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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13659  
**Folder ID Number:** 13659-010

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**Folder Title:**  
Wilmington Drug Address 3/7/89 [OA 6343] [1]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

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~~find as we can't find a condition to search~~

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Sec. of Treas.  
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to be imported or brought into the  
U.S.

President's  
Copy

(Smith)  
March 17, 1989  
5:00 p.m.

Suggested Remarks  
For President Bush  
Wilmington Drug Address  
March 22, 1989

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens.

I want to thank you, Governor Castle, for that introduction -- and all of you for the pleasure of your company. And let me say what an honor it is to be among Delaware's finest, and among friends.

In particular, I want to salute three friends who share this platform.

Bill Roth, your Senior Senator, has been a force for peace and prosperity, and in fighting the use of crack and cocaine. As America's first Drug Control Policy Director, Bill Bennett will combat a menace which endangers us all. And as the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, your Senator, Joe Biden, was one of the principal architects of the legislation creating that Drug post. Bill Bennett and Bill Roth, Joe Biden and I will work together to shape drug strategy, and nurture a safer, fairer, more decent land.

Earlier today, I was in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. And I've just come here from the Wilmington YMCA -- where kids are learning karate, and learning to avoid drugs, through the East Side Cluster community program.

The group's message is, "Kick drugs out of your life." And I must admit, I got a kick out of the kids. Come to think of it: The karate reminded me of a typical weekend with my grandkids in Kennebunkport.

You know, as I was preparing for our visit, I thought of a poem that captured the spirit of this gathering and the true genius of America. The poet was Carl Sandburg. The poem is entitled, "The People, Yes."

"The People, Yes." They are retired laborers, textile workers, and pillars of the law.

"The People, Yes." They live on the prairies of Nebraska, in the Central Valley of California, and in the small burgs and factory towns of the First State of Delaware.

"The People, Yes." These Americans support their police, and respect our legal system. And they cherish the decent stability which makes justice possible and our lives secure.

My friends, nothing threatens the stability of our families, and our nation, more than the scourge of drug abuse.

As a candidate, I pledged to undertake a mission: make America free again from drugs. Well, my selection of Bill Bennett to direct the newly created office of National Drug Control Policy shows that I meant exactly what I said.

As Secretary of Education, Bill Bennett was a crusader for excellence. And as America's first Drug Control Policy Director, he is engaged in an even greater struggle -- America's war on drugs.

This war seeks to educate all Americans on the inherent evils of drug abuse. And it will encourage those caught in the trap of drug addiction to get clean and stay clean. This war pledges support -- increased support -- for those tasked with the dangerous job of stopping the flow of drugs into America. And it vows to enforce our drug laws.

Last month, before a joint session of Congress, I spoke about four critical areas in the war on drugs -- education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays -- to nearly \$6 billion in 1990 -- to escalate our war.

Some money will be used to expand treatment to the poor, and to young mothers. This will help thousands of babies born addicted, or with AIDS, because of the mother's addiction. Some money will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment and to help urban schools where the emergency is greatest. And \$1.1 billion of my request will go for education.

Here in Delaware, you've shown the way. And it hasn't been easy: After all, Interstate Highway I-95, a major avenue of illicit drug trafficking, intersects the Greater Wilmington Area. But Delaware law enforcement officers like Delaware State Police Corporal John Dernan and many of you, are aggressively fighting this war. Under Governor Castle, your "Above the Influence" campaign is combating alcohol and drug abuse. And the Wilmington Cluster program aims to learn the signs of troubled children, pull students together, and help communities help themselves.

For that, I congratulate you: Delaware is waging war against drugs. And it is a war we must, and will, win -- for while more than 200 million Americans didn't use illegal drugs last year, over 23 million Americans did. That means we must stop those who produce, buy, and traffic drugs. And that, in turn, means an all-out fight in enforcement and interdiction.

As you know, in the last year, global production of coca, marijuana, opium poppies, and hashish increased sharply. That supply abroad imperils our kids at home. It threatens countries

long friendly to the United States. And it reaffirms the need to stop drugs before they reach our borders and to eradicate them at their source.

Two weeks ago, I sent Attorney General Thornburgh to South America to meet with top officials in Columbia, Bolivia, and Peru. The topic? How to curb drug production -- and arrest, convict, and destroy trafficking cartels. We hope to work closely with our hemispheric neighbors in this vital effort. And I'm glad to tell you: The Attorney General found them eager to get on with the task.

We must destroy crops, and the labs that process them, in drug-producing countries. And we must protect our borders. Our budget proposes \$690 million for Coast Guard drug interdiction, which plays a major role in coordinating the identification and search of suspicious planes and vessels. We have also proposed more than \$300 million in interdiction funds for the Department of Defense.

All told, fully 70 per cent of our drug budget is for law-enforcement purposes. In particular, we want to significantly increase funding for Federal prisons. Why? Because prison overcrowding has caused too many convicts to go scot-free. By the end of 1987, more than 40,000 prisoners were held in a Federal prison system designed to hold 29,000 inmates. We must change this, and we will.

I will act, also --and I need your help -- to enforce tougher sentences. You know, I've talked a lot about "Zero Tolerance." Well, "Zero Tolerance" is not a catchword. It means, quite simply: If you do crime, you do time.

That means judges who strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders. And severe sentences for dealers who hire children. It means increasing Federal drug prosecutions. And, yes, it means strict enforcement of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. I want increased prison sentences for drug-related crimes. And the death penalty for drug kingpins and those who commit drug-related murders.

You know, many issues involve shades of gray. Drug trade is not among them. It involves good guys and bad guys, white hats and black hats, good and evil.

Many of you, I'm sure, have heard of Everett Hatcher. He was a Federal agent involved in an undercover drug investigation. He was also only 46 years old, and the father of two. Barely three weeks ago, an hour after radioing colleagues that he was driving to a new site to meet a drug dealer, he was found shot to death on Staten Island.

Earlier this month, I met with his widow, Mary Jane -- it was among my most emotional moments as President. And we have

offered \$250,000 for information leading to the apprehension of the man wanted in connection with this murder. My friends, we must win the war on drugs for Everett Hatcher, and all those of your profession who have given their lives to free America of drug abuse.

To build a better life -- to make tomorrow free of drugs -- will require the will and spirit of the American people. People like Everett Hatcher. People like Corporal Dernan. And people like you. Of this, I am certain: As Americans, nothing lies beyond our reach.

"The People, Yes." The future, yes. By serving one, let us seize the other.

Thank you for inviting me, and for your many kindnesses. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

PS1

Under Sen. Roth's leadership the  
broke ground early on drug trafficking, money  
laundering & crack & cocaine work. The work of  
this subcom. & other committees of the Congress  
Judiciary  
[How many people used drugs last yr.]

permanent subcom. on investigations  
of Govt. affairs  
successfully investigated money laundering of  
Ranking Rep. member  
drug money

(Smith)  
March 2, 1989  
Draft One  
7:10 p.m.

Passer

Suggested Remarks  
For President Bush  
Wilmington Drug Address  
March 7, 1989

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens.

I want to thank you, Governor Castle, for that  
introduction--and all of you, for the pleasure of your company.  
And let me say what an honor it is to be among Delaware's finest,  
and among friends.

and all of you Senator  
Roth Biden, Congress

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just come here from the Wilmington YMCA--where kids are learning  
karate, and learning to avoid drugs, through the East Side  
Cluster community program.

Advances Memo  
from Keller

Subcom

The group's motto is, "Kick drugs out of your life." And I  
must admit, I got a kick out of the kids. Come to think of it:  
The karate reminded me of a typical weekend in Kennebunkport.

Advances Memo  
from Keller

You know, as I was preparing for our visit, I thought of a  
poem that captured the spirit of this gathering, and the true  
genius of America. The poet was Carl Sandburg. The poem is

Madison Ave. Poetry  
p211

~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~  
titled, "The People, Yes."

"The People, Yes." They are retired laborers, textile workers, and pillars of the law. They are the good, quiet, decent people who believe in faith, family, and the dignity of work.

"The People, Yes." They live on the prairies of Nebraska, in the Central Valley of California, and in the small burgs and factory towns of the First State of Delaware.

"The People, Yes." These Americans support their police, and respect our legal system. From others, and government, they ask only for the dignity they deserve. And they cherish the decent stability which makes justice possible and our lives secure.

My friends, nothing threatens the stability of our families, and our nation, more than the scourge of drug abuse.

As a candidate, I pledged to undertake a mission: make America free again from drugs. Well, my nomination of Bill Bennett as the Director of the newly created position of National Drug Control Policy shows that I meant, exactly, what I said.

Leadership

As Secretary of Education, Bill Bennett was an apostle of excellence. And as America's first Drug Czar, he will be engaged in an even greater war.

This war seeks to educate all Americans on the inherent evils of drug abuse. And it will encourage those caught in the trap of drug addiction to get clean, and stay clean.

Building A Better P. 73

Leadership

This war pledges support--increased support-- for those tasked with the dangerous job of stopping the drug-flow into America. And it vows to enforce our drug laws.

In short, our war must say to drugs, "You're history." I'm confident that it will.

Building A Better P. 68

Building

Last month, before a joint session of Congress, I spoke about these four decisive areas--education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays--to nearly \$6 billion in 1990--to escalate our war.

Building A Better P. 64  
Dove Rivest x 7534

\$4.5 bill → \$5.5 in outlays  
6 bill. in budget authority

Building A Better P. 71

NMT Oct. 84

Some money will be used to expand treatment to the poor, and to young mothers. This will help many of the innocent victims of drugs--like the thousands of babies born afflicted, or with AIDs, because of the mother's addiction.

Building A Better P. 71  
Building A Better P. 64

Some money will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment, and to help urban schools where the emergency is greatest. And \$1.1 billion of my request will go for education. We must educate, and involve, parents, teachers, communities, ourselves. For then, and only then, can we teach our children, from kindergarten to college, about the terrible cost of drugs.

Wilmington Chapter

Here in Delaware, you've shown the way. And it hasn't been easy: After all, the Greater Wilmington Area intersects U.S. Interstate Highway I-95, a major avenue of illicit drug trafficking. But under Governor Castle, your "Above the

Above the Influence  
Wilmington Cluster  
P. 1-2

Influence" campaign is combating alcohol and drug abuse. And the Wilmington Cluster program aims squarely at our youth: to reach out to peers, and learn the signs of troubled children; to pull students together, and help communities help themselves.

Over Bivola 2/23  
NIDA Capsules  
1985 Natl. Household Survey  
on Drug Abuse

For that, I congratulate you: Delaware is waging war against drug dependency. And it is a war we must, and will, win--for while more than 200 million Americans didn't use illegal drugs last year, over 32 million Americans did. That means we must halt those who produce, buy, and traffic drugs. And that, in turn, means an all-out fight in enforcement and interdiction.

Congress

Dr. McDonald says 32 but NIDA says 23

My friends, that fight rests here--today--for America--with you.

NYT 3/2/89  
P. A1

As you know, in the last year, global production of cocaine, marijuana, opium poppies, and hashish increased sharply. That supply abroad menaces our kids at home. It threatens countries long friendly to the United States, marring their stability and threatening democracy. And it reaffirms our need to stop drugs before they reach our borders, and to crush them at their source.

Don Runkel  
633-2106

Why toned down

Last week, I met with Attorney General Thornburgh, who is in South America meeting with top officials in Columbia, Bolivia, and Peru. The topic? How to curb drug production--and arrest, convict, and destroy trafficking cartels. We hope to arrange a summit of Western Hemisphere nations to develop strategy. And we will encourage them to be allies in deed, not merely principle. Cooperation is a two-way street.

X

Accordingly, our budget proposes a ~~1,000~~ <sup>1490</sup> per cent increase for the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters. We must destroy crops, and the labs that process them, in drug-producing countries.

And it takes steps to protect our borders. Our budget allocates \$690 million for the Coast Guard to coordinate land and sea forces to identify and search suspicious planes, vessels, and vehicles: I hope to match, or even better, the astounding 1,300 per increase in cocaine seizures between 1981-87. Our budget involves the Departments of State and Justice, and allows the U.S. Customs Service to expand the inspection of containerized cargo. And it proposes more than \$300 million in interdiction funds for the Department of Defense, and enhances our drug prosecution, detention, and intelligence capabilities.

All told, our drug budget proposes \$4.1 billion--fully 70 per cent of the ~~entire budget~~ <sup>entire drug budget</sup>--for law-enforcement purposes. We will strengthen State-local-Federal coordination. For instance, nearly \$215 million will help create the new Organized Crime Drug Enforcement account--a program, drawing on 11 Federal agencies, to coordinate complex drug investigations. <sup>Funding for prisons is designed to reduce the overcrowding rate in Fedl. prisons by at least 50 percent by 1995.</sup> And we want to at least double funding for Federal prisons by 1995. Why? Because prison overcrowding has caused too many convicts to go scot-free--free to steal to pay for their habit; free to import or sell drugs again; free to addict our children and kill new victims.

Consider: In 1984, a prisoner in Michigan was released to make room for others, then burglarized 500 homes to help support

Building A Better P. 73 Dave B. White 7284

Building A Better P. 73-74 Dick White 7662

Building A Better P. 73-74

Building A Better P. 73 Dave B. White 7284 Building A Better P. 74

Building A Better P. 74

inc H. Miller

\$14 million X

Used base of \$100 mill & divides by increase of \$14 mill.

Coast Guard or DEA

Law ent. \$4.1 bill total \$5.966 bill for drug law enforcement in 1990

A 1090 increase over 1989

Organized

Funding for prisons is designed to reduce the overcrowding rate in Fedl. prisons by at least 50 percent by 1995.

P. 79 Buildings & facilities

Policy Review

*Policy Review Winter, p 32*  
a \$2,000-a-day cocaine habit. Consider: <sup>this</sup> That same year, another convict, paroled after killing two people, proceeded to kill two more. Consider: <sup>this</sup> By the end of 1987, more than 40,000 prisoners were held in a Federal prison system designed to hold 29,000 inmates.

*Policy Review*

My friends, prison overcrowding is itself a crime, and a national disgrace. I mean to change it, and will.

I will act, also--and I need your help--to enforce and toughen sentences.

You know, I've talked a lot about "Zero Tolerance." Well, "Zero Tolerance" is not a catchword. It means, quite simply: If you do crime, you do time.

*? Alternative Sentences*

*Building A Better P. 75*  
That means judges who strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders. And severe sentences for dealers who hire children. Kids are here to learn, to grow, not to sell and carry drugs. It means increasing Federal drug prosecutions--this year, we expect a rise of some 3,600 cases over 1988. And, yes, it means strict enforcement of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. I want increased prison sentences for drug-related crimes. And drug-related murderers should face the death penalty. They deserve no less. And because our children's lives are at stake--the very lifeblood of our nation--we as Americans can afford to ask no less.

*Building A Better P. 75*  
*Prosecution*

You know, many issues involve hues of gray. Drug abuse is not among them. It involves good guys and bad guys, white hats

and black hats, good and evil. It demands the right of every American to be free of the violence, and the personal agonies, of drugs.

NYT 3/3/89  
Metro P.1  
NYP 3/3/89  
P.5  
NYT 3/3/89  
P.133

Many of you, I'm sure, have heard of Everett Hatcher. He was a Federal agent involved in an undercover drug investigation. He was also only 46 years old, and the father of two. Six days ago, an hour after radioing colleagues that he was driving to a new site to meet a drug dealer, he was found shot to death on Staten Island. He was a good guy, and a devoted family man: His friends called him "Teddy Bear." We must win the war on drugs for Everett Hatcher, and Edward Byrne, and all those who have given their lives to free America of drug abuse.

NYT 2/17/89  
DARE brochure

Sergeant Robert Tinker of the Boston Police Department--he is a good guy, too. Sergeant Tinker supervises the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program--or DARE--which uses uniformed officers, in elementary schools, to teach kids about drug abuse. DARE was started in Los Angeles six years ago, and has spread to 115 school divisions. It builds self-esteem, and spurs self-discipline. And it links our greatest treasures: America's children and, yes, America's capacity to care. It is people like Sergeant Tinker who are manning the front lines, and whose dedication and caring will ultimately prevail.

The Greeks said, "A man's character is his destiny." My friends, our children's destiny will mold this nation's character.

To build a better life--to make tomorrow free of drugs--will

NYT 3/10/57  
require the will and spirit of the American people. People like  
Everett Hatcher. People like Robert Tinker. People like you. Of  
this, I am sure: We have triumphed before--we will triumph,  
again. For as Americans, nothing lies beyond our reach.

"The People, Yes."

The future, yes.

By serving one, let us seize the other.

Thank you for inviting me, and for your many kindnesses. God  
bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

(Smith)  
March 17, 1989  
5:00 p.m.

Suggested Remarks  
For President Bush  
Wilmington Drug Address  
March 22, 1989

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens.

I want to thank you, Governor Castle, for that introduction -- and all of you for the pleasure of your company. And let me say what an honor it is to be among Delaware's finest, and among friends.

In particular, I want to salute three friends who share this platform.

