in there to support certain kinds of educational programs, but as you know, 7 percent of the total funds for education come from the Federal Government. Ninety-three percent—I've got the Secretary—oops, he's gone. Good, I won't be corrected—[*laughter*]—93 percent come from State and local.

So, these entities have an inordinately important responsibility in the whole education process. And nothing in a Federal strategy on drugs—a national strategy—should diminish the responsibility, if you will, of the local and State educational entities. We'll try to give them the financial support we can in the program here, in treatment and things of this nature, but in terms of the overall education, it has got to be done through State and local as well as Federal support. But, remember, the totals put the responsibility on State and local to even do a better job in terms of education.

I was just out—again, I don't want to burden you with the emotion of my visit to D.C. General Hospital, but I was deeply touched by seeing these abandoned babies. They're called boarder babies in this particular hospital—and the mother comes in, has the baby, and takes off. And there has got to be an educational role here. There's got to be a better chance for kids through education of parents, whether it's about pregnancy itself or whether it's on the need for a little kid to have love—or whatever it is. And so, education is going to be a key here, and the local and State role will not be diminished. I hope it will be supplemented a little bit—but will not certainly be diminished—by a Federal education program.

And I don't get teased as much as I used to about my concept of a Thousand Points of Light, but it's a valid concept. When I talked about what Jim Burke [president, Media Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America] was doing last night, encouraging his associates to come up with a million dollars a day in education money that will be on public television—I mean, on regular network television, that's a contribution to education. And there are other 999 Points of Light out there, in teachers and in parents and in others who are involving themselves in the lives of other people.

And so, to really solve this problem we owe the American people a national strategy, and we've come up with it. And I want to work my hardest to see that it is implemented, but it cannot usurp the function of these Thousand Points of Light. It's there. It's at the level of love, the level of local education, parental concern, neighbor involving with neighbor, one's involving himself or herself in the life of another, that this problem is going to be solved. And I'm absolutely convinced of it, and I'm more convinced of it than ever after holding in my arms one of those abandoned babies. You guys are reporters, but go out there and try it on for size. And you'll understand why I feel as strongly as I do about the involvement of people.

And I might say to those in the DC area: The commitment of these nurses and these doctors to these kids that are born without hope is so encouraging. The only love they may ever get in their lives is when they are a month old, and we've got to change that. We've got to change it through education. The ethic has got to change—too late now to condone those things we should have been condemning, and casual drug use is one of them.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The President's 23d news conference began at 11:37 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Louis W. Sullivan, and William J. Bennett, Director of National Drug Control Policy. Marlin Fitzwater was Assistant to the President and Press Secretary.

NAME OF SPEECH & DATE OF SPEECH ~~HM~~ - National Education Strategy

4/16/92

NAME OF WRITER : McGroarty

NAME OF RESEARCHER: Dooley

SPEECH SYNOPSIS: Bush outlines his new National Education Strategy. Bush quotes his first step in this strategy, "Let's stop trying to measure progress in terms of money spent."

He also says that by 2000 he wants to (1) ensure that every child starts school ready to learn, (2) raise high school graduation rate to 90%, (3) to ensure that each American student leaving 4th, 8th, 12th grades can demonstrate competence in core subjects, (4) make our students first in the world in math + science achievements, (5) ensure that every American adult is literate, (6) liberate schools from drugs + violence,

NAME OF SPEECH & DATE OF SPEECH Chamorro Arrival 4/17/91

NAME OF WRITER : Hinchliffe

NAME OF RESEARCHER: Blymire

SPEECH SYNOPSIS: Potus' remarks focus on three major themes. (1) President Chamorro was elected in the first, free, open election in Nicaragua's history. (2) Her election heralds the triumph of democracy, and is one more step closer toward the goal of the world's first fully free hemisphere. (3) She is now seen as her country's peacemaker and the leader of reconciliation. He closes reassuring us of our support + friendship for Nicaragua.

NAME OF SPEECH & DATE OF SPEECH Basketball Ceremonies 4/16/91

NAME OF WRITER : Smith

NAME OF RESEARCHER: Grossman

SPEECH SYNOPSIS: Bush addresses the Duke basketball team, the Tennessee women's team, and representatives of the Midnight Basketball League. He just goes on to commend these national champions.

NAME OF SPEECH & DATE OF SPEECH Associated General Contractors 4/15/91

NAME OF WRITER : Smith

NAME OF RESEARCHER: Dooley

SPEECH SYNOPSIS: Porter asks for the Associated General Contractors' support in keeping in fast-track authority, and go on to explain why fast-track is so important -- both to America and our neighbors. He also emphasizes the efforts underway by both Mexico and the United States, to make sure that industrial expansion in both nations is environmentally sound.

(Fast-track is a way of assuring our trading counterparts that the agreements that they reach with us at the bargaining table are the same ones that Congress has to chance to vote on.)

NAME OF SPEECH & DATE OF SPEECH _____

NAME OF WRITER : _____

NAME OF RESEARCHER: _____

SPEECH SYNOPSIS: _____

NAME OF SPEECH & DATE OF SPEECH National Education Strat. Brief. 4/18/92

NAME OF WRITER : McGroarty

NAME OF RESEARCHER: Dooley

SPEECH SYNOPSIS: