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Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13665
Folder ID Number: 13665-007

Folder Title:

Seventh International Drug Enforcement Conference 4/27/89 [OA 6263] [3]

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Legal Affairs

DRUG ENFORCEMENT

ARE CHEMICAL MAKERS AWOL IN THE WAR ON DRUGS?

Eli Lilly and others balk at selling herbicides to spray coca



UPROOTING COCA BY HAND: LILLY'S SPIKE IS FASTER—BUT DEADLIER

Three years ago Dow Chemical Co. shipped 1,000 gallons of its herbicide Garlon to an airstrip in Florida in unmarked drums. The U.S. government then secretly flew the potent chemical to Latin America for tests on coca plants, the source of cocaine. But when the government sought an additional 2,000 gallons several months later, Dow balked. Still smarting from the \$180 million settlement by Dow and six chemical makers to end lawsuits over the defoliant Agent Orange, the Midland (Mich.) chemical giant asked in vain for government protection from liability suits. It never shipped the second batch.

Dow isn't the only chemical company just saying no to the government's anti-drug effort. Eli Lilly & Co. said in May that it would not supply its herbicide Spike for a U.S.-sponsored aerial spraying program to eradicate Peru's coca crop. Lilly gave no reason—though it sells Spike widely in Latin America, mainly for clearing vegetation so that sugarcane can be planted. Assistant Secretary of State Ann Wroblewski blasted the Indianapolis company for going "AWOL in the war against drugs."

The companies are ducking out because they foresee only trouble from

selling to drug enforcers. The State Dept. acknowledges that anti-drug sales would be a "drop in the bucket" for herbicide makers. The business wouldn't be lucrative enough to cover the potential legal liability. Environmentalists lambast aerial spraying of lethal herbicides. And in private, chemical executives say that they fear retaliation from drug lords.

IMPASSE. Lilly is one of the few herbicide makers to take a public position. Most others are using coy tactics to keep out of the drug war. They say the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hasn't approved their products for drug-crop eradication—a step that would help them defend liability suits. Yet the companies aren't applying for such approval. And they know that indemnification could kill the eradication program: Foreign governments might not use a herbicide whose maker considered it unsafe. That may help explain why the government still hasn't offered to indemnify herbicide makers as it did in 1976 for

companies making swine-flu vaccine. Lawmakers on Capitol Hill think they've figured out what's really going on. "I don't buy their theory that people would be assassinated," says Thomas Malinowski, an aide to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.). "They're afraid of liability for destroying the Amazon Basin." Whatever the reason, the impasse between government and industry has hobbled efforts to stop drugs at their source.

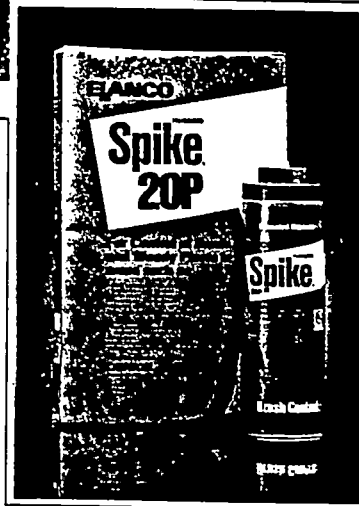
The bickering goes back to 1982, when the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) bought Chevron Chemical Co.'s paraquat to wipe out marijuana on federal land. Chevron Vice-President Earl L. Stripling Jr. warned the DEA at the time that the spraying wasn't approved by the EPA. If the company is "dragged into any legal problems," he added, "we will take the position that the use was illegal and ask the government to indemnify us." It never came to that: Environmental lawsuits halted the project in 1983. Chevron no longer sells paraquat.

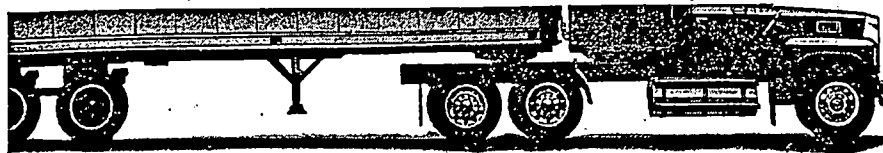
JOINT EFFORT. Still, Washington is unrelenting. In July it unveiled Stop Crop '88, which will spray paraquat on domestic marijuana crops. The DEA plans to ask the herbicide's current maker, ICI Americas Inc., a unit of Britain's Imperial Chemicals Industries PLC, to seek the EPA's blessing. ICI is in a bind: It could turn down the DEA and join Lilly on the government's AWOL list. Or it could face a new round of environmental lawsuits. ICI won't discuss its plans.

There are ways to get companies to cooperate. In 1984, Monsanto Co. refused to supply its weed-killer Roundup to the U.S. government for spraying marijuana

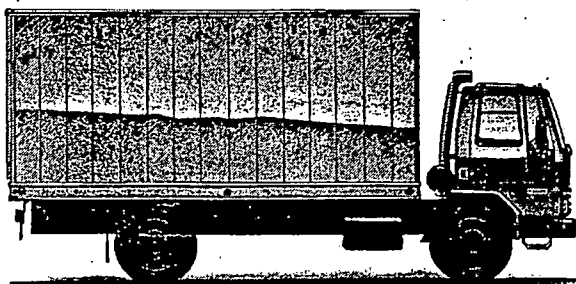
fields in Colombia. Carleton E. Turner, who initiated the effort while head of the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office, recalls that Monsanto reversed its stance when Colombia's president at the time, Belisario Betancur Cuartas, threatened to stop local sales of Roundup. Since the product is Colombia's best-selling herbicide, it was "an offer they couldn't refuse," says Turner. A Monsanto spokesman won't comment. But he points out that Roundup isn't registered for marijuana spraying and adds: "We make no bones about our concern that it opens us up to a legal liability."

Indeed, the prospect of opposition from environmentalists may have





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weighed in Lilly's decision to keep Spike out of government hands. Greenpeace International has been campaigning to stop the chemical's use on coca crops. It argues that Spike is too deadly: It kills all plants in its path for up to five years, leading to soil erosion and starvation of animals who feed on the vegetation.

In Peru, the spraying program is now in jeopardy. President Alan García Pérez, who initially favored it, is under fire from the Peruvian Federation for Nature Conservation in Lima. Livia Benavides of Peru's National Environmental Health Council says no Peruvian ecologist favors the use of Spike in the Upper

Two worries: The potential legal liability, and retaliation from the South American drug cartel

Huallaga Valley, an Andean region where much of the world's coca is grown. She says the government now wants an environmental impact study.

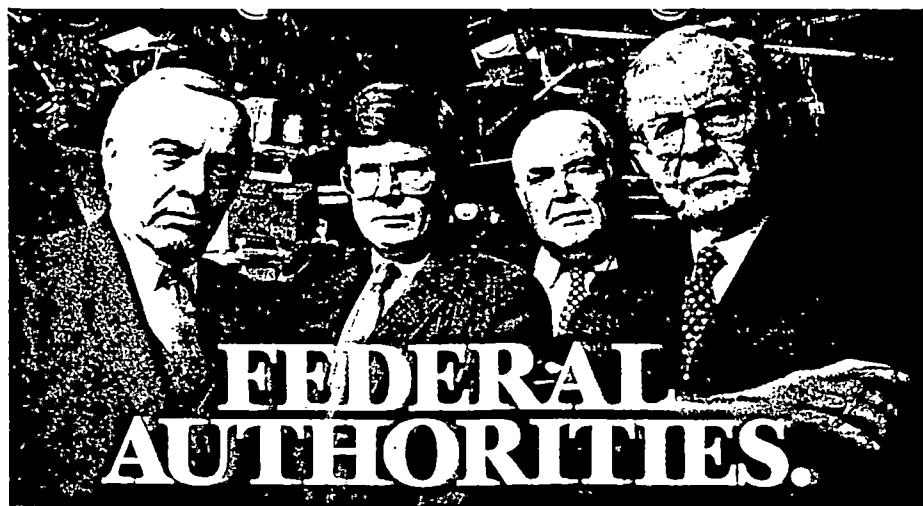
Wroblewski bristles at ecologists' complaints. Rather, she says, coca growers and cocaine producers are destroying the environment. She recently visited an illegal coca farm in Peru, where she saw a shed with large containers of herbicides used to clear vegetation. "They were sitting on the ground with the kids and chickens running around them," she says. Still, Greenpeace's Sandra Marquardt contends that herbicide spraying would make matters worse, forcing growers to move into virgin terrain.

HIT MEN. The industry keeps insisting it's frightened of the drug cartel. Former White House aide Turner believes the fear is justified: Though no U.S. herbicide maker is known to have suffered casualties, the two Colombians who worked on Turner's Roundup-spraying effort have since been shot by hit men.

Skeptics in Congress point out that indemnification, which the companies demand, won't help against narco-terrorists. Wroblewski promises to help protect companies if they work quietly with the State Dept. Lilly blew its chance to do so by going public, she contends.

A congressional task force plans to examine the industry's response to the eradication program in September. Then herbicide makers may have little choice but to explain, once and for all, why they won't enlist in the war on drugs.

By Reginald Rhein Jr. in Washington,
with Jeffrey Ryser in São Paulo and Mark Day in Lima



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Jim Milford, Executive Assistant to the Administrator, DEA 633-1185

IDEC VI Operation: Many of the participants in the operation will be at the Conference. That's the whole idea, he said, is to become familiar with each other, and really organize and coordinate an effective international effort.

Peru (p. 11) - situation similar to that of Brazil's rain forests -- dealers have been clearing the land to grow coca, and once the soil is used up they move on.

herbicide testing -- NEXIS

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

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TO:

P.D.

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY-- ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY--

Catherine Shaw

OF (Organization)

State

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647-6936

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TIME

10:30

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Hub Williams

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786-3690

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☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General



4/20

PEGGY -

ATTACHED IS THE

*U.S. ATTORNEY'S REPORT ON
DRUGS FOR THE SOUTHERN
DISTRICT OF FLORIDA (MIAMI).
PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU
NEED ANYTHING ELSE.*

DICK WENTHURST

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barrels buried - leaking into water supply

China Basin - dumping

Bill Morley, Group Supervisor
DEA - Laboratory
Task Force, San Francisco
415/556-7345

Charles Howard, Staff Coordinator
Dangerous Drug Desk
DEA
633-1123

pieces of war
chemicals

Intl Trade Commission + Cuno Co. ^{potassium}
~~permanganate~~

US leading ^{1st = China} world mfr of 3
main chems, 2nd of other

1. ethyl ether
2. MEK
3. toluene

Gene
Hendip
2520

- o Two-and-a-half times as many drug offenders were charged, convicted, and imprisoned in 1987 as compared to 1980.

George Bush recognizes the enormously important role law enforcement professionals play in society. These dedicated men and women, all across this country -- living and working daily in our communities and neighborhoods -- are the wall between the public and the criminals. They have George Bush's respect and he is dedicated to restoring the respect and support the law enforcement community deserves and needs to do its job.

* * *

LOS ANGELES POLICE ACADEMY
Los Angeles, California
May 18, 1988

I've been part of the effort to stop the flow of drugs across our borders since 1982, and we've done a lot in that time.

We brought the military into the fight for the first time. We brought in the intelligence community, which I led back in 1976 as Director of the CIA. We opened up, and improved, communication among all of the agencies involved in fighting drug smugglers.

During our administration, we've gotten many more countries involved in eradicating drug crops on their soil. We've seized record amounts of drugs. We've appointed tougher judges, tougher prosecutors, and we've raised our conviction rate.

So we've made some progress. We've won some battles. But I know and you know that we still have miles to go. And we can't rest --

-- not when sections of our cities have been turned into combat zones, where even city buses require a police escort, and where fear makes people prisoners within their own homes;

-- not when police officers are being shot in cold blood, as young Eddie Byrne was recently in New York;

-- not when 70 percent of the men arrested for serious crimes test positive for drugs;

-- not when thousands upon thousands of babies are born damaged for life because their mothers used cocaine or used dirty needles to get high.

To fight this war, we've got to do -- in Chief Gates' words -- "whatever it takes, for as long as it takes." For America, drugs have become the ultimate "Fatal Attraction."

I've been involved as Vice President as a part of the federal effort against drugs -- trying to cut down the flow across our borders. But I've concluded that's not enough. If I'm elected, I will put my Vice President in charge of every aspect of federal drug policy.

A lot of energy and billions of dollars are being spent on the drug problem at the federal level -- from the Justice Department to the Education Department to the Department of Health and Human Services, from the FBI to the CIA to the INS to the DEA, not to mention the Coast Guard, Customs, and the Navy.

I will ask the Vice President to head a Cabinet-level Council of War, to pull the effort together, to develop and coordinate a national strategy, to make sure it's carried out. The Vice President will lead the effort. Cabinet members themselves will attend the strategy sessions. I'll ask the nation's governors to form an anti-drug leadership coalition -- because they are on the front lines. And I'll ask the other democratic countries in this hemisphere to form an alliance of mutual assistance. Together we can coordinate an attack on the drug trade that will be nothing less than a modern D-Day.

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. Drug dealers are domestic terrorists, killing kids and cops, and they should be treated as such. I won't bargain with terrorists, and I won't bargain with drug dealers either, whether they're on U.S. or foreign soil.

Congress and the state legislatures are going to have to get tougher. Chief Gates has asked for the authority to wiretap in pursuit of major drug dealers. The legislature has finally responded, and I commend them for it.

I will demand stronger penalties for drug offenses.

We should have mandatory sentencing for drug dealers. The message should be clear: If you're going to deal drugs, you're going to do time. I want to see drug dealers behind the iron bars of prison -- not law-abiding citizens behind protective bars at home.

And I'll appoint judges who will show more compassion for the victims than they do for the criminals.

For major drug traffickers, and for those who commit drug-related murders, the penalty should be death.

One idea we should not consider is the legalization of drugs. That is absolutely the wrong way to go. That would be capitulation.

We also need to fight this war abroad. Sad as it may be, drugs have become a leading export for some countries in this hemisphere. It's time we told the leaders of these countries, unless you act to eradicate these crops, you will jeopardize your relationship with the United States. Our national security demands no less.

At the same time, we must do more to help them with this effort, and we must look for ways to encourage their farmers to grow and sell alternative crops.

We should also consider creating an international antidrug force, under the auspices of the United Nations or another multilateral group, because drug trafficking is a problem that respects no borders.

#2

Finally, we must crack down on drug users -- from the kid on the street to the beautiful people, be they from Watts or Beverly Hills. We should not just turn our heads or permit a double standard.

The way to cut drug use is to make users pay a price. We should send them a message -- not just to punish, but to deter. The penalty doesn't have to be jail time to be effective.

In San Diego, U.S. Attorney Pete Nunez led the way with his policy of "zero tolerance," now being implemented nationwide -- confiscating cars or boats if they're carrying drugs. We should have similar laws in every state of the Union.

Often the penalty should involve treatment. 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.

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.

This fight will never be won by law enforcement alone; it will only be won by a change in public attitude, from tolerance to intolerance -- of drug use and drug users.

And that's what DARE is all about -- encouraging an attitude of intolerance toward drugs. The best way to put drug dealers out of business is for students like you to never use drugs.

Drugs are Public Enemy Number 1, but your generation can be Public Hero Number 1. It takes guts to resist peer pressure, and it takes guts to resist what looks like easy money, and anyone who has the courage to resist is a hero in my book.

But if you resist, and if you say no, you'll be the winner in the long run. You won't end up strung out on drugs, or shot dead in the street, or stuck behind bars. You'll show the world that you can deal with reality and get high on life.

And with "DARE to Read" you're working on the most important tool you need to succeed -- literacy.

Programs like DARE should be in every school in the country and at every level of the schools. Nothing is more important to winning the war on drugs than spreading the word that drugs are not cool, drugs are evil, drugs will chew you up and spit you out, and ultimately, drugs will kill you.

I want to close by reading you a letter that was published recently in the Miami Herald. It was handed to the publisher as he visited the Dade County Jail, and it was signed "Another Crack Addict. Here is what it said:

"Cocaine is death. Anyone who has tried it knows what I mean. I was a golden boy with looks, extreme intelligence, charisma, and plenty of everything, transformed into a common junkie doing anything and everything to feed my vicious habit. In the past six years, I have gone from winning gold medals in high school to sleeping in alleys and fighting daily to stay alive and stay high just one more day.

"I lay cringing and watching cocaine steal my life and dreams from me. I am but 19 years old, and cocaine has pushed me to prostitution, crime, self-hatred, embarrassment, and utter despair.

"My last ride on the crack express found me alone in a sleazy motel with \$200 worth of crack, bought with stolen money, trying to overdose. I merely ended up vomiting all over myself. By the end of the night, I was begging God to let me die.

"I know many will read this and discard it, but, if my message can help save the life of one person out there, I'm satisfied. My crack use is what brought me to the deepest of bottoms, and I have used it only for five months. Please listen and learn, don't discard this and die."

That says it all: "Please listen and learn, don't discard this and die." Let us, each of us, learn that message and pass it along.

* * *

NATIONAL SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION
Louisville, Kentucky
June 22, 1988

I am one who believes we can do more to put and keep the killers of cops and kids behind the iron bars of prison -- not law-abiding people behind the protective bars of home.

We've heard a lot of tough political talk about drugs, but when are we going to see some tough action? We need the death penalty for those who commit drug-related murders. We need the death penalty for the drug kingpins who are poisoning our kids. These people are dealing in death, and that's what they should get. If this is war -- then let's treat it as such. Let's get these killers off the street.

And for anyone who kills a cop, no penalty is too tough.

For too many years, we've been held hostage by well-meaning but misguided politicians and judges who get their legal views from the ACLU. The rights accorded criminals must never overshadow the wrongs done to victims.

Exhibit A: Last year the liberals in the Senate single-handedly derailed the sentencing guidelines needed to implement a federal death penalty. That's outrageous.

Our Administration, I'm proud to say, has appointed tougher judges and tougher prosecutors, and they're getting results -- two and a half times as many drug offenders charged, convicted and sent to prison last year, compared to 1980. We've increased our conviction rate from 75 percent to 84 percent, and the sentences are one-third longer than they were.

But our work is far from over. Countless criminals will continue to walk the streets as long as there are judges who show more compassion for the criminals than they do for the victims of crime.

America is the land of the free and the home of the brave -- and we have to be brave when so many criminals go free.

Certainty of sentencing is the key to deterrence. We need to send a simple and unambiguous message through the narcotics underworld: If you deal drugs, you're going to do time.

We can start by implementing the new federal sentencing guidelines that mandate consistent, tougher sentences for drug offenders. We can't allow the work of the United States Sentencing Commission to be thwarted by judges who give criminals little more than a slap on the wrist. If the judges won't adopt these guidelines, we should enact them into law.

We also need to change the legal technicalities that set criminals free. There's something wrong with the system when the modern-day version of a prison break is crawling through a loophole.

Last October our Administration proposed the Criminal Justice Reform Act, but Congress has yet to act. Two key provisions would reform habeas corpus and the exclusionary rule. Federal judicial intervention in completed state criminal cases now can go on far too long. We need reasonable limitations on such actions and a rule that federal courts must generally defer to "full and fair" state court proceedings.

As for the exclusionary rule, suppressing evidence obtained in an objectively reasonable and good-faith belief that the seizure was in compliance with the law serves no legitimate purpose and can result in truly dangerous offenders being released on an unsuspecting public.

The "good faith" exception, already approved by the Supreme Court for searches and conducted pursuant to warrant, should be codified and extended to warrantless searches as well.

We must also recognize that some people who are sent to prison deserve to stay there. The view that all convicts can be rehabilitated is not just naive, it's dead wrong. When first-degree murderers sentenced to life without parole get unsupervised weekend furloughs and commuted sentences, that view goes from naive to dangerous, from well-meaning to irresponsible.

If a judge says "life without parole," it should mean just that.

But the single most important thing we can do to reduce the crime rate -- at a time when 70 percent of the men arrested for serious crimes test positive for drugs -- is to find new and creative approaches to discouraging the use and sale of drugs.

To win the war on drugs, we must go forward on four fronts at once:

- o First, preventing drug use with education that begins early in life and continues on into the work place;
- o Second, shrinking the supply by destroying crops and labs, and by patrolling our borders vigorously;
- o Third, increasing the certainty and the severity of punishment, for dealers and users alike;
- o And fourth, rehabilitating those who need help to escape the quicksand of addiction.

I am pleased to report that at the economic summit in Toronto, the President led the effort to form an international task force on drugs, with a special emphasis on finding ways to halt the laundering of drug profits abroad. It's a subject I raised with Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada this spring, and I am glad to see progress made.

But fundamentally, the drug problem in America is not one of supply, but of demand. As long as there is a demand for drugs, there will always be a supply. And the way to cut drug use is to make users pay a price. We can't just turn our heads.

We hear this from our neighbors to the south. How can we crack down on drug crops, they ask, when you do nothing to stop drug use?