Bill Roth, your Senior Senator, has been a force for peace and prosperity, and in fighting the use of crack and cocaine. As America's first Drug Control Policy Director, Bill Bennett will combat a menace which endangers us all. And as the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, your Senator, Joe Biden, was one of the principal architects of the legislation creating that Drug post. Bill Bennett and Bill Roth, Joe Biden and I will work together to shape drug strategy, and nurture a safer, fairer, more decent land.

Earlier today, I was in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. And I've just come here from the Wilmington YMCA -- where kids are learning karate, and learning to avoid drugs, through the East Side Cluster community program.

The group's message is, "Kick drugs out of your life." And I must admit, I got a kick out of the kids. Come to think of it: The karate reminded me of a typical weekend with my grandkids in Kennebunkport.

You know, as I was preparing for our visit, I thought of a poem that captured the spirit of this gathering and the true genius of America. The poet was Carl Sandburg. The poem is entitled, "The People, Yes."

"The People, Yes." They are retired laborers, textile workers, and pillars of the law.

"The People, Yes." They live on the prairies of Nebraska, in the Central Valley of California, and in the small burgs and factory towns of the First State of Delaware.

"The People, Yes." These Americans support their police, and respect our legal system. And they cherish the decent stability which makes justice possible and our lives secure.

My friends, nothing threatens the stability of our families, and our nation, more than the scourge of drug abuse.

As a candidate, I pledged to undertake a mission: make America free again from drugs. Well, my selection of Bill Bennett to direct the newly created office of National Drug Control Policy shows that I meant exactly what I said.

As Secretary of Education, Bill Bennett was a crusader for excellence. And as America's first Drug Control Policy Director, he is engaged in an even greater struggle -- America's war on drugs.

This war seeks to educate all Americans on the inherent evils of drug abuse. And it will encourage those caught in the trap of drug addiction to get clean and stay clean. This war pledges support -- increased support -- for those tasked with the dangerous job of stopping the flow of drugs into America. And it vows to enforce our drug laws.

Last month, before a joint session of Congress, I spoke about four critical areas in the war on drugs -- education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays -- to nearly \$6 billion in 1990 -- to escalate our war.

Some money will be used to expand treatment to the poor, and to young mothers. This will help thousands of babies born addicted, or with AIDS, because of the mother's addiction. Some money will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment and to help urban schools where the emergency is greatest. And \$1.1 billion of my request will go for education.

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long friendly to the United States. And it reaffirms the need to stop drugs before they reach our borders and to eradicate them at their source.

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That means judges who strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders. And severe sentences for dealers who hire children. It means increasing Federal drug prosecutions. And, yes, it means strict enforcement of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. I want increased prison sentences for drug-related crimes. And the death penalty for drug kingpins and those who commit drug-related murders.

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offered \$250,000 for information leading to the apprehension of the man wanted in connection with this murder. My friends, we must win the war on drugs for Everett Hatcher, and all those of your profession who have given their lives to free America of drug abuse.

To build a better life -- to make tomorrow free of drugs -- will require the will and spirit of the American people. People like Everett Hatcher. People like Corporal Dernan. And people like you. Of this, I am certain: As Americans, nothing lies beyond our reach.

"The People, Yes." The future, yes. By serving one, let us seize the other.

Thank you for inviting me, and for your many kindnesses. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

(Smith)  
March 3, 1989  
11:00 p.m.

Suggested Remarks  
For President Bush  
Wilmington Drug Address  
March 7, 1989

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens.

I want to thank you, Governor Castle, for that introduction -- and all of you for the pleasure of your company. And let me say what an honor it is to be among Delaware's finest, and among friends. ~~And, it's always a pleasure to see my dear friend, Pete du Pont.~~

In particular, I want to salute three friends who share this platform.

Bill Roth, your Senior Senator, has been a force for peace and prosperity, and in fighting the use of crack and cocaine. As America's first Drug Control Policy Director, Bill Bennett will combat a menace which endangers us all. And as the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, your Senator, Joe Biden, was one of the principal architects of the legislation creating that Drug post. Bill Bennett and Bill Roth, Joe Biden and I will work

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In short, the war you and I are involved in must say to drugs, "You're history." I'm confident that it will.

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peers, and learn the signs of troubled children; to pull students together, and help communities help themselves.

For that, I congratulate you: Delaware is waging war against drugs. And it is a war we must, and will, win -- for while more than 200 million Americans didn't use illegal drugs last year, over 23 million Americans did. That means we must stop those who produce, buy, and traffic drugs. And that, in turn, means an all-out fight in enforcement and interdiction.

As you know, in the last year, global production of coca, marijuana, opium poppies, and hashish increased sharply. That supply abroad imperils our kids at home. It threatens countries long friendly to the United States, marring their stability and threatening democracy. And it reaffirms the need to stop drugs before they reach our borders and to eradicate them at their source.

Last week, I met with Attorney General Thornburgh, who I sent to South America to meet with top officials in Columbia, Bolivia, and Peru. The topic? How to curb drug production -- and arrest, convict, and destroy trafficking cartels. We hope to work closely with our hemispheric neighbors in this vital effort. And we will encourage them to be allies in deed, not merely principle. Cooperation is a two-way street.

Accordingly, our budget proposes a 14 per cent increase for the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters. We must destroy crops, and the labs that process them, in drug-producing countries.

And we must take steps to protect our borders. Our budget allocates \$690 million for the Coast Guard drug interdiction, which plays a major role in coordinating the identification and search of suspicious planes and vessels. Our drug interdiction budget involves the Departments of State and Justice and allows the U.S. Customs Service to expand the inspection of containerized cargo. And it proposes more than \$300 million in interdiction funds for the Department of Defense, and enhances our drug prosecution, detention, and intelligence capabilities.

All told, fully 70 per cent of our drug budget is for law-enforcement purposes. We will also strengthen coordination among all levels of government. And we want to significantly increase funding for Federal prisons. Why? Because prison overcrowding has caused too many convicts to go scot-free -- free to steal to pay for their habit, free to import or sell drugs again, free to addict our children and kill new victims.

Consider this: In 1984, a prisoner in Michigan was released to make room for others, then burglarized 500 homes to help support a \$2,000-a-day cocaine habit. Or consider this: That same year, another convict, paroled after killing two people,

proceeded to kill two more. By the end of 1987, more than 40,000 prisoners were held in a Federal prison system designed to hold 29,000 inmates.

My friends, prison overcrowding is itself a crime, and a national disgrace. We must change it, and we will.

I will act, also -- and I need your help -- to enforce tougher sentences. X

You know, I've talked a lot about "Zero Tolerance." Well, "Zero Tolerance" is not a catchword. It means, quite simply: If you do crime, you do time.

That means judges who strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders. And severe sentences for dealers who hire children. Kids are here to learn, to grow, not to sell and carry drugs. It means increasing Federal drug prosecutions -- this<sup>in 1988</sup> year, we expect a rise of some 3,600 Federal cases over 1989. X  
And, yes, it means strict enforcement of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. I want increased prison sentences for drug-related crimes. And the death penalty for drug kingpins and those who commit drug-related murders. They deserve no less. And because our children's lives are at stake -- the very lifeblood of our nation -- we as Americans can afford to ask no less.

You know, many issues involve shades of gray. Drug trade is not among them. It involves good guys and bad guys, white hats and black hats, good and evil. Every American should have the right to be free of the violence, and the personal agonies of drugs.

Many of you, I'm sure, have heard of Everett Hatcher. He was a Federal agent involved in an undercover drug investigation. He was also only 46 years old, and the father of two. Six days ago, an hour after radioing colleagues that he was driving to a new site to meet a drug dealer, he was found shot to death on Staten Island. He was a good guy, and a devoted family man. His friends called him "Teddy Bear." We must win the war on drugs for Everett Hatcher, and Edward Byrne, and Enrique Camarena Salazar, and all those of your profession who have given their lives to free America of drug abuse.

Sergeant Robert Tinker of the Boston Police Department -- he is a good guy, too. Sergeant Tinker supervises the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program -- or DARE -- which uses uniformed officers, in elementary schools, to teach kids about drug abuse. DARE was started in Los Angeles six years ago and has caught on nationally. It builds self-esteem and spurs self-discipline. And it links our greatest treasures: America's children and, yes, America's capacity to care. It is people like Sergeant Tinker who are manning the front lines and whose dedication and caring will ultimately prevail.

Character is a man's guiding destiny.

Prof Ed Stewart  
Heraclitus  
fragment 119

The Greeks said, "A man's character is his destiny." My friends, our children's destiny will mold this nation's character.

To build a better life -- to make tomorrow free of drugs -- will require the will and spirit of the American people. People like Everett Hatcher. People like Robert Tinker and Corporal Dernan. And people like you. Of this, I am certain: We have triumphed before -- we will triumph again. For as Americans, nothing lies beyond our reach.

"The People, Yes."

The future, yes.

By serving one, let us seize the other.

Thank you for inviting me, and for your many kindnesses. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

*Handwritten scribble*

(Smith)  
March 3, 1989  
11:00 p.m.

Suggested Remarks  
For President Bush  
Wilmington Drug Address  
March 7, 1989

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens.

*other guests?*

*Gov. DuPont L.G. Dole  
Wolf*

I want to thank you, Governor Castle, for that introduction -- and all of you for the pleasure of your company. And let me say what an honor it is to be among Delaware's finest, and among friends.

*Susan Frank  
from Carper's  
office says she  
won't be there*

*Mayor Trasky  
Tom Carper will not  
be there*

In particular, I want to salute three friends who share this platform.

*Rosanna  
Folami*

Bill Roth, your Senior Senator, has been a force for peace and prosperity, and in fighting the use of crack and cocaine. As America's first Drug Control Policy Director, Bill Bennett will combat a menace which endangers us all. And as the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, your Senator, Joe Biden, was one of the principal architects of the legislation creating that Drug post. I know he'll work with Bill Bennett and Bill Roth to shape drug strategy, and nurture a safer, fairer, more decent land.

still to  
YMCA?

Earlier today, I was in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. And I've just come here from the Wilmington YMCA -- where kids are learning karate, and learning to avoid drugs, through the East Side Cluster community program.

<sup>message</sup>  
The group's motto is, "Kick drugs out of your life." And I must admit, I got a kick out of the kids. Come to think of it: The karate reminded me of a typical weekend with my grandkids in Kennebunkport.

You know, as I was preparing for our visit, I thought of a poem that captured the spirit of this gathering and the true genius of America. The poet was Carl Sandburg. The poem is entitled, "The People, Yes."

"The People, Yes." They are retired laborers, textile workers, and pillars of the law. They are the good, quiet, decent people who believe in faith, family, and the dignity of work.

"The People, Yes." They live on the prairies of Nebraska, in the Central Valley of California, and in the small burgs and factory towns of the First State of Delaware.

"The People, Yes." These Americans support their police, and respect our legal system. From others, and government, they ask only for the dignity they deserve. And they cherish the decent stability which makes justice possible and our lives secure.

My friends, nothing threatens the stability of our families, and our nation, more than the scourge of drug abuse.

As a candidate, I pledged to undertake a mission: make America free again from drugs. Well, my nomination of Bill Bennett to direct the newly created office of National Drug Control Policy shows that I meant exactly what I said.

As Secretary of Education, Bill Bennett was a crusader for excellence. And as America's first Drug Control Policy Director, he will be engaged in an even greater struggle -- America's war on drugs.

This war seeks to educate all Americans on the inherent evils of drug abuse. And it will encourage those caught in the trap of drug addiction to get clean and stay clean.

This war pledges support -- increased support -- for those tasked with the dangerous job of stopping the flow of drugs into America. And it vows to enforce our drug laws.

In short, the war you and I are involved in must say to drugs, "You're history." I'm confident that it will.

Last month, before a joint session of Congress, I spoke about four critical areas in the war on drugs -- education,

treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays -- to nearly \$6 billion in 1990 -- to escalate our war.

Some money will be used to expand treatment to the poor, and to young mothers. This will help many of the innocent victims of drugs -- like the thousands of babies born addicted, or with AIDS, because of the mother's addiction.

Some money will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment and to help urban schools where the emergency is greatest. And \$1.1 billion of my request will go for education. We must educate and involve parents, teachers, and our communities. For then, and only then, can we teach our children, from kindergarten to college, about the terrible cost of drugs.

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*Ken Thompson  
St. 447-7377*  
87 11,000 - 17,000 metric tons  
84 15,000 - 20,000 metric tons  
in 87 1930-3000 metric tons  
in 88 2400-3300  
Coca increase by 20%  
Bolivia

As you know, in the last year, global production of coca, marijuana, opium poppies, and hashish increased sharply. That supply abroad imperils our kids at home. It threatens countries long friendly to the United States, marring their stability and threatening democracy. And it reaffirms the need to stop drugs before they reach our borders and to eradicate them at their source.

?  
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82-86 CG con  
value of \$12.5 bill.

12.5 mill. lbs. w/ street  
marijuana

15.5 thousands lbs  
\$460 mill

of cocaine 11 14

And we must take steps to protect our borders. Our budget allocates \$690 million for the Coast Guard, which plays a major role in coordinating the identification and search of suspicious planes and vessels. I ~~hope to match, or even better, the~~ <sup>drug interdiction</sup> ~~astounding 1,300 per cent increase in cocaine seizures between~~ <sup>drug interdiction</sup> 1981 and 1987. Our budget involves the Departments of State and Justice and allows the U.S. Customs Service to expand the inspection of containerized cargo. And it proposes more than \$300 million in interdiction funds for the Department of Defense, and enhances our drug prosecution, detention, and intelligence capabilities.

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2000 Barber  
Lana Hurdle

?

Lana Hurdle  
Coast Guard

11.

X

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You know, I've talked a lot about "Zero Tolerance." Well, "Zero Tolerance" is not a catchword. It means, quite simply: If you do crime, you do time.

> That means judges who strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders. And severe sentences for dealers who hire children. Kids are here to learn, to grow, not to sell and carry drugs. It means increasing ~~State~~ and Federal drug prosecutions -- this year, we expect a rise of some 3,100 Federal cases over 1988. And, yes, it means strict enforcement of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. I want increased prison sentences for drug-related crimes. And drug-related murderers should face the death penalty. They deserve no less. And because our children's lives are at stake -- the very lifeblood of our nation -- we as Americans can afford to ask no less.

You know, many issues involve shades of gray. Drug trade is not among them. It involves good guys and bad guys, white hats and black hats, good and evil. Every American should have the right to be free of the violence, and the personal agonies of drugs.

Jonet  
Hale  
3120  
P. 77  
3914

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The Greeks said, "A man's character is his destiny." My friends, our children's destiny will mold this nation's character.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Remainder  
 483-3571  
 Hollis  
 Comp  
 Prof  
 351-3552  
 St. Orlin Church  
 469-1970  
 George  
 H  
 D  
 210-3300  
 H  
 Carstairs

To build a better life -- to make tomorrow free of drugs -- will require the will and spirit of the American people. People like Everett Hatcher. People like Robert Tinker and Corporal Dernan. And people like you. Of this, I am certain: We have triumphed before -- we will triumph again. For as Americans, nothing lies beyond our reach.

"The People, Yes."

The future, yes.

By serving one, let us seize the other.

Thank you for inviting me, and for your many kindnesses. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

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PHONE: 456-7750  
FROM: Susan McMillan  
COMPANY: NCJRS  
PHONE: 251-5518

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Table A.32

## Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard

By type and amount of property seized, 1976-87

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Vessels seized	16	38	141	101	134	146	173	170	218	163
Vessels seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation	12	21	32	23	17	21	28	21	38	28
Marijuana seized (lbs.)	183,168	1,032,609	3,321,035	2,682,586	2,494,774	2,643,043	3,525,775	2,448,940	2,505,357	2,142,133
Marijuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	164,406	179,538	326,829	353,950	279,607	183,990	194,073	91,988	265,666	247,577
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	61.8	0	.01	.01	0	40.0	9.36	46.20	1,966.92	6,546.82
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.4	0	.01	0	10.01	96.1	828.01	1,150.01	75.00	847.25
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	43,550	564	38,580	0	29,962	1	2,099
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0	18	0	0	0
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	10	18	1
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0	0	0	1	0
Thai sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	5,500	251	0	0	0	0	16,000	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	200	500,000	4,186,060	514,594	5,961,009	61,628	100	0	1
Arrests	184	306	904	572	728	803	1,081	895	1,054	794
Street value of contraband seized (in millions)	\$146.28	\$435.13	\$1,345.04	\$1,916.23	\$1,992.75	\$1,802.25	\$4,042.62	\$2,124.42	\$2,783.06	\$3,196.29

Note: A "thai stick" is a Southeast Asian marijuana bud that is bound onto a short section of bamboo. It may be laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Source. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous presentations in SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, Operational Law Enforcement Division.

