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

OA/ID Number: 13682
Folder ID Number: 13682-003

Folder Title:
Presidential Address on Drugs 9/5/89 [OA 6268] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	3	2

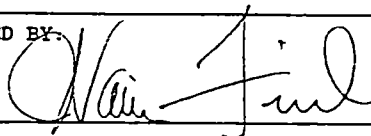
TRANSFER SHEET
BUSH PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT

COLLECTION Bush Presidential Records--
Office of Speechwriting
Speech File - Backup

ACC.NO: 93-01

The following material was withdrawn from this segment of the collection and transferred to the _____ AUDIOVISUAL COLLECTION
_____ BOOK COLLECTION _____ MUSEUM COLLECTION
OTHER (SPECIFY: Computer _____)

DESCRIPTION: two computer diskettes
(Drug--Chriss--The Latest Copy)

SERIES Office of Speechwriting Speech File - Backup	BOX NO. 28
FILE FOLDER TITLE: Presidential Address on Drugs [1] 9/5/89 [OA 6268]	
TRANSFERRED BY: JGP	DATE OF TRANSFER: 7/12/96
RECEIVED BY: 	DATE RECEIVED 7/12/96

Davis/Martin
Sept. 4, 1989
Title: Bismark
Draft: Thirteen

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.

((Good evening.))

This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important, so threatening, that it warranted talking directly with you, the American people. All of us agree that the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs.

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are stretched to the breaking point. The social ^{cost} costs of drugs ^{is} are mounting. In short, drugs are sapping our strength as a nation.

Turn on the evening news, or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: our most serious problem today is **cocaine**, and in particular, **crack**.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you straight out.

Everyone who uses drugs.

Everyone who sells drugs.

And everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to

deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

Very cautious
open air mkt
DEA

((Pick up vial)) This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement Administration agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent-looking as candy, but it is turning our cities into battle zones and it is murdering our children. Let there be no mistake, **this stuff is poison.** ((Set vial down, out of camera range.))

Some used to call drugs harmless recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, our friends and our families.

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

These are the tragedies behind the statistics. But the numbers also have quite a story to tell. Let me share with you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to three years ago. It tells us some good news . . . and, some very

bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.))
 ((PAUSE))

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that number fell by more than a third. That means almost nine million fewer Americans are casual drug users. Good news. ~~((Cut to Slide Two.))~~ *

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

But, as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news -- very bad news. ^(Cut to Slide 2) Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine at all in the past year, almost one million of them used it once a week or more.

What this means is that, in spite of the fact that **overall** cocaine use is down, **habitual** cocaine use has almost doubled in the last few years. And that's why habitual cocaine users -- especially crack users -- are our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ((PAUSE))

Our weapons in this strategy are: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the basic weapons we need are the assets we already have. What has been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address four of the major elements of our strategy.

*** **First**, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. So to start, I'm proposing that we more than double federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes.

And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we are tough on drug criminals -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. Well, our policy is simple: If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, you will do time. Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

Vol. to criticism
punish, be punished, not jail
no prison capacity alt. to incarceration

I am also proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board -- at the local, state and federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So tonight, I'm requesting -- altogether -- an

almost billion-and-a-half dollar increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. You know, the poor have always borne a disproportionate share of suffering. But in America's past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. These Americans deserve compassion. And they will be the first to tell you that in this case, compassion means getting tough. That is why I'm targeting fifty-million dollars for public housing projects -- to help restore order, and to kick out the dealers **for good**.

*** The **second** element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where all the cocaine and crack bought on America's streets is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a leading statesman, murdered almost two hundred judges and seven members of their supreme court. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, fighting to break the international drug rings. But you and I agree with the courageous President of Colombia, Virgilio ((Veer-HEEL-leo)) Barco, who said that if Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. Americans need to understand that. We have a responsibility **not** to leave these brave people to fight alone.

The sixty-five million emergency assistance announced two weeks ago was just our first step in assisting the Andean nations in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated palatial homes of drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more.

Our strategy earmarks two-hundred and sixty-million for next year in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. This will be the first part of a five-year, two-billion dollar program to counter the producers, the traffickers and the smugglers.

