

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 13662
Folder ID Number: 13662-006

Folder Title:
Conestoga Valley High School 3/22/89 [OA 6347] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	18	7	3

(McGroarty)
March 17, 1989
12:00 pm
Final II

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONESTOGA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
MARCH 22, 1989

I thank the students, parents, and teachers here at Conestoga Valley, Harry Wirth, your principal, and Chad Weaver, Student Body President, for this warm welcome. I especially want to commend Congressman Bob Walker for his role in the passage of the Anti-Drug Act of 1988, and for his efforts toward achieving a drug-free workplace.

We often think of drug abuse as an urban, inner-city phenomenon. Millions of Americans think of their own communities, and say, "it can't happen here."

The people of rural Pennsylvania know that's not true. In the past two years, drug abuse in this area has escalated. The good news is: you're fighting back. Your community is too proud, your traditions here too deeply rooted, for an invader to threaten your safety and well-being without a fight.

When drugs comes here to the Conestoga Valley, that's proof the drug epidemic is a national problem. Lancaster is a strong community. Lancaster is a strong community -- a place where "small-town values" isn't a chiche: It's a way of life. You know what matters: family, faith, being a good neighbor and member of this community. The rising problem here simply shows how vulnerable every American city and town is to the menace of drug abuse. Recognizing this fact is the first step towards finding a solution.

And Lancaster is on its way. This morning, you heard from Thomas Hipple and Peter True -- two young men who for their own reasons have made a commitment to help others understand the lasting damage drugs can do, and prevent their peers from making what can be a life-shattering choice.

What Thomas and Peter are doing takes tremendous courage and commitment. I'm here to say that you're not alone in battling the drug problem. You have partners -- in your community, in others across America. And you have partners in the war on drugs in Washington: right there on Pennsylvania Avenue. As I said in my Inaugural Address, I am committed to ending the scourge of drugs.

Our task today is not just to deplore the drug problem, but to take action against it. What the banners you've hung here today say to me is that Conestoga Valley and the people of Lancaster are ready to take action to stop the drug scourge.

One of the most powerful weapons in the war against drug abuse is education.

Of course, there's another side to the drug problem that I'll be speaking about later today, when I visit Wilmington, Delaware on my way back to Washington. That's interdiction and enforcement -- our effort to stop the supply of illegal drugs, and shut down the drug trade. But this morning, I want to focus on means of prevention -- on drying up demand for illegal drugs.

Anti-drug education and awareness can help provide our children and young adults both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs.

That's the aim of an anti-drug education program called DARE -- Drug Abuse Resistance Education -- that's helping, as the people involved with DARE like to say, "drug-proof" our children. The program was pioneered by the Los Angeles Police Department and the LA public school system. DARE sends policemen into the classroom, to work with kids, build their self-esteem, teach them that they can refuse when they are pressured to try drugs. And the DARE program is teaching youngsters something else: that the police and their schools are united in a common effort to stop drug abuse. In the six years since the program began in California, DARE has caught on nationwide. This year, in 1200 communities in 45 states, three million children will participate.

DARE is just one example of the kind of program that can provide our children both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs. There is no one right answer when it comes to battling drug abuse. Each community will find what works best -- and we will all learn from each other.

Here in Lancaster, you have a program called High Risk Youth in the elementary schools, and another called SCIP -- School Community Intervention Program, in place in the high schools and junior highs. They aim at identifying young people whose circumstances and family situations make them most vulnerable to the lure of drugs. Targeting these youth for special attention is crucial, and with High Risk Youth and SCIP, you are doing something to stop drug problems before they begin.

For my part, I'm committed to seeing that drug education receives the funding it needs.

-- My budget for 1990 calls for a full \$1.1 billion dollars for drug prevention and anti-drug education activities -- up 16% over 1989.

-- I've urged Congress to provide 392 million dollars for the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, funds that go to the states and institutions of higher education.

-- And I've nominated to serve as Director of my Office of National Drug Control Policy, Bill Bennett, to map strategy and oversee the anti-drug campaign. I picked Bill for this job because he's knowledgeable, he's tough, and he's determined -- but most importantly, he cares deeply about the children of this country.

These initiatives are important, and they'll have an impact. But there's a role for each of us in the war on drugs, and I hope you'll join me in asking what you can do to help -- especially to advance anti-drug education and awareness.

I'm told you can start tonight, by coming back here to Conestoga Valley to see a drug awareness video. I hope the turnout will be just as large as it is this morning.

We can all play a part in increasing awareness about the ravages of drug dependency. We must get the message across that drugs aren't a form of entertainment or a harmless means of escape -- drugs are a poison, to users and to our communities.

But a widespread awareness of the dangers of drug abuse depends on sending consistent signals -- on sending a clear message that using drugs isn't fashionable, isn't fun, and above all, isn't safe.

For too long our popular culture glorified drug use. I think that's changing now -- and that's a real change for the better. Consider the anti-drug abuse campaign on television.

Not long ago, I was told a story about a little girl, four years old, who's getting the message. She got up from in front of the TV to tell her parents something important.

"Drugs," she said, "fry your brain like an egg."

We've all seen the commercial that little girl was talking about. Whether you're four or fourteen or forty, the message gets across. Let's all carry that message.

And let's shed some of the perceptions about the drug problem that are comforting, but are completely incorrect.

There's no room for saying, "drug abuse doesn't affect me." Think about the costs of drug abuse: the lost time, the waste, the crime, the accidents that can be traced to the influence of drugs... Twenty three million Americans used illegal drugs last year. Countless thousands died. The fact is that none of us is immune to the problems drug abuse can cause.

Together, let's you and me send a message on drug abuse:

To the so-called "casual" user: face up to the fact that your so-called "recreational" drug use contributes to the drug

culture -- to the crime, death and degradation associated with the drug trade.

To parents: your children know more than you realize about drugs. Make it your business as a parent to know about drug abuse yourself. Educate yourselves: don't hide from the reality of drug abuse in our communities and hope for the best. Your children depend on you to help them separate fact from fiction -- to help them make a choice, and stick with it, when it comes to resisting drugs.

To our children, let's send the message that drugs are dangerous. That you don't need drugs to feel good about yourself -- or to win approval from others. That your parents, the people in your schools and your community care.

But most of all, you must understand that the decision against drugs is yours to make -- no one else's. When it's time to draw the line against drugs, the final choice is yours.

As a community, we must work to make it as easy as possible for our children to make the choice against drugs. We can do it by creating an environment -- a safe, secure space -- where our children can acquire a sense of self and self-confidence so secure that no amount of peer group pressure can push them into taking drugs.

In many homes across America, in many of our communities, here in Lancaster, you're doing just that. Sure things have changed. But most Americans want to see their towns restored to a time when drugs came from the local M.D. A place of mothers and fathers and children and grandparents and bicycles and baseball and spelling bees. Where crack was something you jumped over to avoid bad luck. With your hard work and commitment, that day will come sooner.

My message to you today is: Don't do drugs. Keep fighting back. Fight for your community, for your children. The war on drugs will ultimately be won one day, one battle at a time -- the battles each and every one of us wage to keep our families and communities free from drug abuse. We've learned a hard lesson -- unless we join together and fight, it can happen here. But if we do work as a team and as a community, it won't.

Let these banners be a battle cry -- that in Conestoga Valley, in Lancaster, and in communities like yours all over the country, we will join together, turn the tide, and bring the drug epidemic to an end.

Thank you.

(McGroarty)
March 17, 1989
12:00 pm
Final II

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONESTOGA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
MARCH 22, 1989

I thank the students, parents, and teachers here at Conestoga Valley, Harry Wirth, your principal, and Chad Weaver, Student Body President, for this warm welcome. I especially want to commend Congressman Bob Walker for his role in the passage of the Anti-Drug Act of 1988, and for his efforts toward achieving a drug-free workplace.

We often think of drug abuse as an urban, inner-city phenomenon. Millions of Americans think of their own communities, and say, "it can't happen here."

The people of rural Pennsylvania know that's not true. In the past two years, drug abuse in this area has escalated. The good news is: you're fighting back. Your community is too proud, your traditions here too deeply rooted, for an invader to threaten your safety and well-being without a fight.

When drugs comes here to the Conestoga Valley, that's proof the drug epidemic is a national problem. Lancaster is a strong community. Lancaster is a strong community -- a place where "small-town values" isn't a chiche: It's a way of life. You know what matters: family, faith, being a good neighbor and member of this community. The rising problem here simply shows how vulnerable every American city and town is to the menace of drug abuse. Recognizing this fact is the first step towards finding a solution.

And Lancaster is on its way. This morning, you heard from Thomas Hipple and Peter True -- two young men who for their own reasons have made a commitment to help others understand the lasting damage drugs can do, and prevent their peers from making what can be a life-shattering choice.

What Thomas and Peter are doing takes tremendous courage and commitment. I'm here to say that you're not alone in battling the drug problem. You have partners -- in your community, in others across America. And you have partners in the war on drugs in Washington: right there on Pennsylvania Avenue. As I said in my Inaugural Address, I am committed to ending the scourge of drugs.

Our task today is not just to deplore the drug problem, but to take action against it. What the banners you've hung here today say to me is that Conestoga Valley and the people of Lancaster are ready to take action to stop the drug scourge.

One of the most powerful weapons in the war against drug abuse is education.

Of course, there's another side to the drug problem that I'll be speaking about later today, when I visit Wilmington, Delaware on my way back to Washington. That's interdiction and enforcement -- our effort to stop the supply of illegal drugs, and shut down the drug trade. But this morning, I want to focus on means of prevention -- on drying up demand for illegal drugs.

Anti-drug education and awareness can help provide our children and young adults both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs.

That's the aim of an anti-drug education program called DARE -- Drug Abuse Resistance Education -- that's helping, as the people involved with DARE like to say, "drug-proof" our children. The program was pioneered by the Los Angeles Police Department and the LA public school system. DARE sends policemen into the classroom, to work with kids, build their self-esteem, teach them that they can refuse when they are pressured to try drugs. And the DARE program is teaching youngsters something else: that the police and their schools are united in a common effort to stop drug abuse. In the six years since the program began in California, DARE has caught on nationwide. This year, in 1200 communities in 45 states, three million children will participate.

DARE is just one example of the kind of program that can provide our children both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs. There is no one right answer when it comes to battling drug abuse. Each community will find what works best -- and we will all learn from each other.

Here in Lancaster, you have a program called High Risk Youth in the elementary schools, and another called SCIP -- School Community Intervention Program, in place in the high schools and junior highs. They aim at identifying young people whose circumstances and family situations make them most vulnerable to the lure of drugs. Targeting these youth for special attention is crucial, and with High Risk Youth and SCIP, you are doing something to stop drug problems before they begin.

For my part, I'm committed to seeing that drug education receives the funding it needs.

-- My budget for 1990 calls for a full \$1.1 billion dollars for drug prevention and anti-drug education activities -- up 16% over 1989.

-- I've urged Congress to provide 392 million dollars for the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, funds that go to the states and institutions of higher education.

-- And I've nominated to serve as Director of my Office of National Drug Control Policy, Bill Bennett, to map strategy and oversee the anti-drug campaign. I picked Bill for this job because he's knowledgeable, he's tough, and he's determined -- but most importantly, he cares deeply about the children of this country.

These initiatives are important, and they'll have an impact. But there's a role for each of us in the war on drugs, and I hope you'll join me in asking what you can do to help -- especially to advance anti-drug education and awareness.

I'm told you can start tonight, by coming back here to Conestoga Valley to see a drug awareness video. I hope the turnout will be just as large as it is this morning.

We can all play a part in increasing awareness about the ravages of drug dependency. We must get the message across that drugs aren't a form of entertainment or a harmless means of escape -- drugs are a poison, to users and to our communities.

But a widespread awareness of the dangers of drug abuse depends on sending consistent signals -- on sending a clear message that using drugs isn't fashionable, isn't fun, and above all, isn't safe.

For too long our popular culture glorified drug use. I think that's changing now -- and that's a real change for the better. Consider the anti-drug abuse campaign on television.

Not long ago, I was told a story about a little girl, four years old, who's getting the message. She got up from in front of the TV to tell her parents something important.

"Drugs," she said, "fry your brain like an egg."

We've all seen the commercial that little girl was talking about. Whether you're four or fourteen or forty, the message gets across. Let's all carry that message.

And let's shed some of the perceptions about the drug problem that are comforting, but are completely incorrect.

There's no room for saying, "drug abuse doesn't affect me." Think about the costs of drug abuse: the lost time, the waste, the crime, the accidents that can be traced to the influence of drugs... Twenty three million Americans used illegal drugs last year. Countless thousands died. The fact is that none of us is immune to the problems drug abuse can cause.

Together, let's you and me send a message on drug abuse:

To the so-called "casual" user: face up to the fact that your so-called "recreational" drug use contributes to the drug culture -- to the crime, death and degradation associated with the drug trade.