154	124
16	28
1,523,070	1,208,747
171,549	108,120
10,333.66	13,922.42
1,391.46	11,207.21
2	0
1	0
47	37
0	0
45	35
1	0
47	37
0	0
0	0
0	17
699	609
52,774.64	\$3,199.03

Table 4.33

Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation, and number of counterfeiting plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1972-86

(Value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins		Passed on the public		Counterfeit notes seized before circulation		Value of counterfeit coins raised on the public		Value of counterfeit coins seized before circulation		Actual counterfeiting plant operations suppressed	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Total value	Total value	Total value	Total value	Notes	Coins
1972	287	\$4,816	1,097	\$22,911	\$27,752	\$27,752	\$27,752	\$15.3	\$10.7	\$26.0	86	1
1973	179	3,340	1,143	21,942	25,306	25,306	25,306	12.4	10.9	23.3	72	0
1974	121	2,431	660	18,991	21,402	21,402	21,402	7.9	11.7	19.7	56	1
1975	136	3,616	1,286	44,986	48,625	48,625	48,625	7.7	14.8	22.5	75	1
1976	135	3,375	473	31,706	35,089	35,089	35,089	5.4	3.3	8.8	59	1
Transition quarter	49	1,108	145	4,345	5,475	5,475	5,475	8	3.7	11.5	12	0
1977	44,039	4,872	1,178	39,158	44,039	44,039	44,039	7.1	1.3	8.5	67	0
1978	22,341	4,000	561	18,338	22,341	22,341	22,341	2.2	3.9	6.1	57	0
1979	50,770	4,515	1,290	44,289	50,770	50,770	50,770	1.8	3.6	5.4	43	0
1980	60,846	5,541	1,324	55,292	60,846	60,846	60,846	1.8	11.5	13.2	78	0
1981	68,554	6,906	1,390	51,642	68,554	68,554	68,554	4.9	4.1	9	63	1
1982	82,273	7,273	1,484	72,681	82,273	82,273	82,273	4.2	4.0	8.2	84	2
1983	71,790	7,803	1,516	63,960	71,790	71,790	71,790	2.3	24.8	27.2	115	2
1984	89,293	7,359	2,087	81,731	89,293	89,293	89,293	1.9	1.7	3.6	90	2
1985	68,659	6,926	1,335	61,732	68,659	68,659	68,659	1.1	1.1	2.2	104	1
1986	45,720	6,870	749	38,849	45,720	45,720	45,720	.5	.5	.9	129	1

Note: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Sources: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Minneapolis.) and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.1

Estimated number of arrests<sup>a</sup>

By offense charged, United States, 1986

Offense charged	
Total <sup>b</sup>	12,487,500
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,190
Forcible rape	37,140
Robbery	145,800
Aggravated assault	351,770
Burglary	450,600
Larceny-theft	1,400,200
Motor vehicle theft	153,600
Arson	18,700
Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	553,900
Property crime <sup>d</sup>	2,023,200
Total Crime Index <sup>e</sup>	2,577,100
Other assaults	711,000
Forgery and counterfeiting	92,200
Fraud	349,300
Embezzlement	12,600
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	135,800
Vandalism	259,600
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	190,500
Prostitution and commercialized vice	112,600
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	100,600
Drug abuse violations	824,100
Gambling	30,500
Offenses against family and children	58,400
Driving under the influence	1,793,300
Liquor laws	600,200
Drunkenness	933,900
Disorderly conduct	676,400
Vagrancy	38,700
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,730,500
Suspicion (not included in total)	9,000
Curfew and loitering law violations	86,200
Runaways	165,200

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. All of these crime categories, except manslaughter by negligence, are used to establish a crime index in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. The "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1976. Unlike the tables from Crime in the United States presented in Section 3, arrest statistics for the crime of arson are complete and appear in the "Total Crime Index" and "Property crime" total.

Arrest statistics are compiled as part of this monthly data collection effort. Participating law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same type of offense or for different offenses. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult. Two offense categories, "curfew and loitering" and "runaway," are tabulated only for juveniles. Violations of local juvenile acts other than runaway and curfew and loitering law violations are included in the "all other" classification (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1978), p. 72).

Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics for all law enforcement agencies in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, including those submitting reports for less than 12 months in 1986 (Source, p. 329).

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Arrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

<sup>b</sup>Because of rounding, items may not add to totals.

<sup>c</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>d</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>e</sup>Includes arson.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 164.

Table A.27

## Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-86

(Dollar values in thousands)

Type of drug seized	1975 <sup>a</sup>	1976 <sup>a</sup>	Transition quarter <sup>a</sup>	1977 <sup>b</sup>	1978 <sup>b</sup>	1979 <sup>b</sup>	1980 <sup>b</sup>	1981 <sup>b</sup>	1982 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Heroin<sup>d</sup></b>									
Number of seizures	436	437	104	245	179	173	149	170	148
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3	277.7	188.6	122.5	268.7	234.7	289.9
Value	\$39,367	\$126,089	\$15,534	\$124,705	\$84,823	\$75,080	\$166,150	\$147,306	\$174,170
<b>Cocaine</b>									
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330	1,025	646	1,259	1,307	1,372	1,364
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7	1,438.1	4,742.9	3,741.1	11,149.5
Value	\$155,392	\$219,561	\$50,333	\$204,167	\$300,013	\$424,383	\$1,528,826	\$1,126,645	\$3,462,205
<b>Hashish</b>									
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379	3,979	2,689	2,610
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9	14,675.4	17,991.8	58,276.6
Value	\$17,185	\$67,896	\$2,373	\$75,332	\$95,644	\$198,054	\$26,717	\$29,003	\$126,111
<b>Marijuana</b>									
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620	14,902	12,824	12,323	12,620	14,034	11,947
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,339.9	115,334.4	1,652,772.7	4,616,883.7	3,583,555.5	2,361,141.5	5,109,792.5	3,958,870.9
Value	\$143,685	\$233,883	\$35,523	\$509,054	\$1,426,617	\$2,164,468	\$1,661,535	\$3,796,576	\$3,115,631
<b>Opium</b>									
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51	41	33	52	265
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3	26.1	49.9	9.5	197.0
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Morphine</b>									
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6	21	15	75	165
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	-	1.4	1.8	8.8	50.7	6.2	17.8
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD</b>									
Number of seizures	2,606	2,581	836	2,105	2,911	3,130	3,495	3,877	3,017
Quantity (in dosage units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245	7,813,721	7,683,298	15,912,218	43,000,416	38,947,804	2,339,360
Value	\$9,649	\$17,777	\$1,755	\$4,376	\$7,827	\$44,236	\$148,351	\$137,096	\$11,814
<b>Total</b>									
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252	24,665	21,738	21,326	21,598	22,271	19,536
Value	\$365,278	\$655,207	\$105,518	\$959,634	\$1,996,954	\$2,906,224	\$3,531,580	\$5,236,626	\$6,889,931

Notes: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The Federal fiscal year is now Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

The drug value is computed using the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) retail value lists. The illegal market retail drug prices for heroin and cocaine are based on evidence exhibits purchased by DEA; other dangerous drug prices are derived from monthly availability reports submitted by DEA field offices.

<sup>a</sup>Value data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.

<sup>b</sup>Value data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

<sup>c</sup>Value data were computed using the most recent retail values available at the time of publication.

<sup>d</sup>For 1975 through 1982 heroin value was computed for 60 percent purity. In fiscal year 1983, DEA revised the method of calculating and reporting price values and no longer base prices on the 60 percent purity factor.

Sources: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue* 176 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 36; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A.* (1980, p. 33) 1985, p. 41; 1986, p. 41 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1983 <sup>c</sup>	1984 <sup>c</sup>	1985 <sup>c</sup>	1986 <sup>c</sup>
285	396	426	406
593.6	664.3	784.6	692.4
\$342,258	\$383,022	\$452,385	\$399,224
1,731	1,625	2,164	2,557
19,601.5	27,525.8	50,506.4	52,520.9
\$5,339,449	\$7,498,028	\$13,757,943	\$14,306,693
1,829	1,530	1,948	2,158
2,209.8	42,389.5	22,970.0	17,535.4
\$4,033	\$77,361	\$41,920	\$32,039
12,101	12,304	12,002	10,377
2,732,974.5	3,274,927.2	2,389,704.1	2,211,068.1
\$2,107,123	\$2,524,969	\$1,842,461	\$1,704,734
103	429	1,118	807
78.9	258.0	505.0	321.2
NA	NA	NA	NA
199	156	10	8
60.0	12.6	3.3	0.6
NA	NA	NA	NA
2,862	2,627	2,179	2,680
5,592,669	6,819,717	22,540,573	1,429,682
\$23,657	\$28,847	\$95,347	\$6,024
19,110	19,067	15,280	19,013
\$7,816,520	\$10,512,227	\$16,190,057	\$16,448,716

Table 5.19

Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-85

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed <sup>a</sup>	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Court	Jury	Total
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	1,062	35	88	861
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83	949
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96	1,128
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110	1,048
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135	1,187
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168	1,654
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178	1,659
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237	1,551
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293	1,586
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312	1,483
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322	1,457
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260	1,258
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299	1,432
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374	1,351
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261	1,151
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258	1,232
1961	1,828	313	248	20	45	1,515	1,171	74	270	1,258
1962	1,643	240	175	29	36	1,403	1,022	113	268	1,173
1963	1,689	283	222	34	27	1,406	1,040	112	254	1,085
1964	1,677	271	205	32	34	1,408	1,039	112	257	1,074
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	1,384	132	239	1,257
1966	2,223	349	280	36	33	1,874	1,469	119	286	1,272
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	1,424	119	279	1,180
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	1,664	138	327	1,368
1969	3,545	836	716	50	70	2,709	2,239	123	347	1,581
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	2,030	97	334	1,283
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	2,682	94	386	1,834
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	4,391	228	629	3,050
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	6,297	393	1,124	5,077
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	6,664	437	1,142	5,125
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	62	234	8,151	6,531	393	1,227	4,887
1976	10,762	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	6,324	446	1,271	5,039
1977	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	5,970	387	1,278	5,223
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087	4,119
1979	6,609	1,342	1,297	34	211	5,067	3,642	240	1,165	3,641
1980	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	3,450	236	1,063	3,479
1981	7,008	1,662	1,385	29	248	5,346	3,757	308	1,281	3,856
1982	7,981	1,645	1,360	51	234	6,336	4,798 <sup>h</sup>	342	1,194	4,586
1983	7,164	1,674	1,393	36	245	7,490	5,774 <sup>h</sup>	343	1,353	5,449
1984	9,191	1,732	1,421	28	283	7,459	5,793 <sup>h</sup>	218	1,648	5,756
1985	11,208	1,977	1,609	54	312	9,231	7,511 <sup>h</sup>	223	1,497	6,914

Notes: See Note, table 5.12. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marihuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (Customs laws governing border crossings by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741-62 (imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); 18 U.S.C. 494 (making false statements with intent to defraud the United States); 18 U.S.C. 1403 (conspiracy to commit an offense under the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C. 171-200); and other narcotic drug laws (26 U.S.C. 4701-4736, 7237).

The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976.

Prior to 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 year and 1 day and under, over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years, 3 to 5 years, and 5 years and over.

<sup>a</sup>From 1968 thru 1981, defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act are included in the dismissed column.

<sup>b</sup>Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

<sup>c</sup>The split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail type institution followed by a term of probation. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts.

<sup>d</sup>Title 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.

<sup>e</sup>Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b)(c) (repealed 10/14/84). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.

<sup>f</sup>Includes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines.

<sup>g</sup>Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences beginning in 1978.

<sup>h</sup>Includes 40 pleas of nolo contendere in 1982, 39 pleas of nolo contendere in 1983, 17 pleas of nolo contendere in 1984, and 35 pleas of nolo contendere in 1985.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1984 (Washington, DC: USDO, 1986), pp. 42, 43; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1983 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), pp. 40, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Type of sentence  
Incarceration

Total regular <sup>a</sup>	Regular sentences				Split sentence <sup>c</sup>	Indeter- minate <sup>d</sup>	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender <sup>e</sup>	Probation	Fine and other <sup>f</sup>	Average sentence of im- prisonment (in months) <sup>g</sup>	Average sentence to probation (in months) <sup>h</sup>
	12 thru 35 months	35 thru 59 months	59 thru 80 months and over	80 months and over							
X	308	360	140	53	X	X	X	287	37	22.2	NA
X	430	377	108	34	X	X	X	369	20	18.7	NA
X	471	452	161	44	X	X	X	504	28	19.7	NA
X	488	408	122	30	X	X	X	411	23	18.6	NA
X	541	451	152	43	X	X	X	398	13	18.9	NA
X	595	736	218	105	X	X	X	471	11	21.9	NA
X	673	671	328	187	X	X	X	345	24	27.1	NA
X	221	452	402	276	X	X	X	312	6	35.2	NA
X	108	789	358	331	X	X	X	403	14	38.4	NA
X	72	681	360	370	X	X	X	411	16	41.3	NA
X	47	648	360	402	X	X	X	329	17	43.5	NA
X	511	511	391	376	X	X	X	250	13	45.8	NA
X	16	326	248	842	X	X	X	220	2	66.0	NA
X	25	147	141	1,018	X	X	X	282	8	69.4	NA
X	43	126	95	887	X	X	X	224	3	74.2	NA
X	33	143	148	906	X	X	X	271	3	72.8	NA
X	42	126	105	985	X	X	X	252	3	74.0	NA
X	39	129	106	900	X	X	X	217	13	70.5	NA
X	39	144	113	789	X	X	X	304	17	70.1	NA
X	22	162	157	749	X	X	X	309	23	63.7	NA
X	53	156	197	821	X	X	X	480	18	60.3	NA
X	85	154	274	757	X	X	X	589	13	61.3	NA
X	83	139	245	713	X	X	X	620	22	62.0	NA
X	93	141	203	841	X	X	X	728	33	64.9	NA
X	110	179	500	892	X	X	X	1,110	18	63.7	NA
X	101	166	276	740	X	X	X	1,156	22	64.8	NA
X	249	300	428	857	X	X	X	1,288	70	58.5	NA
X	892	396	789	983	X	X	X	2,048	130	46.4	NA
X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	X	X	X	2,591	126	45.5	NA
X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	X	X	X	3,039	81	43.7	NA
X	1,366	706	1,441	1,274	X	X	X	3,209	55	45.3	NA
X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	X	X	X	2,927	75	47.6	NA
X	1,505	896	1,366	1,565	X	X	X	2,324	88	47.3	NA
X	685	623	956	1,141	149	275	70	1,630	68	51.3	38.6
X	349	614	868	969	454	190	177	1,379	47	50.8	37.8
2,547	281	565	722	909	499	248	185	1,232	38	54.5	38.7
2,865	403	578	748	1,136	527	132	143	1,371	19	55.5	34.6
3,516	383	729	966	1,338	643	115	115	1,617	133	61.4	34.1
4,150	447	890	1,101	1,302	753	437	107	1,893	148	63.8	33.7
4,306	334	845	1,173	1,534	773	380	97	1,964	119	65.7	43.2
5,316	498	1,103	1,443	2,252	899	608	91	2,182	105	64.2	36.1

## Drug Questions

22 How many arrests were made for drug abuse violations in 1987?

According to the FBI, there were 811,078 arrests for some type of drug abuse violation. Possession of drugs accounted for 601,820 (74.2 percent) of arrests and sale/manufacture of drugs made up 209,258 (25.8 percent) arrests.

Source: Crime in the U.S., 1987, p. 163, 165.

23 What is the trend in arrests for drug abuse violations over the past 5 years? Ten years?

Arrests for drug abuse violations have increased 54.3 percent since 1978 and 37.7 percent since 1983.

Source: Crime in the U.S., 1987, pp. 168, 170

24. How do arrests for drug abuse violations vary according to population areas? Answer: 80 percent of all drug abuse violation arrests occurred in urban localities.

	<u>1987</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Urban	624,762	80
Suburban	106,626	14
Rural	<u>45,897</u>	6
Total		100

Source: Crime in the U.S., 1987, p. 185, 194, 203.

25 How many drug arrests occur at the Federal level? Has this increased or decreased over time?

Combined arrests of drug violators by DEA, FBI, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard increased from 30,446 in 1982 to 48,061 in 1986, representing an increase of 58 percent over a 5-year period. DEA arrests of reported high-level drug traffickers, such as heads of trafficking organizations and drug financiers, increased from 2,124 in 1984 to 6,002 in 1986.

Source: Controlling Drug Abuse: A Status Report, Special Report from the Comptroller General of the United States (Washington: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1988, p. 30).

26. How many persons who are arrested for a drug-related offense are prosecuted? How many are convicted? How many are sentenced to incarceration?

According to a 1984 study conducted by BJS using a sample of persons arrested for a drug offense, 78 percent were prosecuted, 54 percent were convicted, and 35 percent were sentenced to incarceration.

Source: Tracking Offenders, 1984, Bureau of Justice Statistics, (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988, p. 2).

27. How do sentencing laws for drug offenders vary in different States?

The enclosed BJS publication, Felony Laws in the Fifty States and the District of Columbia, 1986, provides all felony statute titles, including various drug offenses and their prescribed punishments for the 50 States and in the District of Columbia.

28. What is the average sentence given to a drug offender, and what is the average time served?

According to BJS, the average sentence length for drug offenders was 55.2 months (4.6 years) in 1984. The actual time served in both prison and jail on the average was 16.7 months (1.4 years).

Source: Time Served in Prison and on Parole, 1984, p. 3.

29. What percentage of young persons previously convicted of a drug offense were subsequently rearrested for a drug offense?

Twenty-seven percent of persons aged 17-22 who had served time for a drug offense were rearrested within 6 years of their release for a new drug offense.