In some communities, casual drug use is treated less seriously than jaywalking. That's got to stop. There's nothing casual about the drug trade that's tearing our cities apart, and drug users are the fuel of the fire, whether they live in the suburbs or downtown.

Some say drug use is just a health problem; I say even more it's a criminal problem. We should deny bail or parole to those who fail to stay drug-free after arrest and release, with periodic drug testing. Drug users and possessors should know that they may end up in prison if they don't straighten out.

The new "zero tolerance" policy -- the one that's led to the seizure of cars and planes and yachts -- is important not because it will stop the flow of drugs into this country, but because it sends the right message: No amount of drug use is acceptable.

I don't mind inconveniencing a yacht owner or a car driver if it somehow saves the life of a kid. If people can lose their cars for parking violations, surely they should lose them for carrying drugs. "Zero tolerance" should be the policy of every state in the Union.

Zero tolerance can work. Asset seizures can work. The mayor of Newark told me of one offender who didn't agree -- at first. The mayor said, "We took away his Mercedes. He said, 'I'll get another one.' We took away that one," the mayor said, "and now he's riding a bicycle."

In the Washington, D.C., suburbs, asset seizures have paid for new Berettas, for high-powered binoculars and surveillance cameras, and for the cash needed for drug buys.

At the federal level, we must provide the resources to fight this war. For Congress to cut our budget request for the Coast Guard last year by \$72 million -- to provide more money for mass transit and Amtrak -- was shocking and irresponsible. Unbelievably, Congress also cut the DEA by \$28 million; the FBI by \$10 million; the U.S. Attorneys by \$22 million; and the U.S. Marshals Service by \$11 million.

Such behavior arises in part from the fragmented approach to drugs within Congress. There are 15 committees and subcommittees in the House with jurisdiction over narcotics, and 17 in the Senate. Congress needs to get its own house in order on this issue.

But don't listen to the demagogues who say that nothing has been done. You know better, and I know better. You here in this room have much to be proud of in this fight. Your participation in programs like DARE, Drug Abuse Resistance Education, helps carry the right message to the schools. And your anti-drug coloring book helps start the education process early, when it's most effective.

And you've been part of the interdiction team. Pinellas County Sheriff Gerry Coleman was in on the bust in Tarpon Springs, Florida, last month that netted 9,200 pounds of cocaine -- street value, \$400 million -- the biggest seizure ever in this country.

There is danger for you on the front lines -- substantial danger -- and we must do all we can to improve your safety. These efforts should include:

- o Establishing tough mandatory penalties for any violent crime against a law enforcement officer;
- o Clarifying the FBI's authority, upon the request of the appropriate law enforcement agency, to institute a full field investigation of the murder or serious attack of any law enforcement officer; and,

- o Ensuring that every law enforcement officer in the nation who wants body armor has access to it.

To those who think America will shrink from this war against drugs, say this: We have not spent the last 200 years defending our country from despots and dictators, only to lose our streets to drug dealers and gangs.

We are all the victims of these thugs -- our families and our communities, peaceful, orderly places that are all too often now just a memory -- places where doors weren't always locked, and parents didn't worry about their children when they went out to play, where school corridors were safe, and teachers didn't worry about going home alive.

To fight this war -- to recapture America -- we've got to do, in the words of Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, "whatever it takes, for as long as it takes."

* * *

DRUGS

George Bush believes that to win the war on drugs everyone must be a soldier: students must reach out to peers in trouble; parents must learn the signs of troubled children; communities must pull together; every level of government must respond; the federal government must lead.

Drugs are a complex social problem of national and international importance. The situation demands an ongoing, consistent effort by families, schools, churches, community leaders, health organizations, law enforcement and heads of state. We must wage this battle on four fronts: education/prevention, treatment, eradication/interdiction, and enforcement.

George Bush Will Lead The Fight Against Drugs On Four Fronts:

- o 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 even experimenting with drugs;
- o Encouraging those who fail to heed the signals and do use drugs to seek treatment -- we want to reclaim lives, not abandon them;
- o Obliterating drugs at the source by stopping them before they cross our borders and eradicating domestic production in our own country;
- o Enacting and enforcing tough drug enforcement laws, including the death penalty for drug kingpins and drug-related murders.

David Tell
673-2502
2512

Consistent and Sustained Leadership:

- o George Bush will appoint Vice President Quayle to lead a Cabinet-level Council of War on Drugs. He will have full authority to commit the resources necessary to put turf battling agencies at bay and get the job done.
- o George Bush will call for a summit of the hemisphere's leaders for the sole purpose of getting these leaders on the record with their plans for eradicating drugs where they are grown and for getting tough with international drug smugglers.
- o George Bush will challenge every student government of every high school in this country to work to stop drug use at their schools.

#1

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yr. is out
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How Far We Have Come:

- o Drugs aren't cool anymore. For too many, they used to be. Attitudes have changed dramatically. That's the difference leadership can make.
- o Zero tolerance will be the watchwords of a Bush Administration. President Bush will build on this positive change in attitudes to create a nation where it is unacceptable for any person -- no matter what age, no matter what lifestyle -- to use illegal drugs.
- o In the last eight years, the Reagan/Bush Administration tripled spending on drug enforcement, doubled the spending on treatment for drug users and quadrupled spending for prevention of drug use.
- o We were the first to systematically seize the assets of drug dealers -- last year we seized enough to pay for the entire DEA budget. Some of this money goes to states and helps to pay for added efforts against drug dealers. We pumped this money into new and strengthened efforts.
- o We were the first to use military resources and the intelligence agencies to aid law enforcement in stopping drug smugglers. We also increased international cooperation tenfold.
- o In 1981, only 2 countries worked with us to eradicate illegal drug crops. Today 23 are involved in the fight.

THE FIRST FRONT: EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

During his first campaign for President in 1980, George Bush emphasized the importance of educating our children and young adults on the dangers of

drugs and called for the federal government to work with parents, teachers, churches and other community groups to develop a comprehensive drug education program.

Today, he believes it is more important than ever. The first front in the fight against drug abuse is to get our children to realize the threat to their health, their future and their lives. When George Bush spoke to Chaffey High School in Ontario, California he said it best:

"When I was 18, I headed off to war. Your war is right here at home, and it starts way before you're 18."

George Bush knows that the best way to put drug suppliers out of business is to take away their customers by teaching our kids not to buy their deadly wares. He knows they must learn that their friends' lives are more important than drugs.

As President, George Bush will help parents drive home the moral and medical message against drug use to their children by:

- o Urging that all schools -- from kindergarten to college that receive federal funds, develop and implement anti-drug programs for the classroom. The Department of Education will act as a clearinghouse for information on programs that work and those that do not.
- o Challenging students to end drug use by establishing the President's Drug-Free Challenge: George Bush will recognize student governments whose emphasis on a drug-free student body results in real reductions in the number of classmates on drugs. We need to get the students involved in the process. George Bush knows that anti-drug education programs are most successful when students teach other students about the dangers of drugs.
- o Urging schools and colleges to adopt tough "no use" disciplinary policies to emphasize that drug use will not be tolerated. Parents, educators and law enforcement officers need to work together to drive home to young people that using drugs is a crime that kills.

TREATMENT

Since 1968, George Bush has supported federal grants for the treatment of addicts. He recognizes that drug users are not strangers -- they are our neighbors, our children and our friends. His policy balances firmness with compassion:

- o George Bush believes we cannot afford to lose those who are addicted to drugs.

- o George Bush will maintain confidentiality for those who seek drug testing to encourage drug users to help themselves.
- o George Bush will help schools develop special education/treatment programs for students who do use drugs and alcohol. We should temper strict discipline by reaching out to those kids who do try drugs despite our best efforts. We want kids to learn from their mistakes -- we don't want to lose them.
- o George Bush will link federal assistance to the success rate of drug treatment programs. We will support the programs with proven results.
- o George Bush will target drug education and treatment to expectant mothers. We need to end the heart-rending tragedy of addicted infants.
- o George Bush will also take action against AIDS and HIV-related drug problems.

ERADICATION AND INTERDICTION

George Bush has stressed the importance of taking the fight against drugs right to the source, both in the U.S. and internationally. He knows from experience that once drugs leave the fields, labs and warehouses of the drug lords, it is infinitely more difficult to either trace them or stop them.

Eradication at the source cannot happen, though, without international cooperation. George Bush has spent nearly two decades working with other countries. He already knows how to get the job done:

- o Convene a summit of Western hemisphere nations to develop a strategy and a framework for cooperation.
- o Provide training, advice and equipment to foreign law enforcement and military units assigned to fight the drug lords.
- o Create an international strike force capable of rapid deployment to "hot spots" of local eradication efforts.
- o Help drug-producing countries develop crop substitution programs to follow up eradication.

George Bush knows that stopping drugs before they reach our borders is an enormous challenge, but one that is won every time a shipment of drugs fails to make it to the street.

Seizures of cocaine increased over 1,300 percent between 1981 and 1987, yet the tide of narcotics continues to rise in our country. Effective interdiction requires an unprecedented intelligence effort and a sustained commitment by a multitude of agencies and personnel. George Bush has the know-how, and the will, to put it all together:

- o He will coordinate sophisticated aerial reconnaissance with land and sea forces to identify and search suspicious planes, vessels and vehicles, using the military on an on-going basis as we did with the successful South Florida Task Force.
- o George Bush will replicate the South Florida Task Force, tailoring it to other areas that demand concentrated focus.
- o He will insist on intelligence assistance from other Western nations on drug shipments, implementing agreements initiated by the Vice President and Prime Minister Mulroney at the Toronto summit.
- o Strengthen "money laundering" controls to trace and attach the illegal profits of drug traffickers through FBI operations, disclosure requirements, asset forfeitures, changes in the Financial Privacy Act and a full-scale attack on the business-side of the drug trade.
- o George Bush will never payoff or bargain with drug smugglers.
- o We will take on the Democrats in Congress -- who cut the Coast Guard's operating budget -- to be sure the Coast Guard gets the money it needs.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Like other Republicans, George Bush has been pushing for tough drug laws for a generation:

- o In 1968, Congressman Bush sponsored laws imposing criminal penalties for possession of LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs.
- o In 1968 George Bush voted in favor of legislation imposing criminal penalties for illegally obtained depressants and amphetamines.
- o In 1970, he fought for stiffer penalties for pushers.

- o Since 1982, George Bush has implemented a successful prototype (the South Florida Task Force) that forced drug traffickers to channel efforts elsewhere -- where we will use the George Bush model to hit them again. He knows we are facing an immense problem and a long, tough one-on-one battle. There are no glib answers, no easy solutions, no one piece of legislation that will do the trick.
- o George Bush will never payoff or bargain with crooks.

George Bush will:

- o Demand even tougher and mandatory sentences for dealers, including the death penalty for drug kingpins and those who commit drug-related murders. He will call for laws requiring that appeals from drug death penalty cases be expedited -- we must assure swift and certain justice to those who deal in death.
- o Demand tough sentences for dealers who hire kids to carry or sell their drugs.
- o Treat drug use as the crime that it is -- not legalize it, as some have suggested.
- o George Bush will call a national conference with the states to toughen drug laws throughout the country. Drug possession should lead to arrest and a sentence.
- o George Bush will lead a coordinated 50 state attack on the demand for drugs. George Bush will work to take state enforcement programs that have worked -- like the ones that keep drug smugglers out of New Jersey -- to all fifty states. George Bush will lead states to take decisive action on zero tolerance and testing. A driver's license is a privilege and should be suspended from those who are convicted of a drug offense.
- o If a car can be hauled away for a parking violation and a license can be revoked for drunk driving it seems appropriate to at least suspend a license for a drug conviction.
- o Expand the Zero Tolerance policy, not just as a law enforcement policy for prosecutors, but a way of life. It sends the right message: it is not enough for us to say no to drugs ourselves -- we must impress upon our friends, neighbors, co-workers and others that there is no such thing as acceptable drug use.

- o Codify and extend the good faith exception to the "exclusionary rule." There is no reason why evidence seized in good faith by officers should not be used in court -- there are better ways to protect Constitutional rights than sanctioning a jailbreak through a legal loophole.
- o Help alleviate prison overcrowding by making use of unneeded military bases or other federal property for new prison space or treatment facilities.
- o Order that parole for federal prisoners should be conditioned on drug-testing. The evidence of the connection between drug use and crime is undeniable -- if convicts cannot stay clean, they shouldn't be on the street.
- o Ask for new measures to protect the physical safety of law enforcement officers, such as tough mandatory penalties for any assault on officers.
- o Appoint judges who will enforce, not make, law -- judges who are more interested in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution than rights dreamed up by the ACLU.
- o George Bush believes drug testing should be mandatory for jobs involving public health and safety and national security.
- o George Bush will stamp passports of those convicted of drug sales, and will suspend the passports of those convicted of major drug offenses.

* * *

PORNOGRAPHY

I favor fighting pornography, especially child pornography, within the limits of the First Amendment, in order to combat its effects -- violence toward, and the degradation of, women and children, and the tearing of our social fabric.

I support the 1984 Republican Party platform on this issue:

- o "We will vigorously enforce constitutional laws to control obscene materials which degrade everyone, particularly women, and depict the exploitation of children."
- o "We call upon the Federal Communications Commission ... to strictly enforce the law regarding cable pornography and the abuse of telephone service for obscene purposes."

* * *

Catherine Shaw, Special Assistant for Public Affairs, International Narcotics Matters, State Dept. 647-6936

p. 2 - Pres. Barco: "casual drug users are responsible for these deaths" -- "these deaths" meaning any drug-related law enforcement deaths. President Barco will not be at conference.

p. 5 - corporations: still looking

Example of seizure with large amounts of American-labeled chemicals: still looking

p. 9 - Chemical company certification: State Dept. brainstorm. Knew it would be controversial. What they're really aiming for is some sort of recognition to companies who do make an effort to improve controls, a la "Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval"

p. 11 - Peru herbicide testing: State Dept. coordinated with Peruvian government for test. State "provided technical support" i.e. actually flew down planes, etc.

Eli Lilley: refused to sell Spike to U.S. government -- no particular agency. Their press release or statement at the time said they had decided not to sell it to U.S. government due to practical and policy considerations. Catherine is looking for statement.

before or after test?

*Manual tests Oct Dec 87
Muse - April 88 - Latin Am
entr Apr + May - Eli Lilley pulled
out*

press focused

faxing

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters
Washington, DC 20520

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1988

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

3

NATIONAL

US chemicals used to process illicit drugs

Bill would regulate chemical exports

By Nicholas C. McBride

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The United States has been aiding and abetting the enemy in its war on drugs.

A report obtained from the Central Intelligence Agency says that since 1983, there has been a sharp increase in Latin American imports of chemicals used to manufacture illegal drugs, among other purposes. It concludes that the imports far exceed those necessary for legitimate uses. Most of the chemicals are produced in the US.

According to the study, Mexican imports of ether, ether substitutes, and acetic anhydride - the "precursor" chemicals necessary to manufacture cocaine and heroin from coca and opium - tripled between 1983 and 1986. Total Latin American imports of ether, the most important of these chemicals, rose 70 percent during those years.

Ether is legally used as an anesthetic and acetic anhydride in the making of film, plastics, and yarn.

"Ninty-five percent of the

chemicals necessary to manufacture cocaine in Latin America originate in the United States," says Gene R. Haislip, deputy assistant administrator for the federal Drug Enforcement Administration in charge of its chemical-diversion program.

A separate DEA study concluded that 47 percent of 10,000 tons of ether exported last year to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia - the lead cocaine producing nations - was diverted to manufacture cocaine.

The report furnished by CIA calculates that legitimate chemical imports should line up with industrial production reflected in the gross domestic product of the region. If so, the real GDP rose 2 percent in 1986, 15 percent in the region, and that imports for legal uses should have risen 10 to 15 percent. Yet many of the countries recorded chemical import gains of 50 percent or more.

"Even if we were a 10 percent off," Mr. Haislip says.

Please see DRUGS page 4



Colombian farmers collect solution chemically leached from coca

6

THE CHRISTIAN SC
NATIO**DRUGS** from page 3

"this would still be an enormous amount of chemicals for legitimate use."

While ether is the chemical most commonly used in cocaine processing, other chemicals, such as acetone, toluene, and methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), can be used as substitutes. Latin American imports of these three chemicals doubled between 1983 and '86. Toluene is used as a solvent and in the making of dynamite, saccharine, antiseptics, acids, dyes, and perfumes. Acetone and MEK are used to make paint, varnish remover, and chloroform.

There is what Haislip calls a "natural rub" between the chemical manufacturers and law enforcers.

"Industry is in business to make money. They are cooperative up to a point," the DEA official says. He hastens to add that the agency has received voluntary cooperation and support from "long range" thinkers in the business community who believe short-range profits are too high a price to pay for possibly sullied reputations.

"Most businessmen don't want to sell their products to bad guys," Haislip says.

The chemical division of Eastman Kodak produces 1 billion pounds of acetic anhydride each year. Most of it used to make the company's own film.

But Kodak sells about 2 million pounds to distributors and another 2 million pounds directly to pharmaceutical companies for aspirin production.

"Almost all of it, we know where it's going," says Kodak spokesman Lynn Johnson. "We know who the distributor's customers are, because we get service calls."

Yet Kodak cannot account for the final destinations of about 1 million pounds of the chemical.

Mr. Johnson says Kodak has voluntarily cooperated with the DEA, engaging in the monitoring of customers, particularly new customers. The company has rejected foreign sales that seemed shady.

Still, he says, "a million pounds gets out there to customers developed by the



FILE PHOTO/SPA PRESS/AGENCE

Colombian boy picks coca leaves that will be processed into cocaine

distributors. We don't disclose who they are, but they are six reputable distributors, known in the trade."

"There's a lot of legitimate businesses in Central America and South America," says Tom Gilroy of the Chemical Manufacturers Association. "You assume [the chemicals] are going for legitimate use."

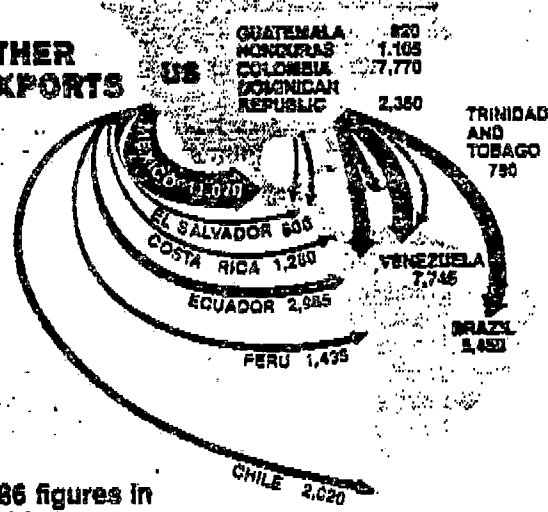
According to the DEA, only 15 percent of the chemicals manufactured in the US is exported, and of that amount only 5 percent - or 0.75 percent of the total - is diverted for production of illicit drugs.

A bill currently being considered by Congress would place more stringent reporting requirements on the sales of these chemicals. Kodak and the Chemical Manufacturers Association back the bill.

The Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988 would make new foreign customers wait 15 days before receiving chemicals purchased in the US. This would give the DEA time to investigate the unfamiliar buyers.

SUPPLYING THE DRUG LORDS:
US chemicals flow to Latin America

ETHER
EXPORTS



1986 figures in
metric tons

Ether is the chemical most commonly used in transforming coca to cocaine. Also used to manufacture cocaine and heroin are ether substitutes - acetone, toluene, and MEK - and acetic anhydride. Latin American imports of these chemicals for 1986 are shown in the accompanying table.

	Ether substitutes	Acetic Anhydride
Brazil	10,297	73
Chile	4,032	0
Colombia	7,924	98
Costa Rica	1,304	2
Dom. Rep.	2,443	1
Ecuador	6,085	403
Guatemala	2,681	58
Mexico	31,439	879
Venezuela	13,524	31

Source: US Government report

In addition, businesses selling affected chemicals in the domestic and international market would have to report "suspicious" purchasers and turn over records of who buys, and how much they buy, to the DEA upon request.

But while chemical manufacturers endorse the proposed regulation, "it is a

customers totaling about 1,100 transactions annually.

The legislation "will make a big difference," he says. "Formerly we were relying on voluntary information, mostly from tips."

The bill is slated for a vote in September.

hardship," says Garrity Baker, a spokesman.

"Some of these chemicals are sold in every hardware store in the country. There are a lot of distributors of acetone in every local or regional district in the country. You can't police the cocaine trade from the US," Mr. Baker says.

He adds that drug lords command great wealth and can buy their way around the law by having the chemicals rerouted through dummy companies in intermediary countries. "At least the DEA will know where the chemicals go in the first instance," he says, somewhat warily.

To some extent Haislip agrees with Baker. He admits that the DEA cannot stop small-scale criminal purchases of these chemicals. But he says the bill will help the government go after the bigger operators.

"In Colombia you have plantations of coca plants of 200 acres. These guys need to buy [chemicals in] volume. This is who we want," Haislip says.