I have spoken with President Barco, and we hope to meet with the leaders of affected countries in an unprecedented drug summit, all to coordinate an Inter-American strategy against the cartels. We will ask our allies and friends -- especially our Economic Summit partners -- to do more in the fight against drugs. I'm also asking the Senate to ratify the U.N. Anti-Drug Convention concluded last December.

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion-and-a-half dollars on interdiction, to help our Coast Guard and Customs agents stop drugs at our borders.

Our message to the drug cartels is this: **the rules have changed.** We will help any government that wants our help. When requested, and appropriate, we will for the first time make available the resources, even the personnel, of America's armed

forces. We will go after our drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will stop shipments from the United States from getting into the hands of drug processors. We are ready to negotiate and enforce international agreements to track drug money to front men and financiers. And then we will handcuff these money launderers, and jail them -- just like any street dealer.

*** The third part of our strategy concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are two million American drug users who may be able to get off drugs with proper treatment. But right now, only 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough.

Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts. Today, the major problem is cocaine users. It's time we expanded our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

So to improve the treatment system, I'm proposing an increase of three hundred and twenty-one million dollars in federal spending on drug treatment.

With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the states. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs to cope drug use. And, because addiction is

We can pay for this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how to fund it within the limits of a bipartisan budget agreement.

I know some will still say that we are not spending enough money. But those who judge our strategy only by its price tag, simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems.

To be strong and efficient, our strategy needs these funds. But there is no match for a united America, a determined America, an angry America. Our outrage against drugs unites us, brings us together behind this one plan of action, **an assault on every front.**

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it is a challenge we must face -- not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives -- but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We have responded faithfully to the request of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I'll be looking to the Democratic Majority in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And I expect cooperation from them, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

To start, Congress needs not only to act on this national drug strategy, but also to act on our crime package announced in

May; a package to toughen sentences, and to beef up law enforcement.

And we the states need to match tougher federal laws with tougher laws of their own -- stiffer bail, probation, parole and sentencing.

And we need your help. If someone you know is a user, help them get off drugs. If you are a parent, talk to your children about drugs -- **tonight**.

Call your local drug prevention program. Be a Big Brother or Sister to a child in need. Pitch in with your local Neighborhood Watch program. Whether you give your time or talent, **everyone counts**.

Every employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Every school that takes a hardnosed stance.

Every neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome.

Finally, everyone who refuses to look the other way.

Everyone counts.

Of course, victory will take hard work and many years. But we will not relent -- too many young lives are at stake.

Not long ago, I read a newspaper story about a little boy named Dooney, who, until recently, lived in a crack house in a suburb of Washington, D.C. In Dooney's neighborhood, children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. And when they play, they pretend to sell to each other small white rocks they call crack.

Life at home was so cruel that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his

future, 6-year-old Dooney says this: "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to." ((PAUSE))

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

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. ((Pick up vial, hold it in front of you)) But, if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and this will be nothing but a vial of useless chemicals. ((Set vial down, off camera)) Victory . . . ((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

POTUS CIRCLED
MARK NOTES - NOT

Sydney
Roper

22115

Davis/Martin
Sept. 4, 1989
Title: bismark
Draft: Fourteen

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.

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((PAUSE))

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding ~~30~~ ^{MONTH} ~~days~~. Last year, that number fell by more than a third. That means almost nine million fewer Americans are casual drug users. Good news. ((Camera back to President.))

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

But, as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news -- very bad news. ((Camera to Slide Two.)) Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine at all in the past year, almost one million of them used it once a week or more.

What this means is that, in spite of the fact that **overall** cocaine use is down, **habitual** cocaine use has almost doubled in the last few years. And that's why habitual cocaine users -- especially crack users -- are our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ((PAUSE)) ((Return to President.))

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

Earlier today, I sent this document, ((hold up red book)) our first such National Strategy to the Congress. It was developed with the hard work of our nation's first drug policy director, Bill Bennett. In preparing this plan, we talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and experts in education, drug prevention, and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long hard look at all that the federal government has done about drugs in the past: what's worked, and -- let's be honest -- what hasn't. Too often, people in government acted as if **their** part of the problem -- whether its drug production, or drug smuggling, or drug demand -- was the **only** problem. But turf battles won't win this war. Teamwork will.