Source: Recidivism of Young Parolees, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987, p. 4).

30. Did the number of Federal drug offenders held until trial increase or decrease after the Bail Reform Act of 1984?

In 1983 approximately 28 percent of defendants charged with drug offenses that carried a possible 10-year sentence were held in pretrial detention; after the Bail Reform Act of 1984, 33 percent of these defendants were held until trial. This reflects an increase of 20 percent.

Source: Pre-Trial Release and the Bail Reform Act of 1984, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1988, p. 3).

31. What is the extent of drug use by prison inmates?

Results from the 1986 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities indicate that 43 percent of State prison inmates were using illegal drugs on a daily or near daily basis in the month before their current offenses. Thirty-five percent of State prison inmates reported that they were under the influence of drugs at the time they committed their current offense.

Source: Drug Use and Crime, Bureau of Justice Statistics (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988, p. 1).

32. Which crimes are more likely to be committed by someone under the influence of a drug?

According to BJS, the most serious drug users (those who were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense or reported daily drug use) were most likely to have committed a crime for gain. More than 40 percent of inmates serving a sentence for robbery or burglary were under the influence of an illegal drug.

Source: Drug Use and Crime, p. 3.

33. What has been the trend in drug use by prison inmates? Which drugs are the most popular among prisoners?

In 1986 more than 33 percent of inmates reported that they were under the influence of a drug when they committed their current offense. This is similar to that reported in 1979 but is noticeably higher than that in 1974. Marijuana or hashish was the most frequently mentioned illegal drug in the 1979 and 1986 surveys, but significant shifts have occurred among the major drug groups. Inmates in 1986 more often reported that they were under the influence of cocaine, while in 1974 and 1979, heroin was the major drug most often mentioned. (See table on page 12.)

Source: Drug Use and Crime, p. 2.

State prison inmates under the influence of drugs by type of drug at the time of the current offense, 1974, 1979, and 1986.

Type of drug	Percent of all inmates who were under the influence of a drug at the time of the offense		
	1974	1979	1986
Any drug	25.3%	32.3%	35.4%
Major drug			
Cocaine	1.0%	4.6%	10.7%
Heroin	16.2	8.7	7.0
PCP	--	2.3	2.2
LSD	--	2.0	1.6
Methadone	1.7	.7	.8
Other drug			
Marijuana or hashish	10.3%	17.6%	18.6%
Amphetamines	5.3	5.2	4.2
Barbiturates	5.5	5.7	3.3
Methaqualone	--	--	1.6
Other drugs	3.0	1.6	3.9

Note: Individual drugs may not add to total under "any drug" because an inmate may have been under the influence of more than one drug. --Indicates that the drug was not asked about in that year.

34. How many deaths can be attributed to drug-related crime?

States reported over 37,000 drug-related deaths in 1986 to the Bureau of Justice Assistance. This figure underreports the actual occurrence of drug-related deaths since a number of States were unable to provide this information. For more information, see the report cited below.

Source: Report on Drug Control, Bureau of Justice Assistance (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1987, pp. 26, 27).

35. What are the most recent street prices for specific drugs?

The cost for drug prices on the illegal market range from \$2,120 for a pure gram of heroin to \$2.93 for a gram of marijuana.

3/2/89

## Del. Drug Event

Ex. of letting convicts on the street  
for lack of space in the prisons,

### Ted Yelbas Book

FDI, Prison Industries 11-2620  
FB1 Drug Enfor. Admin. 11-2650

Helmut Butler ~~724-8175~~ is calling bk

- Prison funding has doubled (chk.)

Public Info. 724-3198

St. Dept. of Corrections

D.C. has serious problems  
under court order to resolve

Amer. Correctional Assoc.

Harold MD  
(301) 206-5100

Natl. Inst. of Justice  
201-5500

Bureau of Justice Statistics

724-7465

Rick Abel 724-5953

Swan

Status w/ Problems

Ill. → Cook County

Ex. Wayne Homer Horsey

Compelling Econ. of Prison Construction  
3/1/89 Human Events

Byrard Willie Horton  
Police Review, Winter

- Questions Ex Michael Rotchford  
3022 571-3010

What distinguished guests  
what is the format  
what drug initiatives is Ill. involved in?  
any Coast Guard involvement?

How many states is DARE in?

115 school divisions will participate in 88-89

- Advance

401  
0810  
Spencer Gaisinger  
John Harkick  
302 655-0400 x 7812

Dist

Sen. Bill Rohl

Gov. Costle  
L.G. Dale Wolf

Gov. will introduce

### Drug Programs

Gov. uses fed. money

above the influence

intensive comm. based effort asking why

Charged the L.G. w/ drug problem

Scott Wolford 571-3017

### problems:

- drug use in rural communities  
see crack in Walden & Seaford

- and inner city problems

Bureau of Internal Affairs  
647-8464  
Mr. Hess  
Narcotics Matters

do they destroy crops or plants

What countries is Thornburgh visiting

Belino, Columbia, Peru

Hispanic Byrne!

3/3/81

Boys Ruff  
655-2104

Gov. in Washington  
meeting at the White House

Conversation w/ Dave Runkel  
3/3/89  
Inverness trip -

continue strengthen working relationship  
to eradicate drugs  
Programs in place to eliminate growth  
& processing of drugs

Want to strengthen relationship  
Hispanics forced to death in Mexico  
Enrique ~~Comrens~~ ~~Salazar~~ or

786-5690 Statistical Data for DFD  
~~Mr. Hunter Peck~~

633-1469 Public Affairs DFD

Natl. Inst. on Drug Abuse  
443-6215  
Rona Whitaker

1985 survey 70% will use drugs  
23 will in the past 30 days  
forming info to me

3/5/89

~~text chk drug speech~~

~~make doc in Sullivan of staff~~

3/6/89 ~~#6 bill. in outlays by '90~~  
Dave Rivart

DMS ~~over 33 or 32 drug users~~  
Dave Rivart  
MDD

~~a 14% increase for the Bureau of Intell~~  
Dave Rivart

~~Narcotics Matters~~

051-5518

1300 percent increase in cocaine seizures  
between 81-84  
Chris Sosa McMillan  
051-512 Natl. Crim. Inst Research

DMS { 300 of drug budget is for law enforcement

48,300 39,500 were sentenced  
for 1 yr.

410,000 prisoners in Fed. Prisons which hold  
13 of just St. Bulletin  
(study done in 84) part of 1988

p. 6

3,100  
cost of some Fed. costs over 1988

DMS Assoc. Dr. Don't Hold - DMS

DMS Dave Rivart 7034

Attorney Gen's off. 633-001

Days of Crime Data Clearinghouse  
800 666-3532

[ Natl. Narcotic Intell. System  
D.P. Garcia 7662  
Elaine Wooten

Nov 1 Drug Policy B-1 Progress Report  
 1984-85

looking just at Customs - not  
 Coast Guard

Δ from 81-86 is 1300%

'81 5,741 ~~pt~~ lbs } just Customs  
 '82 52,521 lbs  
 '87 87,898 lbs

'81 D lbs Coast Guard

'86 7,495 12930 7495.0

FY 87 12,930 ← <sup>one</sup> <sub>6 hrs</sub>

Crim Justice Statistics

'81 410 lbs, Coast Guard 37805%

'87 13,922 lbs 40113,922

390  
 360  
 320  
 320  
 200  
 2000% increase

~~'87 39,000 lbs~~

Red Cross - Govt Castle is really involved  
 flows through the state  
 Temporary Program of Red Cross  
 signed proclamation

# BEYOND WILLIE HORTON

## The Battle of the Prison Bulge

Jerry McFadden -TX

RICHARD B. ABELL

Two good ideas—fiscal conservatism and getting tough with criminals—are on a collision course. Responding to public outrage about crime and to the realization that criminal rehabilitation usually doesn't work, state legislatures have been enacting tougher sentencing practices for repeat offenders. The legislators want to eliminate revolving-door justice, to redefine "life sentence" as more than parole in three to five years. But these worthy goals are threatened by prison crowding and the reluctance of taxpayers to appropriate scarce resources for new prison construction and rehabilitation of old facilities.

At the end of 1987, more than 40,000 people were being held in a federal prison system designed to hold 29,000 inmates. The state prison population, up 75 percent since the end of 1980, stood at 533,000, in facilities intended for 436,000 to 501,000 inmates. The entire corrections departments of eight states were under court order or consent decree to relieve prison crowding. Another 27 states plus the District of Columbia were operating at least one facility under similar court order or consent decree. There simply isn't room for all the criminals who should be locked up.

New prison construction has been held back by its astronomical costs—typically between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per bed space. When operational costs are added and amortized over the life of a facility, a sentence of one person for one year will average about \$25,000. In 1985, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), state governments spent \$8.9 billion (or 55 percent of their entire justice system expenditures) on corrections facilities. Of that amount, 13.4 percent was spent on capital outlays including prison construction, double the percentage in 1974. Sticker-shocked legislators understandably balk at these prices and are reluctant to turn to taxpayers for additional revenues.

But the costs of *not* building new prisons are even steeper. By now the nation is well aware of the crimes of Willie Horton, who repeatedly raped a Maryland woman and tortured her fiancé while on furlough from his first-degree-murder sentence in Massachusetts. It is less well-known that thousands of other convicted felons are prematurely released because of prison crowding. Many are never even imprisoned.

Precise figures are hard to come by because states are

reluctant to provide information on early prison releases. In 1985, according to the BJS, 19 states reported 18,617 early releases because of crowding. Between 1986 and 1987, the prison population in states entirely under court order increased by only 3.2 percent, compared with an increase of 8.5 percent in states not experiencing court intervention. Buried in these statistics are countless personal tragedies that could have been avoided.

Wayne Lamarr Harvey participated in the brutal shotgun killing of two people in a Detroit bar in December 1975. A plea-bargain reduced his two first-degree murder charges to second degree, and he was given a 20- to 40-year prison sentence. On the day he entered prison, he was automatically granted nine and a half years of "good-time" credits, which he was allowed to keep despite 24 major prison rule violations during his incarceration. His minimum sentence was further reduced by two years under Michigan's "Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act," which went into effect in 1980 after voters rejected a \$300 million bond issue for further prison construction. Harvey was paroled to a halfway house in July 1984 after serving eight and a half years of his original minimum sentence. On October 25, 1984, Harvey and a female halfway-house escapee killed a 41-year-old East Lansing police officer and father of six, then proceeded to a nearby home where Harvey shot and killed a 33-year-old woman as she opened the front door. The two were later apprehended as they were attempting to jump start their last victim's car.

John Butsinas, imprisoned in Michigan on two breaking-and-entering charges, was paroled in February 1984 after receiving 370 days of early release credit. When last apprehended in October 1984, he confessed to having burglarized about 500 homes since April 1984 to help support a \$2,000-a-day cocaine habit. According to Butsinas, "If I had did it right, I'd have never had to work again a day in my life. . . . Oh, Jesus Christ, the money."

The state of Texas, which operates under a consent decree for prison crowding and has been forced to close its prison gates several times since 1981, has been under substantial pressure to let existing inmates go to make room

RICHARD B. ABELL is assistant attorney general in charge of the Office of Justice Programs.

Soon 724-5933

for new ones. Jerry McFadden, also known as "the Animal," had been sentenced to 15 years in January 1981 for aggravated sexual abuse. He was let out under mandatory release in July 1985 after accumulating the maximum amount of "good-time" credits. On May 5, 1986, McFadden robbed a young couple at gunpoint near a lake in rural Hawkins, Texas. Later that same day, three recent high school graduates, who were picnicking by the lake, were shot and killed. McFadden was convicted of armed robbery and sentenced to life for the first incident. He was convicted of the rape and murder of one of the three picnickers, but as there were no eyewitnesses and the gun was not found, he was not convicted in the other two killings. While awaiting trial, McFadden escaped from a local jail, taking a female police officer hostage. After leading Texas lawmen on an incredible three-day manhunt, he was finally captured. McFadden is currently on Texas's death row, pending appeal.

Tough mandatory sentencing is supposed to avert such tragedies. But with too few prison cells, we have created a game of musical chairs that all too often puts the criminal on the wrong side of the wall. We must not allow capacity problems to drive judgments about who should be locked up and who let go.

### Felony Probation

A BJS study of prison entrants in 1979 found that, at the time of their admission, 28 percent would still have been in prison on an earlier conviction if they had served their maximum prior sentence. The study found that these "avertable recidivists" accounted for approximately 20 percent of the violent crimes committed by all those sent to prison that year as well as 28 percent of the burglaries and auto thefts, and 31 percent of the stolen property offenses.

Avertable recidivism has almost certainly risen in recent years, as probation, parole, and early release have been used increasingly as a release valve for bulging prisons, even when it means placing dangerous offenders back on the streets. The probation and parole population grew by more than 40 percent from 1983 through 1987, whereas the number of men and women in jails and prisons increased by 33 percent. Today, over one-third of the nation's adult probation population are convicted felons.

In Texas, in 1987, the average inmate was released after serving less than one quarter of his sentence; by comparison, in 1982, inmates were released after serving over half their sentences. It is now possible to be released on parole after serving three months of a two-year term, 7.6 months of a five-year term, and 15.2 months of a 10-year sentence.

What happens when convicted felons receive probation instead of a prison sentence? A study commissioned by the National Institute of Justice tracked 1,672 felons put on probation in California's Los Angeles and Alameda Counties in 1983. Over a 40-month period, 65 percent of the probationers were rearrested and 53 percent had official charges filed against them. "Of these charges," explains the criminologist Joan Petersilia, "75 percent involve burglary or theft, robbery, or other violent crimes—the crimes most threatening to public safety." Fifty-one percent of the sam-

ple were reconvicted—18 percent for homicide, rape, weapons offenses, assault, or robbery; and 34 percent eventually were returned to jail or prison.

### The Price of Thuggery

The price of prison construction should be weighed against the price paid for the premature release of hardened offenders as the result of prison crowding. Though still a developing discipline, an emerging methodology is attempting to estimate how many crimes a hypothetical offender commits and how much each of those crimes costs society.

The FBI reports data on victim losses for various crimes. For example, the white-collar crime cases filed in federal court in the year ending September 30, 1985, included 140

**New prisons cost between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per bed space. But the costs of *not* building new prisons are even steeper.**

crimes involving over \$1 million. Sixty-four persons were charged with crimes involving over \$10 million. In the larceny-theft category reported losses averaged: \$248 for pocket-picking; \$208 for purse snatching; \$86 for shoplifting; \$646 for thefts from buildings; \$428 for thefts from motor vehicles. Automobile theft averaged \$4,888 each, with a national loss of \$6 billion.

Figure 1 lists the number of crimes in 1983, and estimates some of the costs to society of criminal activity during the same year. Dividing the number of victimizations (42.5 million) into the costs of crime to society (\$99 billion) leads to a social cost of \$2,300 per crime.

An offender's rap sheet may list only one or two convictions and a few arrests. But interviews with offenders suggest that the typical convict has committed hundreds of crimes.

Figure 1  
Social costs of crime

Crimes—1983 (Millions)	Expenditures—1983 (\$ billions)
Violence	5.0
Robbery	1.4
Burglary	7.5
Larceny	27.4
Theft	1.2
Total	42.5
Firearms	0.3
Guard dogs	4.2
Victim losses	35.4
Criminal justice	33.8
Commercial security	26.1
Total	99.8

(Missing: Homicides, white collar, underground economy) (Missing: Residential security, opportunity costs, indirect costs)

A Rand Corporation survey of 2,190 offenders in three states found that professional burglars averaged between 76 and 118 burglaries per year. Lesser larcenists such as shoplifters and pickpockets averaged between 135 and 202 thefts per year. Ten percent of offenders committed over 600 crimes per year and about half the sample committed fewer than 15 crimes per year. The broad disparity between individual offender behavior should make us cautious about suggesting an average number of offenses per prisoner. The overall average for all crimes in the Rand study ranged between 187 and 287 per year.

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**A Bureau of Justice Statistics study of prison entrants in 1979 found that, at the time of their admission, 28 percent would still have been in prison on an earlier conviction if they had served their maximum prior sentence.**

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Some simple arithmetic leads to a rough estimate of the annual damage wrought by a hypothetical offender. Multiplying the average cost of crime (\$2,300) by the average number of offenses (187, the low end of the range), we find that a typical offender in the survey is responsible for \$430,000 in crime costs. The cost to imprison this offender for one year is \$25,000. Thus, a year in prison costs \$405,000 less than a year of criminal activity. For 100 such offenders, the savings would be \$40.5 million. A year of crime is 17 times more expensive for society than a year in prison.

Even if we take the lower end of the range and halve it, assuming 93 annual crimes per offender, the costs to society are \$213,900 per offender, or \$188,900 more than a year of incarceration. These estimates are very rough, of course, but they suggest that the costs of prison construction are several times lower than the costs to society of non-imprisonment.

#### **Non-quantifiable Costs of Crime**

Crime victims readily tally the direct costs of crime, out-of-pocket expenses, replacement of stolen property, lost time to report the crime or testify in court, medical costs, or emotional trauma. But there are indirect costs of crime that are difficult to quantify. Precautionary measures are undertaken to reduce the likelihood of repeat victimization. This can take the form of altered travel patterns or a wide range of locks and alarms, use of safe deposit boxes, purchase of steel doors. Polling data indicate that half of all Americans report that they cannot walk at night in their own neighborhoods without fear of crime. In Chicago and Boston, 60 percent of households have altered behavioral

patterns because of crime rates. Crime avoidance costs taxpayers scarce time that could otherwise be spent on leisure or work.