To parents: your children know more than you realize about drugs. Make it your business as a parent to know about drug abuse yourself. Educate yourselves: don't hide from the reality of drug abuse in our communities and hope for the best. Your children depend on you to help them separate fact from fiction -- to help them make a choice, and stick with it, when it comes to resisting drugs.

To our children, let's send the message that drugs are dangerous. That you don't need drugs to feel good about yourself -- or to win approval from others. That your parents, the people in your schools and your community care.

But most of all, you must understand that the decision against drugs is yours to make -- no one else's. When it's time to draw the line against drugs, the final choice is yours.

As a community, we must work to make it as easy as possible for our children to make the choice against drugs. We can do it by creating an environment -- a safe, secure space -- where our children can acquire a sense of self and self-confidence so secure that no amount of peer group pressure can push them into taking drugs.

In many homes across America, in many of our communities, here in Lancaster, you're doing just that. Sure things have changed. But most Americans want to see their towns restored to a time when drugs came from the local M.D. A place of mothers and fathers and children and grandparents and bicycles and baseball and spelling bees. Where crack was something you jumped over to avoid bad luck. With your hard work and commitment, that day will come sooner.

My message to you today is: Don't do drugs. Keep fighting back. Fight for your community, for your children. The war on drugs will ultimately be won one day, one battle at a time -- the battles each and every one of us wage to keep our families and communities free from drug abuse. We've learned a hard lesson -- unless we join together and fight, it can happen here. But if we do work as a team and as a community, it won't.

Let these banners be a battle cry -- that in Conestoga Valley, in Lancaster, and in communities like yours all over the country, we will join together, turn the tide, and bring the drug epidemic to an end.

Thank you.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONESTOGA VALLEY
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
MARCH 7, 1989

Christina -
here is
insert - please
prepare + we'll
take to Chriss.

I thank the students, parents, and Conestoga Valley, Harry Wirth, your principal, and Chad Weaver, Student Body President, for this warm welcome. I especially want to commend Congressman Bob Walker for his role in the passage the Anti-Drug Act of 1988, and for his efforts toward achieving a drug-free workplace.

We often think of drug abuse as an urban, inner-city phenomenon. Millions of Americans think of their own communities, and say, "it can't happen here."

The people of rural Pennsylvania know that's not true. In the past two years, drug abuse in this area has escalated. The good news is: you're fighting back. Your community is too proud, your traditions here too deeply rooted, for an invader to threaten your safety and well-being without a fight.

When drugs comes here to the Conestoga Valley, that's proof the drug epidemic is a national problem. Lancaster is a strong

community. ^{INSERT} ~~It's~~ *The rising problem here* simply shows how vulnerable every American city and town is to the menace of drug abuse. Recognizing this fact is the first step towards finding a solution.

And Lancaster is on its way. This morning, you heard from
 Thomas W. [unclear] and [unclear] [unclear] men who for their own

LANCASTER IS A STRONG COMMUNITY —
 A PLACE WHERE "SMALL-TOWN VALUES"
 ISN'T A CLICHE: IT'S A WAY OF
 LIFE. YOU KNOW WHAT MATTERS:
 FAMILY, FAITH, BEING A GOOD
 NEIGHBOR AND MEMBER OF THIS
 COMMUNITY.

Of course, there's another side to the drug problem that
 I'll be speaking about later today, when I visit Wilmington,

Delaware on my way back to Washington. That's interdiction and enforcement -- our effort to stop the supply of illegal drugs, and shut down the drug trade. But this morning, I want to focus on means of prevention -- on drying up demand for illegal drugs.

Anti-drug education and awareness can help provide our children and young adults both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs.

That's the aim of an anti-drug education program called DARE -- Drug Abuse Resistance Education -- that's helping, as the people involved with DARE like to say, "drug-proof" our children. The program was pioneered by the Los Angeles Police Department and the LA public school system. DARE sends policemen into the classroom, to work with kids, build their self-esteem, teach them that they can refuse when they are pressured to try drugs. And the DARE program is teaching youngsters something else: that the police and their schools are united in a common effort to stop drug abuse. In the six years since the program began in California, DARE has caught on nationwide. This year, in 1200 communities in 45 states, three million children will participate.

DARE is just one example of the kind of program that can provide our children both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs. There is no one right answer when it

what
 ost importantly, he cares deeply about the children of this
 ry.

Risk Youth
 School
 schools and
 lose
 lnerable to
 attention
 e doing
 these initiatives are important, and they'll have an impact.
 ere's a role for each of us in the war on drugs, and I hope
 join me in asking what you can do to help -- especially to
 a anti-drug education and awareness.

m told you can start tonight, by coming back here to
 ga Valley to see a drug awareness video. I hope the
 will be just as large as it is this morning.

education
 can all play a part in increasing awareness about the
 of drug dependency. We must get the message across that
 en't a form of entertainment or a harmless means of
 - drugs are a poison, to users and to our communities.

llion dollars
 ies -- up 16%
 a widespread awareness of the dangers of drug abuse
 n sending consistent signals -- on sending a clear
 hat using drugs isn't fashionable, isn't fun, and above
 : safe.

dollars for
 is that go to
 oo long our popular culture glorified drug use. I
 's changing now -- and that's a real change for the
 nsider the anti-drug abuse campaign on television.

my Office of
 p strategy and
 r this job
 determined --

Not long ago, I was told a story about a little girl, four years old, who's getting the message. She got up from in front of the TV to tell her parents something important.

"Drugs," she said, "fry your brain like an egg."

We've all seen the commercial that little girl was talking about. Whether you're four or fourteen or forty, the message gets across. Let's all carry that message.

And let's shed some of the perceptions about the drug problem that are comforting, but are completely incorrect.

There's no room for saying, "drug abuse doesn't affect me." Think about the costs of drug abuse: the lost time, the waste, the crime, the accidents that can be traced to the influence of drugs... Twenty three million Americans used illegal drugs last year. Countless thousands died. The fact is that none of us is immune to the problems drug abuse can cause.

Together, let's you and me send a message on drug abuse:

To the so-called "casual" user: face up to the fact that your so-called "recreational" drug use contributes to the drug culture -- to the crime, death and degradation associated with the drug trade.

a

om the local
d grandparen
Where crack
our hard wor
11 M.D. A place of
nts and bicycles and
t was something you
rk and commitment,

Keep fighting
The war on
time -- the
lies and
lesson
if

It do drugs.
our children.
a battle at
sep our fami
rned a hard
en here. But

nestoga
l over the
the drug

To parents: your children know more than you realize about drugs. Make it your business as a parent to know about drug abuse yourself. Educate yourselves: don't hide from the reality of drug abuse in our communities and hope for the best. Your children depend on you to help them separate fact from fiction -- to help them make a choice, and stick with it, when it comes to resisting drugs.

To our children, let's send the message that drugs are dangerous. That you don't need drugs to feel good about yourself -- or to win approval from others. That your parents, the people in your schools and your community care.

But most of all, you must understand that the decision against drugs is yours to make -- no one else's. When it's time to draw the line against drugs, the final choice is yours.

As a community, we must work to make it as easy as possible for our children to make the choice against drugs. We can do it by creating an environment -- a safe, secure space -- where our children can acquire a sense of self and self-confidence so secure that no amount of peer group pressure can push them into taking drugs.

In many homes across America, in many of our communities, here in Lancaster, you're doing just that. Sure things have changed. But most Americans want to see their towns restored to

a time when drugs came from the local M.D. A place of mothers and fathers and children and grandparents and bicycles and baseball and spelling bees. Where crack was something you jumped over to avoid bad luck. With your hard work and commitment, that day will come sooner.

My message to you today is: Don't do drugs. Keep fighting back. Fight for your community, for your children. The war on drugs will ultimately be won one day, one battle at a time -- the battles each and every one of us wage to keep our families and communities free from drug abuse. We've learned a hard lesson -- unless we join together and fight, it can happen here. But if we do work as a team and as a community, it won't.

Let these banners be a battle cry -- that in Conestoga Valley, in Lancaster, and in communities like yours all over the country, we will join together, turn the tide, and bring the drug epidemic to an end.

Thank you.

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONESTOGA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
MARCH 7, 1989**

I THANK THE STUDENTS, PARENTS, AND TEACHERS HERE AT CONESTOGA VALLEY, HARRY WIRTH, YOUR PRINCIPAL, AND CHAD WEAVER, STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT, FOR THIS WARM WELCOME. I ESPECIALLY WANT TO COMMEND CONGRESSMAN BOB WALKER FOR HIS ROLE IN THE PASSAGE^{OF} THE ANTI-DRUG ACT OF 1988, AND FOR HIS EFFORTS TOWARD ACHIEVING A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE.

2

WE OFTEN THINK OF DRUG ABUSE AS AN URBAN, INNER-CITY PHENOMENON. MILLIONS OF AMERICANS THINK OF THEIR OWN COMMUNITIES, AND SAY, "IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE."

THE PEOPLE OF RURAL PENNSYLVANIA KNOW THAT'S NOT TRUE. IN THE PAST TWO YEARS, DRUG ABUSE IN THIS AREA HAS ESCALATED. THE GOOD NEWS IS: YOU'RE FIGHTING BACK. YOUR COMMUNITY IS TOO PROUD, YOUR TRADITIONS HERE TOO DEEPLY ROOTED, FOR AN INVADER TO THREATEN YOUR SAFETY AND WELL-BEING WITHOUT A FIGHT.

WHEN DRUGS COME HERE TO THE CONESTOGA VALLEY, THAT'S PROOF THE DRUG EPIDEMIC IS A NATIONAL PROBLEM. LANCASTER IS A STRONG COMMUNITY. IT'S NOT A SPECIAL CASE -- IT SIMPLY SHOWS HOW VULNERABLE EVERY AMERICAN CITY AND TOWN IS TO THE MENACE OF DRUG ABUSE. RECOGNIZING THIS FACT IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS FINDING A SOLUTION.

AND LANCASTER IS ON ITS WAY. THIS MORNING, YOU HEARD FROM THOMAS HIPPLE AND PETER TRUE -- TWO YOUNG MEN WHO FOR THEIR OWN REASONS HAVE MADE A COMMITMENT TO HELP OTHERS UNDERSTAND THE LASTING DAMAGE DRUGS CAN DO,

AND PREVENT THEIR PEERS FROM MAKING WHAT CAN BE A LIFE-SHATTERING CHOICE.

WHAT THOMAS AND PETER ARE DOING TAKES TREMENDOUS COURAGE AND COMMITMENT. I'M HERE TO SAY THAT YOU'RE NOT ALONE IN BATTLING THE DRUG PROBLEM. YOU HAVE PARTNERS -- IN YOUR COMMUNITY, IN OTHERS ACROSS AMERICA. AND YOU HAVE PARTNERS IN THE WAR ON DRUGS IN WASHINGTON: RIGHT THERE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. AS I SAID IN MY INAUGURAL ADDRESS, I AM COMMITTED TO ENDING THE SCOURGE OF DRUGS.

OUR TASK TODAY IS NOT JUST TO DEPLORE THE DRUG PROBLEM, BUT TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST IT. WHAT THE BANNERS YOU'VE HUNG HERE TODAY SAY TO ME IS THAT CONESTOGA VALLEY AND THE PEOPLE OF LANCASTER ARE READY TO TAKE ACTION TO STOP THE DRUG SCOURGE.

ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL WEAPONS IN THE WAR AGAINST DRUG ABUSE IS EDUCATION.

OF COURSE, THERE'S ANOTHER SIDE TO THE DRUG PROBLEM THAT I'LL BE SPEAKING ABOUT LATER TODAY, WHEN I VISIT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE ON MY WAY BACK TO WASHINGTON.

THAT'S INTERDICTION AND ENFORCEMENT -- OUR EFFORT TO STOP THE SUPPLY OF ILLEGAL DRUGS, AND SHUT DOWN THE DRUG TRADE. BUT THIS MORNING, I WANT TO FOCUS ON MEANS OF PREVENTION -- ON DRYING UP DEMAND FOR ILLEGAL DRUGS.

ANTI-DRUG EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAN HELP PROVIDE OUR CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS BOTH THE REASONS AND THE WILL-POWER TO RESIST THE LURE OF DRUGS.

THAT'S THE AIM OF AN ANTI-DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAM CALLED DARE -- DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION -- THAT'S HELPING, AS THE PEOPLE INVOLVED WITH DARE LIKE TO SAY,

"DRUG-PROOF" OUR CHILDREN. THE PROGRAM WAS PIONEERED BY THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE LA PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. DARE SENDS POLICEMEN INTO THE CLASSROOM, TO WORK WITH KIDS, BUILD THEIR SELF-ESTEEM, TEACH THEM THAT THEY CAN REFUSE WHEN THEY ARE PRESSURED TO TRY DRUGS. AND THE DARE PROGRAM IS TEACHING YOUNGSTERS SOMETHING ELSE: THAT THE POLICE AND THEIR SCHOOLS ARE UNITED IN A COMMON EFFORT TO STOP DRUG ABUSE. IN THE SIX YEARS SINCE THE PROGRAM BEGAN IN CALIFORNIA, DARE HAS CAUGHT ON NATIONWIDE. THIS YEAR, IN 1200 COMMUNITIES IN 45 STATES,

THREE MILLION CHILDREN WILL PARTICIPATE.