He says that the legislation will be a principal tool in what is already proving to be a drug-enforcement breakthrough.

Within the last two weeks, he says, the DEA has narrowed the number of exporting companies to 30 US businesses with 250

JACK ANDERSON and DALE VAN ATTA

Drugging the Environment

Chemists who cook up illegal drugs and "farmers" who grow marijuana have a new distinction: They are polluters, too.

The Environmental Protection Agency has labeled them a threat to the environment. And in a twist of bureaucratic ingenuity, the EPA has lumped federal drug police into the same category. It says the Drug Enforcement Administration is a "toxic waste generator" because it disposes of chemicals from confiscated drug labs.

The environmental threat from drugs is no joke. One of the most serious problems is the proliferation of illegal methamphetamine labs on public and private land.

Cooking up the drugs means creating chemical waste that crooks dump into streams, killing fish, endangering wildlife that use the water and threatening farm animals. Sometimes the drug makers simply dump the chemicals into the ground, where they leach into the soil and ground water.

Sheriff Bill Arnado of Josephine County, Ore., says he has seen "the number of methamphetamine labs in our state grow at an alarming rate in the last few years." In February, Arnado seized a lab in a remote section of federal land. The drug maker lived in one trailer and used a second trailer for his lab.

"We found that the suspect was dumping raw sewage from his living quarters into the creek running nearby and also dumping his toxic waste from the lab in the same creek," Arnado reported.

When DEA agents find the labs, they raid them and confiscate all the material there. That makes the DEA the owner of toxic chemicals and the foolish EPA felt obliged to label the DEA as such.

The drug agents raised such a fuss that the two agencies have been secretly working out a compromise that includes legislation and cooperation on waste disposal.

Chemical labs are not the only polluters. Organized bands of pot growers who plant marijuana in the national forests—surrounding their crops with armed guards, attack dogs, rattlesnakes and booby traps that threaten innocent hikers—also put the environment at risk.

Internal U.S. Forest Service memos show that:

- Pot growers use huge amounts of high-nitrogen chemical fertilizers. Their plots are near water sources; the chemicals leach into streams. Hundreds of pounds of fertilizer not used during the growing season are left behind.
- The growers don't want rats to eat their profits, so they overkill with rodenticides. The active ingredient is usually strychnine. Some growers have used as much as 300 pounds per acre.

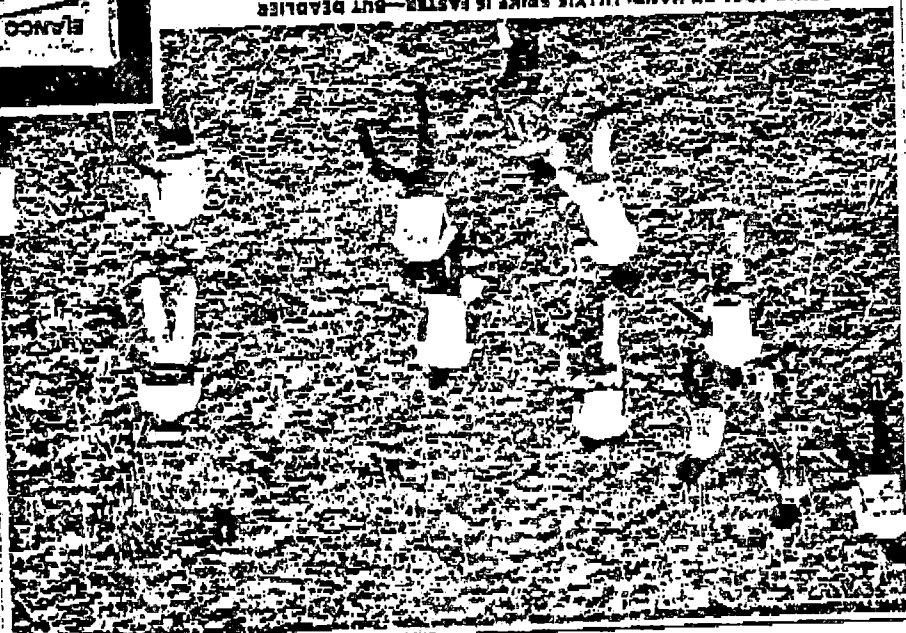
The Forest Service, according to one memo, "has found large numbers of dead rats and squirrels, as well as a few larger animals such as foxes" near drug plots. One agent said he knows he is close to a pot farm when he begins to see dead animals.

Rangers have found significant amounts of bulk fertilizer and poison being used or stored on at least 80 percent of the marijuana farms they have uncovered.

- Finally, there is the slaughter by pot growers of wildlife that they think might forage on their crop. "Bear and mountain lions are sometimes killed and their carcasses hung at sites to discourage deer from approaching," one Forest Service memo says.

ARE CHEMICAL MAKERS AWOL IN THE WAR ON DRUGS?

El Lilly and others balk at selling herbicides to spray coca



UPROOTING COCA BY HAND: LILLY'S SPIKE IS FASTER—BUT DEADLIER

Three years ago Dow Chemical Co. shipped 1,000 gallons of its herbicide Guron to an airstrip in Florida in unmarked drums. The U.S. government then secretly flew the potent chemical to Latin America for tests on coca plants. The source of cocaine, but when the government sought an additional 2,000 gallons several months later, Dow balked. Still snarling from the \$180 million settlement by Dow and six chemical makers to end lawsuits over the defoliant Agent Orange, the Midland (Mich.) chemical giant balked in vain for government protection from liability suits. It never shipped the second batch.

Dow isn't the only chemical company just saying no to the government's anti-drug effort. El Lilly & Co. said in May that it would not supply its herbicide Spike for a U.S.-sponsored aerial spraying program to eradicate Peru's coca crop. Lilly gave no reason—though it sells Spike widely in Latin America, mainly for clearing vegetation so that sugarcane can be planted. Assistant Secretary of State Ann Wroblewski blasted the Indianapolis company for going "awol in the war against drugs."

The companies are ducking out because they foresee only trouble from the companies are ducking out because they foresee only trouble from

selling to drug enforcement. The State Dept. acknowledges that anti-drug sales would be a "drop in the bucket" for herbicide makers. The potential legal liability Environmentalists say that they And in private, chemical executives say that they



Elanco is one of the few herbicide makers who is not a public position. Most others are using coy tactics to keep out of the drug war. They say the Environmental Protection Agency hasn't approved their products for drug crop eradication—a step that would help them defend liability suits. Yet the companies aren't applying for such approval. And they know that indemnification could kill the eradication program. For elite governments might not use a herbicide whose maker considered it unsafe. That may help explain why the government still hasn't offered to indemnify herbicide makers as it did in 1976 for

companies making swine-flu vaccine. Lawmakers on Capitol Hill think they've figured out what's really going on. "I don't buy their theory that people would be reassured," says Thomas Mathiowski, an aide to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.). "They're afraid of liability for destroying the Amazon Basin." Whatever the reason, the impasse between government and industry has hampered efforts to stop drugs at their source.

The bickering goes back to 1972, when the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) bought Chevron Chemical Co. paraquat to wipe out marijuana on federal land. Chevron Vice-President Earl L. Stripling Jr. warned the DEA at the time that the spraying wasn't approved by the EPA. If the company is "drugged into any legal problems," he added, "we will take the position that the use was illegal and ask the government to indemnify us." It never came to that. Environmentalists halted the project in 1982. Chevron no longer sells paraquat. A joint effort, still, Washington is unfurling. In July it unveiled Stop Crop 88, which will spray paraquat on domestic marijuana crops. The DEA plan to ask the herbicide's current maker, Elanco, Inc., a unit of British Imperial Chemical Industries Plc., to seek the EPA's blessing. It is in a bind. It could turn down the DEA and join Lilly on the government's AWOL list. Or it could face a new round of environmental lawsuits. It won't discuss its plans.

There are ways to get companies to cooperate. In 1984, Monsanto Co. refused to supply its weed-killer Roundup to the U.S. government for spraying marijuana fields in Colombia. Carleton E. Turner, the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office, recalls that Monsanto reversed its stance when Colombia's president at the time, Bernardo Betancur Cuatrecasas, threatened to stop local sales of Roundup. Since the product is Colombia's best-selling herbicide, it was "an offer they couldn't refuse," says Turner. A Monsanto spokesman won't comment. But he points out that Roundup isn't registered for marijuana spraying and adds: "We make no bones about our concern that it opens us up to a legal liability."

Indeed, the prospect of opposition from environmentalists may have

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters
Washington, DC 20520

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7

REMARKS
PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
INTERNATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE
MIAMI, FLORIDA
APRIL 27, 1989

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Over a year ago, when I was a candidate for the Presidency, I addressed the a Bar Association in Connecticut. At that time I asked the audience how they felt about calling cocaine use a "victimless" crime. Many people, not only in the United States --- but in Latin America, Europe, Asia --- believe that drug use is a matter of personal choice. In this country, we have worked long and hard to convince Americans that there is no such thing as a "passive drug user," that each and every person who uses drugs is making a choice, one which has real consequences.

As law enforcement officers you know the consequences of drug use. You see it every day on the street corners of your cities, in the broken dreams of young people who have been unable to say no to drugs. Latin Americans who have lost loved ones --- policemen, judges, government officials --- to drug traffickers also know the consequences of drug use. My country has also recently lost two law enforcement officials --- Everette Hatcher, a DEA agent in New York and

changed
to
"lost"
over

Officer Charles Hill, slain outside a crack house in Virginia. Now, tragically, their families are living with the consequences of drug use. The President of Colombia, Virgilio Barco, during his recent trip to the United States, said that casual drug users are responsible for these deaths. President Barco, I agree with you. I pledge that my country will aggressively pursue the policy of Zero Tolerance. No one will escape accountability for these crimes. Lawyers, stockbrokers, athletes, housewives will live with the reality of what they are doing.

We have come a long way in the past few years in recognizing the toll that drug abuse and drug trafficking have on our society. I'll be the first to say that we have learned the hard way. It is humbling experience to see parts of our nation's capital occupied by an evil invader. Cocaine --- crack especially --- has turned parts of Washington into a war zone. But I pledge to you that this invader will be repelled, maybe not tomorrow but very soon. My Drug Czar, Bill Bennett, has already taken the first necessary steps to address the severe drug problem in our capital city. They are tough steps that need to be taken. Getting rid of drugs is a very difficult task --- as all of you know firsthand. 'It is not' something that can be done overnight, but it would be immoral and irresponsible not to try.

There are many ironies in the narcotics trade. Drug addiction does not discriminate against a person because of race, financial means or religion. It's the great equalizer, snaring sons and daughters of the rich, the poor, the middle class. Sometimes the opposite occurs, and kingpins are reduced to paupers. The opulence of Carlos Lehder's lifestyle is a memory now as he serves a lifetime in prison. Mexico's notorious Felix Gallardo ---once boasting about his power and wealth --- is now behind bars. When a drug lord is separated from his assets he is nothing.

Our business, then, is to hunt these traffickers down, to pursue them relentlessly, to ensure they find no sanctuary in your countries or in mine. In this pursuit, we are united.

The International Drug Enforcement Conference proves that we can work together to put the trafficking cartels out of business, to reduce the supply of drugs, and increasingly, to educate our children about the dangers of drug use and drug trafficking. Drug traffickers have no regard for national boundaries and so our response to them needs to be transnational. IDEC demonstrates to traffickers that we are prepared to put national differences aside and do what is necessary to get the job done. I commend Jack Lawn and each of you for having the foresight to establish this organization and for demonstrating the collective commitment to work together.

Yllw

The time for blame is behind us. For too long, a sharp divide has been drawn between "producing" and "consuming" nations. Denial is a natural part of human nature and I believe that it's part of a country's nature as well. There are some sectors in the United States and in Latin America who blame each other for the enormous cocaine problem we both face. Americans cannot blame Latin America for our voracious appetite for drugs. The solution to the American drug problem lies within our own borders --- stepped up enforcement and education. And Latin America countries cannot blame the United States for the voracious greed of drug traffickers who control small empires within this hemisphere. The solution to that problem lies within your borders.

We must bridge the divide and work shoulder to shoulder to dismantle trafficking organizations who benefit from such divisions. We must cooperate government to government and law enforcement organization to law enforcement organization and cop to cop. This is where IDEC holds so much hope for future progress.

Today I'm not going to talk too much about governments. I want to talk about the responsibility of business in the war on drugs. That's right --- business. U.S. companies have recognized how drug abuse threatens productivity, corporate image and ultimately, profits. Many in the American corporate

community have donated countless hours and millions of dollars to stopping drug abuse. I am very proud of this work and grateful. But I must tell you that as long as U.S. chemicals are being used by drug traffickers to make the poison that is killing our children, we are aiding and abetting this crime. We cannot lead by example in this war --- and it is a war --- if we do not immediately halt the flow of precursor chemicals. We cannot lead if our companies refuse to sell herbicides for eradication --- even though they are safe, effective and widely used in the United States and Latin America.

Today, I pledge to you that the United States Government is committed to leading the fight against illicit chemical shipments to Latin America. And I pledge that the U.S. will provide the needed herbicides to any Andean Government deciding to eradicate coca through aerial means. We consider narcotics production and trafficking to be a threat to our national security and we will approach it as such. I have asked Attorney General Dick Thornburgh to take a leadership role in this new effort as he has done in the other areas of law enforcement.

We have the commitment of U.S. chemical companies to cooperate in controlling shipments. As a result of last year's Omnibus Drug law, regulations to tighten controls on chemicals are being drafted. We are dedicating the necessary resources to the task of chemical control. It is a commitment of this Administration, and whatever needs to be done will be done.

Item 1

The U.S. chemical control legislation mandates the monitoring and control of 20 chemicals. The law will place reporting requirements on national chemical handlers and control import and export shipments.

We commend many of the Latin American Governments which have already adopted strict chemical controls, and we urge other governments to do so quickly. European and Asian countries are being exploited by drug traffickers seeking to purchase and divert cocaine essential chemicals. If we can deny drug manufacturers the critical elements they need to make cocaine, and if we can make their job difficult and expensive, we will have taken a major step in reducing the supply of drugs.

But the U.S. has another problem, too --- synthetic drugs. I'm not sure most Americans realize that even if every coca bush and opium poppy in the world were destroyed, chemists could --- and most likely will --- supply drugs to those who want them. PCP, LSD, Ecstasy --- these are produced in clandestine laboratories within our own borders. That is yet another reason we must diligently control the diversion of chemicals. This is not a threat to the U.S. alone --- it is your problem, too.

I know that all of you in this room understand the critical nature of the task at hand. By exploiting the traffickers' vulnerabilities and eliminating their supply of essential chemicals, we are able to significantly reduce cocaine profits. During the IDEC simultaneous operations last August, thirty nations were together able to seize and destroy 155,000 pounds of ether, almost 445,000 pounds of acetone, over 50,000 pounds of hydrochloric acid and nearly 14,000 pounds of MEK. This past January, the Colombian National Police Anti-Narcotics Unit seized and destroyed 25 cocaine laboratories and enough chemicals to make approximately 88 metric tons of finished cocaine. Operation Primavera resulted in the seizure and destruction of over 105,000 gallons of ether and twice as much acetone.

While we applaud the diligence of individual countries as they take needed steps to eliminate the diversion of essential chemicals, such action is not enough. That is why we are encouraged by the completion last December of the United Nations Convention Against Traffic of Illicit Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances. Article 12 of the Convention proposes measures to monitor and control twelve of the most commonly used chemicals in the production of illicit drugs. We realize that unless countries work closely to address the chemical nightmare, we are bound to fail, and urge all countries to approve the Convention soon.

Two years ago, a number of affected countries came together at the Quito Conference on Cocaine Essential Chemicals to discuss national and international actions which can lead to significant reductions in chemical supplies. We agreed that immediate action is needed. Governments must unite together and agree to:

- o Standardize their legislative approaches to monitoring and controlling chemicals.

- o Assess what actual, legitimate needs there are for chemicals imported or manufactured in their country. Using this assessment, governments should set strict numerical standards on what quantities of chemicals can be made available.

- o Develop active cooperative programs with national chemical industries and all chemical handlers.

- o Develop a mechanism to verify the legitimate intentions of chemical importers. The cooperation of countries both providing and receiving chemicals is critical.

o Establish in-country law enforcement teams dedicated to taking action against suspicious individuals or those clearly identified as drug traffickers. The timely exchange of information and intelligence will enhance these efforts.

We understand that chemical control will be an administrative and economic burden at first. Chemical manufacturers will most likely chafe under the scrutiny and additional reporting requirements. Unfortunately, there is no other way to reduce chemical diversion. U.S. chemical companies are very proud of their products which vastly improve our quality of life, yet very few Americans know that U.S. chemicals --- clearly marked with corporate logos--- are routinely seized in the jungles of South America. The same chemical companies that proudly advertise their products and research are the same companies that indirectly make crack, cocaine and heroin possible.

change
from
Colombia

I propose that just as we certify foreign governments annually on their cooperation with the United States in narcotics control, we should certify chemical companies on the level of their cooperation in preventing diversion. I hope

parents groups and stockholders are listening today. We should reward responsible corporations and not do business with those who supply the chemicals to cocaine manufacturers.

Someday I hope to turn on the television and see chemical companies proudly advertising their compliance with chemical control laws. Such compliance will further improve the quality of our lives. I would also like to see U.S. herbicide manufacturers demonstrate their courage and civic responsibility by entering into a true partnership with our government as we try to eliminate the source of narcotics. You have the potential answers to a big part of America's drug problem. Make it your job to provide them. What will America's young people think of U.S. business if you continue to be conscientious objectors in our war on drugs? Think of our future and the regained productivity, energy and creativity that Americans will bring to business once cocaine is eliminated from our streets. Again, parents and stockholders --- I hope you're listening.

Not only are these chemicals poisoning our citizens --- they are ruining our environment. World attention has focused on the recent oil spill in Alaska while the fragile ecosystems

of South America are being devastated by drug production and cocaine manufacturing. It is curious that few have raised their voices in protest about this systematic destruction of the environment, yet a three acre, controlled herbicide test against coca commanded international attention last year. I understand from Peruvians that the Upper Huallaga Valley is awash in chemicals and has become a toxic waste dump thanks to the cocaine trade. Precursor chemicals have turned the river yellow, the same river in which peasants bathe and wash their clothes. Coca farmers employ slash and burn agriculture to clear the land for countless acres of coca and carelessly use herbicides to keep their coca plots free of weeds.

This situation is not unique to South America. The environmental consequences of drug production are so severe in the United States that last year's Omnibus Drug Bill provided \$_____million to the Environmental Protection Agency for chemical clean up at clandestine drug laboratories. Drug traffickers are causing environmental problems in both urban and rural areas.

It is clear that we must do more and we must do better if we are to control chemical diversion and, ultimately, the supply of illicit narcotics. Another irony of the drug trade

deletion
here

is that God's gift to us --- our ability to use our minds to create chemicals which enhance and improve life --- is being used to destroy lives. The joy that most of us felt as youngsters in chemistry class when we learned how to transform the simple into complex has turned to horror as we see the toll that chemicals take on our children.

The fact that you have come here this week to re-affirm your commitment to ridding our world of narcotics is encouraging. Let us continue to work side by side in this decent cause, never losing sight of the the bright promise that makes it, in the end, worthwhile. Thank you and God bless you.



MIAMI -

Gene Haislip, Deputy Assistant Administrator-DEA, Director-Office of Diversion Control 633-1172

p.4 - "the solution to the American drug problem lies within our own borders" - Gene thinks the Latins would seize upon this a revert all blame to U.S. Qualify a bit.

★ p.5 - Eli Lilley: the herbicide they refused to sell (to whom?) is called Spike (teburthiron). You can buy it in any drug store or garden store, it's a weedkiller. People use it on their lawns, farmers use it in their fields. It's used all over the country. Very common.

Product liability fear. Gene gave an example from the days of the swine flu epidemic. In trying to distribute a vaccine for the flu, one case was always cited: in the times of polio epidemics, one chemical company donated polio vaccines to a town in Texas. About 300,000 kids were immunized -- one came down with polio. The chemical company ended up being held liable.

Eli Lilley episode happened within the last year and a half (he's trying to find out exactly when), the Chevron episode with paraquat happened about seven or eight years ago. The Chevron episode never reached the stages that the Eli Lilley one did -- i.e. they never had actual negotiations with the government. They backed out -- due to product liability fear -- at an earlier stage.

p.5 - "commitment of U.S. chemical companies" check discussions

5 ways of determining that the chemicals seized are U.S.-manufactured:

1. evidence resulting from seizures in jungle - some chemicals are always in marked containers
2. UN survey - international survey compiling percentages of chemicals seized and where they were manufactured. Gene is looking for this.
3. DEA research of US chemical exports - how much of different chemicals is sent out
4. studies of chemical imports in certain countries, i.e. Colombia and Venezuela
5. CIA report

DEA, Jack Lawn, and the CIA will all attest to the fact that the US is the predominant supplier of these chemicals. Difficult to find a percentage - Gene is looking. *Ether, acetone, etc. - or does US rank? %?*

p.6 - MEK: methyl ethyl ketone (sp?), a solvent like ether

p.8 - "We commend many of the Latin American Governments . . ." - would change to "those Latin American Governments", not many have actually done it.