Businesses pass on their direct cost of crime, which become indirect costs to consumers. The price of security and of stolen or shoplifted goods is paid by consumers. Banks pass on credit card fraud in the form of higher rates. Check kiting results in greater security at banks, which slows customer service at the teller window. Some businesses in high-crime areas must close their doors at night, creating inconvenience for residents who work during the day and leaving limited opportunities for part-time work by students.

Criminal justice professionals can also lose morale. In a recent survey by the *National Law Review*, prosecutors ranked the shortage of prison space as the number one problem in the war against drug traffickers. "It is hard to keep going after these guys when judges have no place to put them," commented one prosecutor.

The indirect costs of crime and the perception that government cannot protect the public creates a community environment that is unattractive to business, tourists, and residents. Citizens figure "why bother" reporting crime when little or nothing will happen to the offender. Once a community falls into this malaise, the resulting exodus lowers the tax base, stymies economic development, and raises the cost of social services.

Though the dollar amount of indirect costs of crime is nearly impossible to quantify, the causal connection between crime and altered behavior is clear. These costs will be incurred somewhere, either by a prudent use of taxpayer resources to build enough prison space or by citizens who must purchase their own iron bars to protect themselves from crime.

#### **Lost Deterrence**

To most drug dealers the prospect of making millions far outstrips the risk of a three-year prison sentence with a chance of parole in 18 months. A 15-year mandatory sentence with no chance of parole would send a dramatically different message.

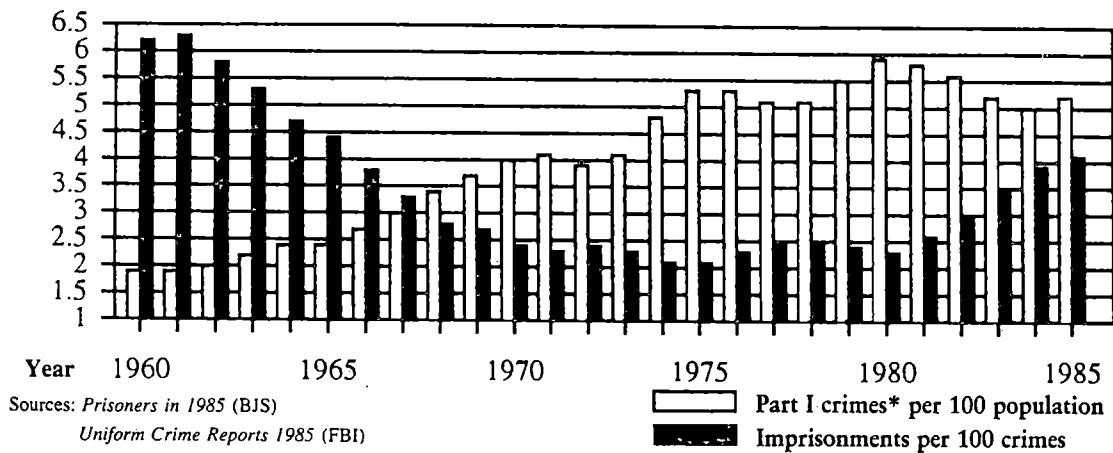
If the threat of prison is to discourage persons from becoming criminals, it must be a credible threat. It must be backed up with actual prison terms. Researchers disagree about how certain the threat of imprisonment must be and how severe the sentence must be to deter criminal activity. In part, this is a recognition that a decision to commit criminal acts is individual and will vary according to each person's willingness to take risks.

Criminologists have tried to determine whether investment in prison capacity purchases a significant amount of deterrence. A study conducted by Kenneth Wolpin (then at Yale) compared what would happen if imprisonment was increased by 1 percent with what would happen if probation was increased by 1 percent. The conclusion was that twice as many crimes would be deterred by increasing imprisonment. A study by Michael Block at the University of Arizona concluded that moving a typical property offender from probation to a two-year prison sentence would prevent 80 property crimes.

Recent American history suggests that reductions in the

**Figure 2**

**Crime rates and prison risks: 1960-1985**



certainty of imprisonment will lead to higher crime rates. In 1960, the chance that an offender would receive a prison sentence were 6.2 percent. By 1983, the chance was exactly half that. (See Figure 2.) The low point in offender likelihood of incarceration was in 1974 when the chances fell to 2.1 percent. When chances of imprisonment were high (1960), crime rates were low. When chances of imprisonment were low (1974), crime rates were high. Crimes deterred by available prison space are another cost savings to society that should be weighed against the costs of prison construction.

### Prefab Prisons

Efforts are underway on several fronts to lower the dollar costs of prison facilities. The National Institute of Justice has researched new modular techniques of prison construction that have been used experimentally to build a facility for \$30,000 per bed space, which is substantially below the national average. This method can also add new space to existing facilities.


Privatization of certain aspects of prison management or the contracting out to the private sector of an entire facility also shows promise of being less expensive. Some private

correctional facilities in operation today actually make a profit.

Prison industries that employ inmates are in use in several facilities. The wages paid to the prison workers are typically used to defray the cost of room and board. Other deductions go to the inmates' families to lower welfare costs. Restitution to victims paid from these wages would lower the cost to society of crime.

In South Carolina, inmate labor was used to construct prison facilities. This lowered the cost substantially and provided valuable job training for prisoners.

The federal government makes certain surplus property, including land, available to the states for the construction of prison facilities. In some instances, this can lower the cost of a new prison by 25 percent.

Legislative policies of tough sentencing are frustrated when the sentence cannot be delivered. In these times of tight-fisted fiscal policy, resources will have to be reallocated if prisons are to be built. By investing in new facilities, the costs of crime to victims, families, businesses, and communities can be lowered. Failure to maintain prison capacity to save costs now could be a false economy that causes further breakdown in the criminal justice system. 

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

SEB

YOU WERE CALLED BY—  YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Mr. Stewart

OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE ▶  FTS  AUTOVON

234-3738

WILL CALL AGAIN  IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL  WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

~~7238~~  
7238

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

3:35

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

3/6/89

To: Cora Beebe

From: Stephonie Blessy

2 p. to follow

if problems, call 456-7750

Thanks!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR STEPHEN M. STUDDERT

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR.

SUBJECT: LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA/WILMINGTON, DELAWARE  
PRESIDENTIAL TRIP PROPOSALS

On Monday, March 1, 1989, Judd Swift conducted a pre-advance to Lancaster, PA and Wilmington, DE. The following theme scenario and schedule was developed for your consideration.

Theme/Message Development

The Conestoga Valley High School and Penn Johns School are located in the heart of Amish/Mennonite country. this area is agricultural, peaceful and historic. It is exactly this appearance which is so deceiving. There are now drugs in this region. The purpose of bringing THE PRESIDENT into Conestoga Valley High School is to highlight the fact that drugs have permeated into every facet of American life, even Amish and Mennonite communities of Pennsylvania. THE PRESIDENT would participate in 3 separate events while in Lancaster.

1st Event: A meeting at the Conestoga Valley High School, closed press, for victims of drugs. This meeting could consist of 3 students involved with drugs and their parents. This would give THE PRESIDENT a first hand, up close and personal look at the drug problem and its impact on the individual and the community. Set up could be informal living room style to keep the atmosphere relaxed.

Mr. Wirth, Principal, has offered to set up this meeting using students from this school. They have a program for students who get involved with drugs and who also bring in outside counselor's to work with students at the school. This program has been going on for 4 years.

### PROPOSED SCENARIO

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Conestoga High School and proceeds to TBD and meets informally with students and parents that are involved with Conestoga Valley High School drug program. Upon completion of the meeting, THE PRESIDENT would proceed to off-stage announcement area.

2nd Event:           A drug Address to the student body, faculty and members of the Lancaster Community, to include those Amish and Mennonite who don't mind being filmed. We could get 4000 people into the gymnasium. We can fly a drug slogan banner and put students in the backdrop to add to the effect. Further, as in St. Louis, we can place home-made anti-drug banners around the gymnasium.

### PROPOSED SCENARIO

THE PRESIDENT arrives the off-stage announcement area, is introduced onto the dais and proceeds to his seat. THE PRESIDENT is introduced by TBD and makes remarks. Upon conclusion of remarks, THE PRESIDENT is thanked by TBD and departs the Gymnasium. THE PRESIDENT will depart Conestoga Valley High School en route Penn Johns School.

3rd Event:           This is an opportunity for THE PRESIDENT to meet members of the traditional Amish and Mennonite community. This venue provides the real contrast and should provide for some interesting dialogue. The Amish have an alcohol problem with their youth and the Mennonites are concerned by the drugs that are coming into the local community. Their children mix with regular society and are thus exposed to the threat. However, they sincerely believe that their belief in God will keep them safe. We cannot film the Amish or the Mennonite, however, they are considering allowing the writing press into the meeting with THE PRESIDENT. The rest of the press will be allowed to film the Penn Johns School, a small quaint 2 classroom school in the middle of many farms. Also, to add to the picture, there will be Amish drawn carriages out in front the school. The meeting will be different and hopefully add some drama to THE PRESIDENT'S drug message.

## PROPOSED SCENARIO

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Penn Johns School and is met by elder TBD, and is escorted into the school. THE PRESIDENT will participate in an informal meeting with the elders of the Amish and Mennonite community. Upon conclusion of the meeting, THE PRESIDENT is thanked by TBD and proceeds to Motorcade. THE PRESIDENT departs Penn Johns School en route Conestoga Valley High School.

## WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

### Theme/Message Development

1st Event: In Wilmington we have developed two different drug related messages. The first is at the YMCA and involves the East Side Cluster community program, which reaches out to the youth (8-15 year olds), who are in danger of going over to drugs. the venue is a Karate demonstration. These youths are learning Karate through the Cluster program, because it gets their interest and uses a lot of self-discipline. We would like to invite Chuck Norris to participate with THE PRESIDENT to further enhance the message i.e. "Kick drugs out of your life". Chuck Norris could place this slogan on his Karate uniform and we could have THE PRESIDENT help Chuck hold a piece of wood, with the slogan on the wood, and let one of the students break the board with a kick. Further, the kids put on a demonstration for THE PRESIDENT. Upon conclusion of the demonstration, THE PRESIDENT, could sit informally amongst the kids and talk to them about the danger of drugs. This event could display the concern and compassion and would be an excellent photo.

## PROPOSED SCENARIO

THE PRESIDENT arrives the YMCA and is met by TBD, and proceeds to the Gym. Upon arrival, THE PRESIDENT begins participation in a Karate demonstration. Upon conclusion of the demonstration, THE PRESIDENT will sit in an informal meeting with the Karate kids and talks to them about the dangers of drugs. At the end of the meeting, THE PRESIDENT departs the YMCA en route the Radisson Hotel.

2nd Event: This is a speech to Law Enforcement officials of Delaware to include State police, county police, sheriff departments, Federal Law enforcement officials, State and County prosecutors, law students, judges and prison guards. This venue gives THE PRESIDENT a chance to speak to the enforcement side of the drug issue. We can have 40 different police officers serve as a backdrop and hang different police agency logos and banners around the room. We can fly a law enforcement banner behind THE PRESIDENT for added effect.

#### PROPOSED SCENARIO

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Radisson Hotel and proceeds to the Holding Room. After a brief hold, THE PRESIDENT will proceed to the off-stage announcement area and will be introduced onto the dais and take his seat. Governor Kastle will introduce THE PRESIDENT for remarks. Upon conclusion of remarks, THE PRESIDENT will proceed to the Holding Room. Following a brief hold, THE PRESIDENT will board the Motorcade and depart the Radisson Hotel en route Brandywine Landing Zone.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

LANCASTER, PA AND WILMINGTON, DE

- 7:45 am THE PRESIDENT departs White House en route Lancaster, Pennsylvania.  
(FLIGHT TIME: 55 MINUTES)
- 8:40 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Conestoga High School, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
- 8:45 am THE PRESIDENT disembarks Marine One and proceeds to Private Meeting with drug victims.
- 8:50 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Private Meeting Room and begins participation with Drug Victims.
- 9:10 am THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Meeting and proceeds to Holding Room.
- 9:11 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.
- 9:15 am THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Gymnasium Off-Stage Announcement Area.
- 9:17 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area.
- EVENT: ADDRESS TO STUDENTS, FACULTY AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS  
RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES  
OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT  
HAIL TO THE CHIEF
- 9:20 am THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Dais and proceeds to Seat.

9:25 am THE PRESIDENT is introduced by TBD.

9:30 am THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

9:50 am THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs Stage and proceeds to Holding Room.

9:53 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.

9:55 am THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade.

10:00 am THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Conestoga High School en route Penn Johns School.

(DRIVE TIME: 5 MINUTES)

10:05 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Penn Johns School and proceeds to Meeting Room.

EVENT: MEETING WITH AMISH MENNONITE LEADERSHIP

10:07 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Penn Johns School and begins participation in Meeting with Amish Leadership.

10:40 am THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Meeting, departs Penn Johns School and proceeds to Holding Room.

10:42 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.

10:44 am THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade.

10:45 am THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Penn Johns School en route Conestoga Valley High School Landing Zone.

ds to  
24 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade.

15 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Walnut Street YMCA en route Radisson Hotel Wilmington.

a en  
(DRIVE TIME: 5 MINUTES)

1 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Radisson Hotel Wilmington and proceeds to Holding Room.

pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.  
cade.

pm THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

ADDRESS TO DELAWARE STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

and  
m THE PRESIDENT is introduced onto Dais and proceeds to Seat.

a THE PRESIDENT is introduced by Governor Kastle.

proceeds  
THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

ATION  
THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs Stage and proceeds to Holding Room.

participation  
THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.

in Karate  
Room.  
THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade.

THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Radisson Hotel Wilmington en route Wilmington Airport.

(DRIVE TIME: 5 MINUTES)

1:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Wilmington Airport and proceeds to Marine One.

1:30 pm

THE PRESIDENT boards Marine One and departs Wilmington, Delaware en route White House.

(FLIGHT TIME: 55 MINUTES)

2:25 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

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CRIMES

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Part 1

Ch. 44

laws and published ordinances, the Secretary may authorize the transportation, shipment, receipt, or importation into the United States to the place of residence of any member of the United States Armed Forces who is on active duty outside the United States (or who has been on active duty outside the United States within the sixty day period immediately preceding the transportation, shipment, receipt, or importation), of any firearm or ammunition which is (A) determined by the Secretary to be generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes, or determined by the Department of Defense to be a type of firearm normally classified as a war souvenir, and (B) intended for the personal use of such member.

(5) For the purpose of paragraphs (3) and (4) of this subsection, the term "United States" means each of the several States and the District of Columbia.

(b) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector who is indicted for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, may, notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, continue operation pursuant to his existing license (if prior to the expiration of the term of the existing license timely application is made for a new license) during the term of such indictment and until any conviction pursuant to the indictment becomes final.

(c) A person who is prohibited from possessing, shipping, transporting, or receiving firearms or ammunition may make application to the Secretary for relief from the disabilities imposed by Federal laws with respect to the acquisition, receipt, transfer, shipment, transportation, or possession of firearms, and the Secretary may grant such relief if it is established to his satisfaction that the circumstances regarding the conviction, and the applicant's record and reputation, are such that the applicant will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and that the granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public interest. Any person whose application for relief from disabilities is denied by the Secretary may file a petition with the United States district court for the district in which he resides for a judicial review of such denial. The court may in its discretion admit additional evidence where failure to do so would result in a miscarriage of justice. A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector conducting operations under this chapter, who makes application for relief from the disabilities incurred under this chapter by reason of such a conviction, shall not be barred by such conviction from further operations under his license pending final action on an application for relief filed pursuant to this section. Whenever the Secretary grants

relief to any person pursuant to this section he shall promptly publish in the Federal Register notice of such action, together with the reasons therefor.

(d) The Secretary shall authorize a firearm or ammunition to be imported or brought into the United States or any possession thereof if the firearm or ammunition—

(1) is being imported or brought in for scientific or research purposes, or is for use in connection with competition or training pursuant to chapter 401 of title 10;

(2) is an unserviceable firearm, other than a machinegun as defined in section 5845(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (not readily restorable to firing condition), imported or brought in as a curio or museum piece;

(3) is of a type that does not fall within the definition of a firearm as defined in section 5845(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and is generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes, excluding surplus military firearms, except in any case where the Secretary has not authorized the importation of the firearm pursuant to this paragraph, it shall be unlawful to import any frame, receiver, or barrel of such firearm which would be prohibited if assembled; or

(4) was previously taken out of the United States or a possession by the person who is bringing in the firearm or ammunition.