DARE IS JUST ONE EXAMPLE OF THE KIND OF PROGRAM THAT CAN PROVIDE OUR CHILDREN BOTH THE REASONS AND THE WILL-POWER TO RESIST THE LURE OF DRUGS. THERE IS NO ONE RIGHT ANSWER WHEN IT COMES TO BATTLING DRUG ABUSE. EACH COMMUNITY WILL FIND WHAT WORKS BEST -- AND WE WILL ALL LEARN FROM EACH OTHER.

HERE IN LANCASTER, YOU HAVE A PROGRAM CALLED HIGH RISK YOUTH IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, AND ANOTHER CALLED SCIP -- SCHOOL COMMUNITY INTERVENTION PROGRAM,

IN PLACE IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND JUNIOR HIGHS. THEY AIM AT IDENTIFYING YOUNG PEOPLE WHOSE CIRCUMSTANCES AND FAMILY SITUATIONS MAKE THEM MOST VULNERABLE TO THE LURE OF DRUGS. TARGETING THESE YOUTH FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CRUCIAL, AND WITH HIGH RISK YOUTH AND SCIP, YOU ARE DOING SOMETHING TO STOP DRUG PROBLEMS BEFORE THEY BEGIN.

FOR MY PART, I'M COMMITTED TO SEEING THAT DRUG EDUCATION RECEIVES THE FUNDING IT NEEDS.

-- MY BUDGET FOR 1990 CALLS FOR A FULL \$1.1 BILLION DOLLARS FOR DRUG PREVENTION AND ANTI-DRUG EDUCATION ACTIVITIES -- UP 16% OVER 1989.

-- I'VE URGED CONGRESS TO PROVIDE 392 MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES PROGRAM, FUNDS THAT GO TO THE STATES AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

-- AND I'VE NOMINATED TO SERVE AS DIRECTOR OF MY OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY, BILL BENNETT, TO MAP STRATEGY AND OVERSEE THE ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN.

I PICKED BILL FOR THIS JOB BECAUSE HE'S KNOWLEDGEABLE, HE'S TOUGH, AND HE'S DETERMINED -- BUT MOST IMPORTANTLY, HE CARES DEEPLY ABOUT THE CHILDREN OF THIS COUNTRY.

THESE INITIATIVES ARE IMPORTANT, AND THEY'LL HAVE AN IMPACT. BUT THERE'S A ROLE FOR EACH OF US IN THE WAR ON DRUGS, AND I HOPE YOU'LL JOIN ME IN ASKING WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP -- ESPECIALLY TO ADVANCE ANTI-DRUG EDUCATION AND AWARENESS.

I'M TOLD YOU CAN START TONIGHT, BY COMING BACK HERE TO CONESTOGA VALLEY TO SEE A DRUG AWARENESS VIDEO.

I HOPE THE TURNOUT WILL BE JUST AS LARGE AS IT IS THIS MORNING.

WE CAN ALL PLAY A PART IN INCREASING AWARENESS ABOUT THE RAVAGES OF DRUG DEPENDENCY. WE MUST GET THE MESSAGE ACROSS THAT DRUGS AREN'T A FORM OF ENTERTAINMENT OR A HARMLESS MEANS OF ESCAPE -- DRUGS ARE A POISON, TO USERS AND TO OUR COMMUNITIES.

BUT A WIDESPREAD AWARENESS OF THE DANGERS OF DRUG ABUSE DEPENDS ON SENDING CONSISTENT SIGNALS --

ON SENDING A CLEAR MESSAGE THAT USING DRUGS ISN'T FASHIONABLE, ISN'T FUN, AND ABOVE ALL, ISN'T SAFE.

FOR TOO LONG OUR POPULAR CULTURE GLORIFIED DRUG USE. I THINK THAT'S CHANGING NOW -- AND THAT'S A REAL CHANGE FOR THE BETTER. CONSIDER THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE CAMPAIGN ON TELEVISION.

NOT LONG AGO, I WAS TOLD A STORY ABOUT A LITTLE GIRL, FOUR YEARS OLD, WHO'S GETTING THE MESSAGE. SHE GOT UP FROM IN FRONT OF THE TV TO TELL HER PARENTS SOMETHING IMPORTANT.

"DRUGS," SHE SAID, "FRY YOUR BRAIN LIKE AN EGG."

WE'VE ALL SEEN THE COMMERCIAL THAT LITTLE GIRL WAS TALKING ABOUT. WHETHER YOU'RE FOUR OR FOURTEEN OR FORTY, THE MESSAGE GETS ACROSS. LET'S ALL CARRY THAT MESSAGE.

AND LET'S SHED SOME OF THE PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE DRUG PROBLEM THAT ARE COMFORTING, BUT ARE COMPLETELY INCORRECT.

THERE'S NO ROOM FOR SAYING, "DRUG ABUSE DOESN'T AFFECT ME." THINK ABOUT THE COSTS OF DRUG ABUSE: THE LOST TIME, THE WASTE, THE CRIME, THE ACCIDENTS THAT CAN BE TRACED TO THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS...

TWENTY THREE MILLION AMERICANS USED ILLEGAL DRUGS LAST YEAR. COUNTLESS THOUSANDS DIED. THE FACT IS THAT NONE OF US IS IMMUNE TO THE PROBLEMS DRUG ABUSE CAN CAUSE.

TOGETHER, LET'S YOU AND ME SEND A MESSAGE ON DRUG ABUSE:

→ TO THE SO-CALLED "CASUAL" USER: FACE UP TO THE FACT THAT YOUR SO-CALLED "RECREATIONAL" DRUG USE CONTRIBUTES TO THE DRUG CULTURE -- TO THE CRIME, DEATH AND DEGRADATION ASSOCIATED WITH THE DRUG TRADE.

TO PARENTS: YOUR CHILDREN KNOW MORE THAN YOU REALIZE ABOUT DRUGS. MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS AS A PARENT TO KNOW ABOUT DRUG ABUSE YOURSELF. EDUCATE YOURSELVES: DON'T HIDE FROM THE REALITY OF DRUG ABUSE IN OUR COMMUNITIES AND HOPE FOR THE BEST. YOUR CHILDREN DEPEND ON YOU TO HELP THEM SEPARATE FACT FROM FICTION -- TO HELP THEM MAKE A CHOICE, AND STICK WITH IT, WHEN IT COMES TO RESISTING DRUGS.

TO OUR CHILDREN, LET'S SEND THE MESSAGE THAT DRUGS ARE DANGEROUS.

THAT YOU DON'T NEED DRUGS TO FEEL GOOD ABOUT YOURSELF -- OR TO WIN APPROVAL FROM OTHERS. THAT YOUR PARENTS, THE PEOPLE IN YOUR SCHOOLS AND YOUR COMMUNITY CARE.

BUT MOST OF ALL, YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT THE DECISION AGAINST DRUGS IS YOURS TO MAKE -- NO ONE ELSE'S. WHEN IT'S TIME TO DRAW THE LINE AGAINST DRUGS, THE FINAL CHOICE IS YOURS.

AS A COMMUNITY, WE MUST WORK TO MAKE IT AS EASY AS POSSIBLE FOR OUR CHILDREN TO MAKE THE CHOICE AGAINST DRUGS.

WE CAN DO IT BY CREATING AN ENVIRONMENT -- A SAFE, SECURE SPACE -- WHERE OUR CHILDREN CAN ACQUIRE A SENSE OF SELF AND SELF-CONFIDENCE SO SECURE THAT NO AMOUNT OF PEER GROUP PRESSURE CAN PUSH THEM INTO TAKING DRUGS.

IN MANY HOMES ACROSS AMERICA, IN MANY OF OUR COMMUNITIES, HERE IN LANCASTER, YOU'RE DOING JUST THAT. SURE THINGS HAVE CHANGED. BUT MOST AMERICANS WANT TO SEE THEIR TOWNS RESTORED TO A TIME WHEN DRUGS CAME FROM THE LOCAL M.D. A PLACE OF MOTHERS AND FATHERS AND CHILDREN AND GRANDPARENTS AND BICYCLES AND BASEBALL AND SPELLING BEES.

WHERE CRACK WAS SOMETHING YOU JUMPED OVER TO AVOID BAD LUCK. WITH YOUR HARD WORK AND COMMITMENT, THAT DAY WILL COME SOONER.

MY MESSAGE TO YOU TODAY IS: DON'T DO DRUGS. KEEP FIGHTING BACK. FIGHT FOR YOUR COMMUNITY, FOR YOUR CHILDREN. THE WAR ON DRUGS WILL ULTIMATELY BE WON ONE DAY, ONE BATTLE AT A TIME --THE BATTLES EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US WAGE TO KEEP OUR FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES FREE FROM DRUG ABUSE. WE'VE LEARNED A HARD LESSON -- UNLESS WE JOIN TOGETHER AND FIGHT, IT CAN HAPPEN HERE.

BUT IF WE DO WORK AS A TEAM AND AS A COMMUNITY, IT WON'T.

LET THESE BANNERS BE A BATTLE CRY -- THAT IN CONESTOGA VALLEY, IN LANCASTER, AND IN COMMUNITIES LIKE YOURS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, WE WILL JOIN TOGETHER, TURN THE TIDE, AND BRING THE DRUG EPIDEMIC TO AN END.

THANK YOU.

(McGroarty *MARON*)
March 6, 1989
11:30 pm
Final

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONESTOGA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
MARCH 7, 1989

I thank the students, parents, and teachers here at Conestoga Valley, *and* Harry Wirth, your principal, and Chad Weaver, Student Body President, for this warm welcome. I especially want to commend Congressman Bob Walker for his role in the passage the Anti-Drug Act of 1988, and for his efforts toward achieving a drug-free workplace.

We often think of drug abuse as an urban, inner-city phenomenon. Millions of Americans think of their own communities, and say, "it can't happen here."

The people of rural Pennsylvania know that's not true. In the past two years, drug abuse *in this area* has escalated. The good news is: you're fighting back. Your community is too proud, your traditions here too deeply rooted, for an invader to threaten your safety and well-being without a fight.

When drugs comes ⁽¹⁾ here to the Conestoga Valley, that's proof the drug epidemic is a national problem. Lancaster is a strong community. ^{It's not a special case --} ~~It~~ simply shows how vulnerable every American city and town is to the menace of drug abuse. Recognizing this fact is the first step towards finding a solution.

And Lancaster is on its way. This morning, you heard from Thomas Hipple and Peter True -- two young men who for their own reasons have made a commitment to help others understand the lasting damage drugs can do, and prevent their peers from making what can be a life-shattering choice. ⁽⁹⁾ What Thomas and Peter are doing takes tremendous courage and commitment. I'm here to say that you're not alone in battling the drug problem. You have partners -- in your community, in others across America. And you have partners in the war on drugs in Washington: right there on Pennsylvania Avenue ⁽¹⁾. As I said in my Inaugural Address, I am committed to ending the scourge of drugs.

Our task today is not just to deplore the drug problem, but to take action against it. What the banners you've hung here today say to me is that Conestoga Valley and the people of Lancaster are ready to take action to stop the drug scourge.

One of the most powerful weapons in the war against drug abuse is education.

Of course, there's another side to the drug problem that

Anti-drug education and awareness can help provide our children and young adults both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs.

That's the aim of an anti-drug education program called DARE -- Drug Abuse Resistance Education -- that's helping, as the people involved with DARE like to say, "drug-proof" our children. The program was pioneered by the Los Angeles Police Department and the LA public school system. DARE sends policemen into the classroom, to work with kids, build their self-esteem, teach them that they can refuse when they are pressured to try drugs. And the DARE program is teaching youngsters something else: that the police and their schools are united in a common effort to stop drug abuse. In the six years since the program began in California, DARE has caught on nationwide. This year, in 1200 communities in 45 states, three million children will participate.

DARE is just one example of the kind of program that can provide our children both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs. There is no one right answer when it comes to battling drug abuse. Each community will find what works best -- and we will all learn from each other.

Here in Lancaster, you have a program called High Risk Youth in the elementary schools, and another called SCIP -- School Community Intervention Program, in place in the high schools and

junior highs. They aim at identifying young people whose circumstances and family situations make them most vulnerable to the lure of drugs. Targeting these youth for special attention is crucial, and with High Risk Youth and SCIP, you are doing something to stop drug problems before they begin.

For my part, I'm committed to seeing that drug education receives the funding it needs.

