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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
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Series: Speech File Backup Files
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OA/ID Number: 13659
Folder ID Number: 13659-004

Folder Title:
Thornburgh Send-Off. 3/6/89 [OA 6343]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	18	6	7

TALKING POINTS: THORNBURGH SEND-OFF
MARCH 3, 1989

-- I am about to begin a working lunch with Attorney General Thornburgh, General Scowcroft, Secretary Baker, and the man I have asked the Senate to confirm as America's new drug czar -- my good friend Bill Bennett.

-- We will discuss a critical national security issue -- how to combat an enemy that subverts our youth and threatens to destroy our future -- drug abuse. Cooperation is the key to victory in this mortal struggle.

-2-

-- Cooperation must be global if we are to stem this poisonous tide. As Vice President, I went to Latin America to forge an alliance against the drug trade. Dick Thornburgh will continue this mission when he leaves Sunday on a fact-finding mission to three Latin American nations -- Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru.

-- Dick goes to Latin America not to lecture, but to learn; not to scapegoat, but to support.

-- Dick will tell these three governments that I am committed to a tough zero tolerance policy. Since 1981, the U.S. federal anti-drug budget has grown by nearly 370 percent. More is needed. I am proposing \$6 billion in 1990 for prevention, treatment, and enforcement.

- Dick will impress upon these three governments the need for them to stop supply as we dry up demand. Together, we can create an interdiction effort that is as international as the drug trade itself.

- I know none of us have forgotten the many brave men and women in Latin America who have given their lives for this cause. Many more live under the constant threat of assassination. We are fighting a war without boundaries, in which every nation must be an ally.

- This is the message I have asked Dick to convey to the presidents and justice ministers of Latin America. Bill Bennett and I look forward to hearing his report. This is a critical mission in the war we have declared on drugs.

(Davis/Dooley)
March 1, 1989
8:45 p.m.

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Thornburgh Send-off

~~SECRET~~

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*** We discussed a critical national security issue -- how to combat an enemy that subverts our youth and threatens to destroy our future -- drug abuse.

~~*** It is rapidly becoming a national security crisis.~~
Cooperation is the key to victory in this mortal struggle.

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Julie Andrews
Office of
The Attorney
General
633-200

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Presidents
Justice +
Interior
Ministers
Leaders

Julie
Andrews

Justice + Interior Ministers

#

COB today

PRESIDENT BUSH/3/3/89
DRAFT/2/28/10:30 A.M.

PAGE 1

Bates
Phil Brady
x6630

Thornburgh Send-off

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+ Sunday
Gray

The subject of our discussion was a critical national security issue -- how to combat an enemy that subverts our youth and threatens to destroy our American future.

discuss
trip

Yes, I am referring to drug abuse. Yes, I consider it to be a national security crisis. I have called drug abuse a scourge, because that is what it is -- a contamination of the blood, the body and the very soul of America.

When a nation is engaged in a mortal struggle, cooperation is the key to victory. I am deeply moved by the unity and determination of this nation to fight the drug trade.

-MORE-

But the scope of our cooperative effort must be global. Heroin and cocaine are smuggled into America by the ton, in the hulls of ships and the bellies of jet aircraft. It is obvious that we must reach out to other governments, to cooperate and to coordinate our actions if we are to stem these rivers of poison.

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Dick will tell these three governments that the American people are adopting a tough zero tolerance policy. Since 1981, the U.S. federal anti-drug budget has grown by nearly 370 percent. But more is needed, and that is why I have proposed \$6 billion in 1990 for prevention, treatment and enforcement.

More than \$4 billion is to be provided in grants to state and local law enforcement agencies alone.

BBA
p. 66

And no expenditures can match the gradual hardening of the American attitude against so-called casual drug abuse.

But even this is not enough. Dick will impress upon these three governments the need for them to stop supply as we dry up demand. He will pledge to them our support in their life-or-death struggle against the international drug cartels.

These governments can go to the source. These governments can smash drug laboratories by the dozens, and uproot coca plants by the millions. Together, we can raise the cost of business for the drug lords to an intolerable level. Together, we can create an interdiction effort that is as international as the drug trade itself.

Let us never forget that many brave men and women in Latin America have already given their lives for this very cause. Many more live under the constant threat of assassination. Nor will we forget Enrique Camarena-Salazar, an American D.E.A. agent who lost his life in this same war. We are fighting a war without boundaries, in which every nation must be an ally.

In this global struggle, history offers us a lesson.

During the last century, another nation -- Great Britain -- declared that slavery was immoral, and that the selling of human beings had to end.

The world viewed such declarations as utopian. The doubters, the cynics, the naysayers said that there were too many powerful people getting too rich from slavery. True, the British Navy could harass the slavers. But it was believed that they could never put the slave trade out of business.

-MORE-

And yet, well before the end of the century, the oceans of the world had seen the last slaving ship set sail. World intolerance grew until slaving ships could no longer find an open port. The indignation of a few committed people moved governments, and then moved the world.