Safe to commend Colombia and Venezuela -- esp. Colombia because they have actually done something. Difficult to say exactly how effective their legislation is, but at least they have it. U.S. legislation/regulations are pending, aren't even in effect yet, so can't really compare. Colombia's legislation controls chemical imports and distribution, and allows them to make seizures.

p. 8 - "chemists could -- and most likely will -- supply drugs to those who want them" -- would change to "and certainly would try"

Gene is faxing the Chemical Diversion & Trafficking Act (part of Omnibus Drug Bill) with fact sheet etc. Also sending part of Drug Bill discussing money to EPA. He said he understands from talking with people at DEA that this money has not been used. He said DEA cleans up 2 to 3 clandestine labs a day; at DEA expense (they contract with disposal companies) / Very expensive

spec. horror story
recent



026657,
ME001-03

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1989

Dear Mrs. Lawrence,

Barbara and I were saddened to learn of your tragic loss. Oh, how it must hurt--but friends and family help. God will sustain you and, as He did us, give you strength and peace.

It takes a special man to stand up in the face of known danger for what he believes will better his family, his community and his country. Lee Arthur marched openly and bravely on the front lines of a raging drug war that threatens the quality of life for us all. He will be remembered with great respect and admiration.

Our thoughts and prayers are with you, as are our heartfelt condolences.

Sincerely,

George H. W. Bush

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc: Sid Lovett, Concord, Massachusetts

COPY
from ORM

sent copy
of Lawrence letter attached 1/3 &

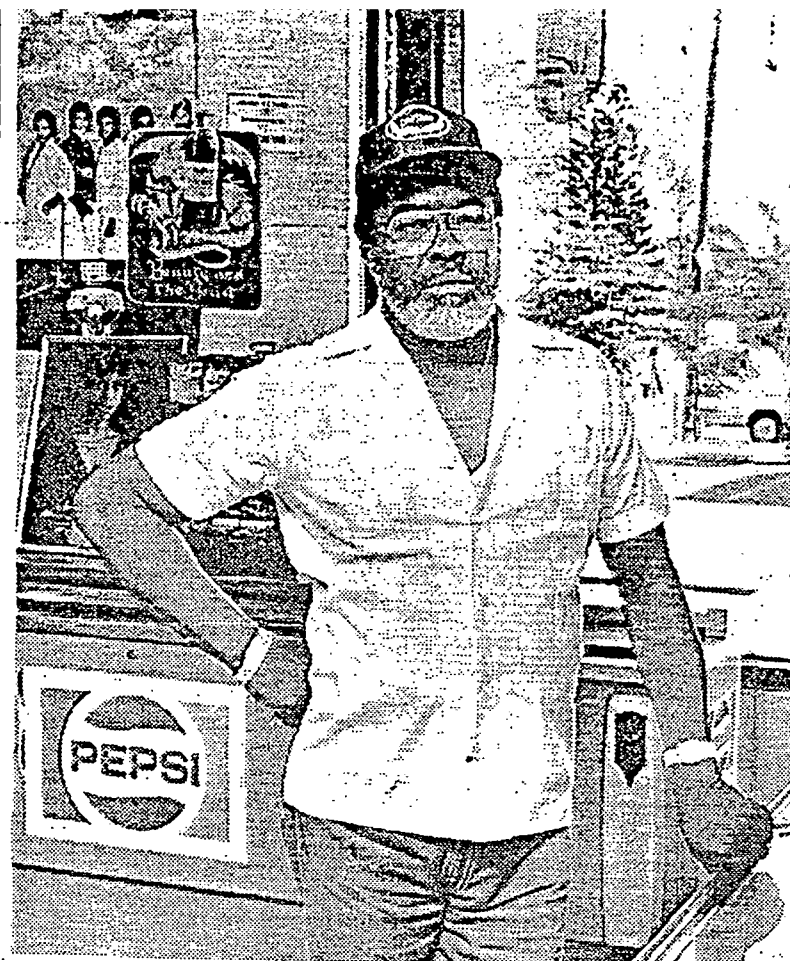
Dear Mr. President,

Surely there is a way to honor one of our "lights" who is killed in action.

Replacements will be hard to find if such valiant service is ignored.

Respectfully,
J. D. Smith

P.S. I will slow down on letter writing but this was too moving.



Lee Arthur Lawrence, a Miami grocer who was killed in the doorway of his store this week after five years of battling against drug sales.

One Citizen's War on Drugs: A Lonely Fight, Then Death

By JEFFREY SCHMALZ
Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, March 23 — Lee Arthur Lawrence spent much of the last five years being a model of the concerned citizen in the war on drugs: chasing pushers out of his grocery store's parking lot, working with the police to sweep drug dealers from the streets, visiting schools to preach against narcotics and alcohol abuse.

Three times in the last two years attempts were made on his life, but he refused to back down. On Monday night, after being warned that dealers were going to kill him and after pleading in vain with the police for protection, he was shot to death in a hail of up to 30 bullets in the doorway of his store.

To many of his neighbors, the 51-year-old Mr. Lawrence had become so important a figure in the drug fight that they had thought him untouchable. "If they'll kill him, they'll kill anyone," said Dennis C. Moss, the director of a crime prevention program in the Dade

County town of West Perrine, where Mr. Lawrence lived and ran his store.

Mr. Lawrence's family and neighbors are certain that the brazen murder was arranged by drug dealers, not only in revenge against one man but also as a warning to the whole community that this is what happens to those who take on pushers.

The lesson, they say, is how lonely and dangerous one citizen's fight against drugs can be, with the police unwilling or unable to provide protection and with a few community residents offering not support but opposition because the drug deals that bring money into their neighborhood were being threatened.

The Dade County police say that

Continued on Page A12, Column 1

JEWISH WOMEN/GIRLS REMEMBER TO LIGHT Shabbat candles 18 minutes before sunset. In NYC 5:53 Info (718) 774-2060.—ADVT.

NY Times (Front Page)
Fri, March 24, '89

Drugs Slay Warning

Continued From Page A1

...they have not established a motive, they lean toward the belief that Mr. Lawrence was slain by two hired professional killers. Just three days before his killing, he and local ministers met with the head of the county police to discuss a sweep against drug dealers.

Mr. Lawrence's wife, Sarah, recalling the moments after the killing, said she had taken a police officer by the hand and led him to the body of her husband of 29 years. "I said to him: 'You see that man? He's a brave man, and he's gone. Now there are police all over the place. But where were you when we needed you? Where were you?'"

A Series of Attacks

So well known was Mr. Lawrence's fight against drugs that in March 1987, The Miami Herald wrote about him in an article headlined, "Drug Dealers Want to Kill Vocal Opponent, Police Say." The article quoted Sgt. Carl Baaske of the Metro-Dade police as having said, "There's no doubt someone is out to get him, and most likely it's the drug dealers."

Mr. Lawrence's store and the front of his house, both riddled with bullet holes made over the last two years, bear testimony to his battles with drug dealers. He was the target of two attacks in 1987 in which gunmen fired on him as he was entering his home. In a third incident, a firebomb smashed through the window of his store, Lee's Grocery, but it failed to ignite. Throughout this period and until the time of his death, the family said, he received threats from drug dealers.

Despite that history, the police took only limited steps last week, increasing patrols slightly, after Mr. Lawrence had reported a threat. He said he had been told by a woman that she had overheard acquaintances who were drug dealers saying they were fed up with Mr. Lawrence and were going to kill him. The woman's name has not been made public, but the police say they know it.

Asked why the police had not protected Mr. Lawrence better, given the history of attacks, Fred Taylor, the Metro-Dade Police Director, who met with Mr. Lawrence and other neighborhood leaders just last Friday, said:

"There are a lot of people who get their lives threatened. To provide security around the clock is not a situa-

tion the police are equipped to do. When someone wants to make that kind of commitment to hurt somebody, even if it's the President of the United States, it's very difficult to stop them."

The police say they have no specific suspects. Two men in camouflage uniforms were sighted leaving the scene Monday night. Mr. Lawrence, who had lived in the neighborhood 40 years and run grocery stores there about 12 years, was gunned down, apparently with semiautomatic weapons, about 10:30 P.M. as he was taking out the trash. No money was stolen, further fueling the theory that he was killed at the direction of dealers.

'Get Off My Lot'

Friends and neighbors say Mr. Lawrence began his fight against drugs about the time he started up his latest grocery store, at first shooing away dealers who tried to sell cocaine in the store or its parking lot.

"If someone parked their car in the store's lot and then went around the corner to make a drug buy," said Mr. Lawrence's son, Lee Arthur Jr., 22, "he would go out to the man and say: 'Please, sir, don't park here to do that. Get off my lot.'"

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"I don't profess to be important or anything like that," Mr. Lawrence said in a 1987 interview with The Herald. "I'm just concerned about my community. If everyone would stand up to dealers and thieves, we wouldn't have this problem."

Mr. Lawrence, like virtually all other residents of the neighborhood, was black. Neighborhood leaders, including ministers, asserted today that had he been white, he would have been better protected by the police.

They also charged that the police were not really interested in clearing

their streets of drugs and that, in fact, the police actually encouraged the concentration of dealing in black neighborhoods as a way of keeping it out of white areas. The police issued vigorous denials.

Friends of the grocer said that although a majority of the neighborhood's residents had supported Mr. Lawrence, a few had not, either out of fear or because they could profit indirectly from the assistance their children lent drug dealers.

"Parents come home and find brand-new TV set in their living room," said Ed Hanna, a longtime friend of Mr. Lawrence. "They don't ask how or where their teen-age kid got it. All they know is they have a new TV set."

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"My father tried to help this community, and this is what he got for it," said Nita Lawrence, 28. "He always said God would look out for him. But one person can't carry a whole community. He never got the support he needed. They don't give a damn."



The New York Times/Murry Still

Lee Arthur Lawrence Jr. pointing to the area outside his slain father's store where the grocer was killed this week. The police believe he was murdered by two professional killers.



United States Attorney

District of Columbia

Adm. Serv. Operations

333 Fourth St. N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20001

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE: 4-18-89

TIME: 11:06 A

TO: Peggy Dooley
White House Staff

Office
Phone #: _____
Facsimile
Phone #: 456-6218

FROM: Judy Smith
ASAO

Office
Phone #: 272-9014
Facsimile
Phone #: 272-8196

Type of document: Press Release Number of pages: 3

Remarks:

Pls acknowledge receipt
with Charles Graves 272-9016.
Shanley.

P. 1

04/18/89 11:07

FROM D.C./U.S.A.O.



United States Attorney

District of Columbia

Judiciary Center
555 Fourth St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20001

Contact: Judy Smith
(202) 272-9014

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 17, 1989

PRESS RELEASE

**JAY B. STEPHENS
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

United States Attorney Jay B. Stephens; N. John Wilder, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration's Washington, D.C. Division; Chief of Police Maurice T. Turner, Jr.; and W. Douglas Gow, Special Agent-in-Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Washington Metropolitan Field Office, today announced a joint drug enforcement operation arising out of an 18-month drug investigation of one of Washington's largest drug trafficking organizations. The operation, conducted by the Metropolitan Police Department, the DEA and the FBI and directed by the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force in the United States Attorney's Office, involved more than 100 officers and agents and resulted in the arrest of 16 individuals. Those arrested, including the organization's leaders -- Rayful Edmond III, 24, and Tony Lewis, 26 -- have been charged with conspiracy to distribute and possess with the intent to distribute in excess of five kilograms of cocaine.

FROM D.C./U.S.A.O. 04/18/89 11:07 P. 2

It is alleged that the Edmond organization has been distributing cocaine in Washington, D.C. for several years; most of the leadership were members of Edmond's extended family.

Law enforcement estimates the organization received and distributed approximately 100 kilograms of pure cocaine and cocaine base every month. The Edmond organization is believed to be responsible for distributing over a ton of cocaine a year in Washington, D.C. When cut and packaged for sale at the street level, the drugs would have a value of \$100,000 to \$200,000 per kilogram.

The drugs distributed by the Edmond organization are believed to have originated in Columbia and transhipped through California to Washington. The movement of drugs and money was facilitated by couriers.

Those arrested over the weekend include: Curtis Chambers; Keith Cooper; Columbus Daniels; Rachelle Edmond; Rayful Edmond III; Tony Lewis; Bernice Hillman McGraw; Jerry Millington; John Monford; Armaretta Perry; Constance Perry; Melvin Stewart; Emanuel Sutton; Jeffrey Thompson; Rayniece Edmond Thompson; and Katrina Wade and a juvenile.

The law enforcement operation began on Saturday, April 15, as police and federal agents worked quickly to execute the arrest warrants. In addition to the arrests, nine vehicles have been seized; we also anticipate seizing of four residences in the District and Maryland. Also, several search warrants have been executed at various locations around the city.

P. 3

04/18/89 11:08

FROM D.C.70.S.H.O.

We expect to seek federal indictments within 30 days. We are considering potential criminal charges that include engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise which carries a maximum penalty of life imprisonment and a \$2 million fine. We are also pursuing forfeitures of real property, motor vehicles, cash and other personal property.

In announcing today's arrests, Mr. Stephens commended the dedicated work of Special Agent John Cornille of the Drug Enforcement Administration and Special Agent Charles Anderson of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This complex investigation has been handled with skill and dedication by Assistant U.S. Attorneys Betty-Ann Soiefer of the Organized Crime Enforcement Task Force and Robert G. Andary and G. Paul Howes of the Drug Homicide Strike Force.

FROM D.C./U.S.A.O. 04/18/89 11:08 P. 4 TOTAL P. 4

4/18/89 Drug Event - Miami

Jim Milford
Ex. Asst. to Adm. of DEA
633-1185

Phil Brady - Drafts
[DEA & INM]

C-3 I Center - Coast Guard

Job Brn spoke @ funeral
Shirley Green - letter from President

Miami Herald
David Tell - called 110 web
odd Swift / Leo

~~R. J. Kibling - press conference
to print~~

~~Edward R. Morris - CBS reporter
stood up to Mr. Connelly~~

~~Richard Acemich - most cooperative
of more aid.~~

Letty Beade
Records Mgmt.

Bates / Studdert

effort -

~~speech~~ / Advance - conf - what seat here
comm?

David Tell

board / board -

Catherine Shaw - Intl Maritime Matters
647-6936

← and pol. and

blatant / minor

David Tell / 647-6936

IDEC VII PARTICIPANTS

IDEC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Argentina
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Paraguay
Peru
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

OBSERVER COUNTRIES

Bahamas
Haiti *
Jamaica
United Kingdom
Spain
West Germany
Italy
Netherlands
France *
Portugal *
Sweden
Belgium *
Norway *

Interpol

* Participation in IDEC VII has not been confirmed.

thousands of passengers could use tickets now considered worthless.

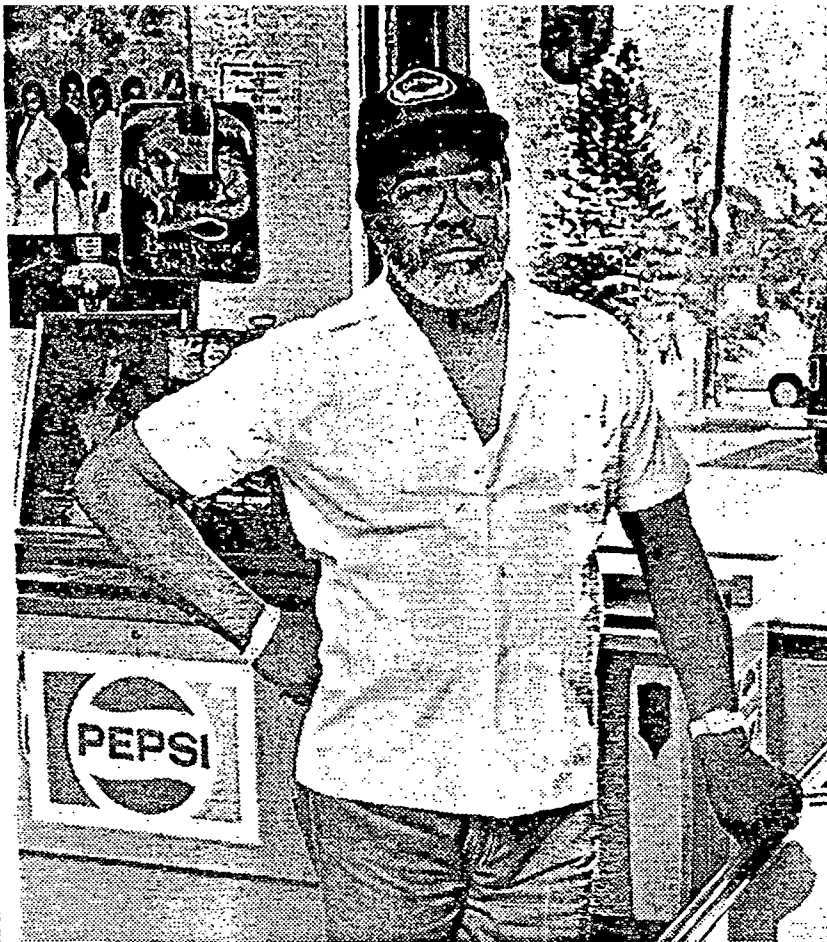
His action and his remarks made it clear that he intends to use his power and that of the examiner to try to resolve a labor dispute that proved intractable to a Federal mediator before the strike and now has been thrust into the forum of a bankruptcy court.

'Enormous Amount of Rhetoric'

"There has been an enormous amount of rhetoric and confrontation in the prenatal and post-natal stages of this case," the judge said in a courtroom overflowing with spectators. "What we are dealing with is a cluttering of the air."

The examiner is to be appointed in the next few days by Harry Jones, the United States trustee, who oversees the administration of the bankruptcy case.

Continued on Page D4, Column 4



The Miami Herald

Lee Arthur Lawrence, a Miami grocer who was killed in the doorway of his store this week after five years of battling against drug sales.

One Citizen's War on Drugs: A Lonely Fight, Then Death

By JEFFREY SCHMALZ

Special to The New York Times

3-24-89

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To many of his neighbors, the 51-year-old Mr. Lawrence had become so important a figure in the drug fight that they had thought him untouchable. "If they'll kill him, they'll kill anyone," said Dennis C. Moss, the director of a crime prevention program in the Dade

County town of West Perrine, where Mr. Lawrence lived and ran his store.

Mr. Lawrence's family and neighbors are certain that the brazen murder was arranged by drug dealers, not only in revenge against one man but also as a warning to the whole community that this is what happens to those who take on pushers.

The lesson, they say, is how lonely and dangerous one citizen's fight against drugs can be, with the police unwilling or unable to provide protection and with a few community residents offering not support but opposition because the drug deals that bring money into their neighborhood were being threatened.

The Dade County police say that

Continued on Page A12, Column 1

JEWISH WOMEN-GIRLS REMEMBER TO LIGHT Shabbat candles 18 minutes before sunset. In NYC 5:33. Info (718) 774-2050.—ADVT.

other Long Island town that prohibited unrelated people from gathering.

The decision, town and officials said, is likely to make groups of unrelated people handicapped, elderly or single — to live together in area for single-family use.

'Right and Obligated'

"We are going to advise that they redo their zoning," Linda S. Kingsley, counsel to the New York State Conference.

"This decision is going to force. It will allow more live together, more group more nontraditional families."

Terry Rice, the chairman of the New Planning Federation, which

Continued on Page B3.

For the Palestine The Vision

KUWAIT, March 22 — The Red Crescent Society put the Andalus movie theater on other night to raise funds caught in the uprising against occupation of the West Bank Strip that Arabs call the intifada.

As part of the show, the penny whistles and the children sang homages called Palestine, a place seen beyond the rose-glorious fable, but one they had to cherish.

"The children," said a man, a man in the audience the love of Palestine with er's milk."

In a large and open woman flicked through forms accompanied by distant families from territories in quest of financial support by Palestine those lands for those. And in a poorer quarter, rak, who embroiders money for the cause, said she has held our heads high.

Thus in diaspora are renewed between the 1.5 million who live under Israeli

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0354

e, and for Many Business Knocking

RA RIMER

less. But now, in a city with an almost nonexistent vacancy rate, eviction can lead to homelessness.

The percentage of homeless people who have lost their apartments through eviction is not known, but one study in 1986 by the City Human Resources Administration estimated it was 26 percent. Last year, 21,000 households were evicted in New York City, the overwhelming majority for non-payment of rent.

Thousands of other impoverished New Yorkers live perpetually on the brink of eviction. Many of them end up in the city's housing courts, hoping to buy time to pay the rent.

All day long they pour out their troubles as they explain why they haven't paid. They are caught by a convergence of social and bureaucratic forces: the burdens of poverty, the inequities of the housing market, welfare shelter allowances that fall far short of market rents.