-- My budget for 1990 calls for a full \$1.1 billion dollars for drug prevention and anti-drug education activities -- up 16% over 1989.

-- I've urged Congress to provide 392 million dollars for the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, funds that go to the states and institutions of higher education.

-- And I've nominated to serve as Director of my Office of National Drug Control Policy, Bill Bennett, to map strategy and oversee the anti-drug campaign. I picked Bill for this job because he's knowledgeable, he's tough, ^{and} he's determined, ~~but~~ most importantly, he cares deeply about the children of this country.

These initiatives are important, and they'll have an impact. But there's a role for each of us in the war on drugs, and I hope you'll join me in asking what you can do to help -- especially to advance anti-drug education and awareness.

I'm told you can start tonight, by coming back here to Conestoga Valley to see a drug awareness video. I hope the turnout will be just as large as it is this morning.

We can all play a part in increasing awareness about the ravages of drug dependency. We must get the message across that drugs aren't a form of entertainment or a harmless means of escape -- drugs are a poison, to users and to our communities.

But a widespread awareness of the dangers of drug abuse depends on sending consistent signals -- on sending a clear message that using drugs isn't fashionable, isn't fun, and above all, isn't safe.

For too long our popular culture glorified drug use. I think that's changing now -- and that's a real change for the better. Consider the anti-drug abuse campaign on television.

Not long ago, I was told a story about a little girl, four years old, who's getting the message. She got up from in front of the TV to tell her parents something important.

"Drugs," she said, "fry your brain like an egg."

We've all seen the commercial that little girl was talking about. Whether you're four or fourteen or forty, the message gets across. Let's all carry that message.

And let's shed some of the perceptions about the drug problem that are comforting, but are completely incorrect.

There's no room for saying, "drug abuse doesn't affect me." Think about the costs of drug abuse: the lost time, the waste, the crime, the accidents that can be traced to the influence of drugs... Twenty three million Americans used illegal drugs last year. Countless thousands died. The fact is that none of us is immune to the problems drug abuse can cause.

Together, let's you and me send a message on drug abuse:

To the so-called "casual" user: face up to the fact that your so-called "recreational" drug use contributes to the drug culture -- to the crime, death and degradation associated with the drug trade.

To parents: your children know more than you realize about drugs. Make it your business as a parent to know about drug abuse yourself. Educate yourselves: don't hide from the reality of drug abuse in our communities and hope for the best. Your children depend on you to help them separate fact from fiction -- to help them make a choice, and stick with it, when it comes to resisting drugs.

To our children, let's send the message that drugs are dangerous. That you don't need drugs to feel good about yourself

-- or to win approval from others. That your parents, the people in your schools and your community care.

But most of all, you must understand that the decision against drugs is yours to make -- no one else's. When it's time to draw the line against drugs, the final choice is yours.

As a community, we must work to make it as easy as possible for our children to make the choice against drugs. We can do it by creating an environment -- a safe, secure space -- where our children can acquire a sense of self and self-confidence so secure that no amount of peer group pressure can push them into taking drugs.

In many homes across America, in many of our communities, here in Lancaster, you're doing just that. Sure things have changed. But most Americans want to see their towns restored to a time when drugs came from the local M.D. A place of mothers and fathers and children and grandparents and bicycles and baseball and spelling bees. Where crack was something you jumped over to avoid bad luck. With your hard work and commitment, that day will come sooner.

My message to you today is: Don't do drugs. Keep fighting back. Fight for your community, for your children. The war on drugs will ultimately be won one day, one battle at a time -- the battles each and every one of us wage to keep our families and

I'll be speaking about later today, when I visit Wilmington, Delaware on my way back to Washington. That's interdiction and enforcement -- our effort to stop the supply of illegal drugs, and shut down the drug trade. But this morning, I want to focus on means of prevention -- on drying up demand for illegal drugs.

communities free from drug abuse. We've learned a hard lesson -- unless we join together and fight, it can happen here. But if we do work as a team and as a community, it won't.

Let these banners be a battle cry -- that in Conestoga Valley, in Lancaster, and in communities like yours all over the country, we will join together, turn the tide, and bring the drug epidemic to an end.

Thank you.

Change before going to cards

✓ Check on
Barriers

(McGroarty)
March 3, 1989
7:45pm
dan1

✓ PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONESTOGA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
✓ LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
✓ MARCH 7, 1989

Double check on who is coming! (+ audience)

{Acknowledgments, Lancaster dignitaries, Congressman Bob Walker, Mr. Harry Wirth, principal.} I thank the students, parents, and teachers here at Conestoga Valley for this warm welcome. (I especially want to commend Bob Walker for his role in the passage the Anti-Drug Act of 1983, and for his efforts toward achieving a drug-free workplace.)

We often think of drug abuse as an urban, inner-city phenomenon. Millions of Americans think of their own communities, and say, "it can't happen here."

The people of rural Pennsylvania know that's not true. In the past two years, the drug epidemic has come here, to your community. The good news is: you're fighting back. Your community is too proud, your traditions here too deeply rooted, for an invader to threaten your safety and well-being without a fight.

David
Bender
PA. Drug &
Alcohol
Abuse
Council

In your com. has escalated

- 2 programs in force

When the drug epidemic comes here to the Conestoga Valley, that's proof the drug epidemic is a national problem. Recognizing this fact is the first step towards finding a solution.

I'm also here to say that you're not alone in battling the drug problem. You have partners -- in your community, in others across America. And you have partners in the war on drugs in Washington: right there on Pennsylvania Avenue. As I said in my Inaugural Address, I am committed to ending the scourge of drugs.

Our task today is not just to deplore the drug problem, but to take action against it. What the banners you've hung here today say to me is that Conestoga Valley and the people of Lancaster are ready to take action to stop the drug scourge.

One of the most powerful weapons in the war against drug abuse is education.

Of course, there's another side to the drug problem that I'll be speaking about later today, when I visit Wilmington, Delaware on my way back to Washington. That's interdiction and enforcement -- our effort to stop the supply of illegal drugs, and shut down the drug trade. But this morning, I want to focus on means of prevention -- on drying up demand for illegal drugs.

*Gordon James
Advance in PA*

Anti-drug education and awareness can help provide our children and young adults both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs.

That's the aim of an anti-drug education program called DARE -- Drug Abuse Resistance Education -- that's helping, as the people involved with DARE like to say, "drug-proof" our children. The program was pioneered by the Los Angeles Police Department and the LA public school system. DARE sends policemen into the classroom, to work with kids, build their self-esteem, teach them that they can refuse when they are pressured to try drugs. And the DARE program is teaching youngsters something else: that the police and their schools are united in a common effort to stop drug abuse. In the six years since the program began in California, DARE has caught on nationwide. This year, in 1200 communities in 45 states, three million children will participate.

DARE is just one example of the kind of program that can provide our children both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs. There is no one right answer when it comes to battling drug abuse. Each community will find what works best -- and we will all learn from each other.

Here in Lancaster, you have a program called High-Risk Youth in the elementary schools, and another called SCIP -- School Community Intervention Program, in place in the high schools and

NYT
2-89
Policemen
As Teacher
+ Model

Business
Wire
(NEXUS)
LATimes(?)
1-25-89
"D.A.R.E."
"Most drug-proof
Kids" honored

David
Bender

David
Bender

junior highs. They aim at identifying young people whose circumstances and family situations make them most vulnerable to the lure of drugs. Targeting these youth for special attention is crucial, and with High-Risk Youth and SCIP, you are doing something to stop drug problems before they begin.

For my part, I'm committed to seeing that drug education receives the funding it needs.

*Building a Better America
p.69*

-- My budget for 1990 calls for a full \$1.1 billion dollars for drug prevention and anti-drug education activities -- up 16% over 1989.

*call Darman
Holen x5178*

-- I've urged Congress to provide 392 million dollars for the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, funds that go to the states and institutions of higher education.

Announced

-- And I've nominated to serve as Director of my Office of National Drug Control Policy, Bill Bennett, to map strategy and oversee the anti-drug campaign. I picked Bill for this job because he's knowledgeable, he's tough but most importantly, he cares deeply about the children of this country.

These initiatives are important, and they'll have an impact. But there's a role for each of us in the war on drugs, and I hope you'll join me in asking what you can do to help -- especially to advance anti-drug education and awareness.

David Border I'm told you can start tonight, by coming back here to Conestoga Valley to see a drug awareness video. I hope the turnout will be just as large as it is this morning.

We can all play a part in increasing awareness about the ravages of drug dependency. We must get the message across that drugs aren't a form of entertainment or a harmless means of escape -- drugs are a poison, to users and to our communities.

But a widespread awareness of the dangers of drug abuse depends on sending consistent signals -- on sending a clear message that using drugs isn't fashionable, isn't fun, and above all, isn't safe.

For too long our popular culture glorified drug use. I think that's changing now -- and that's a real change for the better. Consider the anti-drug abuse campaign on television.

Not long ago, I was told a story about a little girl, four years old, who's getting the message. She got up from in front of the TV to tell her parents something important.

"Drugs," she said, "fry your brain like an egg."

We've all seen the commercial that little girl was talking about. Whether you're four or fourteen or forty, the message gets across. Let's all carry that message.

Story from Dan McGeearty

movies (eg: Teen Movies, Breakfast Club, Bright Lights, Big City)

Ad Council

And let's shed some of the perceptions about the drug problem that are comforting, but are completely incorrect.

There's no room for saying, "drug abuse doesn't affect me." Think about the costs of drug abuse: the lost time, the waste, the crime, the accidents that can be traced to the influence of drugs... *→ Joint Address to Congress* Twenty three million Americans used illegal drugs last year. Countless thousands died. The fact is that none of us is immune to the problems drug abuse can cause.

Together, let's you and me send a message on drug abuse:

To the so-called "casual" user: face up to the fact that your so-called "recreational" drug use contributes to the drug culture -- to the crime, death and degradation associated with the drug trade.

To parents: your children know more than you realize about drugs. Make it your business as a parent to know about drug abuse yourself. Educate yourselves: don't hide from the reality of drug abuse in our communities and hope for the best. Your children depend on you to help them separate fact from fiction -- to help them make a choice, and stick with it, when it comes to resisting drugs.

To our children, let's send the message that drugs are dangerous. That you don't need drugs to feel good about yourself

-- or to win approval from others. That your parents, the people in your schools and your community care.

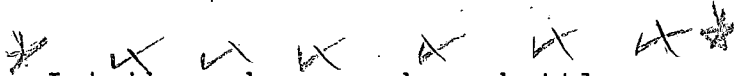
But most of all, you must understand that the decision against drugs is yours to make -- no one else's. When it's time to draw the line against drugs, the final choice is yours.

As a community, we must work to make it as easy as possible for our children to make the choice against drugs. We can do it by creating an environment -- a safe, secure space -- where our children can acquire a sense of self and self-confidence so secure that no amount of peer group pressure can push them into taking drugs.

In many homes across America, in many of our communities, here in Lancaster, you're doing just that. Sure things have changed. But most Americans want to see their towns restored to a time when drugs came from the local M.D. A place of mothers and fathers and children and grandparents and bicycles and baseball and spelling bees. Where crack was something you jumped over to avoid bad luck. With your hard work and commitment, that day will come sooner.

My message to you today is: Don't do drugs. Keep fighting back. Fight for your community, for your children. The war on drugs will ultimately be won one day, one battle at a time -- the battles each and every one of us wage to keep our families and

communities free from drug abuse. We've learned a hard lesson -- unless we join together and fight, it can happen here. But if we do work as a team and as a community, it won't.

Let these banners be a battle cry -- that in Conestoga Valley, in Lancaster, and in communities like yours all over the country, we will join together, turn the tide, and bring the drug epidemic to an end.

Thank you.

~~Change~~ Change before going to cards

✓ Check on
Barriers

AND
CHAD WEAVER
ST.B. PRES.

(McGroarty)
March 3, 1989
7:45pm
danl

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONESTOGA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
MARCH 7, 1989

> Double check on who is coming! (+ audience)

~~(Acknowledgments, Lancaster dignitaries, Congressman Bob Walker, Mr. Harry Wirth, principal.)~~ I thank the students, ~~AND Harry Wirth, your PRINCIPAL,~~ parents, and teachers here at Conestoga Valley for this warm welcome. ~~(I especially want to command Bob Walker for his role in the passage the Anti-Drug Act of 1983, and for his efforts toward achieving a drug-free workplace.)~~

We often think of drug abuse as an urban, inner-city phenomenon. Millions of Americans think of their own communities, and say, "it can't happen here."

The people of rural Pennsylvania know that's not true. In the past two years, ~~the drug epidemic~~ ~~has come here~~ ~~to your community~~ ~~abuse~~ ~~has escalated~~ ~~in your community~~. The good news is: you're fighting back. Your community is too proud, your traditions here too deeply rooted, for an invader to threaten your safety and well-being without a fight. ~~Lancaster is a small community~~

David
Bohner
John
Mike
John
John

Begin with:

Thank you, CHAD [WEAVER, STUDENT
BODY PRESIDENT].