The Secretary shall permit the conditional importation or bringing in of a firearm or ammunition for examination and testing in connection with the making of a determination as to whether the importation or bringing in of such firearm or ammunition will be allowed under this subsection.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Secretary shall authorize the importation of, by any licensed importer, the following:

(1) All rifles and shotguns listed as curios or relics by the Secretary pursuant to section 921(a)(13), and

(2) All handguns, listed as curios or relics by the Secretary pursuant to section 921(a)(13), provided that such handguns are generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

(Added Pub.L. 90-351, Title IV, § 902, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 233, and amended Pub.L. 90-618, Title I, § 102, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1224; Pub.L. 98-573, Title II, § 233, Oct. 30, 1984, 98 Stat. 2991; Pub.L. 99-308, § 105, May 19, 1986, 100 Stat. 459.)

Reference any law, etc Code of 19 99-514, § 2 Effective Pub.L. 99-3 late proced 110(b) of P. 921 of this

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Reference Firearms C

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**REMARKS: WILMINGTON DRUG ADDRESS  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE  
MARCH 22, 1989**

**HONORED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MY FELLOW  
CITIZENS.**

**I WANT TO THANK YOU, GOVERNOR CASTLE, FOR THAT  
INTRODUCTION -- AND ALL OF YOU FOR THE PLEASURE OF YOUR  
COMPANY. AND LET ME SAY WHAT AN HONOR IT IS TO BE AMONG  
DELAWARE'S FINEST, AND AMONG FRIENDS. IN THAT CONTEXT,  
LET ME SAY HELLO TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DALE WOLF.**

**2**

**IN PARTICULAR, I WANT TO SALUTE FOUR FRIENDS WHO SHARE  
THIS PLATFORM.**

**BILL ROTH, YOUR SENIOR SENATOR, HAS BEEN A FORCE FOR  
PEACE AND PROSPERITY, AND IN FIGHTING THE USE OF CRACK AND  
COCAINE. AMERICA'S CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL,  
ATTORNEY GENERAL DICK THORNBURGH, AND AMERICA'S FIRST DRUG  
CONTROL POLICY DIRECTOR, BILL BENNETT, ARE COMBATING A  
MENACE WHICH ENDANGERS US ALL.**

AND AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, YOUR SENATOR, JOE BIDEN, WAS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTS OF THE LEGISLATION CREATING THAT DRUG POST. BILL BENNETT AND BILL ROTH, DICK THORNBURGH, JOE BIDEN AND I WILL WORK TOGETHER TO SHAPE DRUG STRATEGY, AND NURTURE A SAFER, FAIRER, MORE DECENT LAND.

EARLIER TODAY, I WAS IN LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA. AND I'VE JUST COME HERE FROM THE WILMINGTON YMCA -- WHERE KIDS ARE LEARNING KARATE, AND LEARNING TO AVOID DRUGS, THROUGH THE WILMINGTON CLUSTER AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

THE GROUP'S MESSAGE IS, "KICK DRUGS OUT OF YOUR LIFE." AND I MUST ADMIT, I GOT A KICK OUT OF THE KIDS. COME TO THINK OF IT: THE KARATE REMINDED ME OF A TYPICAL WEEKEND WITH MY GRANDKIDS IN KENNEBUNKPORT.

**YOU KNOW, AS I WAS PREPARING FOR OUR VISIT, I THOUGHT OF A POEM THAT CAPTURED THE SPIRIT OF THIS GATHERING AND THE TRUE GENIUS OF AMERICA. THE POET WAS CARL SANDBURG. THE POEM IS ENTITLED, "THE PEOPLE, YES."**

**"THE PEOPLE, YES." THEY ARE RETIRED LABORERS, TEXTILE WORKERS, AND PILLARS OF THE LAW.**

**"THE PEOPLE, YES." THEY LIVE ON THE PRAIRIES OF NEBRASKA, IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA, AND IN THE SMALL BURGHS AND FACTORY TOWNS OF THE FIRST STATE OF DELAWARE.**

**"THE PEOPLE, YES." THESE AMERICANS SUPPORT THEIR POLICE, AND RESPECT OUR LEGAL SYSTEM. AND THEY CHERISH THE DECENT STABILITY WHICH MAKES JUSTICE POSSIBLE AND OUR LIVES SECURE.**

**MY FRIENDS, NOTHING THREATENS THE STABILITY OF OUR FAMILIES, AND OUR NATION, MORE THAN THE SCOURGE OF DRUG ABUSE.**

**AS A CANDIDATE, I PLEDGED TO UNDERTAKE A MISSION: MAKE AMERICA FREE AGAIN FROM DRUGS. WELL, MY SELECTION OF BILL BENNETT TO DIRECT THE NEWLY CREATED OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY SHOWS THAT I MEANT EXACTLY WHAT I SAID.**

**AS SECRETARY OF EDUCATION, BILL BENNETT WAS A CRUSADER FOR EXCELLENCE. AND AS AMERICA'S FIRST DRUG CONTROL POLICY DIRECTOR, HE IS ENGAGED IN AN EVEN GREATER STRUGGLE -- AMERICA'S WAR ON DRUGS.**


**THIS WAR SEEKS TO EDUCATE ALL AMERICANS ON THE INHERENT EVILS OF DRUG ABUSE. AND IT WILL ENCOURAGE THOSE CAUGHT IN THE TRAP OF DRUG ADDICTION TO GET CLEAN AND STAY CLEAN.**

**THIS WAR PLEDGES SUPPORT -- INCREASED SUPPORT --FOR THOSE TASKED WITH THE DANGEROUS JOB OF STOPPING THE FLOW OF DRUGS INTO AMERICA. AND IT VOWS TO ENFORCE OUR DRUG LAWS.**

**LAST MONTH, BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS, I SPOKE ABOUT FOUR CRITICAL AREAS IN THE WAR ON DRUGS -- EDUCATION, TREATMENT, INTERDICTION, AND ENFORCEMENT. AND I ASKED FOR AN INCREASE OF \$1 BILLION IN BUDGET OUTLAYS -- TO NEARLY \$6 BILLION IN 1990 -- TO ESCALATE OUR WAR.**

**SOME MONEY WILL BE USED TO EXPAND TREATMENT TO THE POOR, AND TO ADDICTED YOUNG MOTHERS. SOME MONEY WILL BE USED TO CUT THE WAITING TIME FOR TREATMENT AND TO HELP URBAN SCHOOLS WHERE THE EMERGENCY IS GREATEST. AND \$1.1 BILLION OF MY REQUEST WILL GO FOR EDUCATION.**

HERE IN DELAWARE, YOU'VE SHOWN THE WAY. AND IT HASN'T BEEN EASY: AFTER ALL, INTERSTATE HIGHWAY I-95, A MAJOR AVENUE OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING, INTERSECTS THE GREATER WILMINGTON AREA. BUT DELAWARE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS LIKE DELAWARE STATE POLICE CORPORAL JOHN DERNAN AND MANY OF YOU, ARE AGGRESSIVELY FIGHTING THIS WAR. UNDER GOVERNOR CASTLE, YOUR "ABOVE THE INFLUENCE" CAMPAIGN IS COMBATING ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE. AND THE WILMINGTON CLUSTER PROGRAM AIMS TO PULL STUDENTS TOGETHER, AND HELP COMMUNITIES HELP THEMSELVES.



FOR THAT, I CONGRATULATE YOU: DELAWARE IS WAGING WAR AGAINST DRUGS. AND IT IS A WAR WE MUST, AND WILL, WIN -- FOR WHILE MORE THAN 200 MILLION AMERICANS DIDN'T USE ILLEGAL DRUGS LAST YEAR, OVER 23 MILLION AMERICANS DID. THAT MEANS WE MUST STOP THOSE WHO PRODUCE, BUY, AND TRAFFIC DRUGS. AND THAT, IN TURN, MEANS AN ALL-OUT FIGHT IN ENFORCEMENT AND INTERDICTION.

**AS YOU KNOW, IN THE LAST YEAR, GLOBAL PRODUCTION OF COCA, MARIJUANA, OPIUM POPPIES, AND HASHISH INCREASED SHARPLY. THAT SUPPLY ABROAD IMPERILS OUR KIDS AT HOME. IT THREATENS COUNTRIES LONG FRIENDLY TO THE UNITED STATES. AND IT REAFFIRMS THE NEED TO STOP DRUGS BEFORE THEY REACH OUR BORDERS AND TO ERADICATE THEM AT THEIR SOURCE.**

**TWO WEEKS AGO, I ASKED ATTORNEY GENERAL THORNBURGH TO GO TO SOUTH AMERICA TO MEET WITH TOP OFFICIALS IN COLUMBIA, BOLIVIA, AND PERU.**

---

**THE TOPIC? HOW TO CURB DRUG PRODUCTION -- AND ARREST, CONVICT, AND DESTROY TRAFFICKING CARTELS. WE HOPE TO WORK CLOSELY WITH OUR HEMISPHERIC NEIGHBORS IN THIS VITAL EFFORT. AND I'M GLAD TO TELL YOU: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOUND THEM EAGER TO GET ON WITH THE TASK.**

**WE MUST DESTROY CROPS, AND THE LABS THAT PROCESS THEM, IN DRUG-PRODUCING COUNTRIES. AND WE MUST PROTECT OUR BORDERS.**

---

OUR BUDGET PROPOSES \$690 MILLION FOR COAST GUARD DRUG INTERDICTION, WHICH PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN COORDINATING THE IDENTIFICATION AND SEARCH OF SUSPICIOUS PLANES AND VESSELS. WE HAVE ALSO PROPOSED MORE THAN \$300 MILLION IN INTERDICTION FUNDS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

ALL TOLD, FULLY 70 PER CENT OF OUR DRUG BUDGET IS FOR LAW-ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.

IN PARTICULAR, WE WANT TO SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE FUNDING FOR FEDERAL PRISONS. WHY? BECAUSE PRISON OVERCROWDING HAS CAUSED TOO MANY CONVICTS TO GO SCOT-FREE.

I WILL ACT, ALSO --AND I NEED YOUR HELP -- TO ENFORCE TOUGHER SENTENCES. YOU KNOW, I'VE TALKED A LOT ABOUT "ZERO TOLERANCE." MY FRIENDS, "ZERO TOLERANCE" IS NOT A CATCHWORD. IT MEANS, QUITE SIMPLY: IF YOU DO CRIME, YOU DO TIME.

THAT MEANS JUDGES WHO STRICTLY APPLY THE LAW TO CONVICTED DRUG OFFENDERS. AND SEVERE SENTENCES FOR DEALERS WHO HIRE CHILDREN. IT MEANS INCREASING FEDERAL DRUG PROSECUTIONS. AND, YES, IT MEANS STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988. I WANT INCREASED PRISON SENTENCES FOR DRUG-RELATED CRIMES. AND THE DEATH PENALTY FOR DRUG KINGPINS AND THOSE WHO COMMIT DRUG-RELATED MURDERS.

250-9139  
Nelson Lead

Stephen  
Higgins

Competition Justice  
Division Tom Bold

THESE ACTIONS CAN MAKE OUR COUNTRY A SAFER PLACE TO LIVE. A SECURE COMMUNITY IS THE RIGHT OF EVERY AMERICAN. TOWARD THAT END GUNS CAN BE IMPORTED UNDER CURRENT LAW, ONLY IF THEY ARE ADAPTABLE FOR SPORTING PURPOSES. WE'VE RECENTLY TAKEN A STEP AND TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED THE IMPORT OF AKS-47<sup>type</sup> AND CERTAIN OTHER SEMI-AUTOMATIC WEAPONS INTO THIS COUNTRY AS WE CONTINUE TO SEARCH FOR A SOLUTION TO THIS DIFFICULT AND COMPLEX PROBLEM.

AK-47 = military fully automatic gun  
been banned since at least 84

AKS-47 = temporary ban applies to civilian  
semi-automatic version

BATF

I BELIEVE IN THE LEGITIMATE RIGHT OF SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS WHO OWN GUNS, BUT I ALSO BELIEVE IN SUPPORTING OUR POLICE OFFICERS WHO LAY THEIR LIVES ON THE LINE. WE MUST -- WE WILL -- FIND A WAY.

YOU KNOW, MANY ISSUES INVOLVE SHADES OF GRAY. CRIME IS NOT AMONG THEM. DRUG TRADE IS NOT AMONG THEM. IT INVOLVES GOOD GUYS AND BAD GUYS, WHITE HATS AND BLACK HATS, GOOD AND EVIL.

MANY OF YOU, I'M SURE, HAVE HEARD OF EVERETT HATCHER. HE WAS A FEDERAL AGENT INVOLVED IN AN UNDERCOVER DRUG INVESTIGATION. HE WAS ALSO ONLY 46 YEARS OLD, AND THE FATHER OF TWO. BARELY THREE WEEKS AGO, AN HOUR AFTER RADIOING COLLEAGUES THAT HE WAS DRIVING TO A NEW SITE TO MEET A DRUG DEALER, HE WAS FOUND SHOT TO DEATH ON STATEN ISLAND.

EARLIER THIS MONTH, I MET WITH HIS WIDOW, MARY JANE -- IT WAS AMONG MY MOST EMOTIONAL MOMENTS AS PRESIDENT. AND WE HAVE OFFERED \$250,000 FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE APPREHENSION OF THE MAN WANTED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MURDER. MY FRIENDS, WE MUST WIN THE WAR ON DRUGS FOR EVERETT HATCHER, AND ALL THOSE OF YOUR PROFESSION WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES TO FREE AMERICA OF DRUG ABUSE.

TO BUILD A BETTER LIFE -- TO MAKE TOMORROW FREE OF DRUGS -- WILL REQUIRE THE WILL AND SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. PEOPLE LIKE EVERETT HATCHER. PEOPLE LIKE CORPORAL DERNAN. AND PEOPLE LIKE YOU. OF THIS, I AM CERTAIN: AS AMERICANS, NOTHING LIES BEYOND OUR REACH.



23

**"THE PEOPLE, YES." THE FUTURE, YES. BY SERVING ONE,  
LET US SEIZE THE OTHER.**

**THANK YOU FOR INVITING ME, AND FOR YOUR MANY  
KINDNESSES. GOD BLESS YOU ALL, AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA.**

**###**



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PAGES 3

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TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

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**U.S. Department of Justice**

**Bureau of Justice Statistics**

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**Data Center & Clearinghouse  
for Drugs & Crime**

*1600 Research Boulevard  
Rockville, MD 20850  
1-800-666-3332 toll-free*

**TO: STEPHANIE BLESSEY  
ROOM 111  
EXTENSION 7750**

NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD, Progress Report 1987, July 1988.EXHIBIT IV - 1ILLEGAL DRUGS SEIZED THROUGH INTERDICTION\*  
(weight in pounds except as indicated)  
(by fiscal year)U.S. CUSTOMS\*\*

<u>Year</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana</u>	<u>Hashish</u>
1983	594	19,602	2,732,974	2,210
1984	664	27,526	3,274,927	42,390
1985	784	50,506	2,389,704	22,970
1986	692	52,521	2,211,068	17,555
1987	639	87,898	1,701,150	1,073

U.S. COAST GUARD

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana</u>	<u>Hashish</u>
1983	55	2,299,825	0
1984	1,932	2,857,511	29,962
1985	5,890	1,952,076	0
1986	7,495	1,840,678	2,099
1987	12,930	1,298,095	2

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana</u>	<u>Hashish</u>	<u>Dangerous Drugs***</u>
1983	11	154	38,700	83	339,534
1984	27	236	37,342	5	46,065
1985	23	1,378	72,473	12	13,290
1986	62	2,763	143,339	29	160,397
1987	83	13,121	226,055	7	654,259

\* Due to differences in accounting methods, numbers in common categories cannot be added to arrive at an aggregate for all Federal agencies.

\*\* These data include all seizures by Customs alone and, in many instances, in conjunction with or by other agencies.

\*\*\* Measured in dosage units.

NATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT POLICY REPORT, Federal Drug Enforcement Progress  
Report 1984-1985, March 1986

Interdiction Statistics

Table III.2. presents the number of drugs and conveyances seized by Customs and Coast Guard from FY 1981 through FY 1985.

Table III.2.

CUSTOMS AND COAST GUARD DRUG INTERDICTION EFFORT  
 DRUGS AND CONVEYANCES SEIZED, FY 1981 - FY 1985\*  
 (Weight in Pounds)

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana</u>	<u>Hashish</u>	<u>Vessels</u>	<u>Aircraft</u>
1981	234	3,741	5,109,793	17,992	556	272
1982	290	11,150	3,958,871	58,277	500	206
1983	594	19,602	2,732,974	2,210	405	203
1984	655	27,498	3,264,187	42,390	558	157
1985	<u>784</u>	<u>49,297</u>	<u>2,388,502</u>	<u>22,970</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>155</u>
TOTAL	2,557	111,288	17,454,327	143,839	2,589	993

U.S. COAST GUARD

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Marijuana</u>	<u>Hashish</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
1981	0	3,720,977	0	184
1982	40	3,595,351	34,580	185
1983	55	2,299,825	0	145
1984	1,932	2,857,511	29,962	223
1985	<u>5,890</u>	<u>1,951,511</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>184</u>
TOTAL	7,917	14,425,175	64,542	921

\* Due to differences in accounting methods, numbers in common categories cannot be added to arrive at an aggregate for all Federal agencies.