As another typical day began in Brooklyn Housing Court recently, Ann Moynihan, a Legal Aid lawyer, picked up one of the pay phones ringing in a grimy, overcrowded hallway.

"The checks never went out?" she said, questioning the welfare caseworker on the other end. "The client's on the street."

Through bureaucratic error, her

Continued on Page B4, Column 1

FOR THOSE FAVORING CREMATION WOODLAWN Cemetery offers a free pamphlet giving complete information. Call 212-920-0500.—ADVT.

Drugs Finally Slain In a Warning

Continued From Page A1

while they have not established a motive, they lean toward the belief that Mr. Lawrence was slain by two hired professional killers. Just three days before his killing, he and local ministers met with the head of the county police to discuss a sweep against drug dealers.

Mr. Lawrence's wife, Sarah, recalling the moments after the killing, said she had taken a police officer by the hand and led him to the body of her husband of 29 years. "I said to him: 'You see that man? He's a brave man, and he's gone. Now there are police all over the place. But where were you when we needed you? Where were you?'"

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colleague had a in a test cell sur in a small chemi The achieve: represent a ge generation of m perts elsewhere Dr. B. Stanley chemistry departy, said that he a mann of the Univ in England had ingly simple ex nuclei of heavy r forced to fuse a producing energy United States, d other countries hydrogen fusion drogen must be t ture near that of fusion reaction ca The scientists m a statement issued Utah and at a ne yesterday.

Need for M

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The Financial Tim terday published a show the test cell ment. It showed r mersed in a containe heavy water (deute negatively charged palladium metal, wa site of the fusion reac

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1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1989 The Times Mirror Company;
Los Angeles Times

April 16, 1989, Sunday, Bulldog Edition

SECTION: Part 1; Page 13; Column 1; Advance Desk

LENGTH: 586 words

HEADLINE: NICE OLD LADY SHOWS HOW POLITENESS CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN MIAMI
WAR ON DRUGS

BYLINE: By BRIAN MURPHY, Associated Press

DATELINE: MIAMI

BODY:

The drug dealers along 3rd Avenue in Miami's Overtown neighborhood all know Ann-Marie Adker.

She's the nice old woman who will bid them a good day, then call the police.

"I walk down the street and give them a wave and they say 'Hi, Mom,' and I keep walking," Adker said. "It's when I get home, behind closed doors, that I let the police know. You're just asking for trouble if you go confront those dealers. Your life to them is not worth a damn."

For more than 12 years, Adker has used her inner-city crime prevention group to persuade residents that the best way to battle drug traffickers is behind the scenes. Direct involvement can lead to violence and retribution, she says.

Her message is ringing with added clarity among community leaders these days following last month's slaying of an outspoken anti-drug activist in the crack-plagued community of West Perrine, about 10 miles south of downtown.

Metro-Dade police last month arrested two 21-year-old men on charges that they opened fire on Lee Arthur Lawrence outside his grocery store. Authorities called the slaying a contract hit and were searching for three suspects who allegedly ordered the killing.

Police would not say how much they believe was paid to kill Lawrence, 51, who had been the target of several shootings and death threats since 1986.

One of the suspects, Ronnie Johnson, is also accused of killing a reputed Perrine drug dealer the week before the slaying of Lawrence, whose funeral was attended by more than 800 mourners including President Bush's son, Jeb.

"At our meetings we never discuss who is doing drugs, because you never know who might be listening," Adker said. "To be boisterous is to be foolish. This is no penny-ante game."

"The United States has won wars on foreign soil but they can't subdue the drug dealers. We are in a war, and if you're not smart you can get yourself killed."

(c) 1989 Los Angeles Times, April 16, 1989

"Sure, it puts fear in your mind," said Georgia Ayres, founder of the Citizens' Advisory Council, an anti-crime panel that works with police. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Most people are going to back down if they or their family is threatened.

"The shooting of Mr. Lawrence shows how little regard they have for human life. If you get in their way, they'll kill you."

Police, who have a tip-line to encourage citizens to report suspected criminal activity, expressed regret at Lawrence's shooting but said they couldn't offer round-the-clock protection on the basis of vague death threats.

Metro-Dade Police Director Fred Taylor, who had met with Lawrence and other community leaders three days before the slaying, said after the shooting: "You don't know how bad I feel. They were going to assist us by identifying some of the individuals. We just can't live in this kind of society."

But he said: "We can't assign a policeman around the clock to stay with somebody unless we have specifics. I don't know what we could have done."

For some residents, a call to Irby McKnight at Miami's Urban League chapter is as far as they will go in reporting suspected drug activity.

He says he senses the growing apprehension among the formerly bold tipsters.

"The fear of retaliation is strong in the community," said McKnight, a crime-prevention specialist. "They think the drug dealers are in control and the best thing to do is keep quiet."

But others hope the much-publicized Lawrence slaying will awaken more residents to challenge the strong-arm reign of drug traffickers in some poor neighborhoods.

TYPE: Wire

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format:

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

April 3, 1989, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 353 words

HEADLINE: Police Call Slaying of Anti- Drug Crusader a Paid Hit

DATELINE: MIAMI

KEYWORD: Grocer Killed

BODY:

Police on Monday called the slaying of an anti- drug crusader a contract hit, and said they are seeking three men who allegedly ordered the killing last month.

Two men were arrested Sunday on first-degree murder charges for the shooting death of Lee Arthur Lawrence, the owner of a small grocery store who was unflagging in his efforts to rid his neighborhood of drugs.

Lawrence, 51, was killed in a fusillade of up to 30 bullets March 20 outside his store in Perrine, an impoverished community about 10 miles south of Miami.

The two men arrested Sunday were identified as Ronnie Johnson and Rodney Newsome, both 21. In addition to the murder charges, they face attempted murder counts for wounding two men who were in Lawrence's grocery store during the shooting.

Fred Taylor, head of the Metro-Dade police force, said the amount of money and the motives for the crime could not be revealed immediately.

"I'm afraid that some of the speculation will continue in the case until we know why and who and where the death was ordered from," he said. "We feel we have those who did the shooting in this case."

Information helping to break the case was phoned to a police tip line, he said.

In addition to Lawrence's death, Johnson was charged with the mid-March killing of a reputed drug dealer in Perrine, and the attempted murder of a Perrine man on March 5, police spokeswoman Myriam Royle said.

Also on Monday, the county began tearing down crack houses only a few blocks from the site where Lawrence was killed.

"The neighbors are very happy that we're taking these houses down because of the activities that go on at night," said Dade County Commissioner Larry Hawkins. "They feel unsafe."

The Associated Press, April 3, 1989

The parking lot next to Lawrence's store was the scene of frequent drug transactions and the market was the target of a failed fire-bombing attempt in 1987. A week before the shooting, Lawrence reported the latest in a series of death threats that began in late 1986.

More than 800 mourners, including President Bush's son Jeb, attended Lawrence's funeral. President and Mrs. Bush sent condolences to his family.

11TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1989 The New York Times Company;
The New York Times

March 29, 1989, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 22, Column 1; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 310 words

HEADLINE: A Martyr to the Drug War

BODY:

The Miami police did not permit Lee Arthur Lawrence's murder last week. But they did little to prevent it. As a result, Miami's citizens are a bit more cynical about law enforcement. And drug dealers are feeling a bit more confident.

For years Mr. Lawrence, 51 years old, waged a courageous war against drug trafficking in West Perrine, the community near Miami where he lived and operated a grocery store. Defying neighbors who profited from the drug trade, he chased pushers from his parking lot, helped police drive them off the streets and lectured schoolchildren about the dangers of drugs.

The police had known for two years that Mr. Lawrence's life was at risk: he'd been shot at three times. Earlier this month he got word that some dealers were planning to kill him. He reported the threat to the Dade County police and requested special protection. Their tepid response was to increase, marginally, patrols around his store and home. Fred Taylor, the Metro-Dade Police Director, explained that many people got threats on their lives and the police weren't equipped to provide "security around the clock."

Thus there were no police around when Mr. Lawrence stepped into the doorway of his store last week and gunmen cut loose with 30 rounds. Recalling the aftermath of the shooting, Mr. Lawrence's wife, Sarah, said she had pointed to her husband's body and asked an officer: "Now there are police all over the place. But where were you when we needed you? Where were you?"

There's another question: Where will the next Lee Arthur Lawrence be when the police need the help, and courage, of ordinary citizens? "If they'll kill him, they'll kill anyone," West Perrine's crime prevention director said of Mr. Lawrence.

The drug dealers may have killed more than a man last week. They may also have killed a community's will to resist them.

TYPE: Editorial

SUBJECT: DRUG TRAFFIC; THREATS AND THREATENING MESSAGES; POLICE; MURDERS AND ATTEMPTED MURDERS; EDITORIALS

NAME: LAWRENCE, LEE ARTHUR

GEOGRAPHIC: MIAMI (FLA)

12TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1989 The Times Mirror Company;
Los Angeles Times

March 26, 1989, Sunday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part 1; Page 2; Column 3; National Desk

LENGTH: 161 words

HEADLINE: THE NATION

BODY:

A crime-ridden community paid its last respects to a slain anti-drug crusader whose death has focused attention on South Florida's drug wars. More than 400 mourners, including President Bush's son Jeb, gathered at Mt. Sinai Baptist Church in Perrine, about 10 miles south of Miami, only blocks from the grocery store where Lee Arthur Lawrence was gunned down Monday. Lawrence, 51, who owned the store, had fought for years to keep drug dealers off his property and out of his community. He was killed in a fusillade of up to 30 bullets fired from a semiautomatic weapon. Authorities believe Lawrence was shot by professional killers. Jeb Bush presented Lawrence's widow, Sarah, and her two children, Nita, 28, and Lee Arthur Jr., 22, with a letter from the President and Barbara Bush. "Lee Arthur has been on the front line of the drug war that threatens us all," the letter said. "It's a problem for all of us, all of Dade County, the state and the country."

TYPE: Brief

SUBJECT: MURDERS -- FLORIDA; DRUG TRAFFICKING -- FLORIDA; CRIME -- FLORIDA;
FUNERALS

13TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

March 25, 1989, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 610 words.

HEADLINE: Anti- Drug Crusader's Funeral Brings Tears And Cries Of Protest

BYLINE: By BRIAN MURPHY, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: MIAMI

KEYWORD: Grocer Killed

BODY:

To the beat of gospel music and cries of protest and anguish, a crime-ridden community turned out Saturday to pay last respects to a slain anti- drug crusader whose death has focused attention on south Florida's drug wars.

"Why? Why?" cried Lee Arthur Lawrence's wife, Sarah, during funeral services inside the tiny Mt. Sinai Baptist Church in Perrine, about 10 miles south of Miami. She was joined by more than 400 mourners, including President Bush's son Jeb, only blocks from the grocery store where Lawrence was gunned down Monday.

"You can shoot Lee Arthur Lawrence but you can't kill all the Christians," said Rev. Walter Richardson, one of about a dozen local clergy members at the funeral. "Good will always rise."

Lawrence, 51, who owned the store, had fought for years to keep drug dealers off his property and out of his community. He was killed in a fusillade of up to 30 bullets fired from a semiautomatic weapon when he went out to pick up garbage from his parking lot.

Authorities believe Lawrence was killed by professional killers. His family is convinced that drug dealers are responsible.

The slaying has been cited by many police and community leaders as a symbol that drug -related crime has gotten out of hand in south Florida. The Rev. J.A. Fergenson told mourners that Lawrence's death "is an indictment against the whole community. You are in a warfare."

Jeb Bush presented Mrs. Lawrence and her two children, Nita, 28, and Lee Arthur Jr., 22, with a letter from the president and Barbara Bush.

"Lee Arthur has been on the front line of the drug war that threatens us all," the letter said. "It's a problem for all of us, all of Dade County, the state and the country."

The Associated Press, March 25, 1989

The three-hour funeral, which was viewed on television monitors by nearly 300 people packed in an adjacent church building, was highlighted by calls to halt drug trafficking and violence.

Lawrence's black casket was carried into the sparsely furnished church by seven officers of the Metro-Dade Police department, which so far has made no arrests in the slaying.

The week before he was shot, Lawrence had filed a complaint with police about the latest in a series of death threats.

Metro-Dade Police Director Fred Taylor, who met with Lawrence and other community leaders three days before the slaying, said it was impossible to offer around-the-clock protection for Lawrence. Police on Friday assured Perrine residents that regular patrols will continue in the neighborhood.

During the funeral, the Rev. Carlton Coleman drew applause from the congregation when he leaped from his pew and read a statement criticizing police and suggesting Lawrence was ignored because he was black.

"If he was a white man, this might not have happened," he said.

Several people in the congregation collapsed, either from grief or from temperatures in 90s, and at least one man was carried sobbing into a room behind the choir.

Police are investigating reports that two men in military camouflage clothes were lurking around Lee's Grocery before the shooting. Metro-Dade homicide Sgt. Ted MacArthur said detectives are probing links between the Lawrence shooting and the murder of a reputed drug dealer in Perrine earlier this month.

Ed Hanna, of the West Perrine Community Development Corp., recounted a recent conversation with Lawrence, who would have celebrated his 52nd birthday this Saturday.

"He said to me, 'I am only one, but I am at least one. I can't do everything, but at least I can do something,'" Hanna told the congregation.

"To move, a turtle needs to stick his neck out," said local businessman Collos Coleman. "Lee Arthur stuck his neck out."

14TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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March 24, 1989, Friday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 417 words

DATELINE: MIAMI

KEYWORD: Grocer Killed

— BODY:

Grocer Lee Arthur Lawrence's longtime battle against drug trafficking in his neighborhood provoked vandalism against his business and home, physical attacks, and finally, authorities suspect, his slaying.

Homicide detectives have been working round-the-clock since Lawrence of West Perrine was killed Monday in a spray of up to 30 bullets in front of his grocery store, Lee's Grocery.

"He was a fine man," said Sandra Alvarez, a staff member of Perrine's Community Action Agency, which had Lawrence on its board.

"The lack of his leadership will be felt for a long time," she said. "The entire community is in a state of shock."

Late last week, three days before the Monday killing, Metro-Dade Police Director Fred Taylor met with Lawrence, ministers and other concerned citizens to discuss how to squelch the rampant drug problem in West Perrine, south of Miami.

"You don't know how bad I feel," Taylor said Wednesday. "They were going to assist us by identifying some of the individuals. We just can't live in this kind of society."

Detectives Thursday were still looking for two men in their mid-20s, but had made no arrests. They have yet to establish a motive, but they believe Lawrence was slain by professional killers.

His family and neighbors, however, said they think the murder was arranged by drug dealers.

Last week, Lawrence filed a complaint with police about a death threat. A friend had told Lawrence that a drug dealer was threatening to kill him.

Taylor said a detective was investigating the threat, and officers were told to patrol the store.

"We can't assign a policeman around the clock to stay with somebody unless we have some specifics," Taylor said. "I don't know what we could have done."

The Associated Press, March 24, 1989

Lawrence, 51, was widely known in the neighborhood for his anti- drug stance, visiting schools and organizing residents to fight against dealers.

Two years ago, shots were fired into his home and homemade bombs were tossed into his store. He also was the target of two attacks in which gunmen fired on him as he entered his house.

No one was arrested, but police say they suspected drug dealers.

The night Lawrence died, two men in military camouflage clothes were lurking around Lee's Grocery, said King Lewis, a witness in the parking lot.

Lawrence's daughter, Nita, said her father cooperated with police, letting them know about suspicious activity, and she talked of how he stood up to the area's drug dealers.

"He let them know they weren't welcome," she said.

**FINAL
EDITION**

PARTLY CLOUDY. HIGHS
IN LOW 80s. LOWS IN LOW
70s. DETAILS, 25A.

THRIFTS LOSE A RECORD \$12 BILLION IN 1988, 5B

MADONNA MANIA: ALBUM DRAWS CROWDS, GOOD REVIEWS, **1B, 1D**

ROSE REPORT: REDS MANAGER MAY HAVE BET ON BASEBALL, **1C**

INDEX BUSINESS CLASSIFIED 5B
7D

ACTION LINE 5E LIV. TODAY 1D
AUTO PAGE 1E LOCAL NEWS 1B
COMICS 4E MOVIES 7C
EDITORIALS 26A 2E
FLA. 1C
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The Miami H

82 PAGES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1989

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25 CENTS

Grocer who was foe of drugs shot to death in front of store

By DONNA GEHRKE
Herald Staff Writer

Lee Arthur Lawrence fought drugs for more than a decade, ignoring death threats, gunfire and even the attempted bombing of his West Perrine grocery store to chase away dealers and warn police about suspicious activity.

Late Monday night, he was killed in a spray of up to 30 bullets as he picked up garbage from his store's parking lot, witnesses said.

Lawrence, who would have celebrated his

52nd birthday in two weeks, died at the scene. Bernard Williams, 21, was nearby and was critically wounded; he remains at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Police said Tuesday they had found neither a motive nor any suspects in the killing of Lawrence, a longtime community adviser to police and a board member of a neighborhood social service agency. They are looking for two men in their mid-20s.

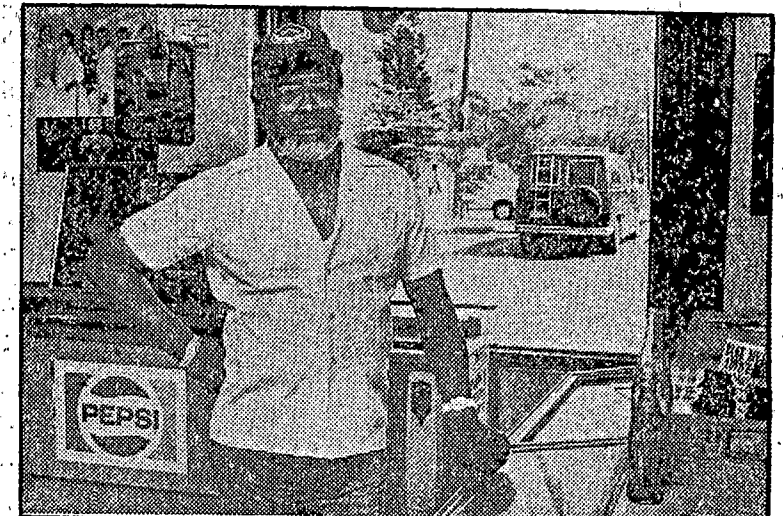
Just last week, Lawrence filed a complaint

about a death threat. A friend had told Lawrence that a drug dealer was threatening to kill him, the grocer's family said.

The dealer said he "was going to shut his face," said Lawrence's daughter, Nita.

Her father, she said, "tried to help as much as he possibly could. He cooperated with police to the fullest. He went over the limit. Look what he

Turn to GROCER / 21A



Herald File Photo

Lee A. Lawrence, in 1987 photograph, stands in front of the window that a rock and homemade bomb were thrown through.

**Metro says
yes to rail**

Trident 2 missile somersaults out of control

Court

Grocer who fought drugs killed

GROCER / from 1A

got."

Police wouldn't give details about the threat, but said officers were told to keep an eye on the grocery during their patrols.

It wasn't the first threat against Lawrence. In February 1987, two homemade bombs were tossed into the store. The explosives did not go off.

Two months before that, Lawrence was walking into his home when he dodged five bullets fired from a .45-caliber handgun. The bullet holes are still in his walls.

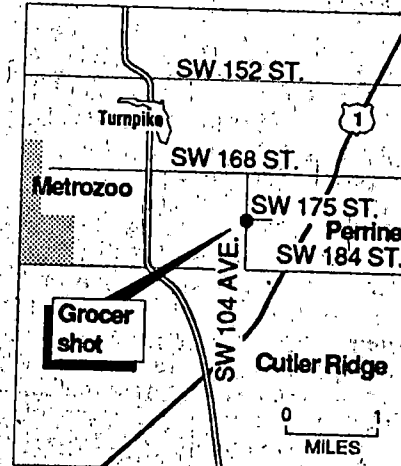
Police never found the culprits.

At the time, Metro Sgt. Carl Baaske said, "There's no doubt that someone is out to get him, and most likely it's the drug dealers in West Perrine. The dealers are getting caught, and they want to blame someone, so they've picked him."

"I don't profess to be important or anything like that," Lawrence said in a 1987 interview. "I'm just concerned about my community. If everyone would stand up to dealers and thieves, we wouldn't have the problem."

His store is in the heart of a drug hot spot.

His family said the area hasn't been cleaned up — and Lawrence persevered in trying to rid the area of drugs.



DAN CLIFFORD/Miami Herald Staff

"I don't think you could find anyone who stood up for the community like he did with all the threats he received," said his cousin, James Hughes. "I think he had lots of courage."

For years, Lawrence ran off dealers who tried to sell drugs in his parking lot, his daughter said. "He let them know they weren't welcome," she said. He also notified police of any suspicious activity in the neighborhood and cooperated with their requests, she said.

Last week's threat didn't discourage Lawrence, family members said, but they wish police had done more to protect him.

"We provided as much protection

for Mr. Lawrence as we would have given any citizen," said Metro Maj. Tom Lamont.