LANCASTER IS A STRONG COMMUNITY. IT'S NOT A
SPECIAL CASE -- IT ~~IS~~ SIMPLY SHOWS HOW VULNERABLE
EVERY AMERICAN ² ~~COMMUNITY~~ CITY + TOWN IS TO
THE ~~DRUG~~ MENACE OF DRUG ABUSE.

When ~~the~~ drug ³ ~~epidemic~~ comes here to the Conestoga Valley,
that's proof the drug epidemic is a national problem. (X)

Recognizing this fact is the first step towards finding a
solution. (X) AND

LANCASTER IS ON ITS WAY. THIS MORNING, YOU HEARD
FROM THOMAS HIPPLE AND PETER TRUE -- TWO YOUNG MEN.

I'm ~~also~~ here to say that you're not alone in battling the
drug problem. You have partners -- in your community, in others
across America. [✓] [✓] ^{DIKE PROGRAM} And you have partners in the war on drugs in
[✓] ^{DRUG Czar} Washington: right there on Pennsylvania Avenue. As I said in
my Inaugural Address, I am committed to ending the scourge of
drugs.

Our task today is not just to deplore the drug problem, but
to take action against it. What the banners you've hung here
today say to me is that Conestoga Valley and the people of
Lancaster are ready to take action to stop the drug scourge.

One of the most powerful weapons in the war against drug
abuse is education.

Of course, there's another side to the drug problem that
I'll be speaking about later today, when I visit Wilmington,
Delaware on my way back to Washington. That's interdiction and
enforcement -- our effort to stop the supply of illegal drugs,
and shut down the drug trade. But this morning, I want to focus
on means of prevention -- on drying up demand for illegal drugs.

Gordon Jones
delivered in PA

WHO FOR THEIR OWN REASONS HAVE
MADE ^A~~THE~~ COMMITMENT TO HELP OTHERS
UNDERSTAND THE LASTING DAMAGE DRUGS
CAN DO, AND PREVENT THEIR PEERS FROM
MAKING ~~A CHOICE~~ WHAT CAN BE A LIFE-SHATTERING CHOICE.

WHAT THOMAS AND ~~PETER~~ ARE DOING
TAKES TREMENDOUS COURAGE & COMMITMENT.

DARE is just one example of the kind of program that can provide our children both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs. There is no one right answer when it comes to battling drug abuse. Each community will find what works best -- and we will all learn from each other.

Here in Lancaster, you have a program called ~~High~~ Risk Youth in the elementary schools, and another called SCIP -- School Community Intervention Program, in place in the high schools and

junior highs. They aim at identifying young people whose circumstances and family situations make them most vulnerable to the lure of drugs. Targeting these youth for special attention is crucial, and with High-Risk-Youth and SCIP, you are doing something to stop drug problems before they begin.

For my part, I'm committed to seeing that drug education receives the funding it needs.

Building a Better America
P 99 -- My budget for 1990 calls for a full \$1.1 billion dollars for drug prevention and anti-drug education activities -- up 16% over 1989.

call Danner 1106 5178
 -- I've urged Congress to provide 392 million dollars for the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, funds that go to the states and institutions of higher education.

Announced
 -- And I've nominated to serve as Director of my Office of National Drug Control Policy, Bill Bennett, to map strategy and oversee the anti-drug campaign. I picked Bill for this job because he's knowledgeable, he's determined but most importantly, he cares deeply about the children of this country.

These initiatives are important, and they'll have an impact. But there's a role for each of us in the war on drugs, and I hope you'll join me in asking what you can do to help -- especially to advance anti-drug education and awareness.

David Zander I'm told you can start tonight, by coming back here to Conestoga Valley to see a drug awareness video. I hope the turnout will be just as large as it is this morning.

We can all play a part in increasing awareness about the ravages of drug dependency. We must get the message across that drugs aren't a form of entertainment or a harmless means of escape -- drugs are a poison, to users and to our communities.

But a widespread awareness of the dangers of drug abuse depends on sending consistent signals -- on sending a clear message that using drugs isn't fashionable, isn't fun, and above all, isn't safe.

*not seen in the
12th Avenue
Bright Lights
Big City*
For too long our popular culture glorified drug use. I think that's changing now -- and that's a real change for the better. Consider the anti-drug abuse campaign on television.

Not long ago, I was told a story about a little girl, four years old, who's getting the message. She got up from in front of the TV to tell her parents something important.

*Good for the
message*
"Drugs," she said, "fry your brain like an egg."

We've all seen the commercial that little girl was talking about. Whether you're four or fourteen or forty, the message gets across. Let's all carry that message.

And let's shed some of the perceptions about the drug problem that are comforting, but are completely incorrect.

There's no room for saying, "drug abuse doesn't affect me." Think about the costs of drug abuse: the lost time, the waste, the crime, the accidents that can be traced to the influence of drugs... *→ Joint Address to Congress* Twenty three million Americans used illegal drugs last year. Countless thousands died. The fact is that none of us is immune to the problems drug abuse can cause.

Together, let's you and me send a message on drug abuse:

To the so-called "casual" user: face up to the fact that your so-called "recreational" drug use contributes to the drug culture -- to the crime, death and degradation associated with the drug trade.

To parents: your children know more than you realize about drugs. Make it your business as a parent to know about drug abuse yourself. Educate yourselves: don't hide from the reality of drug abuse in our communities and hope for the best. Your children depend on you to help them separate fact from fiction -- to help them make a choice, and stick with it, when it comes to resisting drugs.

To our children, let's send the message that drugs are dangerous. That you don't need drugs to feel good about yourself

-- or to win approval from others. That your parents, the people in your schools and your community care.

But most of all, you must understand that the decision against drugs is yours to make -- no one else's. When it's time to draw the line against drugs, the final choice is yours.

As a community, we must work to make it as easy as possible for our children to make the choice against drugs. We can do it by creating an environment -- a safe, secure space -- where our children can acquire a sense of self and self-confidence so secure that no amount of peer group pressure can push them into taking drugs.

In many homes across America, in many of our communities, here in Lancaster, you're doing just that. Sure things have changed. But most Americans want to see their towns restored to a time when drugs came from the local M.D. A place of mothers and fathers and children and grandparents and bicycles and baseball and spelling bees. Where crack was something you jumped over to avoid bad luck. With your hard work and commitment, that day will come sooner.

My message to you today is: Don't do drugs. Keep fighting back. Fight for your community, for your children. The war on drugs will ultimately be won one day, one battle at a time -- the battles each and every one of us wage to keep our families and

communities free from drug abuse. We've learned a hard lesson -- unless we join together and fight, it can happen ~~here~~. But if we do work as a team and as a community, it won't.

Let these banners be a battle cry -- that in Inestoga Valley, in Lancaster, and in communities like yours all over the country, we will join together, turn the tide, and bring the drug epidemic to an end.

Thank you.

(McGroarty)
March 2, 1989
4:00pm
dan1

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CONESTOGA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
MARCH 7, 1989

{Acknowledgments, Lancaster dignitaries, Mr. Harry Wirth, principal.} I thank the students, parents, and teachers here at Conestoga Valley for this warm welcome.

We often think of drug abuse as an urban, inner-city phenomenon. Millions of Americans think of their own communities, and say, "it can't happen here."

The people of Lancaster know that's not true. In the past two years, the drug epidemic has come here, to your community. The good news is: you're fighting back. Your community is too proud, your traditions here too deeply rooted, to watch an invader threaten your safety and well-being.

I'm here to say that you're not alone: the drug epidemic is a national problem. Recognizing this fact is the first step towards finding a solution.

I'm also here to say that you're not alone in battling the drug problem. You have partners -- in your community, in others across America. And you have partners in the war on drugs in Washington.

Our task today is not just to deplore the drug problem, but to take action against it. What the banners you've hung here today say to me is that Conestoga Valley and the people of Lancaster are ready to take action to stop the drug scourge.

One of the most powerful weapons in the war against drug abuse is education.

Of course, there's another side to the drug problem that I'll be speaking about later today, when I visit Wilmington, Delaware on my way back to Washington. That's interdiction and enforcement -- our effort to stop the supply of illegal drugs, and shut down the drug trade. But this morning, I want to focus on means of prevention -- on drying up demand for illegal drugs.

Anti-drug education and awareness can help provide our children and young adults both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs.

That's the aim of an anti-drug education program called DARE -- Drug Abuse Resistance Education -- that's helping, as the people involved with DARE like to say, "drug-proof" our children.

The program was pioneered by the Los Angeles Police Department and the LA public school system. DARE sends policemen into the classroom, to work with kids, build their self-esteem, teach them that they can refuse when they are pressured to try drugs. And the DARE program is teaching youngsters something else: that the police and their schools are united in a common effort to stop drug abuse. In the six years since the program began in California, DARE has caught on nationwide. This year, in 1200 communities in 45 states, three million children will participate.

DARE is just one example of the kind of program that can provide our children both the reasons and the will-power to resist the lure of drugs. There is no one right answer when it comes to battling drug abuse. Each community will find what works best -- and we will all learn from each other.

Here in Lancaster, you have a program called High-Risk Youth in the elementary schools, and another called SCIP -- School Community Intervention Program, in place in the high schools and junior highs. They aim at identifying young people whose circumstances and family situations make them most vulnerable to the lure of drugs. Targeting these children for special attention is crucial, and with High-Risk Youth and SCIP, you are doing something to stop drug problems before they begin.

For my part, I'm committed to seeing that drug education receives the funding it needs.

-- My budget for 1990 calls for a full \$1.1 billion dollars for drug prevention and anti-drug education activities -- up 16% over 1989.

-- I've urged Congress to provide 367 million dollars for the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, funds that go to the states and institutions of higher education.

-- And I've nominated a Drug Policy Director, Bill Bennett, to map strategy and oversee the anti-drug campaign.

These initiatives are important, and they'll have an impact. But there's a role for each of us in the war on drugs, and I hope you'll join me in asking what you can do to help -- especially to advance anti-drug education and awareness.

I'm told you can start tonight, by coming back here to Conestoga Valley to see a drug awareness video. I hope the turnout will be just as large as it is this morning.

We can all play a part in increasing awareness about the ravages of drug dependency. We must get the message across that drugs aren't a form of entertainment or a harmless means of escape -- drugs are a poison, to users and to our communities.

But a widespread awareness of the dangers of drug abuse depends on sending consistent signals -- on sending a clear message that using drugs isn't fashionable, isn't fun, and above all, isn't safe.

For too long our popular culture glorified drug use. I think that's changing now -- and that's a real change for the better. Consider the anti-drug abuse campaign on television.

Not long ago, I was told a story about a little girl, four years old, who's getting the message. She got up from in front of the TV to take to her parents an important piece of information.

"Drugs," she said, "fry your brain like an egg."

We've all seen the commercial that little girl was talking about. Whether you're four or fourteen or forty, the message gets across. Let's all carry that message.

And let's shed some of the perceptions about the drug problem that are comforting, but are completely incorrect.

There's no room for saying, "drug abuse doesn't effect me." Think about the costs of drug abuse: the lost time, the waste, the crime, the accidents that can be traced to the influence of drugs... Twenty three million Americans used illegal drugs last

year. Five thousand died. The fact is that none of us are immune to the problems drug abuse can cause.

Together, let's send a message on drug abuse:

To the so-called "casual" user: face up to the fact that your so-called "recreational" drug use contributes to the drug culture -- to the crime, death and degradation associated with the drug trade.

To parents: your children know more than you realize about drugs. Make it your business as a parent to know about drug abuse yourself. Educate yourselves: don't hide from the reality of drug abuse in our communities and hope for the best. Your children depend on you to help them separate fact from fiction -- to help them make a choice, and stick with it, when it comes to resisting drugs.

To our children, let's send the message that drugs are dangerous. That you don't need drugs to feel good about yourself -- or to win approval from others. That your parents, the people in your schools and your community care.

But most of all, you must understand that the decision against drugs is yours to make -- no one else's. When it's time to draw the line against drugs, the final choice is yours.

As a community, we must work to make it as easy as possible for our children to make the choice against drugs. We can do it by creating an environment -- a safe, secure space -- where our children can acquire a sense of self and self-confidence so secure that no amount of peer group pressure can push them into taking drugs.

In many homes across America, in many of our communities, here in Lancaster, we're doing just that.

My message to you today is: Keep fighting back. Fight for your community, for your children. The war on drugs will ultimately be won one day, one battle at a time -- the battles each and every one of us wage to keep our families and communities free from drug abuse.

Let these banners be a battle cry -- that in Conestoga Valley, in Lancaster, and in communities like yours all over the country, we will join together, turn the tide, and bring the drug epidemic to an end.

Thank you.