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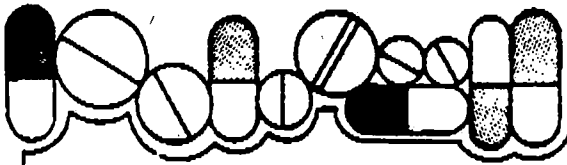
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# NIDA Capsules

Issued by the Press Office of the National Institute on Drug Abuse  
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(301) 443-6245

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1985 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

### Trend Analysis:

- o Current use of marijuana (past month use) decreased from 20.0 million in 1982 to 18.2 million in 1985. This represents a decrease in rate of use from 11% of the household population aged 12 and older in 1982 to 10% in 1985.
- o Current use of cocaine (past month use) increased from 4.2 million in 1982 to 5.8 million in 1985. This represents an increase in rate of use from 2% of the household population aged 12 and older in 1982 to 3% in 1985.
- o Compared with 1979 and 1982 levels, the 18-25 year-old-group was most likely to have stabilized or decreased their use of most drugs in 1985. In contrast, the 26+ year-old age group was most likely to have increased their use of most drugs. The increase in this age group is at least partially explained by the aging of individuals who began using drugs in previous years.

### 1985 Analysis:

- o Overall, 70.4 million Americans age 12 or older (or 37% of the population) have tried marijuana, cocaine or other illicit drugs at least once in their lifetime.
- o Nineteen percent of the of the household population aged 12 years and older (36.8 million people ) have tried marijuana, cocaine or other illicit drugs at least once in the past year and 23 million people (12%) at least once during the month prior to being surveyed in the 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.
- o Twenty-one percent of the cocaine users have used freebase and 8% have used cocaine intravenously. Recent cocaine users are more likely to have ever used freebase: 38% of the past month users compared with 20% of the past year users and 10% of those last using cocaine over a year ago.
- o Among the employed 20-40 year olds, 29% reported use of an illicit drug in the past year and 19% reported some illicit drug use at least once in the past month.
- o Among employed 20-40 year-olds, 16% reported using marijuana and 5% reported using cocaine at least once in the past month.
- o Among 18-34 year-old women (i.e., in the primary childbearing ages), 30% used an illicit drug at least once last year and 18% used an illicit drug at least once in the past month.

2

-2-

## Analysis by Drug

### Cocaine

- o The number of current cocaine users increased from 4.2 million in 1982 to 5.8 million in 1985, a percentage increase from 2% to 3%. Furthermore, current and frequent cocaine users were also more likely to report symptoms of dependency on the drug.
- o Lifetime use of cocaine among youth (age 12-17) and young adults (age 18-25) decreased from a high of 6.5% and 28.3% in 1982 to 5.2% and 25.2% respectively in 1982. The percent of older adults (age 26+), who had tried the drug, however, increased by a full percentage point to its highest rate, from 8.5% to 9.5%.
- o Among youth, lifetime and past year prevalence of cocaine is highest for Hispanics (7% and 6%) compared to Whites (6% and 5%) and Blacks (3% and 3%). Among young adults, the rates are highest for Whites (28% and 18%) compared to Hispanics (15% and 12 %) and Blacks (14% and 11%). Among older adults, these rates are highest among Blacks (7% and 4%) as compared to Whites (4% and 1%) and Hispanics (3% and 1%).
- o In 1985, for the first time, data were gathered about the ways cocaine was used. Sniffing cocaine is by far the most popular route of administration: 95% of the cocaine users reported taking cocaine by this route. While overall only 8% of the cocaine users reported ever taking the drug intravenously, the relationship of intravenous drug use to AIDS highlights the need to reduce the use of this route of administration even further. Youth (3%) were least likely and older adults (13%) were most likely to have taken cocaine intravenously.
- o Forty-four percent of youth using cocaine have smoked the drug, as compared to 21% of young adults and 19% of mid-adults (age 28-34). Furthermore, 38% of those who had used cocaine in the past month report having smoked cocaine, as compared to 10% of those who had used cocaine more than a year ago. (These data were collected in 1985 and do not fully reflect the use of crack, which did not appear nationally until late 1985). Because of the rapid and short duration of effects, smoking freebase is dangerous and results in the rapid development of drug dependency.
- o In addition, our survey finds that the more frequently people use cocaine, the more likely they are to freebase. Only 7% of the respondents who had used cocaine one or two times reported that they smoked it, as compared to 34% of those who had used it 10-99 times, and 57% of those who had used cocaine 100 times or more.

### Marijuana

- o Almost 62 million Americans (33%) have tried marijuana at least once in their lives, an increase of 2% since 1982. A little over 5 million youth (24%), almost 20 million young adults (60%), and over 37 million older adults (27%), have tried the drug.

(more)

3/16/87

# Wilmington Drug Event

Inverburgh's Briefing }  
Summit of West. Nations }  
Eric Hatcher update -> Mr Nally

will call me  
911-1156

~~Wilmington police for~~

Greek quote

Prof. Zach Stewart  
234-3438

attributed to Mandar

means "character is this destiny"

CBS Dec. '79

Harry Reasoner '00  
2 part series on '00

Castle  
Kt. Gen. Ross  
Biden

Herodotus

Character is destiny

Character is higher than intellect. Thinking is the function. Living is the functionary

R.W.F. Emerson  
The American Scholar

The Arbitrator  
Bk 1  
300 B.C.

off. book by M. L. Lock  
in fragments of Greek  
Philosophy

Called Don Runkel  
633-2103  
on 3/16/87  
is sending material on Inverburgh

3/20/89

Wilmington

2701 # Press

Harston transcript

texts from Trans.

Orald Fisher 566-5654  
Dodd 2127

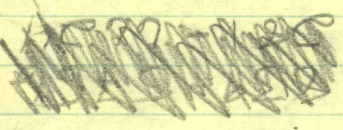
Call Dennis's office 673-2520  
John Labbers  
John P. 11-354

Dir. Stephen Higgins 566-7311

Firearms & Explosives Jack Pofferson 566-7803

DTF Legisi. title 2

Don Hartnett  
asst. dir. for enforcement  
566-7585  
566-7376



State Bill HR 1190  
1154  
Berman  
Mitzelbaum 5384  
HR 625  
HR 629

with copy

1805X9251D  
to decide whether weapon is suitable  
Sect. of Trans. authority  
(Jim Pascal) for sporting

Generally recognized or particularly suitable  
for sporting purposes

5 types of weapons → 25 models  
19 are AK types  
90 day study

want to give law enforcement the  
while not infringing upon right of sportsmen

passed in '68

5/21/89

Wilmington  
Lit. Gov. Dale Wolf

sitting next to the Pres.

array of policemen standing behind the Pres.

representatives from all Del. police organizations

W.C. 1050  
Cluster Against Substance Abuse

Dec - in gun insert  
by Nelson Lund &  
John Porthorpe  
& A by Jeff Welsh in title  
of Wilmington program

(Smith)  
March 21, 1989  
10:45 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WILMINGTON DRUG ADDRESS  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE  
MARCH 22, 1989

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens.

I want to thank you, Governor Castle, for that introduction -- and all of you for the pleasure of your company. And let me say what an honor it is to be among Delaware's finest, and among friends. In that context, let me say hello to Lieutenant Governor Dale Wolf.

In particular, I want to salute three friends who share this platform.

Bill Roth, your Senior Senator, has been a force for peace and prosperity, and in fighting the use of crack and cocaine. As America's first Drug Control Policy Director, Bill Bennett will combat a menace which endangers us all. And as the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, your Senator, Joe Biden, was one of the principal architects of the legislation creating that Drug post. Bill Bennett and Bill Roth, Joe Biden and I will work together to shape drug strategy, and nurture a safer, fairer, more decent land.

John Herrick  
Bennett  
→  
→

Earlier today, I was in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. And I've just come here from the Wilmington YMCA -- where kids are learning karate, and learning to avoid drugs, through the ~~East~~ <sup>Wilmington</sup> ~~Side Cluster community program.~~

*Jeff Walsh*  
*Cluster Against Substance Abuse*

The group's message is, "Kick drugs out of your life." And I must admit, I got a kick out of the kids. Come to think of it: The karate reminded me of a typical weekend with my grandkids in Kennebunkport.

You know, as I was preparing for our visit, I thought of a poem that captured the spirit of this gathering and the true genius of America. The poet was Carl Sandburg. The poem is entitled, "The People, Yes."

"The People, Yes." They are retired laborers, textile workers, and pillars of the law.

"The People, Yes." They live on the prairies of Nebraska, in the Central Valley of California, and in the small burgs and factory towns of the First State of Delaware.

"The People, Yes." These Americans support their police, and respect our legal system. And they cherish the decent stability which makes justice possible and our lives secure.

My friends, nothing threatens the stability of our families, and our nation, more than the scourge of drug abuse.

As a candidate, I pledged to undertake a mission: make America free again from drugs. Well, my selection of Bill Bennett to direct the newly created office of National Drug Control Policy shows that I meant exactly what I said.

As Secretary of Education, Bill Bennett was a crusader for excellence. And as America's first Drug Control Policy Director, he is engaged in an even greater struggle -- America's war on drugs.

This war seeks to educate all Americans on the inherent evils of drug abuse. And it will encourage those caught in the trap of drug addiction to get clean and stay clean. This war pledges support -- increased support -- for those tasked with the dangerous job of stopping the flow of drugs into America. And it vows to enforce our drug laws.

Last month, before a joint session of Congress, I spoke about four critical areas in the war on drugs -- education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays -- to nearly \$6 billion in 1990 -- to escalate our war.

Some money will be used to expand treatment to the poor, and to addicted young mothers. Some money will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment and to help urban schools where the emergency is greatest. And \$1.1 billion of my request will go for education.

Here in Delaware, you've shown the way. And it hasn't been easy: After all, Interstate Highway I-95, a major avenue of illicit drug trafficking, intersects the Greater Wilmington Area. But Delaware law enforcement officers like Delaware State Police Corporal John Dernan and many of you, are aggressively fighting this war. Under Governor Castle, your "Above the Influence" campaign is combating alcohol and drug abuse. And the Wilmington Cluster program aims to pull students together, and help communities help themselves.

For that, I congratulate you: Delaware is waging war against drugs. And it is a war we must, and will, win -- for while more than 200 million Americans didn't use illegal drugs last year, over 23 million Americans did. That means we must stop those who produce, buy, and traffic drugs. And that, in turn, means an all-out fight in enforcement and interdiction.

As you know, in the last year, global production of coca, marijuana, opium poppies, and hashish increased sharply. That supply abroad imperils our kids at home. It threatens countries long friendly to the United States. And it reaffirms the need to

stop drugs before they reach our borders and to eradicate them at their source.

Two weeks ago, I asked Attorney General Thornburgh to go to South America to meet with top officials in Columbia, Bolivia, and Peru. The topic? How to curb drug production -- and arrest, convict, and destroy trafficking cartels. We hope to work closely with our hemispheric neighbors in this vital effort. And I'm glad to tell you: The Attorney General found them eager to get on with the task.

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These actions can make our country a safer place to live. A secure community is the right of every American. Toward that end guns can be imported under current law, only if they are adaptable for sporting purposes. We've recently taken a step temporarily suspended ~~of~~ ~~and other assault type weapons~~ and banned the import of AK-47s <sup>and certain other semi-automatic weapons</sup> into this country as we continue to search for a solution to this difficult and complex problem.

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*Ne for hand  
John Ford  
MDCP*

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Presidential  
copy w/ Das

(Smith)  
March 21, 1989  
1 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WILMINGTON DRUG ADDRESS  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE  
MARCH 22, 1989

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Bill Roth, your Senior Senator, has been a force for peace and prosperity, and in fighting the use of crack and cocaine. America's chief law enforcement official, Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, and America's first Drug Control Policy Director, Bill Bennett, are combating a menace which endangers us all. And as the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, your Senator, Joe Biden, was one of the principal architects of the legislation creating that Drug post. Bill Bennett and Bill Roth, Dick

Thornburgh, Joe Biden and I will work together to shape drug strategy, and nurture a safer, fairer, more decent land.

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###

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

NOTE FOR CHRISS WINSTON:

Jim asked that I send this speech back to you. The identifying material on the first page is not in the proper format, i.e. title of the speech, the place it is being given, and the date.

Sorry for the inconvenience. I held this one over from Saturday because the President had already received three speeches that day in addition to some other work. Since he has already approved this text once, I thought it was more important for him to review the Lancaster text again.

We will send it forward as soon as we receive the corrected draft.

Thanks.



John S. Gardner

1989 MAR 20 AM 9:42

(Smith)  
March 17, 1989  
5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WILMINGTON DRUG ADDRESS  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE  
MARCH 22, 1989

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← insert on  
Lieutenant Gov.  
Dale Wolf

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This war seeks to educate all Americans on the inherent evils of drug abuse. And it will encourage those caught in the trap of drug addiction to get clean and stay clean. This war pledges support -- increased support -- for those tasked with the dangerous job of stopping the flow of drugs into America. And it vows to enforce our drug laws.

Last month, before a joint session of Congress, I spoke about four critical areas in the war on drugs -- education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays -- to nearly \$6 billion in 1990 -- to escalate our war.

Budget  
Authority

Some money will be used to expand treatment to the poor, and to young mothers. [ This will help thousands of babies born addicted, or with AIDS, because of the mother's addiction. ] Some money will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment and to help urban schools where the emergency is greatest. And \$1.1 billion of my request will go for education.

Here in Delaware, you've shown the way. And it hasn't been easy: After all, Interstate Highway I-95, a major avenue of illicit drug trafficking, intersects the Greater Wilmington Area. But Delaware law enforcement officers like Delaware State Police Corporal John Dernan and many of you, are aggressively fighting this war. Under Governor Castle, your "Above the Influence" campaign is combating alcohol and drug abuse. And the Wilmington Cluster program aims to learn the signs of troubled children, pull students together, and help communities help themselves.

For that, I congratulate you: Delaware is waging war against drugs. And it is a war we must, and will, win -- for while more than 200 million Americans didn't use illegal drugs last year, over 23 million Americans did. That means we must stop those who produce, buy, and traffic drugs. And that, in turn, means an all-out fight in enforcement and interdiction.

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All told, fully 70 per cent of our drug budget is for law-enforcement purposes. In particular, we want to significantly increase funding for Federal prisons. [Why? Because prison overcrowding has caused too many convicts to go scot-free. By the end of 1987, more than 40,000 prisoners were held in a Federal prison system designed to hold 29,000 inmates. We must change this, and we will.]

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1st & 2nd drafts  
of AK-47 insert

(Smith)  
March 21, 1989  
10:45 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WILMINGTON DRUG ADDRESS  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE  
MARCH 22, 1989

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1st draft of insert

- 6 -

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2nd draft of  
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*a safe community is the*  
~~You see what I'm getting at: Law and order is a first civil~~  
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to the problem of the ~~so-called~~ *clone* AK-47 assault weapons. Our  
solution must reflect that most inately American quality -- good  
old-fashioned common sense. [For we must protect the rights of  
legitimate sportsmen but also protect the police officers who are  
laying their lives on the line for us every single day.]

*Under current law, only guns which could be used*  
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"A firearm . . . generally recognized as particularly suitable  
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be sure: We will work with both parties to uphold their rights,  
and to oppose their common enemy -- America's criminal element --  
with every resource at our disposal.

Bridge



**The "WILMINGTON CLUSTER" AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE**  
A proposal for a Targeted Primary Prevention Demonstration Project  
under the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Early Intervention  
Demonstration Grant Program

**ABSTRACT**

The State of Delaware's Office of Prevention within the Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families has recognized an increasing problem of substance abuse among Delaware's youth. To confront this problem, the Office of Prevention has collaborated with eleven established, non-profit neighborhood-based agencies of the Greater Wilmington Area in the design of this demonstration project entitled: **The 'Wilmington Cluster' (of Community Centers) against Substance Abuse.** The project proposes a **Wholistic Health Model designed to educate Delaware's high risk youth about the benefits of wellness and the consequences of substance abuse.** Specifically, the **Wholistic Health Model will engage youth in experiential activities to reshape their leisure time by emphasizing the importance of emotional well-being, physical well-being, and social competency.** In addition, **the Model attempts to sharpen skills to resist substances and engage family participation in youth's lives.** The Model will be presented at eleven community centers in the Greater Wilmington Area. Each center will host a series of eleven-week sessions; a minimum of 2,000 youth will participate during the next two years.

**OBJECTIVES**

The targeted demonstration project intends to meet the following goals:

- A. Prevent/reduce substance abuse and experimentation among high risk youth by introducing a wholistic health concept designed to strengthen their abilities to resist involvement with illicit/licit substances.
- B. Promote the involvement and coordination of multiple community service agencies in the planning and development of comprehensive services for high risk youth. More specifically, establish a broadly based coordinating body (the Wilmington Cluster) composed of multi-purpose, neighborhood-specific community centers that provide substance abuse prevention programming, while coordinating with an array of community agencies (i.e., educational, criminal justice, health, judicial and voluntary services).
- C. Develop, implement, document, evaluate and disseminate a successful, generalizable approach to substance abuse prevention by: introducing a Wholistic Health Model,

providing continuity with school-sponsored prevention programming, emphasizing the acquisition of resistance skills and testing a project component designed to strengthen linkages between high risk youth and their families.