Today, the oceans and airways of the world are transporting a different kind of trade that results in a more subtle form of slavery. My friends, we will not defeat the drug lords tomorrow. We will not defeat them next year or in the year after that. But with the cooperation of principled people in neighboring nations, we will fight, and we will not stop short of victory . . .

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Davis/Dooley
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8:10 p.m.

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Roger Parton

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SUMMARY

President Bush is committed to ending drug abuse in America.

The policy of this Administration is "zero tolerance." No amount of drug use is acceptable. And, zero tolerance should be the policy of every state in the Union—of every county and town, of every school, business, and community group—in fact, of every American.

The destructive and pervasive effect of illegal drug use in our society is appalling. Over 32 million Americans used illegal drugs last year. Nearly 5,000 deaths were reported from use of cocaine and other drugs in 1987, in addition to 146,000 hospital emergency room admissions for drug abuse in that year. The cost to the Nation of drug and alcohol abuse, in terms of increased health costs, absenteeism from work, law enforcement and prevention programs is estimated to exceed \$100 billion annually. And this says nothing of the tens of thousands of damaged lives and destroyed families caused by the use of illegal drugs.

"My friends, we have work to do. . . . There is crime to be conquered, the rough crime of the streets. . . . There are few clear areas in which we as a society must rise up united and express our intolerance. The most obvious now is drugs. . . . And there is much to be done and to be said, but take my word for it—this scourge will stop."

George Bush

Historical evidence suggests that, like certain diseases, the plague of drug addiction and abuse in any nation eventually abates and virtually disappears. This gives us reason for hope. But the society cannot wait for history to repeat itself. Action on many fronts is needed to speed the day when drugs are no longer a serious problem.

Drugs are a complex social problem with national and international dimensions. Since 1981, the Federal anti-drug budget has grown by nearly 370 percent, and the Bush Administration is requesting nearly \$6.0 billion in 1990 to fight this insidious foe.

The Administration proposes nearly \$1 billion in new outlays for anti-drug programs, a 21 percent increase over 1989 and 47 percent over 1988, to intensify our all-out effort against drug abuse. But the problem cannot be solved by dollars alone, nor by the Federal Government alone. The situation demands an ongoing, consistent effort by families, schools, churches, businesses, community leaders, health organizations, law enforcement institutions and heads of state. This battle must be waged on four fronts: education/prevention, treatment, eradication/interdiction, and enforcement/punishment. This means dealing with both demand and supply by:

- **Educating the Young: Drug Prevention.**—Establishing "zero tolerance" as an attitude and a way of life by educating our children at home and at school, from kindergarten through college, on the dangers of experimenting with drugs. The Administration requests nearly \$1.1 billion to educate our young people to say no to drugs through programs of proven effectiveness targeted at areas of greatest need.
- **Reclaiming Lives: Drug Treatment.**—Encouraging those who fail to heed the signals and do use drugs to seek treatment—the aim is to reclaim lives, not abandon them. The Administration proposes over \$700 million to expand the Nation's capacity to provide drug abuse treatment, particularly for the indigent, disadvantaged, youth and expectant mothers.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

YOU WERE CALLED BY- YOU WERE VISITED BY-

John Score
OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE FTS AUTOVON
X 7762

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

call

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
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63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018
* U.S. GPO: 1988 - 201-759

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

Thornburgh Send-off

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-MORE-

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Mark W. Davis to Chriss Winston, re: Background on A.G. [Attorney General] Send-off. (2 pp.)	02/22/89	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Thornburgh Send-off 3/6/89

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By SN (NLGB) on 4/5/2005

Date Closed: 9/21/2004 FOIA/SYS Case #: Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	OA/ID Number: 06343 Appeal Case #: Appeal Disposition: Disposition Date:
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

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

Feb. 22, 1989

MEMORANDUM

To: CHRISS WINSTON

From: MARK W. DAVIS

Re: Background on A.G. send-off

According to Julie Andrews at the Department of Justice, the Attorney-General will travel to Bogata, Colombia; La Paz, Bolivia; and Lima, Peru. President Bush is currently scheduled to preside over the A.G.'s send-off ceremony on March 3.

Ambassador David Miller of the N.S.C. stressed the need to refer to the Attorney-General's trip as a "fact-finding" mission to minimize the deluge of requests for money and hardware from the three governments.

Bob Pastereno of the N.S.C. also recommended that we praise the brave men and women of those countries who run such terrible risks by fighting the drug cartels (as do our own D.E.A. undercover agents). However, he stressed we should avoid mentioning the names of any Latin American crime fighters, lest we be embarrassed down the road by a revelation of dishonesty. Pastereno also said that these governments are inclined to seek offense where none is intended. His advice: "The less said, the better."

David Tell with Bill Bennett stressed that this is a very sensitive time for his boss. This will be the same week Bennett goes to the Hill, and Congress will be keen to prove that the President's new drug czar is out of the loop. He recommended we avoid this by noting that Bill Bennett and the President will meet with Thornburgh before his departure, and look forward to hearing his report upon his return.