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®
The Nation's Largest Trade Association

For Further Information Contact;

Liz Johnson 202/383-1043
Walter Molony 202/383-1177
Lois Clinton 202/383-1016
Trisha Morris 202/383-7560

JANUARY RESALES DROP FOLLOWING HEAVY ACTIVITY IN DECEMBER, NAR REPORTS

WASHINGTON (Feb. 28, 1989)--The sales pace of existing single-family homes lost momentum during January, as activity waned in comparison to a surge during December, according to the National Association of Realtors.

The seasonally adjusted annual sales rate* for previously owned single-family homes was 3.63 million units last month, dropping 7.4 percent from December's revised pace of 3.92 million units.

A decline in the monthly resale rate was expected by NAR analysts, given the level of activity in December and continued increases in mortgage interest rates. December's pace was the highest since the December 1986 rate of 4.06 million units. The December 1988 resale rate rose 6.8 percent from November.

Last month's figures are not indicative of significant weakening in the market, said NAR President Ira Gribin. The January resale rate rose 13.4 percent from the January 1988 rate of 3.20 million units. "Overall, January's activity shows signs of another strong year for home sales," Gribin said.

"The market now is dominated by the volume of buyers, many of whom are repeat purchasers, in their peak income years," he said.

The January rate of sales is more in keeping with the level maintained since May 1988, noted NAR chief economist John A. Tuccillo. "In January, we saw a drop caused by an unsustainable sales rate in December, plus the bite of rising interest rates. However, we are looking at a very powerful market."

The national median existing-home price recorded for January was \$91,500, rising 3.9 percent from one year ago, and rising 3.2 percent from the December median. The relatively modest increase reflects the volume of lower-priced homes being purchased, as buyers altered their choices due to higher mortgage interest rates, Tuccillo said.

-more-

W-12/N-9

777 14th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

REALTOR® is a registered collective membership mark which may be used only by real estate professionals who are members of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® and subscribe to its strict Code of Ethics.

JANUARY RESALE REPORT--add one

The national month-to-month decline in the resale rate was led by a relatively sharp drop in the resale pace in the South, the region with the highest sales volume. The South's resale pace for January, 1.31 million units, dropped 12.6 percent from December's rate of 1.50 million units.

However, the South's pace was 18.0 percent higher than a year ago. The median existing-home price recorded for the South last month was \$84,700, rising 5.2 percent from January 1988 and 8.3 percent from December.

The West showed a sales pattern similar to that of the South. The January resale pace of 640,000 units in the West was 8.6 percent below the December rate of 700,000 units, but jumped 23.1 percent ahead of the January 1988 rate. The median price in the West was \$131,100, rising 9.9 percent from January 1988, and rising 1.9 percent from December.

The Northeast was the only region posting a resale pace increase from December to January. There, January resale pace of 710,000 units was 1.4 percent higher than the December rate of 700,000 units, and 9.2 percent higher than in January 1988. The Northeast median price of \$141,100 for January rose 4.9 percent from January 1988, but dropped 1.3 percent from December.

The Midwest, which experienced improved sales activity in 1988, posted a resale pace of 950,000 units, 5.9 percent below the December rate of 1.01 million units. The rate there rose 3.3 percent from one year earlier. The Midwest recorded a median existing-home price of \$69,200 for January, 2.1 percent higher than year ago and 2.2 percent higher than the December price.

There were 2.26 million existing single-family homes available for sale nationwide in January, representing a 7.5-month supply at the January resale pace.

The National Association of Realtors, the nation's largest trade association, represents nearly 800,000 members involved in all aspects of the real estate industry.

###

*The annual rate for a particular month represents what the total number of actual sales for a year would be if the relative resale pace for that month were maintained for 12 consecutive months.

Seasonally adjusted annual rates are used in reporting monthly data to factor out seasonal variations in resale activity. For example, home sales volume normally is higher in the summer and relatively light in the winter months, primarily because of differences in the weather.

EXISTING SINGLE-FAMILY HOME SALES VOLUME (Units)

		United States	North- east	Midwest	South	West

Annual Total						

1981		2,419,000	353,000	632,000	917,000	516,000
1982		1,990,000	354,000	490,000	780,000	366,000
1983		2,719,000	493,000	709,000	1,035,000	481,000
1984		2,868,000	511,000	755,000	1,073,000	529,000
1985		3,214,000	622,000	866,000	1,172,000	554,000
1986		3,565,000	703,000	991,000	1,261,000	610,000
1987		3,526,000	685,000	959,000	1,282,000	600,000
1988 [r]		3,594,000	673,000	929,000	1,350,000	642,000

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate						

1988:	Jan. [r]	3,200,000	650,000	920,000	1,110,000	520,000
	Feb. [r]	3,320,000	660,000	880,000	1,230,000	540,000
	Mar. [r]	3,380,000	650,000	870,000	1,270,000	600,000
	Apr. [r]	3,510,000	660,000	910,000	1,320,000	620,000
	May [r]	3,620,000	690,000	910,000	1,370,000	640,000
	Jun. [r]	3,800,000	720,000	1,000,000	1,410,000	680,000
	Jul. [r]	3,650,000	690,000	930,000	1,370,000	660,000
	Aug. [r]	3,690,000	680,000	930,000	1,400,000	670,000
	Sep. [r]	3,650,000	650,000	910,000	1,390,000	700,000
	Oct. [r]	3,680,000	640,000	940,000	1,410,000	690,000
	Nov. [r]	3,710,000	680,000	940,000	1,410,000	680,000
	Dec. [r]	3,920,000	700,000	1,010,000	1,500,000	700,000
1989:	Jan. [p]	3,630,000	710,000	950,000	1,310,000	640,000

Source: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS

[r] = Revised

[p] = Preliminary

REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

NORTHEAST: Connecticut; Maine; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New York; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island, and Vermont

MIDWEST: Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kansas; Michigan; Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; North Dakota; Ohio; South Dakota, and Wisconsin

SOUTH: Alabama; Arkansas; Delaware; District of Columbia; Florida; Georgia; Kentucky; Louisiana; Maryland; Mississippi; North Carolina; Oklahoma; South Carolina; Tennessee; Texas; Virginia, and West Virginia

WEST: Alaska; Arizona; California; Colorado; Hawaii; Idaho; Montana; Nevada; New Mexico; Oregon; Utah; Washington, and Wyoming

SALES PRICE OF EXISTING SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES

		United States	North- east	Midwest	South	West
		----- Median -----				
1981		\$66,400	\$63,700	\$54,300	\$64,400	\$96,200
1982		67,800	63,500	55,100	67,100	98,900
1983		70,300	72,200	56,600	69,200	94,900
1984		72,400	78,700	57,100	71,300	95,800
1985		75,500	88,900	58,900	75,200	95,400
1986		80,300	104,800	63,500	78,200	100,900
1987		85,600	133,300	66,000	80,400	113,200
1988[r]		89,300	143,000	68,400	82,200	124,900
1988:						
	Jan. [r]	\$88,100	\$134,500	\$67,800	\$80,500	\$119,300
	Feb. [r]	88,900	138,200	67,300	84,600	118,900
	Mar. [r]	88,900	142,100	67,200	83,300	119,900
	Apr. [r]	88,000	141,000	67,600	81,000	117,700
	May [r]	89,600	144,100	69,000	84,200	123,100
	Jun. [r]	90,200	147,300	70,000	83,900	127,000
	Jul. [r]	90,700	144,700	69,400	84,700	125,300
	Aug. [r]	91,500	148,400	69,800	83,400	126,900
	Sep. [r]	88,500	141,500	67,500	81,400	128,300
	Oct. [r]	88,900	144,400	68,000	80,500	130,000
	Nov. [r]	88,500	140,700	67,400	80,400	130,900
	Dec. [r]	88,700	143,000	67,700	78,200	128,700
1989:						
	Jan. [p]	91,500	141,100	69,200	84,700	131,100

Source: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS

[r] = Revised

[p] = Preliminary



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®
The Nation's Largest Trade Association

For Further Information Contact;

Liz Johnson 202/383-1043
Walter Molony 202/383-1177
Trisha Morris 202/383-7560

NAR FINDS OVERSUPPLY CAUSED CONDO AND CO-OP SALES TO FALL IN FOURTH QUARTER

WASHINGTON (Feb. 28, 1989) -- Excessive supply in the largest multifamily markets caused a nationwide decline in sales of existing condominiums and co-operatives during the final quarter of 1988, according to a resale report from the National Association of Realtors.

The national seasonally adjusted annual sales rate* of previously-owned apartment condominiums and co-ops was 327,000 units during the fourth quarter, dropping 6.6 percent from the third quarter rate of 350,000 units. Last quarter's rate fell 3.8 percent from the pace of 340,000 recorded during the fourth quarter of 1987.

"On a broad scale, the multifamily market is reeling from an oversupply of units -- both luxury models aimed at upper-income professionals and lower-priced models marketed as starter homes," said Ira Gribin, NAR President. "New condos are competing with existing ones in markets where demand has been saturated," he added.

The decline in condo sales nationwide was due largely to a substantial drop in the Northeast, the region containing the largest condo markets. The Northeast's fourth quarter sales pace of existing condos and co-ops was 139,000 units, falling 16.3 percent from the third quarter rate of 166,000 units. The resale pace was fell 17.8 percent from the fourth quarter of 1987.

"What we are seeing in the Northeast is the result of builders making simultaneous and similar decisions on what to build. The condo market is suffering the effects of an overreaction to demand, compounded by an overall stagnation of the housing market there," Tuccillo said.

"We have seen a stall in sales penetrating both the single-family and multifamily sector. It probably will continue until buyers' incomes can catch up with prices," he said.

-more-

W-13/N-10

777 14th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

REALTOR® is a registered collective membership mark which may be used only by real estate professionals who are members of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® and subscribe to its strict Code of Ethics.

FOURTH QUARTER CONDO SALES--add one

The Northeast's median condo price, \$111,100, the highest regional price recorded for the fourth quarter, rose 2.1 percent from a year ago. The national median sales price of condominiums and co-ops was \$80,200 in the fourth quarter, rising 2.4 percent over the \$78,300 median price for the fourth quarter of 1987.

The strongest resale pace increase was in the West, the region containing the smallest volume of condo and co-op sales. There, the resale pace of 39,000 units rose 18.2 percent from the pace of 33,000 recorded for both the third quarter of 1988 and the fourth quarter of 1987. The median condo price of \$105,100 for the West was 5.8 percent higher than one year ago.

"In the West, the increases in condo sales reflect the overall strength of the housing market in that region," Tuccillo said.

The resale pace for condos was 92,000 units in the South, up 5.7 percent from the third quarter pace of 87,000 units, and up 13.6 percent from the pace of 81,000 units recorded in the final quarter of 1987. The fourth quarter median condo price of \$63,400 rose 7.3 percent from a year ago. "The increase in the South is due primarily to sales in Florida," Tuccillo said.

The resale pace of condos in the Midwest -- a region showing steady improvements in single-family sales -- dropped 13.4 percent from the third quarter. However, the rate remained 1.8 percent above the level for the fourth quarter of 1987. The median condo price of \$62,500 for the Midwest was 6.5 percent higher than that of one year ago.

Gribin pointed out that in some localities, condominiums and co-ops are targeted to first-time buyers as an affordable means of achieving homeownership. "They might be looking at the same monthly housing payment to own as to rent. However, many people still can't buy because they can't come up with enough funds for a downpayment," he said.

The National Association of Realtors, the nation's largest trade association, represents nearly 800,000 members involved in all aspects of the real estate industry.

###

*The annual rate for a particular quarter represents what the total number of actual sales for a year would be if the relative resale pace for that quarter were maintained for four consecutive quarters.

Seasonally adjusted annual rates are used in reporting quarterly data to factor out seasonal variations in resale activity. For example, home sales volume normally is higher in the summer and relatively light in the winter months, primarily because of differences in the weather.