These goals will be achieved through the following objectives:

1. Expose an estimated 2,000 high risk youth to life experiences without substance abuse that will shape/reshape their leisure time as measured by participation in demonstration project and increased involvement in community center programming.
2. Improve the emotional well-being of high risk youth by enhancing their self-concept as measured by the Piers-Harris Childrens Self Concept Scale and through improved grades and school attendance.
3. Promote physical well-being of high risk youth by enhancing their knowledge, attitudes and behavior regarding health issues as measured by the "Health Risk Appraisal".
4. Increase the social competency of project participants through enhanced quality of their activities, social interactions, and school performance as measured by the "Child Behavior Checklist".
5. Strengthen family relationships by increasing parents' awareness of substance abuse strategies through a parent awareness component as measured by "The Adolescent Family Inventory of Life Events and Changes".
6. Equip youth with the ability to remain substance-free when faced with pro-substance social pressures by increasing their drug and alcohol knowledge and resistance skills as measured by a Resource Center drug and alcohol survey.

#### BACKGROUND

The State of Delaware, like so many other areas of our nation, has experienced an increasing problem of substance abuse among its children and youth. The Greater Wilmington Area is situated along U.S. Interstate Highway I-95, long recognized as a major avenue for illicit drug trafficking--extending from the State of Florida to Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia and New York City--and north. Delaware State Police are credited with numerous arrests and confiscations of illicit drugs along this corridor. Wilmington's geographical location, sandwiched between the metropolitan areas of Baltimore and Philadelphia, provides its citizens (and especially its youth) with easy access

to illicit substances. Over recent years, this circumstance has extracted a great toll from Delaware citizens' personal resources and those of the State of Delaware that are expended against drug abuse. For example: the college of Urban Affairs and Public Policy of the University of Delaware reported in its 1980 Delaware School Drug and Alcohol Study that marijuana use had been experienced (among males surveyed) by 8% of sixth graders, 30% of ninth graders, and 45% of 11th graders. In addition, among males, 33% of sixth graders, 51% of ninth graders, and 70% of eleventh graders reported that they currently use alcohol. Cigarette smoking was highest among females with 11% of sixth graders, 28% of ninth graders, and 29% of eleventh graders admitting current usage. A 1986 report of Delaware's Criminal Justice Council revealed that these statistics remain current. Drug Abuse Strategy for Delaware, 1985 (a strategy paper released by the Office of the Governor) noted that: an estimated 6 to 7 percent of premature deaths in the U.S. linked to alcohol abuse by individuals and by a family member costs society in lost productivity, criminal behaviors, school problems/dropouts, and birth defects. The paper pointed-out that in 1985, the average cost of maintaining an inmate in Delaware correctional facility was \$18,374, while one year at Harvard costs about \$14,000.

A survey conducted in 1986 by the State of Delaware's Criminal Justice Council of the files of juveniles sentenced to the Ferris School (the State's correctional facility for juveniles) indicated that almost two-thirds (64) of the Ferris inmates had substance abuse problems. Ferris officials estimate that the level of drug involvement is even higher, affecting 85-90 of the facility's 125 students to at least some extent.

Delaware's Office of Prevention has recently been restructured to more effectively address the issues related to substance abuse among youth of this State. This restructuring has resulted in the creation of a Substance Abuse Prevention Section that is exclusively focused toward the development of programming that attempts to significantly reduce the incidence of substance abuse and experimentation among youth. As a part of its overall strategy, this Office has fashioned and implemented its 'Community Focus Approach' (see Appendix A) to prevention planning and programming that encourages the placement of resources in the hands of community-based organizations for prevention program implementation.

During the course of an eleven month needs assessment, initiated in April of 1986, that is conducted on an ongoing basis by Delaware's Office of Prevention (OP), an important community-service resource was consistently identified as being effective in addressing and successfully meeting the needs of Delaware's communities. This resource is Delaware's prevalence of community-based centers (45 statewide). The OP has examined and visited most of the community centers in the Greater Wilmington

The Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families (DSCYF) is composed of five divisions (see Appendix C). The DSCYF maintains substance abuse treatment facilities for youth at the Terry Children's Psychiatric Center and operates a statewide system of eight (8) residential treatment centers for adolescents, and contracts for inpatient psychiatric services for adolescents. In addition, this Department is attempting to upgrade and expand substance abuse treatment resources at Ferris School (state juvenile correctional facility) and Bridge House and Stevenson House (juvenile detention centers). The Department also includes a Youth Diagnostic Center which provides diagnostic

The eleven (11) neighborhoods that are represented in this application are largely low-income, minority in composition, documented to be above-normal in dropouts, above-normal in juvenile delinquency, high in general crime statistics, above-normal in welfare usage and generally representative of the areas that critically require support from federal, state, local government and private resources.

On March 26, 1987, Delaware's Office of Prevention demonstrated it a commitment to support community-based substance abuse programming by coordinating a joint planning/program development effort involving eleven community centers, dubbed the Wilmington Cluster, (Refer to Appendix B for list). These centers previously sponsored substance abuse prevention programming through one-time programs provided by other agencies. They did not, however, have the finances to develop ongoing programs. With appropriate financial support, community centers will be capable of outreach and program-specific activities that will identify high risk youth and implement programming for children and youth.

Area and has determined that they are, indeed, appropriate vehicles for prevention programming across the range of mandated interests of this Office--including substance abuse prevention. The Greater Wilmington Area, covering approximately a 20 square mile area, contains fourteen neighborhood-based community centers. These centers offer a range of programming to assist the families of their catchment areas to meet the demands of modern society. All serve rather diverse populations including neighborhoods that are largely Black, Hispanic, and blue collar. Although many of these centers were originally established along ethnic and socio-economic lines, today they clearly serve all groups represented in their catchment areas. More importantly, they represent and foster programming that has been recognized by their neighborhoods as important to their communities' growth and prosperity. It is significant to note that some of these centers have existed for more than 100 years.

and treatment planning services for youth with complex problems, and an Office of Case Management which monitors and coordinates a Department-wide system to assure case accountability and management for all clients in care, custody, treatment or supervision.

This project's intent is to establish a broad-based coordinated body of multi-purpose, neighborhood-specific community centers that provide prevention services for high risk youth through coordination with the education system, juvenile justice system, police department, volunteer groups, youth groups and community agencies. To achieve this goal, eleven (11) community center Directors have been involved in the development of a Wholistic Health Model designed to appeal to high risk youth and address the issue of substance abuse prevention among youth of the Greater Wilmington Area. Community centers collectively designed the project activities that would most appeal to high risk youth. Their input was invaluable in the structuring of a flexible program that will satisfy the needs of all participating centers.

Another intent of the project is to create a link with the Department of Public Instruction's projected drug and alcohol goals for prevention programming which include the requirement of fitness-based physical education in grades Kindergarten through twelve (12), to develop life-time interest and wellness activities. Community centers feel they are capable of providing wholistic health programming in continuity with school-sponsored substance abuse education programming. These centers are uniquely suited to complement area the schools substance abuse prevention efforts because they are community-based. They serve naturally as lures for young people at the end of the school day.

Linkages with other community organizations include: The Wilmington Jaycee's; Planned Parenthood; The Division of Public Health; Narcotics Anonymous; and other recovery agencies. A number of additional agencies have agreed to provide contractual services to the project: The Center for Stress, Pain, and Wellness Management; The LB Jones Gallery; The Resource Center of Delaware's YMCA; and the University of Delaware Cooperative Extension service. Their roles will be further discussed in the following pages.

The high risk youth population to be targeted by this demonstration project will be ages nine to twelve (9-12) from each of the eleven community centers' surrounding neighborhoods. Although the communities are economically, educationally and ethnically diverse, a large percentage of their populations are of low income households with an average unemployment rate of 17%. Minorities, school dropouts, teen parents, single parent families and sexually/physically abused children are disproportionately represented within these economically disadvantaged communities. These demographics parallel a number

of criteria for high risk youth as defined by legislation (509A of Public Health Service, as added by Section 4005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986).

This age group (9-12) is particularly vulnerable to social pressures. They are typically recognized as experiencing a transitional period when peers replace the family and school as primary influences in their lives and value systems. Psychosocial development is further exacerbated by the physiological changes associated with puberty, the disadvantages of low socioeconomic status, a preponderance of negative role models and the prevalence of substance abuse as normative behavior. Providing substance abuse prevention to this group within a support system, such as the community centers, will bolster their abilities to deal with the inevitable challenges and pressures of adolescence.

The defined targeted population is easily accessible to the community centers of the Wilmington Cluster by virtue of the demographics of their service areas (refer to Appendix D). Currently, these centers service a reported 12,242 youth and 2,300 families--indicating a general population of high risk youth that frequent the centers. An aim of this project, however, is to not only reach and influence the high risk youth that are currently being served by these community centers, but also to attract those youth who do not frequent the community centers. The outreach component of this project will stimulate referrals of additional project participants. Project staff will utilize linkages with the Community Relations Specialist of the Wilmington Police Department to attract youth with a propensity for substance abuse. Family Court will also serve as a referral source for high risk youth with minimal criminal activity. Also, the Department of Public Instruction has agreed to having project staff maintain contact with school counselors for referrals of youth with substance abuse in their families and youth characterized as high risk for substance abuse.

Attention will also be given to those youth who do not meet the requirements of the 'targeted primary prevention project' due to current and/or documented use of substances. A referral mechanism will be available by the Program Manager to determine if such youth have active case managers or probation officers. Should no such resources exist, the Project Manager will coordinate with Project Coordinators to provide youth with appropriate evaluation and treatment--referring these youth to the Terry Children's Psychiatric Center of the Division of Child Mental Health, Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families. Youth will be evaluated and provided with either inpatient or outpatient treatment at that facility.

Special attention will be provided to minority groups. Appendix D illustrates the racial and ethnic composition of the Wilmington Cluster. Note that five community centers (Peoples Settlement,

Neighborhood House, Kingswood, Union Baptist and Latin American Community Centers) serve a high percentage of Black and Hispanic youth. A specific component of this Wellness Model, entitled Cultural Awareness, emphasizes the special needs and concerns of these groups. Programming, to be presented later in this proposal, fosters youth identification with their own cultures and provides exposure to other cultures.

In conclusion, the Wholistic Health Model presented in this proposal will provide a range of activities designed to positively impact the emotional well-being, physical well-being, and social competency of Delaware's high risk youth. The Model will reshape the leisure time of approximately 2,000 high risk youth of low socioeconomic and minority circumstances. The Wholistic Health Model is a new and positive approach to preventing substance abuse.

#### **SIGNIFICANCE**

This Wholistic Health Model sets a precedent in the drug and alcohol abuse prevention field by presenting a demonstration project which integrates education and acquisition of resistance skills to achieve its objectives of emotional wellbeing, physical fitness and social competency of high risk youth. The emphasis of the Wholistic Health Model is on experiential activities designed to impact high risk youth and educate them on the benefits of wellness while simultaneously pointing out to them the hazards of substance abuse.

These experiential activities are designed to structure youths' leisure time by broadening their repertoires of activities. With expanded frames of reference, youth will become cognizant of lifestyle alternatives to substance abuse.

The project represents an effort by the state to function as a catalyst for pooling community resources to prevent substance abuse. This demonstration project has pooled the resources of eleven community centers, the YMCA, various volunteer agencies, Family Court, Wilmington Police Department, Department of Public Instruction, several other state departments and private organizations.

The project includes a Parenting Awareness Program designed to provide parents of participating youth with an awareness of substance abuse strategies that reinforce the projects goal to reduce incidences of substance abuse.

In sum, the interdependence of education, experiential activities, Parent Awareness Program and acquisition of resistance skills construct a Wholistic Health Model which provides a positive approach to preventing substance abuse that can be emulated in other states.

### **The Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse Program Description**

The Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse is a community-based, community designed substance abuse prevention program that provides:

- Alternative activities to the drug culture;
- Effective ways and specific skills for resisting drugs and alcohol;
- Family involvement; and
- Social skills.

The program strives to develop physical, emotional and social well-being through projects such as:

- Karate clubs;
- Rowing and water safety programs;
- Tennis instruction;
- "Chat 'n' Chew" social programs;
- Peer counseling for ongoing support; and
- Role playing activities.

## **The Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse Program Description**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families has as a central theme an emphasis on community-based support services. It is the philosophy of this department that children must grow in healthy communities and healthy families.

In that vein, the Department's Office of Prevention set about developing a demonstration program model for community based services to combat drugs and alcohol abuse. The Department sought a program that included the proven elements of a successful prevention program:

- o Family involvement
- o School environments that support student performance and self-esteem
- o Strong anti-substance abuse messages from respected leaders
- o Positive leisure-time activities, easily accessible in the community.

The first step in developing such a program was to convene the ten community centers that serve the Wilmington community, in those neighborhoods classified as at-risk environments. The Department proposed a cooperative project that would coordinate and enhance the efforts of the community centers and state's programs.

That conference led to the development of a model project for youth and families in high risk situations. Known today as the Wilmington Cluster against Substance Abuse -- WCASA, that program is now in its second year of operation.

**Goals:**

- o To teach youth effective ways to resist the lure of drugs and alcohol abuse.
- o To help youth develop the ability to make friends, to join in activities and to function well in society, both in their own neighborhoods and outside of their own community.
- o To offer appealing alternatives to the drug culture by providing positive recreational activities and cultural enrichment within healthy peer groups.
- o To promote cooperation and coordination between state agencies and community organizations that provide services to youth.

The WCASA program design offers a holistic health model that focuses upon three components of wellness:

- o Physical well-being
- o Emotional well-being
- o Social competence

The program philosophy is based on the notion that youth who strive for physical health, and who have a base of emotional strength and self esteem, with the ability to function well in the society are most likely to have the skills they need to resist the lure of drugs and the drug culture.

The WCASA Activity Manual and the Families Matter Manual provide exercises proven to improve skills in each of the three wellness areas.

The staff at each community center staff is thoroughly trained to use the exercises effectively.

**Examples:**

Exercises included in the program include:

Emotional well-being

- o Assertiveness training— providing the youth with concrete examples of ways to say "no."
- o Relaxation techniques— to promote emotional well-being.
- o Ecomap exercises— to help youth discover and understand the social pressures they face each day, and to coach them on ways to deal with those pressures.
- o Values clarification and decision-making exercises.

**Physical Well-Being:**

- o fitness courses within the youth's own community
- o workshops on nutrition
- o WCASA team sports, such as karate clubs
- o presentations by professional athletes and trainers

**Social Well-Being:**

- o interviews with older residents and community leaders to discover the roots of their own communities
- o ethnic meals-- plan, prepare and eat ethnic meals as a community of parents and youth;
- o diversion clubs, such as video club, BMX club, drama club

**WCASA Families Matter:**

designed to decrease substance abuse in youth by increasing parents' knowledge and use of effective family strategies for preventing substance abuse.

parent discussion groups include topics such as communication, teaching drug resistance skills, decision making, limit setting and helping youth improve in school. Family members are engaged in at least three activities during the eleven week cycle.

**Peer Helper Program:**

each center selects two youth to act as role models, recruiters and as general assistants to center coordinators at each of the project sites. Peer Helpers are given a small stipend for their participation in the project.

**Agencies and organizations who have contributed services to the WCASA Project during the first two years of operation:**

**Delaware Tennis Association:** Provided free tennis instruction to WCASA youth. The organization scheduled practice sites, contributed equipment and selected personnel to implement the program.

**City of Wilmington's Summer Rowing Program:** Collaborated with a WCASA site to teach youth long term recreational activity and water safety skills. The program was conducted during the summer of 1988.

**Chesapeake Bay Girl Scouts Council:** Contracted with OP to conduct several presentations of the "Turning On - Turning Off" substance abuse prevention puppet show.

United Way of Delaware: Provided \$20,000.00 to sponsor the Peer Helper Program. The project provided a small stipend of \$20.00 per week to assist Center Coordinators with program implementation and to act as role models for peers.

Child Mental Health Pilot Project: The Division of Child Mental Health, in order to increase community based treatment services, is attempting to have three treatment specialists housed one day per week at WCASA sites. The program has been fully implemented at one center.

**Number served:**

920 children and 600 parents over a two year period.

**Evaluation**

Designed by Professor Donald Unger, PhD, University of Delaware Department of Individual and Family Studies.

Youth are administered an evaluation questionnaire following their completion of the program. The same test is given to a comparison group of youth who have not been involved with the program.

A follow-up contact is made three months after the youths complete the program.

Data analysis will be within the next three months.

## **The Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse**

### **Accomplishments to Date:**

- o We have established an ongoing working relationship with community centers to combat substance abuse.
- o We have effectively involved parents of high risk youth, providing education and guidance.
- o We have developed significant local investment in the project, which has resulted in creative programming generated by and tailored to individual neighborhoods.
- o The project has served as a foundation and magnet for other treatment and prevention resources to become involved with these neighborhoods.
- o We have been able to replicate the WCASA model of community development and collaboration in other parts of the state. Communities with minimal social services can be helped to develop an effective response to the substance abuse dilemma.
- o Over 850 youth and 600 parents have participated so far in the WCASA project, and we expect an additional 700 youth and 500 families to become involved. WCASA is a very cost-efficient prevention approach.