Lawrence took his anti-drug campaign in February — Black History Month — to local elementary schools where he urged children to say no, Nita Lawrence said.

And just before he died, the grocer was trying to organize area churches to march against drugs, said his pastor at Mt. Sinai Baptist Church, the Rev. R.M. Bell.

"He was a drug fighter," Bell said. "He wanted to reduce crime in his neighborhood."

"He was a fine man. He was willing to do more than his share," said Sandra Alvarez, a staff member of Perrine's Community Action Agency where Lawrence served on the board. "The lack of his leadership will be felt for a long time."

Police said Lawrence was just as involved in their South Dade advisory committee, a liaison group between officers and members of the community. Lawrence rode with officers and critiqued the department's patrolling, his family said.

Lawrence was named Citizen of the Year by the South Dade chapter of Omega Psi Phi, a black fraternity, in 1980 for his grass-roots activism.

He started his self-styled drug campaign because he was afraid drugs would destroy the neighborhood in which he had lived for more

than 40 years, his family said. Teen-age boys on bikes shoot guns on the streets near the grocery while dealers openly sell drugs, they said.

Even Lawrence's family was caught in the vise of the trafficking. A family member sold drugs, though Lawrence begged him to quit, said his uncle, Matthew Lawrence.

His daughter said Lawrence dropped out of seventh grade to help support his grandmother.

He later became an honorary member of the high school he would have graduated from and was an officer of an alumni organization, she said.

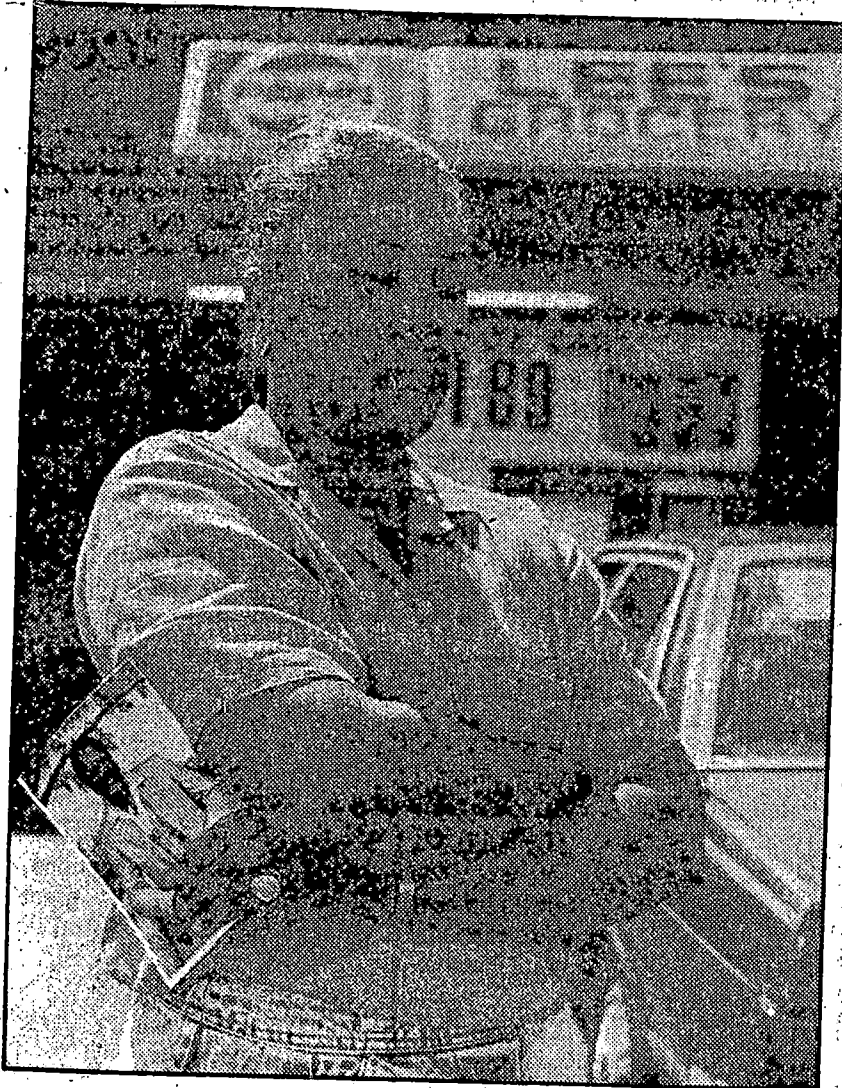
He worked as a laborer for two automobile dealerships, a furniture warehouse and a sewing machine company before he clerked at a neighborhood grocery store.

He liked the last job enough to buy his own small store in 1977.

Lawrence built a brick store next door at 17500 SW 104th Ave. — triple the size of his previous space, his daughter said.

Monday's attack left a door's glass shattered. Family members boarded the door Tuesday and closed as they made funeral arrangements for Saturday at the Mt. Sinai Baptist Church.

Today, the store will open. "We're going to operate it just like he did," his daughter promised.



Nita Lawrence, the daughter of Lee Lawrence, solemnly holds photo of her father in front of his store.

Wright office hired printer, records show

WASHINGTON — (AP) — House Speaker Jim Wright funneled more than \$50,000 in business from his congressional office to a Fort Worth printer who at the same time

The Sum of Spring

Thursday, March 23, 1989

The Miami Herald

Section B

Grocer's murder 'first' against a drug foe

By DONNA GEHRKE
And SANDRA DIBBLE
Herald Staff Writers

The murder of West Perrine anti-drug activist Lee Arthur Lawrence was a "first-of-a-kind attack against someone who has spoken out against drugs," Metro-Dade Police Director Fred Taylor said Wednesday.

"I don't think that we've seen violence from drug pushers directed against citizens who speak out against drugs," Taylor said. "Can you name anyone else who spoke out against drugs and been shot and killed? I can't name anyone."

Taylor then added that the motive

for the execution-style shooting still wasn't clear. "It might have been someone he kicked out of the store," Taylor said.

On Friday — three days before the slaying — Taylor met with Lawrence, ministers and other concerned citizens to discuss how to squelch West Perrine's rampant drug problem.

"You don't know how bad I feel," Taylor said. "We were going to get back to them this week. They were going to assist us by identifying some of the individuals. We just can't live in this kind of society."

Homicide detectives have been working round-the-clock since Law-



"We knew he had these threats. We tried to go by as much as we could. We can't assign a policeman around the clock to stay with somebody unless we have some specifics. I don't know what we could have done."

Fred Taylor,
Metro-Dade police director

rence was killed late Monday in a spray of up to 30 bullets in front of his grocery store at 17500 SW 104th Ave. An autopsy showed Lawrence had been shot "multiple times." Detectives are looking for

two men in their mid-20s.

Last week, Lawrence filed a complaint with Metro police about a death threat. A friend had told Lawrence that a drug dealer was threatening to kill him.

Taylor said a detective was investigating the threat, and officers were told to patrol the store.

"We can't assign a policeman around-the-clock to stay with somebody unless we have some specifics," Taylor said. "I don't know what we could have done."

Lawrence was well-known in the neighborhood for his anti-drug stance, visiting schools and organizing residents to fight against deal-

ers. Two years ago, shots were fired into his home and homemade bombs were tossed into his store. No one was arrested but police said they suspected drug dealers.

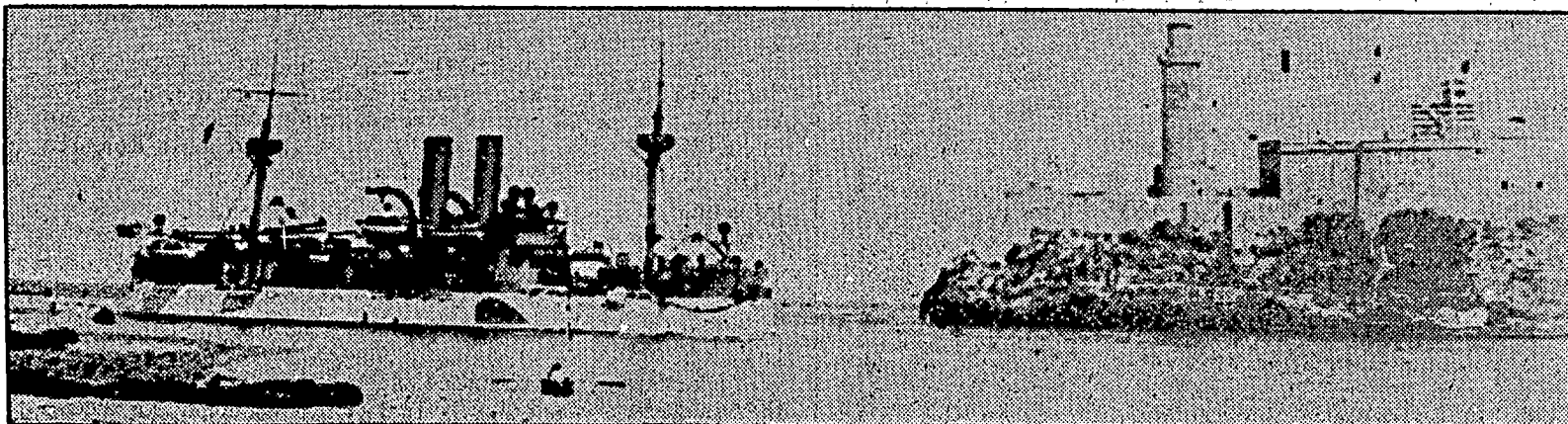
The night Lawrence died, two men in military camouflage clothes were lurking around Lee's Grocery, said King Lewis, a witness who was in the parking lot.

According to Lewis' account:

One of the men was inside the store and the other was using a pay telephone next door to the grocery.

The man at the phone hung up and crossed into the store's parking lot

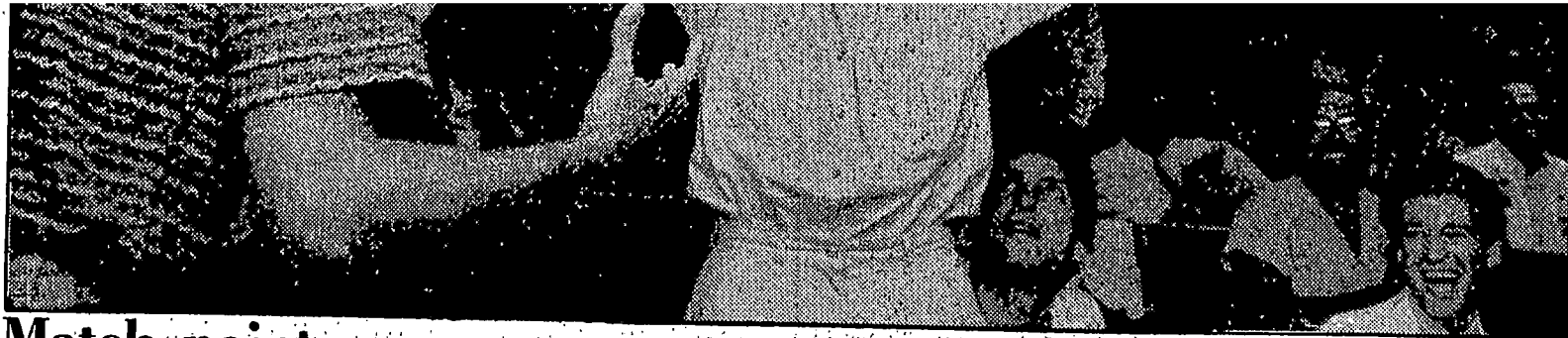
Turn to SLAYING / 4B



From the collection of Justin Mitchell Goberna

The battleship USS Maine sails into Havana Harbor past El Morro Castle

Elks cancel convention, cite unrest



Match point

Kim Wilson lets out a cheer Wednesday after being the last University of Miami medical student matched with a hospital — University Health Center-Montefiore in Pittsburgh — for a postgraduate residency. Sharing her elation after the random roll call is John Hylton, left, who is headed for Jackson Memorial Hospital.

PATRICK FARRELL / Miami Herald Staff

Grocer's murder a 'first-of-a-kind attack'

SLAYING / from 1B

as Lawrence walked out to pick up garbage about 10:45 p.m., 15 minutes before closing. Just then, Bernard Williams, a 21-year-old boyfriend of a grocery cashier, walked outside to quiet his barking pit bull.

The stranger pulled out a semiautomatic gun and fired several shots, killing the dog and critically wounding Williams in the arm, shoulder and stomach.

When Lawrence turned around at the sudden blasts, the gunman fired at him.

"That first shot took Mr. Lawrence down, but he fired several shots into him to make sure he was dead," Lewis said.

Lewis ran for cover. Other witnesses told him that the gunman inside the grocery ran out and also fired shots into the prostrate Lawrence.

Silence. "Are you sure he's dead? Are you sure he's dead?" one gunman asked. The other nodded.

Both then escaped in a car driven by a third man.

Lawrence was dead at the scene. Williams was recovering Wednesday at Jackson Memorial Hospital, his girlfriend Juanita Myers said.

"He was an innocent bystander," she said.

METRO COMMISSIONERS' REACTIONS TO THE SLAYING

■ **Joseph Gersten:** 'I don't want to place myself in a position to second-guess professionals. It's a tragedy. I'm sorry that it happened. I'm hopeful that the police did what they were supposed to do.'

■ **Charles Dusseau:** 'There's a very brave man that was trying to do what was right in the community. . . . Everybody can't have a cop escort him everywhere he goes. . . . There's no way you can protect everybody 24 hours a day. . . . I certainly hope that this won't discourage citizens from becoming involved.'

Police 'know that their credibility is on the line, too. If they expect to continue to have the assistance of everyday citizens, they're going to have to show that people who do something like this will be brought to justice.'

■ **Larry Hawkins (who knew Lawrence):** 'I am shocked, outraged and maybe the only good thing to come out of his death is that people will band

together and hopefully clean up some of the problems that are happening in West Perrine.

'I know that Lee was a big proponent of what the police were doing. If he was talking to you right now, he would say, 'When it was time, it was time.' It was unfortunate, it was a tragedy, but I don't see how it could have been prevented.'

■ **Stephen Clark:** 'I don't think the gentleman did anything but what was right. I don't know what the police could have done. Many people are under a threat from time to time. You can't have 24-hour surveillance with something like that.'

■ **Harvey Ruvin:** 'I'd want to see how that complaint was handled internally by the police. Anything on my part would be pure conjecture without knowing more about it.'

Commissioners Sherman Winn, Jorge Valdes, Barry Schreiber and Barbara Carey could not be reached for comment Wednesday.

Compiled by Herald staff writer Sandra Dibble

She and another cashier fell to the floor until the gunfire ended.

On Wednesday, Myers worked her usual afternoon shift after Lawrence's daughter, Nita, reopened the store.

Her family replaced the glass of a door shattered by gunfire.

Few customers wanted to be in-

terviewed.

"People are afraid to talk," Lewis said. "The drug people are trying to take over the place. We need to get rid of them."

Police Director Taylor said Lawrence's death would spur efforts to fight drugs in the area.

The department's plans include

razing crack houses and pressing for stiff sentences for drug dealers, Taylor said.

"We're going to be in that community until all the crack dealers are gone. We'll do whatever it takes. This is going to be an all-out concen-

Asked if this had ever happened, Auerbach said then: "Not to my knowledge."

But that is exactly what happened, according to Florida Bar investigators.

They paint this scenario: Auerbach or one of his attorneys would settle a personal injury case with an insurance company. Then Auerbach's legal fee and his costs for the case immediately would be removed from his clients' trust account. Those monies would be deposited in his office operating account.

Since the fees and costs were withdrawn against settlement checks that had not yet been deposited, the Auerbach trust account was in a constant state of financial turmoil, Bar officials said.

"Almost in every instance during the period Jan. 1, 1986, to April 30, 1988," the Bar complaint said, the audit reflects "varying shortages, that is [Auerbach's] total trust liabilities exceeded the amount of money available on his trust account."

"It should be noted," the complaint continued, "that these shortages varied from a high of \$62,079.80 [February of 1986] to a low of \$3,571.18 [January of 1988]."

The only time a trust account can be overdrawn, said the Bar's Lazarus, is if the bank makes an error.

been deposited.

This, she said, did not happen in Auerbach's case.

"There isn't any explanation for it. It just shouldn't ever be done — period."

The Florida Supreme Court will now select a referee to hear the complaint against Auerbach. As in a civil proceeding, each side will present its case. Afterward, the referee will evaluate the evidence and make a written recommendation to the court. If the referee sides with the Bar, he will recommend appropriate punishment.

It is then up to the court to accept or reject the recommendation.

Auerbach, who lives in a \$1.3 million home in Golden Beach, shut down his law practice about 10 months ago.

Trust account allegations are not his only problems with the Bar.

On April 5, a grievance committee is scheduled to evaluate allegations against Auerbach in the case of Bernard McKinney, a brain-damaged Miami youngster whose family is suing the attorney for legal malpractice.

In that case, Auerbach is accused of numerous improprieties — including the legal fee he took and the costs he charged the family.

DEATH NOTICES

Classified Advertising

AA-01 Death Notices

AA-01 Death Notices

AA-01 Death Notices

BLOCH

SARAH NETTIE, 84, passed away March 22, 1989, at a local hospital. She is survived by devoted husband, Louis H. Bloch; loving sons and daughters-in-law, Edwin and Irma Bloch and Michael and Pal Bloch; 6 beloved grandchildren; 6 great-grandchildren; niece and nephew, Rita and Artie Winick. Graveside services: Thursday, March 23, 1 PM, at Vista Memorial Gardens.

Vista Fun'l Home, Vista Mem Gardens, 14200 NW 57 Ave., Hialeah 821-1421

DRAPKIN

MARTHA, 85, of MB, passed away March 20, 1989. Private services: Wednesday at Lakeside Memorial Park.

ETERNAL LIGHT Funeral Directors, 948-9900

CATOFF

MAXWELL WILLIAM, 69, of Pembroke Pines, died in Ohio. Services: Friday, 1:30 PM, in lieu of flowers, donations to the Heart Assn.

LEVIT WEINSTEIN MEMORIAL CHAPELS, CORINNE S., 70, of MI

MAXWELL

STEVEN CRAIG, 32, died in North Port, FL on March 19, 1989. He was a native Miami. He is survived by wife, Krystal; daughter, Karen; son, Kyle; father, Walter C. Maxwell; brother, Chip Maxwell; sisters, Traci and Terri Maxwell. Memorial services at Norland Methodist Church, Friday, 1:30 PM. In lieu of flowers, donations to the Heart Assn.

NICHOLS CLEORA G., 83, of MI, passed away March

Many Bahamians thought Pindling finally would be shamed into cutting his buddy loose, but the prime minister did no such thing. The reason should be obvious. If Bannister ever starts to talk, Pindling can start planning his exile. Their futures, and their fates, are inextricably linked.

Technically, we have a treaty with the Bahamas so that criminals hiding there can be returned to the United States. Bahamian authorities have been extremely cooperative in some cases, balking in others. It all depends on who is being sought.

Take Nigel Bowe, an infamous Nassau defense lawyer who is also friendly with Pindling. According to the Royal Commission, Bowe was up to his neck in the international drug trade.

In September 1985, Bowe was indicted by a U.S. grand jury and charged with supervising the importation of tons of cocaine from Colombia through the Bahamas. He was also accused of taking payoffs and helping dopers find remote island landing strips where Bahamian police would not bother them.

At the time of these indictments, U.S. prosecutors expressed confidence that Bowe would be swiftly extradited for trial.

More than three years later, the flashy, hard-partying Bowe is still living it up in the Bahamas. Efforts to bring him here have consistently been stalled in the Nassau courts, where Bowe has many old connections. Don't expect to see him in Florida anytime soon.

If the idea of a garrulous Bowe on the witness stand is chilling to some Bahamian politicians, the thought of blabby Bannister must be mortifying. Lynden Pindling, who professes such hatred for the cocaine cartel, won't lift a finger to help in this case.

It will be a snowy day in Nassau before the Bahamian government blows Everette Bannister to get on plane for Miami.

Two girls dognap Dalmatian adopted by firefighters

By DAVID HANCOCK
Herald Staff Writer

Firehouse Tramp, a Dalmatian puppy adopted earlier this month by Miami Fire Station 3, was dognapped Thursday night while firefighters were handling an emergency call.

The 3-month-old puppy was taken from the cab of a fire truck about 9:30 p.m. while firefighters were administering first aid to a man who fractured his wrist in a brawl at Northwest Seventh Street and 20th Court.

"We had her about two weeks. I can't believe somebody would stoop that low to pull the puppy out of the truck," said firefighter Pete Gomez.

Firehouse Tramp was featured last week in a Miami Herald article about firefighters at the newly reopened Station 3, 1105 NW Seventh St., getting a new mascot. The station had been closed since 1986.

Witnesses told firefighters that two teen-age girls snatched the puppy and drove off in a white Honda CRX, said Capt. Jack Hunt.