CONDO AND CO-OP SALES

APARTMENT CONDO AND CO-OP SALES (Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates)

Year		United States	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
1982		130,000	45,000	26,000	39,000	20,000
1983		205,000	79,000	41,000	54,000	31,000
1984		230,000	96,000	45,000	55,000	34,000
1985		279,000	135,000	50,000	64,000	30,000
1986		332,000	166,000	60,000	73,000	33,000
1987		361,000	189,000	64,000	78,000	31,000
1987	IV	340,000	169,000	57,000	81,000	33,000
1988	I	397,000	209,000	64,000	85,000	39,000
	II	389,000	186,000	73,000	81,000	47,000
	III(r)	350,000	166,000	67,000	87,000	33,000
	IV(p)	327,000	139,000	58,000	92,000	39,000

MEDIAN SALES PRICE OF APARTMENT CONDOS AND CO-OPS, QUARTERLY (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Year		United States	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
1983		\$64,000	\$61,300	\$55,200	\$62,000	\$97,300
1984		65,100	64,700	55,600	63,300	94,600
1985		67,600	73,600	56,100	62,300	91,100
1986		72,600	84,900	58,700	64,600	90,800
1987		77,800	98,300	61,700	64,100	97,200
1987	IV	\$78,300	108,800	58,700	59,100	99,300
1988	I	\$81,200	109,400	57,700	65,400	104,200
	II	83,800	110,300	61,000	66,300	106,300
	III(r)	80,900	113,000	61,500	63,400	110,600
	IV(p)	80,200	111,100	62,500	63,400	105,100

(r) = Revised

(p) = Preliminary

NEWS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®

The Nation's Largest Trade Association

For Further Information Contact:

Liz Johnson 202/383-1043
Walter Molony 202/383-1177
Lois Clinton 202/383-1016
Trisha Morris 202/383-7560

NAR INDEX SHOWS FIRST-TIME HOME BUYERS POSTING SMALL GAINS IN PURCHASING POWER

WASHINGTON (March 1, 1989)--First-time home buyers gained a slight amount of purchasing power during the fourth quarter of 1988, but their buying capability remained well below that of typical purchasers, according to a measurement of housing affordability by the National Association of Realtors.

The NAR's First-Time Home Buyer Affordability Index measured 78.9 during the final three months of last year, meaning that the typical first-time buyer had 78.9 percent of the income needed to qualify to buy the typical starter home.

The index shows the ability of renters who are prime potential first-time buyers to qualify for a mortgage on a starter home. The prime first-time median income used in the index calculation represents the typical income of a renter family with wage earners aged between 25 and 44. For the fourth quarter, the prime first-time median income was \$21,898 -- \$5,843 below the amount needed to qualify to buy a home priced at \$74,743, the starter home price for the quarter.

At 100.0, the index means that buyers have exactly enough income to qualify for a conventional home loan by making a 10 percent down payment. The qualifying income for first-time buyers for the fourth quarter was \$27,741.

At 78.9, the fourth quarter index rose from 77.4 percent in the third quarter. But, it continues to show that first-time buyers fall far short of having enough income to buy, said NAR President Ira Gribin. "Any improvement in housing affordability for first-time buyers is encouraging. But, the situation is still very difficult," he said.

"We are concerned that people trying to enter the market continue to be priced out," he said. "First-time home buyer affordability ranks among the most pressing policy issues now facing the housing sector," Gribin added.

-more-

W-14/N-11

777 14th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

REALTOR® is a registered collective membership mark which may be used only by real estate professionals who are members of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS® and subscribe to its strict Code of Ethics.

FIRST-TIME BUYER HOME AFFORDABILITY--add one

In comparison, the NAR's composite Housing Affordability Index, which measures affordability for all buyers of existing homes, was 112.7 in the fourth quarter -- 30 percent higher than the 78.9 index for first-time buyers. "The affordability gap between first-time buyers and repeat buyers must be narrowed," Gribin said.

The third-to-fourth quarter increase in the index was due to a \$1,842 drop in the starter home price, from \$76,585 to \$74,743; and a \$245 increase in the first-time buyer median income, from \$21,653 to \$21,898. The interest rate used to calculate the index moved up to 9.75 percent from 9.56 percent in the third quarter. The changes in price, income and the interest rate resulted in a monthly payment of \$578, \$5 below the third quarter payment.

The interest rate reflects the effective rate reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for loans on existing homes, plus the cost of private mortgage insurance. The Board rate rose from 9.31 percent in the third quarter to 9.50 percent in the fourth quarter.

According to NAR chief economist John A. Tuccillo, the continued rise in mortgage interest rates likely will cause housing affordability conditions to deteriorate for first-time buyers this year. "As rates go up, we expect to see the affordability gap become wider," Tuccillo said.

The First-time Home Buyer Affordability Index reached its highest point on record, 93.8, in the fourth quarter of 1975. Its lowest point, 47.7, came in the third quarter of 1981. It has consistently lagged well below the composite index. NAR is pursuing federal housing legislation containing assistance for first-time buyers. Proposals supported by the association include the creation of down payment assistance programs, such as those involving the use of savings in Individual Retirement Accounts and 401(k) plans to help purchase homes.

Another measure NAR supports is increasing the Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance limits to 95 percent of the median home price in a locality. FHA provides more lenient down payment and qualification requirements than conventional mortgage financing; yet, the current \$101,250 insurance maximum in high-cost areas makes the program largely unusable in cities where the median price far exceeds the limit.

The National Association of Realtors, the nation's largest trade association, represents nearly 800,000 members involved in all aspects of the real estate industry.

###

FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYER AFFORDABILITY

February 27, 1989

	Starter Home Price	10% Down-Payment	Loan Amount	Effective Interest Rate	Effective i Rate Plus PMI	Monthly Payment	Prime First-time Median Income	First-time		Composite Affordability Index	Affordability Gap (Percent)
								Buyer Affordability Index	Qualifying Income		

1975											
1st	\$28,700	\$2,870	\$25,830	9.36%	9.61%	\$219	\$9,785	93.0	\$10,525	121.6	-23.5
2nd	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$27,000	9.05%	9.30%	\$223	\$9,943	92.8	\$10,709	121.2	-23.4
3rd	\$30,800	\$3,080	\$27,720	9.05%	9.30%	\$229	\$10,101	91.9	\$10,994	120.3	-23.6
4th	\$30,300	\$3,030	\$27,270	9.18%	9.43%	\$228	\$10,259	93.8	\$10,940	122.7	-23.6
1976											
1st	\$31,100	\$3,110	\$27,990	9.15%	9.40%	\$233	\$10,417	93.0	\$11,199	122.4	-24.0
2nd	\$32,300	\$3,230	\$29,070	9.02%	9.27%	\$240	\$10,575	92.0	\$11,500	121.9	-24.6
3rd	\$33,200	\$3,320	\$29,880	9.07%	9.32%	\$247	\$10,733	90.4	\$11,872	120.8	-25.2
4th	\$33,000	\$3,300	\$29,700	9.10%	9.35%	\$246	\$10,891	92.1	\$11,832	123.7	-25.6
1977											
1st	\$34,400	\$3,440	\$30,960	9.00%	9.25%	\$255	\$11,071	90.6	\$12,226	121.9	-25.7
2nd	\$36,100	\$3,610	\$32,490	8.96%	9.21%	\$266	\$11,251	88.0	\$12,785	118.3	-25.6
3rd	\$37,200	\$3,720	\$33,480	9.03%	9.28%	\$276	\$11,431	86.2	\$13,256	116.0	-25.7
4th	\$37,600	\$3,760	\$33,840	9.09%	9.34%	\$281	\$11,611	86.2	\$13,469	116.3	-25.9
1978											
1st	\$39,200	\$3,920	\$35,280	9.19%	9.44%	\$295	\$11,881	83.9	\$14,165	113.3	-26.0
2nd	\$40,900	\$4,090	\$36,810	9.40%	9.65%	\$314	\$12,151	80.7	\$15,051	109.3	-26.1
3rd	\$42,500	\$4,250	\$38,250	9.75%	10.00%	\$336	\$12,421	77.1	\$16,112	104.5	-26.2
4th	\$43,000	\$4,300	\$38,700	9.98%	10.23%	\$346	\$12,691	76.4	\$16,618	103.6	-26.3
1979											
1st	\$44,700	\$4,470	\$40,230	10.39%	10.64%	\$372	\$13,065	73.1	\$17,866	99.1	-26.2
2nd	\$47,400	\$4,740	\$42,660	10.62%	10.87%	\$402	\$13,440	69.6	\$19,300	94.3	-26.1
3rd	\$49,000	\$4,900	\$44,100	11.09%	11.34%	\$431	\$13,814	66.7	\$20,704	90.4	-26.2
4th	\$47,700	\$4,770	\$42,930	11.56%	11.81%	\$435	\$14,188	67.9	\$20,895	91.8	-26.1
1980											
1st	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$45,000	12.53%	12.78%	\$490	\$14,408	61.3	\$23,523	82.9	-26.1
2nd	\$52,400	\$5,240	\$47,160	13.67%	13.92%	\$556	\$14,628	54.8	\$26,678	74.1	-26.0
3rd	\$54,700	\$5,470	\$49,230	12.41%	12.66%	\$532	\$14,848	58.2	\$25,513	78.9	-26.2
4th	\$54,000	\$5,400	\$48,600	13.17%	13.42%	\$554	\$15,068	56.7	\$26,573	77.1	-26.5

1981											
1st	\$54,700	\$5,470	\$49,230	14.07%	14.32%	\$596	\$15,294	\$28,599	53.5	72.6	-26.3
2nd	\$56,500	\$5,650	\$50,850	14.67%	14.92%	\$640	\$15,520	\$30,706	50.5	68.8	-26.5
3rd	\$57,400	\$5,740	\$51,660	15.58%	15.83%	\$688	\$15,746	\$33,006	47.7	64.8	-26.4
4th	\$56,200	\$5,620	\$50,580	16.14%	16.39%	\$696	\$15,972	\$33,413	47.8	64.9	-26.4
1982											
1st	\$56,800	\$5,680	\$51,120	15.77%	16.02%	\$688	\$16,120	\$33,037	48.8	66.6	-26.7
2nd	\$57,900	\$5,790	\$52,110	15.89%	16.14%	\$707	\$16,268	\$33,919	48.0	65.6	-26.9
3rd	\$58,200	\$5,820	\$52,380	15.46%	15.71%	\$692	\$16,415	\$33,223	49.4	67.7	-27.0
4th	\$57,300	\$5,730	\$51,570	14.40%	14.65%	\$638	\$16,563	\$30,608	54.1	74.3	-27.2
1983											
1st	\$58,100	\$5,810	\$52,290	13.33%	13.58%	\$602	\$16,699	\$28,907	57.8	79.8	-27.6
2nd	\$59,300	\$5,930	\$53,370	12.79%	13.04%	\$592	\$16,836	\$28,418	59.2	82.2	-27.9
3rd	\$60,400	\$6,040	\$54,360	12.73%	12.98%	\$600	\$16,973	\$28,823	58.9	82.0	-28.2
4th	\$59,500	\$5,950	\$53,550	12.54%	12.79%	\$584	\$17,109	\$28,012	61.1	85.4	-28.5
1984											
1st	\$60,600	\$6,060	\$54,540	12.17%	12.42%	\$579	\$17,516	\$27,778	63.1	87.8	-28.2
2nd	\$61,800	\$6,180	\$55,620	12.14%	12.39%	\$589	\$17,922	\$28,266	63.4	87.9	-27.9
3rd	\$62,200	\$6,220	\$55,980	12.73%	12.98%	\$618	\$18,329	\$29,682	61.8	85.1	-27.5
4th	\$61,200	\$6,120	\$55,080	12.90%	13.15%	\$616	\$18,735	\$29,556	63.4	87.0	-27.2
1985											
1st	\$63,000	\$6,300	\$56,700	12.40%	12.65%	\$612	\$18,922	\$29,364	64.4	88.8	-27.4
2nd	\$64,200	\$6,420	\$57,780	11.99%	12.24%	\$605	\$19,109	\$29,041	65.8	90.9	-27.6
3rd	\$65,100	\$6,510	\$58,590	11.32%	11.57%	\$583	\$19,296	\$28,000	68.9	95.4	-27.8
4th	\$63,900	\$6,390	\$57,510	11.17%	11.42%	\$566	\$19,484	\$27,168	71.7	99.5	-27.9
1986											
1st	\$66,385	\$6,639	\$59,747	10.75%	11.00%	\$569	\$19,713	\$27,311	72.2	100.4	-28.1
2nd	\$69,700	\$6,970	\$62,730	10.24%	10.49%	\$573	\$19,942	\$27,521	72.5	101.0	-28.2
3rd	\$68,623	\$6,862	\$61,761	10.21%	10.46%	\$563	\$20,171	\$27,029	74.6	104.2	-28.4
4th	\$68,170	\$6,817	\$61,353	9.84%	10.09%	\$543	\$20,400	\$26,040	78.3	110.5	-29.1
1987											
1st	\$71,882	\$7,188	\$64,694	9.29%	9.54%	\$546	\$20,529	\$26,202	78.3	111.1	-29.5
2nd	\$73,072	\$7,307	\$65,765	9.27%	9.52%	\$554	\$20,658	\$26,589	77.7	110.8	-29.9
3rd	\$73,185	\$7,319	\$65,867	9.37%	9.62%	\$560	\$20,787	\$26,862	77.4	110.1	-29.7
4th	\$72,250	\$7,225	\$65,025	9.26%	9.51%	\$547	\$20,916	\$26,268	79.6	114.8	-30.6
1988											
1st	\$74,517	\$7,452	\$67,065	9.18%	9.43%	\$560	\$21,162	\$26,904	78.7	113.1	-30.4
2nd	\$75,508	\$7,551	\$67,957	9.24%	9.49%	\$571	\$21,408	\$27,396	78.1	112.4	-30.4
3rd	\$76,585	\$7,659	\$68,927	9.31%	9.56%	\$583	\$21,653	\$27,964	77.4	112.1	-30.3
4th	\$74,743	\$7,474	\$67,269	9.50%	9.75%	\$578	\$21,898	\$27,741	78.9	112.7	-30.4

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

☐ PLEASE PHONE ► ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

11:55 AM Christina —
DAN will bring
copy back
ASAP

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018
★ U.S. GPO: 1986-181-246/40015

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

SUMMARY

President Bush is committed to ending drug abuse in America.