-MORE-

Doug Wead and Sharee Sanchez of Public Liaison believe the President will want to refer to his vice-president trip to Latin America as a turning point in regional attitudes.

Dick Weatherby of Justice recommended a mention of the U.N. Convention signed last December by the Attorney-General on behalf of the United States, along with the signatories of dozens of other nations. This document puts these nations on record as being committed to international cooperation against drug traffickers. He recommended that the President prompt these nations to ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

Everyone I spoke with was in agreement that cooperation is the principal theme. We should avoid the appearance of dealing with these countries in a heavy-handed manner. The President can best do this by recognizing that there is a problem with the demand side (the United States), as well as with supply (Latin America).

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Yes, I am referring to drug abuse. Yes, I consider it to be a national security crisis. I have called drug abuse a scourge, because that is what it is -- a contamination of the blood, the body and the very soul of America.

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But the scope of our cooperative effort must be global. Heroin and cocaine are smuggled into America by the ton, in the hulls of ships and the bellies of jet aircraft. It is obvious that we must reach out to other governments, to cooperate and to coordinate our actions if we are to stem these rivers of poison.

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(Davis/Dooley)
PRESIDENT BUSH/3/3/89
DRAFT/2/28/10:30 A.M.

Staffed for
COB today
PAGE 1

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American attitudes against so-called casual drug abuse.

~~But even this is not enough.~~ Dick will impress upon these
three governments the need for them to stop supply as we dry up
demand. He will pledge to them our support in their
life-or-death struggle against the international drug cartels.

These governments can go to the source. ~~These governments~~ ^{They}
can smash drug laboratories by the dozens, and uproot coca plants
by the millions. Together, we can raise the cost
of ^{down} business for the drug lords to an intolerable level.
Together, we can create an interdiction effort that is as
international as the drug trade itself.

~~I don't want anyone of us to ever forget the~~
~~Let us never forget that many brave men and women in Latin~~
America, ^{who} have already given their lives for this very cause. Many
more live under the constant threat of assassination. ~~Nor will~~
~~we forget Enrique Camarena-Salazar, an American D.E.A. agent who~~
~~lost his life in this same war.~~ We are fighting a war without
boundaries, in which every nation must be an ally.

In this global struggle, history offers us a lesson.

During the last century, another nation -- Great Britain --
declared that slavery was immoral, and that the selling of human
beings had to end.

The world viewed such declarations as utopian. The
doubters, the cynics, the naysayers said that there were too many
powerful people getting too rich from slavery. True, the British
Navy could harass the slavers. But it was believed that they
could never put the slave trade out of business.

-MORE-

And yet, well before the end of the century, the oceans of the world had seen the last slaving ship set sail. World intolerance grew until slaving ships could no longer find an open port. The indignation of a few committed people moved governments, and then moved the world.

Today, the oceans and airways of the world are transporting a different kind of trade that results in a ~~more~~ subtle form of slavery. My friends, we will not defeat the drug lords tomorrow. *V.I.C. they will not be coming or cheating*
~~We will not defeat them next year or in the year after that. But~~ with the cooperation of principled people in neighboring nations, we will fight, and we will not stop short of ^{that} victory . . .

have asked
This is the message I ~~want~~ Dick to convey to the Justice Ministers of Latin America. Bill Bennett and I look forward to hearing his report. I am confident that Dick will do a splendid job. And I want him to know that he leaves with the heartfelt thanks of us all.

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Department of Justice

PRESS ADVISORY

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Attorney General Dick Thornburgh leaves today on a fact-finding mission to South America to discuss cooperative efforts in the war against drugs.

He will be visiting Bolivia, Peru and Colombia.

"This trip has been scheduled to allow me to talk directly with the leaders of these nations about our cooperative drug law enforcement efforts," Thornburgh said. "These are programs which we need to continue and to strengthen."

"As the United States steps up our efforts to reduce demand for illegal drugs, we must also push ahead with the reduction of the supply. Only through both efforts will we have success in the war against what President Bush has rightly called 'the scourge of drugs,'" Thornburgh said.

Upon his return Friday, the Attorney General will brief President Bush and William Bennett, the director-designate of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, on his initial findings.

Thornburgh will be accompanied by Jack Lawn, administrator of the Drug Enforcement Agency, and Robert S. Ross, Jr., executive assistant to the Attorney General.

(MORE)

Tuesday, March 7, Thornburgh and his party will meet with President Paz Estenssoro of Bolivia, Supreme Court Chief Justice Oblitas and other military and law enforcement officials. He will also address a meeting of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse and Control.

Wednesday, March 8, they will meet with President Alan Garcia of Peru, Interior Minister Armando Villanueva and other officials.

On Thursday, March 9, the group will meet with Colombia President Virgilio Barco and with leaders of the Colombian defense department, the national police and the anti-drug program.

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