"We walked around and saw the door of the truck was open. Some bum told us he saw the whole thing,"



ALBERT COYA / Miami Herald Staff

Fireman Pete Gomez holds Firehouse Tramp after dog was adopted earlier this month.

Hunt said.

"We're pretty taken aback," he said. "The dog represented both a financial and emotional investment."

Firefighters at the station had chipped in \$350 to buy the puppy and had arranged for it to take obedience classes.

Miami police were alerted Thursday night to watch for the Honda, although no license number was available.

A reward of \$500 has been offered. "No questions asked," Hunt said.

"It's an adorable little puppy," he said. "A smart little dog."

Slain grocer's neighbors call for help to fight stranglehold of drugs

By PATRICK MAY
Herald Staff Writer

The murder this week of West Perrine grocer and anti-drug crusader Lee Arthur Lawrence stunned friends and residents trying to flush out drugs from their South Dade neighborhood. After years of meetings with police and marches in the street, the drug fighters were suddenly left with a martyr.

At The Herald's invitation, a small group of people active in West Perrine — including several ministers, a teacher, an activist and a police officer — met Wednesday evening to talk about their friend Lee Arthur. About Metro-Dade police. About how "sweet" Perrine was before crack. About elusive hope.

Here are excerpts from their

two-hour discussion:

The friend

The Rev. R.M. Bell, Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church: "He belonged to my church the past four years. He was a man who stood up for what was right. He wanted to bring his family up in a nice community. But the drugs overtook him."

Ethyl Beckford, tax preparer and longtime activist in the area: "Lee and I have been through a lot down the years to improve Perrine. I got a little teary-eyed today when I dialed his number then realized he was no longer at the store."

"He was a panacea. When people

Turn to LAWRENCE / 3B

Drive-through Justice Center can't get out of first gear

By LISA GIBBS
Herald Staff Writer

In a society where people can order meals, drop off laundry and bank without getting out of their cars, offering citizens the chance to pay their parking fines and traffic tickets at a drive-through window seemed like a foolproof idea.

A year after the North Dade Justice Center opened at 15555 Biscayne Blvd., with much fanfare over its unusual architecture and innovative drive-through court service, the window is drawing an average of 28 cars a day — not even half of what employees expected or say they can handle.

In fact, court business and revenue in all areas except civil cases is down from the previous year's level at the branch courts in North Miami, North Miami Beach and Surfside that the new center replaced.

Traffic revenue is down 30 percent. Parking revenue is down 36 percent. Marriage license applications are down 12 percent.

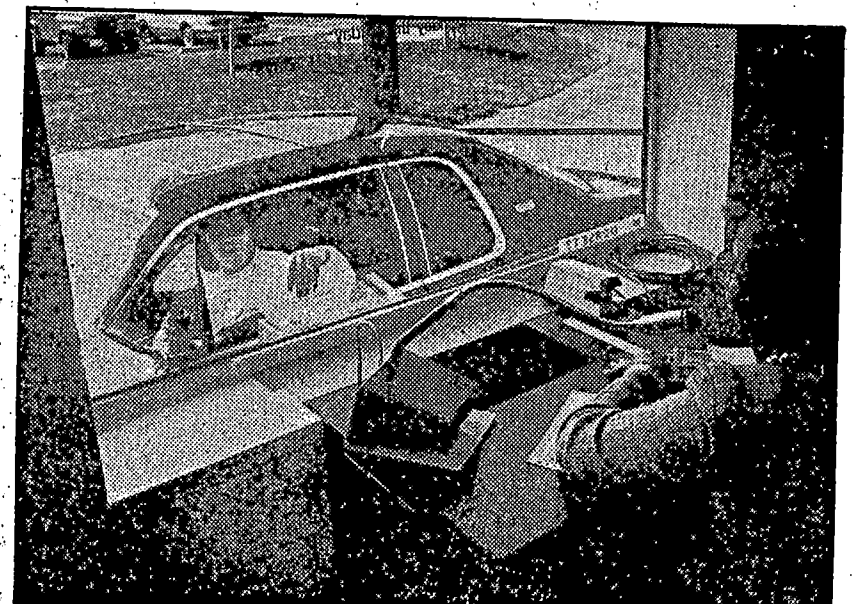
No one knows why.

Not Dade Chief Circuit Judge Gerald Wetherington, one of five judges who oversaw the planning and building of the court-

Turn to COURTHOUSE / 2B



REPORT FROM
NORTH MIAMI



Herald File Photo

Reva Atkinson pays a ticket at North Dade Justice Center.

Martyr's friends call for help

LAWRENCE / from 1B

were hungry, they could go to Lee and he would feed them. He fixed the food for 2,000 people to eat at the Martin Luther King Jr. celebration."

Deborah Smith, teacher at Richmond Elementary near Lawrence's grocery: "He was about children. He wanted to provide a service so the children could come into his store and buy a bag of rice or a quart of milk without being harassed or approached to buy drugs."

The Rev. Walter T. Richardson, Sweet Home Missionary Baptist Church: "His whole philosophy was, 'I was raised here and I'm part of the community. I've seen the community when it was good, and now that I've seen it deteriorate, I think I need to be responsible for the transition.'"

Dennis Moss, head of a local crime prevention and job placement program: "He always stood up for what was right. It's a shame that a man like that had to die to bring this concern to light. Here we are talking to you guys, but this man has been preaching the same sermon over the years."

The threats

Smith: "He put up 'No Loitering' signs in the parking lot outside his store to keep drug dealers away. Whenever he was aware of something suspicious and he reported it, that was threatening to their survival. They felt as long as this guy can finger us, he's trouble."

Mark Beckford, Metro-Dade officer and Ethyl's son: "Mr. Lawrence was a friend of the policeman. There've been times when a crowd was hostile toward the police and he was there and got the crowd off."

Sinclair Williams, deacon at Mount Sinai: "He was living for his family and if there was something he didn't think was right he was a man who spoke up. If an officer was arresting somebody and some heckler was harassing the officer, he would speak out. The drug boys made jokes of him. They all knew who he was. He was the bad guy."

Bell: "He said many times he knew he was threatened with his life, but that's all right, he was going to still work for right and righteousness. He didn't get scared."

"Couple years ago they shot at him at his home and just missed him. But he stood his ground. I never gave him any counsel because he already was stronger than I was. Lots of people would have given up when they got shot at, but that drove him on even more. He said, 'They might



John Mitchell: Church deacon says police response to drug activity is too slow.

take my life but I'm going to still fight to the end."

"Just last Sunday he was at church, looking so nice and everything and not knowing his time was just about out."

Robert Spencer, chairman of the West Perrine Community Development Corporation: "The guy had been shot at twice and had his store firebombed. I believe his death could have been avoided if he had had a little better police protection. I think we should have gone a little bit higher in the police department to do a little more to protect this guy. I know we can't protect every citizen, but a citizen of this caliber of leadership, and with the drugs in Dade County and Perrine like they are, I think Mr. Lawrence should have had a little more protection."

"I read in the paper this week, the police said they protected him like they do any other normal citizen. But the gentleman was not a normal citizen, because a normal citizen is not going to get up and face these drug dealers every day. He deserved better."

Looking for help

Moss: "There's a perception some people have that we in this community tolerate crime, that it's OK to sell drugs here. But that's not the case. The overwhelming majority of people who live here oppose that. It's just a small minority of people you see out there in the streets who are involved and who profit from this whole process, but they're the ones who get all the attention."

"The powers that be could easily mobilize whatever forces necessary to eradicate the problem. But the perception remains: 'As long as it's in this area, it's OK.'"

Smith: "In a community this small, how can so few people come in and spoil all of this? And you go to the people who are supposed to be protecting you and they do nothing."

You almost feel like the police are the enemy, like they're working against us. We're begging for help here."

John Mitchell, deacon at Mount Sinai and custodial supervisor at an elementary school: "We need officers nearby, not have to wait until they come from Homestead. We'd call police to report drug activity or something. They'd say, 'Is this an emergency?' then you hold for 15 or 20 minutes. But by then, whatever you say is gone."

"We need somebody here who'll patrol this Perrine area and get to know everybody and get everybody to know them. But they keep changing the officers around."

Moss: "You can see open drug sales going on and the police know it. The question I constantly ask is, 'If you know these things are going on, why don't you do something about it? Why don't you enforce the law?'"

"When you had a rash of home-invasion robberies on the other side of South Dixie Highway a while back, I saw police jacking up a whole lot of people on U.S. 1. If they could do that they certainly could come into West Perrine and get the job done here, too. But they got to take the cuffs off the officers on the street and let them do it."

The future

Johnson: "We have lost a great man. If he were able to say something to us right now, he would tell us to keep on. And we're going to keep on. That's our duty, to keep on."

Spencer: "One of the reasons he's dead is because he was so outspoken. Mr. Lawrence's death should make people pull their heads out of the sand, because if you let one killing stop the movement, then you might as well forget it."

"We all know how nice and sweet Perrine used to be, and I think more people are going to speak out now."

The children

Ethyl Beckford: "Principals are constantly saying their kids are coming to school frightened. The kids are talking about the high-powered recruitment to sell drugs and they're so afraid to say no."

Smith: "We try to get the kids here to follow rules in the school, but they look around the community and see laws not being enforced. We really have no models for them, nothing to show them there's a consequence to breaking rules."

Ethyl Beckford: "The drug dealers have already begun to entrap their minds. They tell them, 'You might as well go our way, because the way of the good man just isn't functioning in this community, and those who want to make it are going to have to join us.'"

Smith: "I gave my sixth-grade class a writing assignment. The topic was, 'If I Were in Charge of the World.' Every single one of those 36 children wrote that they would get rid of the drugs. They would get rid of those people who are breaking the law. They would put more effective policemen on the streets."

"They said they would take money and build places for drug users. Make all of those people go to work. Make sure every child stayed in school until he graduated. Ten of them said we need more discipline in school. And if they want more discipline in their schools, you know they want more discipline in their community."

"Lee Arthur Lawrence's death has sent a message to our children that they do not have a safe community. The police are not protecting our children. If they cannot protect our adults, they cannot protect our children."

DEATHS

Andree Juliette Brun, 65; pianist led concert group

By LOURDES FERNANDEZ

Herald Staff Writer

Andree Juliette Brun, a classical concert pianist and former president of the Miami Beach Concert Association, died Thursday of lung cancer. She was 65.

Before Mrs. Brun was elected president in 1986, the association had announced that it might fold. Under her two-year tenure, it at-

tributed in a Paris concert hall, Mrs. Brun performed more than 1,000 concerts worldwide.

She and her sister Alberta Brun Michelis were "trained to be classical pianists, like they train professional boxers," said Mrs. Brun's longtime companion, Jim Anderson.

Their mother, Juliette, made sure the girls, born in Paris, got an education in classical piano. Later, the

Lee Arthur Lawrence's daughter, Nita, grieves as she stands over the grocer's casket Saturday at Mount Sinai Baptist Church.

AL DIAZ / Miami Herald Staff

Mourners overflow church at farewell for slain drug foe

By CHARISSE L. GRANT
Herald Staff Writer

There simply wasn't enough room in the tiny West Perrine church Saturday for the more than 400 people who wanted to say a final goodbye to Lee Arthur Lawrence.

Not enough room around the dark silver casket for the 100 flower arrangements from well-wishers to the family of the grocer and anti-drug crusader murdered Monday night.

Not enough time in the three-hour service for all those who would have liked to take the pulpit in Mount Sinai Baptist Church and say just what Lawrence, 51, meant to the community he gave his life for.

While the sound of the gospel choir saturated the

atmosphere, family, friends, ministers, police and public officials streamed by the casket. Many cried openly. A few, including Lawrence's daughter, Nita, collapsed from grief. Others fiercely bit their lips, shook their heads and moved on.

Lee Arthur Lawrence Jr. lowered the lid on his father's coffin, laid his head on the casket and wept. The widow, Sarah Lawrence, sat in the front row, tearful but calm.

"I'm a strong person," she said later. "I was prepared for this; I think he was, too. I cried before he got killed. It was like a vision. He was a very good man. If he could help you, he would. You'll never find

Turn to FUNERAL / 4B



Family friend Ola Mitchell wipes away the tears of Lawrence's widow, Sarah.

the plan's cost, "but it may be the best \$20 million you can spend in the state of Florida," Skinner said. Skinner's opinion is important because the Federal Highway Administration will pick up most of the cost

Turn to INTERCHANGE / 5B

New fight over tolls just ahead

By ANDRES VIGLUCCI
Herald Staff Writer

A new round in the battle over highway tolls begins Tuesday in Dade County, when state transportation administrators try to persuade a probably skeptical audience to support higher tolls on three more commuter roads.

The Florida Department of Transportation will hold a public hearing on proposed toll increases for all vehicles using State Road 874, and for trucks on state roads 836 and 112.

DOT officials expect a lively forum, unlike the last hearing in December, when just one person showed up to hear about sharp toll boosts proposed for the Homestead extension of Florida's Turnpike. When that increase went into effect Feb. 2, many commuters were caught by surprise, and thousands began avoiding the turnpike in protest.

Tuesday's hearing will be at 7 p.m. in the County Commission chambers, 111 NW First St.

"We expect there to be a lot of interest, and we expect a pretty big turnout," said DOT spokesman

Turn to TOLLS / 3B



Arnhilda Badia: Bill's sponsor said it wasn't up to her to seek matching funds.

By RODRIGO LAZO
Herald Staff Writer

The Florida Legislature came up with the cash in 1987: \$200,000 for the Jose Marti scholarship to help needy Hispanic students earn a college degree.

The state would give out \$5,000 each time an equal amount was raised from private contributions.

Almost two years later, no one has raised the private donations, not even enough for one student.

The Marti scholarship money sits

'Why wasn't the money raised? It seems like only one or two important ears in the Hispanic community needed to be tickled and the money would have been there.'

FAU graduate Steve Rios, who wanted to apply

idle and unused in a trust fund while hundreds of needy Hispanic students have applied hoping to get fi-

nancial help.

"Why wasn't the money raised? It seems like only one or two impor-

tant ears in the Hispanic community needed to be tickled and the money would have been there," said Steve Rios, a recent Florida Atlantic University graduate who wanted to apply for the grant but found out the money was in a deadlock.

The case of the Marti scholarship is one where the legs of the financial aid process froze before taking the second of two steps. No one was appointed to raise private money for

Turn to SCHOLARSHIP / 4B

Exemption in U.S. law holsters condo age bias



Robber kills self as cops close in;

Church overflows with mourners of slain grocer

FUNERAL / from 1B

another one like him in Perrine."

As his son looked around at those who came to pay tribute to his father, he said, "As you can see, he was well-respected."

More than 150 mourners, including President Bush's son Jeb, crammed into every sanctuary seat and lined every aisle from the entrance foyer to choir loft.

Hundreds more watched on a video monitor in an adjacent room.

And still more waited outside, where the streets were clogged with cars, including several Metro-Dade police cars.

They came to honor a man who in his life worked through civic organizations, with churches, police, government officials and alone to push for a better life in West Perrine.

He was threatened, shot at, his house firebombed — but he was never intimidated.

"My father used to come home from meetings sick as a dog," said Lee Jr., 21. "He felt like he wasn't getting the respect he should have gotten. Every time he turned around they were saying what they couldn't do."

Metro-Dade police have no suspects yet but are searching for two men who fled the scene driving a newer model Chrysler New Yorker, silver, with four doors and tinted windows. Police described them as black men in their 20s, 5-foot-10, weighing 175 pounds. One was dressed in Army green fatigue pants and jacket, the other in camouflage attire.

Lawrence was killed in a spray of 30 bullets six days ago as he picked up garbage from the parking lot outside Mr. Lee's grocery store, 17500 SW 104th Ave.

During the lengthy service, the crowd heard the praises and con-

lences of everyone from neighborhood children to the president of the United States.

One area minister, the Rev. Carlton Coleman, jumped up from his pew and blasted the Metro-Dade Police Department for not adequately protecting Lawrence after he received a death threat a week before the murder. "If he was a white man, this might not have happened," Coleman said.

The mourners also heard pleas that Lawrence's death, which most believe was the result of his efforts to remove drugs from the neighborhood, should not be in vain.

"This evil has torn at the fiber of all our black families. We cannot afford to be afraid," said Johnnie McMillian, president of the Greater Miami NAACP.

"This life that has been so tragically lost is an indictment upon this community," said the Rev. J.A. Fer-

guson, head of a Richmond Heights church. "Those of you that are afraid, this is no place for you. If this life is not to be lost in vain, we must carry on the battle."

Miami developer Jeb Bush presented a letter from his father.

"It takes a special man to stand up in the face of what he believes," Bush read in the message from his parents. "He will be remembered with great respect."

Seven uniformed Metro-Dade police officers brought in the casket.

"He was like our backup. It was the least we could do," said officer Mark Beckford, who asked the family if police could serve as pallbearers. He said Lawrence helped calm crowds in tense situations involving police officers.

Assistant County Manager Issac Withers read a proclamation from Metro-Dade government: "Be it resolved that Lee Arthur Lawrence

should not have died in vain. And be it resolved that to honor his memory is to continue his struggle."

"How long will we have to wait for changes in West Perrine?" asked Rudolph Simmons, Lawrence's neighbor for 15 years.

"Lee could have moved anywhere

he wanted to move, but he loved this community," said activist Ethel Beckford. "He brought his family here. He brought his business here and he labored here until he died. He was our Moses. We love you Lee. God knew you needed the rest. But we will not cease to fight."

EASTER EVENTS

SUNRISE SERVICES

- **Miami Marine Stadium**, 3601 Rickenbacker Causeway. A non-denominational celebration at 6:30 a.m. will feature speaker Moishe Rosen, founder of Jews for Jesus. About 6,000 people are expected.
- **Our Lady of Charity Shrine**, 3609 S. Miami Ave. A sunrise service will be conducted in English at 5:30 a.m.

EGG HUNTS

- **Miami Beach** — The Easter bunny, storytellers and clowns will be at an egg hunt in the park in front of the Bass Museum, 2121 Park Ave., from noon to 4 p.m.
- **Sweetwater** — The Easter bunny will be at Ronselli Park, 250 SW 114th Ave., at 11 a.m. Sunday.
- **Perrine** — Children are invited to an egg hunt at West Perrine Park, 17121 SW 104th Ave., from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Lack of gifts leaves scholarship in limbo

SCHOLARSHIP / from 1B

the scholarship — while hundreds of applications were mailed out to students and hundreds of brochures publicizing the grant were mailed out to high schools and colleges.

Originally, the scholarship's biggest backer was Coral Gables City Commission candidate Arnilda Badia, who sponsored the \$200,000 bill back when she was a state representative named Gonzalez-Quevedo. She has married since her maiden name.

Badia said it wasn't her job to raise private donations, but she has sought corporate contributions and is planning a fund-raiser. She said corporate donors have committed

themselves but she would not name them.

"My responsibility was to pass the bill and establish the funds," Badia said. "I want to help by raising private funds, but that's the responsibility of the state financial aid people."

Wrong, say the state financial aid people.

"Our department has only the responsibility to administer state student assistance funds," said Elizabeth Sweeney, administrator of Florida's financial aid program. "The law does not require anybody to raise funds."

This year, state Sen. Carrie Meek, D-Miami, has introduced a bill that would establish a foundation

to raise private contributions for the Marti grant.

With an April 1 deadline, applications are coming in from students who need the money for college this fall. Each recipient would get \$2,000.

Last year, the state received more than 500 applications for the 1988-89 school year.

"What we told them was we acknowledged receiving the applications but we regretted to inform them that funds were not available to award the scholarship," Sweeney said. The letters didn't say what was holding up the money.

Rios, 24, the former FAU student now working for a computer company, said he saved himself the trouble

of filling out a futile application by contacting Sweeney, who filled him in on the holdup.

"It was frustrating," said Rios, who lives in Fort Lauderdale. "I am concerned because there are a lot of other people in a similar situation, Hispanics without the funds. Two thousand dollars can make their life a lot easier."

Rios ended up getting a different scholarship that helped him finish his master's degree in public administration.

Badia doesn't have a date for her fund-raiser yet.

"I want to have someone who can attract the public, like a major Hispanic singer who will be part of the presentation," Badia said. "I'm doing this fund raising but that's not

DEATH NOTICES

Classified Advertising

AA-01 Death Notices

BLOWERS

NORMAN C., 81, of Coral Gables since 1941, formerly of Buffalo, N.Y., March 24, 1989. A pioneer merchant on Miracle Mile, he and his wife, Anne, operated Norman's Gifts on Miracle Mile from 1946 to 1969, when he retired. Survived by his wife, Anne; son, Norman C., Jr., of Venice, FL; 5 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren. Private services will be held. Memorials to your favorite charity. **VAN ORSDEL CORAL GABLES.**

AA-01 Death Notices

GREENFIELD

ARCHIE, 72. Services in New York. **LEVITT-WEINSTEIN MEMORIAL CHAPELS.**

HARLESS

CHARLES GLENN, 44, of Miami, died Tuesday, March 22, 1989. Served his country in two tours of Vietnam with the U.S. Army. Glenn is survived by his sister, Billie Oglesby (Cecil L.); brother, Al Riccio (Janice D.); nieces, Rachel, Christina and Laura; nephew, Al; his grandmother, Mabel A. Harless and 3 aunts.