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

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

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

George Bush

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

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

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

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

- **Going to the Source: Drug Law Enforcement.**—Eradicating drugs at the source, interdicting them before they cross our borders, and destroying the trafficking cartels that profit so richly from drug addiction. The Administration proposes over \$4.1 billion to step up the pressure on the suppliers of illegal drugs by providing grants to State and local law enforcement, beefing up the Federal enforcement agencies, and enhancing our drug prosecution, detention and intelligence capabilities.
- **Strengthening Our Laws: Drug Penalties.**—Enforcing tough drug enforcement laws, including the death penalty for drug kingpins and drug-related murders. The Bush Administration will vigorously enforce existing drug laws, demand even tougher penalties for drug traffickers and apply pressure to the "casual user" to stop using drugs.

PROPOSED CHANGE				
(In millions of dollars)				
	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	5,331	5,966	+635	+12
Educating the Young: Drug Prevention	(941)	(1,087)	(+146)	(+16)
Reclaiming Lives: Drug Treatment	(621)	(735)	(+114)	(+18)
Going to the Source: Drug Law Enforcement	(3,771)	(4,144)	(+374)	(+10)
Strengthening Our Laws: Drug Penalties	—Funding Not Applicable—			
Outlays	4,587	5,543	+974	+21
Educating the Young: Drug Prevention	(681)	(969)	(+288)	(+42)
Reclaiming Lives: Drug Treatment	(534)	(661)	(+127)	(+24)
Going to the Source: Drug Law Enforcement	(3,354)	(3,913)	(+559)	(+17)
Strengthening Our Laws: Drug Penalties	—Funding Not Applicable—			

The President has instructed his new **Drug Policy Director** to implement the requirements of Title I of the recently enacted Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. In that Act, Congress created a new post of Director of National Drug Control Policy, often referred to as the "Drug Czar." The Director is responsible for developing a national drug control strategy that will guide the Nation's anti-drug efforts, and for reviewing the allocation of resources to these efforts. Further, he shall "make recommendations to the President ... regarding changes in the organization, management, and budgets of Federal departments and agencies" engaged in the anti-drug effort.

As he develops the strategy, the Director will focus on how to maximize our efforts and get the most return from our drug resources—both Federal and non-Federal. In the strategy, which is due six months after he is confirmed by the Senate, the Director will call on all segments of our society to become involved in the anti-drug crusade.

Apart from the drug problem itself, the broader issue of reducing crime and dealing with offenders requires both additional resources and a tough attitude toward enforcement and punishment of all of our laws, not just our drug laws. These issues are discussed in the last paper:

- **Intensifying the Attack on Crime.**—The Administration is requesting a total of \$4.5 billion for other, non-drug criminal justice functions in the areas of law enforcement, corrections and litigation. These resources target such high priorities as white collar crime, organized crime and foreign counterintelligence. The funding estimates displayed below are in addition to the drug funding estimates shown elsewhere in this chapter.

PROPOSED CHANGE				
(In millions of dollars)				
	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	4,025	4,460	+435	+11
Outlays	3,979	4,297	+318	+8

1. EDUCATING THE YOUNG: DRUG PREVENTION

OVERVIEW

For a decade, President Bush has stressed the importance of educating our children and young adults on the dangers of drugs and has called repeatedly for the Federal government to work with parents, teachers, churches and other community groups to develop a comprehensive drug education program.

"Fundamentally, the drug problem in America is not one of supply, but of demand. As much as we do to bust the smugglers and the dealers, as much as we do to eradicate crops and stop the flow of drugs into this country, as long as Americans are willing to pay billions of dollars for illegal drugs, somebody somewhere in the world will provide them.

"I will do everything I can as President to help with the best information, the best research, and the strongest effort possible to get the message to our young people to 'just say no' to drugs."

George Bush

The first front in the fight against drug abuse is to get our children to realize the fearful threat to their health, their future and their lives. As they become aware of the devastating effects of drugs, they will stop buying them and put the suppliers out of business.

PRINCIPLES

- All schools, from kindergarten to college, should develop and implement anti-drug programs for the classroom.
- Schools should challenge students to get involved in ending drug use among their peers.
- Schools and colleges should adopt tough "no use" disciplinary policies and prove to students by aggressive enforcement that drug use will not be tolerated.

POLICIES

- The Administration is requesting nearly \$1.1 billion for drug prevention activities, a 16 percent increase over 1989. This funding includes both ongoing programs and new initiatives.
- The Administration requests \$367 million for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, a \$12 million increase over 1989. These programs: provide grants to States for drug prevention education and to institutions of higher education to implement drug prevention education programs on campus; train teachers in the implementation of drug prevention education techniques; and fund a variety of other activities, including enforcement, to help young people understand why they must reject drugs.
- In addition, the Administration proposes \$25 million for a new drug prevention initiative: Urban Emergency Grants. These grants will award funds to a number of city school systems with the worst drug problems. Schools will have maximum flexibility to propose a mix of education, security, parent and student involvement and special programs for children with known drug problems.

- The Administration also requests \$35 million for a new program of community partnership grants for drug abuse prevention. This program, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, will make grants to community organizations to stimulate local drug prevention efforts involving parents, schools, academia, businesses and youth and other high risk individuals. Emphasis will be placed on substantial voluntary participation by the community and grants will be made to communities based on need and innovative approaches.
- Approximately \$45 million of the Department of Justice's \$150 million drug grant program to local governments will be devoted to drug prevention activities. These additional resources will enable such successful programs as the Crime Prevention Campaign's "McGruff the Crime Dog" to continue and expand to more schools.
- In order to ensure that we are getting the best return on our investments, the President will ask his Drug Policy Director to support research in connection with the review, formulation and implementation of the drug control effort, both on the demand and supply side. Additional funding of \$5 million is requested for this purpose.

PROPOSED CHANGE

(In millions of dollars)

	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	941	1,087	+146	+16
Outlays	681	969	+288	+42

2. RECLAIMING LIVES: DRUG TREATMENT

OVERVIEW

President Bush supports Federal grants for the treatment of addicts. He recognizes that drug abusers are not strangers: they are our neighbors, our children and our friends. His policy balances firmness with compassion.

"At the Federal level, we must attack the problem not just on one front or another, but on all fronts at once. . . . It means providing treatment for addicts who want help. And it means educating our young so that they never get hooked.

"There's no point in just arresting and releasing users time and time again. We should identify and support treatment programs that have proven effective."

George Bush

PRINCIPLES

- Link Federal assistance for treatment programs to the success rate of these programs.
- Give priority in drug education and treatment to expectant mothers and youth.
- Focus Federal grants on those areas of the country with the greatest problem.

POLICIES

- The Administration proposes \$735 million for drug treatment activities, an 18 percent increase over 1989.
- The President's budget contains a \$25 million grant program to reduce the time a person must wait for admission to a drug treatment program.
- In addition, the Administration requests \$30 million for a new grant program to support expansion of treatment capacity for the indigent, disadvantaged, youth or expectant mothers in selected States which are seriously committed to expansion. These awards, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, will go to programs of proven effectiveness and will be directed to areas of the country with greatest need (i.e., those with waiting lists or that lack treatment services). In the spirit of Federal/State partnership, States would agree to maintain the added treatment slots for at least three years after receipt of the awards.
- The President also proposes tripling the funding for HHS's research into effective treatment programs, to over \$7 million in 1990.

PROPOSED CHANGE

(In millions of dollars)

	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	621	735	+114	+18
Outlays	584	661	+127	+24

3. GOING TO THE SOURCE: DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

OVERVIEW

The President has stressed the importance of taking the fight against drugs right to the source, both in the U.S. and internationally. Eradication at the source requires international cooperation. Stopping drugs before they reach our borders is an enormous challenge, but one that is met every time a shipment of drugs fails to make it to the street. Investigation and prosecution of drug cartels requires strengthened law enforcement at all levels of government.

"To those who think America will shrink from this challenge, I say this: We have not spent the last 200 years of defending our country from despots and dictators, only to lose our streets to drug dealers and gangs. The war against drugs must begin at home, and it must begin with law enforcement."

George Bush

PRINCIPLES

- Shrink the supply of illegal drugs by eradicating crops at their source and destroying the laboratories that process them.
- Vigorously patrol our borders and international waters to interdict drugs in transit to the U.S.
- Strengthen law enforcement efforts domestically at all levels of government—Federal, State and local.
- Ensure that adequate resources are available to prosecute and incarcerate the offenders once they are apprehended.

POLICIES

- The Administration requests \$4.1 billion for drug law enforcement programs in 1990, a 10 percent increase over 1989.
- Funding for the Drug Enforcement Administration will add over 330 new positions and increase its strategic and operational intelligence capabilities as well as its operations in foreign countries.
- Funding for the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters will increase by \$14 million to \$115 million in 1990, allowing for enhanced crop eradication and lab destruction in foreign drug producing countries, especially in the cocaine-producing countries of South America.
- The U.S. Customs Service will greatly expand its program of inspection of containerized cargo. This will allow Customs to increase its inspection capacity by about 50 percent. In addition, \$3 million is requested for additional Customs money laundering initiatives. In total, approximately 550 staff will be added to the Customs Service's drug interdiction program, totalling \$442 million.
- The Coast Guard drug interdiction budget will increase by 9 percent to \$690 million in 1990, aimed at interdiction of drug smugglers. The Coast Guard will use this funding

to support an increased tempo of drug interdiction operations with both air and sea resources. Additional funding will be provided for intelligence support for the expanded sea and air patrols.

- Over \$300 million is proposed for the involvement of the Department of Defense in drug interdiction activities.
- Funding of \$150 million for the Department of Justice's drug grant program is requested, \$105 million of which will be devoted to assisting State and local law enforcement agencies through activities such as multi-jurisdictional drug task forces and career criminal prosecution programs. The remaining \$45 million will fund drug prevention activities at the State and local level.
- Nearly \$215 million is requested for the new Organized Crime Drug Enforcement account. This program, which draws on 11 Federal agencies, coordinates complex drug investigations in 13 regional task forces around the country.
- Federal drug prosecutions in 1990 are expected to increase by 3,600 cases over 1989 as \$18 million is added for the U.S. Attorneys.
- Resources for the U.S. Attorneys will also be increased to target asset forfeiture and civil enforcement efforts. As a result, asset forfeiture collections are expected to reach \$470 million in 1990, \$20 million more than is estimated to be collected in 1989.
- Funding for prisons is designed to reduce the overcrowding rate in Federal prisons by at least 50 percent by 1995.

PROPOSED CHANGE				
(In millions of dollars)				
	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	3,770	4,144	+374	+10
Outlays	3,354	3,913	+559	+17

4. STRENGTHENING OUR LAWS: DRUG PENALTIES

OVERVIEW

Zero tolerance will be the watchwords of the Bush Administration, applied to user and trafficker alike. Drugs are not cool anymore. Attitudes have changed dramatically. President Bush will build on this positive change in attitudes to create a nation where it is unacceptable for any person to use illegal drugs and where drug traffickers are prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

"Some say drug use is just a health problem; I say even more it's a criminal problem. Drug users and possessors should know that they may end up in prison if they don't straighten out."

"If you do crime, you do time."

George Bush

PRINCIPLES

- Demand even tougher and mandatory sentences for dealers, including the death penalty in select cases.
- Demand severe sentences for dealers who hire children to carry or sell their drugs.
- Encourage the judiciary to strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders.

POLICIES

- The Administration will call for the strict application of the penalties contained in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, which provides for the death penalty for those who commit drug-related murders and for increased prison sentences for other drug-related crimes.
- Federal drug prosecutions in 1990 are expected to increase by 3,600 cases over 1989 as the Administration continues to target drug offenders as a top priority of the U.S. Attorneys.
- The President will appoint judges who will enforce, not make, the law.
- The Supreme Court recently upheld the constitutionality of the new Federal Sentencing Guidelines. The Guidelines will increase the number of offenders sent to prison and impose harsher penalties on repeat offenders, such as those who break our drug laws. In addition, the length of time offenders serve in prison will increase as parole is phased out.

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.

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

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

(DRIVE TIME: 5 MINUTES)

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

pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.

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

ADDRESS TO DELAWARE STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICIALS

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

n THE PRESIDENT is introduced by Governor Kastle.

THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

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

THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding 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.