AA-01 Death Notices

O'SULLIVAN

DANIEL, 97, formerly of Miami, died in Ocala, FL, March 24, 1989. He is survived by his 2 stepsons and his sister-in-law. Graveside services 2 P.M., Monday, at Southern Memorial Park, 15000 W. Dixie Hwy.

O'SULLIVAN

DANIEL, 97, formerly of Miami, died in Ocala, FL, March 24, 1989. He is survived by his 2 stepsons and his sister-in-law. Graveside services 2 P.M., Monday, at

Historical Background of IDEC

The International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) was generated from the experience of another international law enforcement group that was created in the early 1970's.

During the early 1970's, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, (and its predecessor agency, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs) conducted specialized drug enforcement training for hundreds of police officers from around the world. The basis for this training was to enhance the capacity of local and national police forces to conduct antidrug operations in source and transit countries. The underlying theme of this training was to raise the quality of drug enforcement worldwide, thereby reducing the opportunity of global drug traffickers to search out and exploit areas with limited enforcement capabilities.

An alumni organization was created by and for graduates of these training courses. Called the International Drug Enforcement Alumni Association (I.D.E.A.), it generated newsletters and other informational resources for members to draw on in order to promote professionalism in drug enforcement. I.D.E.A. proved very useful in encouraging discussion and generating interest among working police officers. The problem which became apparent as time went on, however, was that operational-level police officers were not in a position to influence policy. The drug situation demanded the commitment of policy-making leaders of the national police agencies if the growing sophistication and internationalization of the trafficking organizations were to be halted. I.D.E.A. was a fine organization for enhancing the professional stature of drug enforcement officers, but something greater was needed to actually influence national policy to address the national, regional and international drug problem in a meaningful way.

IDEC, then, was created to offer something that I.D.E.A. could not (i.e. policy coordination). This is not to say that IDEC was initiated to reach beyond the police and enforcement level; rather IDEC was created to bring together national leaders, at the police and public safety level, to build cooperation and commitment on a greater scale than officers in the field could ever accomplish.

IDEC was created to fill a void in international drug policy coordination, particularly in Latin America. At the time that IDEC was formed in 1983, no forum existed through which drug policy could be coordinated in Latin America. In the enforcement arena especially, nations made little effort to work with or even communicate with each other. For the most part, those countries with active antinarcotics units operated in an international vacuum. Timely information on smuggling techniques, routes and trends was not routinely passed between national police agencies. Regional antidrug operations and strategies, as a result, were simply impossible. And the traffickers knew it.

From its inception, the member nations of IDEC have enthusiastically supported the organization. The nations of South, Central and North America recognized that if long term, concrete progress were to be made in this area, IDEC would need to be solidly based. During the first meeting, articles of association were prepared, debated and ratified. Given the traditional rivalries between many of the participating nations, this marked a clear and positive sign of IDEC's potential.

It was also established that the IDEC Presidency would be rotated among members annually. Directors of national police forces in Panama, Brazil (twice), Chile, Argentina and Guatemala have served as IDEC President. The Administrator of DEA was named permanent Co-President and DEA serves as the permanent Secretariat of the organization to provide continuity from year to year.

The first meeting of IDEC took place on Contadora Island, Panama. Thirteen nations participated and Major Ricardo Garibaldo, Director of Panama's National Department of Investigations, served as IDEC's first President. The primary thrust of the first IDEC meeting was to establish the foundation for member nations to work together. This foundation was set initially through the exchange of information. Prior to 1983, most of the attendees to IDEC I did not know the antidrug activities their neighboring countries were conducting. This type of information was not communicated among countries as a matter of course. As a result, much of IDEC I (and II and III) was devoted to explanation and discussion of enforcement programs of individual countries in the IDEC region. In addition to building the common base of knowledge within the IDEC forum, these discussions often generated information regarding to increasing power and international scope of the trafficking organizations. Many members recognized through the initial IDEC meetings that the insidious reach of the trafficking organizations was far greater than they had realized.

Subsequent IDEC meetings built on this theme of information exchange but also moved to address common obstacles faced by police. IDEC II and III, hosted in Brazil and Chile respectively, focused on the need for regional communication and intelligence centers, the role of police in the eradication of illicit crops and advances in interdiction techniques. IDEC II also marked the inclusion of five observer countries from Europe and Canada. (Canada was later voted in as a full member of IDEC.)

Tangible successes were achieved. By the time IDEC IV convened in Argentina in 1986, bilateral and multilateral agreements had been negotiated with the governments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela to construct a regional communications system to exchange drug information in a timely and secure manner. With financial assistance from the United States, the system was installed in late 1986. Similarly, many eradication programs were instituted in drug source countries after lengthy IDEC working group discussions. The United States, for example, continues to report on its domestic marijuana eradication programs through the IDEC forum.

One of the single most important operational breakthroughs on the anticocaine front, accomplished in part through the workings of IDEC, was the development of controls on the sale and distribution of precursor and essential chemicals. In recent years, police have recognized that the manufacture of cocaine can be disrupted by restricting the movement of chemicals needed to produce cocaine. The problem has been that most countries had no legislation to control chemicals. Working groups on precursor chemical control in IDEC III, IV and V specifically attempted to develop strategies to enact these legislative changes. In 1986, three countries reported the passage of chemical control legislation. At the most recent IDEC meeting in 1988, virtually every IDEC country could point to legislation either already passed or in the legislative pipeline that calls for stricter controls on cocaine producing chemicals. As an example, the United States Congress currently has before it the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act which establishes requirements for chemical manufacturers to maintain complete sales records, to verify the legitimacy of their customers and to report to DEA suspicious orders.

IDEC has matured over time. While it began as a vehicle for information sharing, IDEC has become a forum to bring critical issues in international drug enforcement to light. Based on the success of the precursor chemical initiatives, other opportunities for legislative change are being investigated. The ability to seize the financial assets of convicted drug traffickers offers a prime example of the kind of legislative initiative to be pursued. Most recently at IDEC VI in Guatemala, a working group was formed to address the role of law enforcement in national and local demand reduction programs. This reflects a growing sentiment around the world police should take an active role in drug abuse prevention and education efforts.

Last year's historic simultaneous enforcement operations, a thirty-nation, twenty-eight day campaign known as the "IDEC Initiative", highlight IDEC's primary value. IDEC facilitates the hemispheric coordination necessary to successfully attack the increasingly powerful cocaine cartel operations. Individual countries, regardless of commitment and resources, cannot combat the international drug trafficking organizations alone. The cartels recognize no borders and respect no sovereignty. Regional enforcement approaches are essential if multinational trafficking operations are to be disrupted. Criminal investigations, eradication operations, clandestine laboratory and airstrip destructions, interdiction efforts and chemical monitoring programs all depend on communication and coordination among nations. The regional and international influence of the trafficking organizations demands an equal response. IDEC provides the opportunity to generate such a response.

REMARKS
PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
INTERNATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE
MIAMI, FLORIDA
APRIL 27, 1989

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Over a year ago, when I was a candidate for the Presidency, I addressed the a Bar Association in Connecticut. At that time I asked the audience how they felt about calling cocaine use a "victimless" crime. Many people, not only in the United States --- but in Latin America, Europe, Asia --- believe that drug use is a matter of personal choice. In this country, we have worked long and hard to convince Americans that there is no such thing as a "passive drug user," that each and every person who uses drugs is making a choice, one which has real consequences.

As law enforcement officers you know the consequences of drug use. You see it every day on the street corners of your cities, in the broken dreams of young people who have been unable to say no to drugs. The widows in Latin America who have lost husbands --- policemen, judges, government officials --- to drug traffickers also know the consequences of drug use. My country has also recently lost two law enforcement officials --- Everette Hatcher, a DEA agent in New York and

women only?

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Officer Charles Hill, slain outside a crack house in Virginia. Now, tragically, their families are living with the consequences of drug use. The President of Colombia, Virgilio Barco, during his recent trip to the United States, said that casual drug users are responsible for these deaths. President Barco, I agree with you. I pledge that my country will aggressively pursue the policy of Zero Tolerance. No one will escape accountability for these crimes. Lawyers, stockbrokers, athletes, housewives will live with the reality of what they are doing.

We have come a long way in the past few years in recognizing the toll that drug abuse and drug trafficking have on our society. I'll be the first to say that we have learned the hard way. It is humbling experience to see parts of our nation's capital occupied by an evil invader. Cocaine --- crack especially --- has turned Washington into a war zone.

[But I pledge to you that this invader will be repelled, maybe not tomorrow but very soon.] My Drug Czar, Bill Bennett, has already taken the first necessary steps to address the severe drug problem in our capital city. They are tough steps that need to be taken. Getting rid of drugs is a very difficult task --- as all of you know firsthand. It is not something that can be done overnight, [but it would be immoral and irresponsible not to try.] X

There are many ironies in the narcotics trade. Drug addiction does not discriminate against a person because of race, financial means or religion. It's the great equalizer, snaring sons and daughters of the rich, the poor, the middle class. Sometimes the opposite occurs, and kingpins are reduced to paupers. The opulence of Carlos Lehder's lifestyle is a memory now as he serves a lifetime in prison. Mexico's notorious Felix Gallardo ---once boasting about his power and wealth --- is now behind bars. When a drug lord is separated from his assets he is nothing.

Our business, then, is to hunt these traffickers down, to pursue them relentlessly, to ensure they find no sanctuary in your countries or in mine. In this pursuit, we are united.

The International Drug Enforcement Conference proves that we can work together to put the trafficking cartels out of business, to reduce the supply of drugs, and increasingly, to educate our children about the dangers of drug use and drug trafficking. Drug traffickers have no regard for national boundaries and so our response to them needs to be transnational. IDEC demonstrates to traffickers that we are prepared to put national differences aside and do what is necessary to get the job done.

The time for blame is behind us. For too long, a sharp divide has been drawn between "producing" and "consuming" nations. Denial is a natural part of human nature and I believe that it's part of a country's nature as well. There are some sectors in the United States and in Latin America who blame each other for the enormous cocaine problem we both face. Americans cannot blame Latin America for ^{entire} our voracious appetite for drugs. The solution to the American drug problem lies within our own borders --- stepped up enforcement and education. And Latin America countries cannot blame the United States for the voracious greed of drug traffickers who control small empires within this hemisphere. The solution to that problem lies within your borders.

We must bridge the divide and work shoulder to shoulder to dismantle trafficking organizations who benefit from such divisions. We must cooperate government to government and law enforcement organization to law enforcement organization and cop to cop. This is where IDEC holds so much hope for future progress.

Today I'm not going to talk too much about governments. I want to talk about the responsibility of business in the war on drugs. That's right --- business. U.S. companies have recognized how drug abuse threatens productivity, corporate image and ultimately, profits. Many in the American corporate

community have donated countless hours and millions of dollars to stopping drug abuse. I am very proud of this work and grateful. But I must tell you that as long as U.S. chemicals are being used by drug traffickers to make the poison that is killing our children, we are aiding and abetting this crime. We cannot lead by example in this war --- and it is a war --- if we do not immediately halt the flow of precursor chemicals. We cannot lead if our companies refuse to sell herbicides for eradication --- even though they are safe, effective and widely used in the United States and Latin America.

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L.A.

Today, I pledge to you that the United States Government is committed to leading the fight against illicit chemical shipments to Latin America. And I pledge that the U.S. will provide the needed herbicides to any Andean Government deciding to eradicate coca through aerial means. We consider narcotics production and trafficking to be a threat to our national security and we will approach it as such.

We have the commitment of U.S. chemical companies to cooperate in controlling shipments. As a result of last year's Omnibus Drug law, regulations to tighten controls on chemicals are being drafted. We are dedicating the necessary resources to the task of chemical control. It is a commitment of this Administration, and whatever needs to be done will be done.

I know that all of you in this room understand the critical nature of the task at hand. By exploiting the traffickers' vulnerabilities and eliminating their supply of essential chemicals, we are able to significantly reduce cocaine profits. During the IDEC simultaneous operations last August, thirty nations were together able to seize and destroy 155,000 pounds of ether, almost 445,000 pounds of acetone, over 50,000 pounds of hydrochloric acid and nearly 14,000 pounds of MEK. This past January, the Colombian National Police Anti-Narcotics Unit seized and destroyed 25 cocaine laboratories and enough chemicals to make approximately 88 metric tons of finished cocaine. Operation Primavera resulted in the seizure and destruction of over 105,000 gallons of ether and twice as much acetone.

While we applaud the diligence of individual countries as they take needed steps to eliminate the diversion of essential chemicals, such action is not enough. That is why we are encouraged by the completion last December of the United Nations Convention Against Traffic of Illicit Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances. ~~Article~~ 12 of the Convention proposes measures to monitor and control twelve of the most commonly used chemicals in the production of illicit drugs. We realize that unless countries work closely to address the chemical nightmare, we are bound to fail, and urge all countries to approve the Convention soon.

Two years ago, a number of affected countries came together at the Quito Conference on Cocaine Essential Chemicals to discuss national and international actions which can lead to significant reductions in chemical supplies. We agreed that immediate action is needed. Governments must unite together and agree to:

- o Standardize their legislative approaches to monitoring and controlling chemicals.

- o Assess what actual, legitimate needs there are for chemicals imported or manufactured in their country. Using this assessment, governments should set strict numerical standards on what quantities of chemicals can be made available.

- o Develop active cooperative programs with national chemical industries and all chemical handlers.

- o Develop a mechanism to verify the legitimate intentions of chemical importers. The cooperation of countries both providing and receiving chemicals is critical.

The U.S. chemical control legislation mandates the monitoring and control of 20 chemicals. The law will place reporting requirements on national chemical handlers and control import and export shipments.

We commend many of the Latin American Governments which have already adopted strict chemical controls, and we urge other governments to do so quickly. European and Asian countries are being exploited by drug traffickers seeking to purchase and divert cocaine essential chemicals. If we can deny drug manufacturers the critical elements they need to make cocaine, and if we can make their job difficult and expensive, we will have taken a major step in reducing the supply of drugs.

But the U.S. has another problem, too --- synthetic drugs. I'm not sure most Americans realize that even if every coca bush and opium poppy in the world were destroyed, chemists could --- and most likely will --- supply drugs to those who want them. PCP, LSD, Ecstasy --- these are produced in clandestine laboratories within our own borders. That is yet another reason we must diligently control the diversion of chemicals. [This is not a threat to the U.S. alone --- it is your problem, too.]

✓ Preachy

o Establish in-country law enforcement teams dedicated to taking action against suspicious individuals or those clearly identified as drug traffickers. The timely exchange of information and intelligence will enhance these efforts.

We understand that chemical control will be an administrative and economic burden at first. Chemical manufacturers will most likely chafe under the scrutiny and additional reporting requirements. Unfortunately, there is no other way to reduce chemical diversion. U.S. chemical companies are very proud of their products which vastly improve our quality of life, yet very few Americans know that U.S. chemicals --- clearly marked with corporate logos--- are routinely seized in the jungles of Colombia. The same chemical companies that proudly advertise their products and research are the same companies that indirectly make crack, cocaine and heroin possible.

I propose that just as we certify foreign governments annually on their cooperation with the United States in narcotics control, we should certify chemical companies on the level of their cooperation in preventing diversion. I hope

parents groups and stockholders are listening today. We should reward responsible corporations and not do business with those who supply the chemicals to cocaine manufacturers.

Someday I hope to turn on the television and see chemical companies proudly advertising their compliance with chemical control laws. Such compliance will further improve the quality of our lives. I would also like to see U.S. herbicide manufacturers demonstrate their courage and civic responsibility by entering into a true partnership with our government as we try to eliminate the source of narcotics. You have the potential answers to a big part of America's drug problem. Make it your job to provide them. What will America's young people think of U.S. business if you continue to be conscientious objectors in our war on drugs? Think of our future and the regained productivity, energy and creativity that Americans will bring to business once cocaine is eliminated from our streets. Again, parents and stockholders --- I hope you're listening.

Not only are these chemicals poisoning our citizens --- they are ruining our environment. World attention has focused on the recent oil spill in Alaska while the fragile ecosystems

of South America are being devastated by drug production and cocaine manufacturing. It is curious that few have raised their voices in protest about this systematic destruction of the environment, yet a three acre, controlled herbicide test against coca commanded international attention last year. I understand from Peruvians that the Upper Huallaga Valley is awash in chemicals and has become a toxic waste dump thanks to the cocaine trade. Precursor chemicals have turned the river yellow, the same river in which peasants bathe and wash their clothes. Coca farmers employ slash and burn agriculture to clear the land for countless acres of coca and carelessly use herbicides to keep their coca plots free of weeds.

This situation is not unique to South America. The environmental consequences of drug production are so severe in the United States that last year's Omnibus Drug Bill provided \$_____million to the Environmental Protection Agency for chemical clean up at clandestine drug laboratories. Drug traffickers are causing environmental problems in both urban and rural areas. I have heard that law enforcement officers can pinpoint the location of drug labs and marijuana plantations by following the trail of dead animals, killed by chemical and fertilizer runoffs.

It is clear that we must do more and we must do better if we are to control chemical diversion and, ultimately, the supply of illicit narcotics. Another irony of the drug trade is that God's gift to us --- our ability to use our minds to create chemicals which enhance and improve life --- is being used to destroy lives. The joy that most of us felt as youngsters in chemistry class when we learned how to transform the simple into complex has turned to horror as we see the toll that chemicals take on our children.

The fact that you have come here this week to re-affirm your commitment to ridding our world of narcotics is encouraging. Let us continue to work side by side in this decent cause, never losing sight of the the bright promise that makes it, in the end, worthwhile. Thank you and God bless you.

HAND CARRIED - 3/28/89



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

March 28, 1989

~~Marriott Hotel~~
Marriott
hotel morning - 7
CG Dnd

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to encourage you to attend and address the Seventh International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC VII) to be held from Tuesday, April 25, through Thursday, April 27, 1989, in Miami, Florida.

Jack Lawn is serving as President of IDEC VII, and this year marks the first time that the United States will host IDEC. The Conference represents one of the most important multilateral activities in which the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) participates every year. Initiated in 1983, IDEC annually brings together the top narcotics law enforcement executives from throughout the Americas. The IDEC organization is a peer group of professional narcotics officers who have seen at close range the tragedy of illegal drugs and who have spent their careers combatting this scourge.

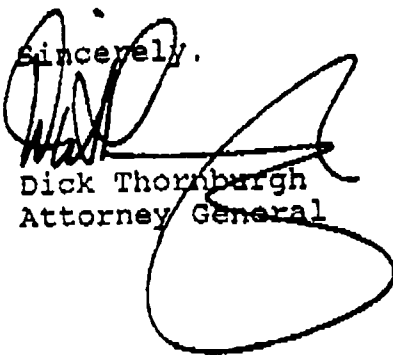
In light of the growing internationalization of the drug cartels, IDEC represents an ideal opportunity for policy-making officials to exchange information and formulate coordinated, regional antinarcotic strategies. This type of exchange is critical for the international programs supported by the United States to sustain long-term progress.

The IDEC organization has brought to the forefront of international law enforcement such advancements as precursor chemical control programs and asset forfeiture and seizure. IDEC's most tangible success to date is probably last year's historic IDEC Initiative. The IDEC Initiative, which was established at the 1988 IDEC Conference in Guatemala, was a 28-day international enforcement campaign coordinated among 30 participating nations. It represented the first time that simultaneous operations targeting drug traffickers were carried out by various police forces around the world. IDEC holds great promise to continue this historic cooperation on the international drug enforcement front.

Your presence at the Conference would encourage other IDEC member nations to maintain their resolve to rid the world of drug trafficking enterprises. It would also send a clear and direct

signal to the American public about your Administration's commitment to combat narcotics at every turn. While the Conference runs from Tuesday through Thursday, your appearance at the opening session on Tuesday, April 25, would achieve the maximum benefit.

Sincerely,



Dick Thornburgh
Attorney General

bcc: John C. Lawn, Administrator

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/12/89
KBK

MEMORANDUM

TO: DAVID BATES/STEVE STUDDERT

FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Address Seventh International Drug
Enforcement Conference

DATE: April 27, 1989

TIME: TBD

DURATION: 1 Hour

LOCATION: Miami, Florida

ATTIRE: Business Suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: No

ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: OFFICE _____ HOME _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers	Marlin Fitzwater	David Bates
James Cicconi	David Demarest	David Valdez
Fred McClure	Jean Lamb	USSS - PPD
Susan Porter Rose	Steve Studdert	Gary Walters
Patty Presock	John Keller	WHCA Audio/Visual
Speechwriting Office	Tim McBride	WHCA Operations
Laurie Firestone	J. Bonnie Newman	Mary Jane Smith
Robert Guttman	Tony Lopez	C. Boyden Gray