Tonight, I'm announcing a strategy that reflects the coordinated, cooperative commitment of all our federal agencies. In short, it is as comprehensive as the problem. With this strategy, we now finally have a plan that coordinates our resources, our programs and the people who run them.

Our weapons in this strategy are: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the basic weapons we need are the ones we already have. What has been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address four of the major elements of our strategy.

*** **First**, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. So to start, I'm proposing that we more than double federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes.

And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we are tough on drug criminals -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. Well, ^{here the roles have changed} ~~our policy is simple~~: If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, you **will** do time. Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

I am also proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board -- at the local, state and federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So tonight, I'm requesting -- altogether -- an

Double?

And I want to know that this is not casual to us

almost billion-and-a-half dollar increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. You know, the poor have always borne a disproportionate share of suffering. But in America's past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. That is why I'm targeting fifty-million dollars for public housing projects -- to help restore order, and to kick out the dealers **for good**.

*** The **second** element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where the cocaine and crack bought on America's streets is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a leading statesman, murdered almost two hundred judges and seven members of their supreme court. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, fighting to break the international drug rings. But you and I agree with the courageous President of Colombia, Virgilio ((Veer-HEEL-leo)) Barco, who said that if Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. ^{American cocaine users} ~~Americans~~ need to understand that. ^{We will not take casual drug use casually.} We have a responsibility **not** to leave these brave people to fight alone.

The sixty-five-million dollar emergency assistance announced two weeks ago was just our first step in assisting the Andean nations in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has

already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated palatial homes of drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more.

Our strategy allocates a quarter of a billion dollars for next year in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. This will be the first part of a five-year, two-billion dollar program to counter the producers, the traffickers and the smugglers.

I have spoken with President Barco, and we hope to meet with the leaders of affected countries in an unprecedented drug summit, all to coordinate an Inter-American strategy against the cartels. We will ask our allies and friends -- especially our Economic Summit partners -- to do more in the fight against drugs. I'm also asking the Senate to ratify the U.N. Anti-Drug Convention concluded last December.

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion-and-a-half dollars on interdiction, to help our Coast Guard and Customs agents stop drugs at our borders.

Our message to the drug cartels is this: **the rules have changed.** We will help any government that wants our help. When requested, and appropriate, we will for the first time make available the resources, even the personnel, of America's armed forces. We will go after drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will stop *the flow of* chemicals from the United States *used to process drugs* ~~from getting into the hands of~~

will ⁸ ~~get~~ pursue

drug processors. We are ready to negotiate and enforce international agreements to track drug money to the front men and financiers. And then we will handcuff these money launderers, and jail them -- just like any street dealer.

*** The **third** part of our strategy concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are two million American drug users who may be able to get off drugs with proper treatment. But right now, only 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough.

Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts. Today, the major problem is cocaine users. It's time we expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

So tonight, I'm proposing an increase of three hundred and twenty-one million dollars in federal spending on drug treatment.

With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the states. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs to cope with drug use. And, because addiction is such a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to help expectant mothers who use drugs.

*** **Fourth**, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early -- for many kids, before their

teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, from a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, our kids first get their drugs free, from friends, or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can help stop it.

I am proposing a quarter-of-a-billion-dollar increase in federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people -- and adults -- reject enticements to try drugs. And I'm proposing something else. Every school, college and university -- and every workplace -- must adopt tough but fair policies about drug use by students and employees. Those that will not adopt such policies **will not get federal funds.**
Period.

The private sector also has a role to play. I spoke with a businessman named Jim Burke who said he was haunted by the thought ~~---~~ a nightmare really -- that somewhere in America, at any given moment, there is a teen-age girl who should be in school, instead of giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He led an anti-drug partnership, financed by private funds, to work with advertisers and media firms. Their partnership is now determined to work with our strategy by raising a million dollars in airtime every day for the next three years -- a billion dollars total. Think of it, **a billion dollars** of television time, all to promote the anti-drug message.

As President, one of my first missions is to keep the national focus on our offensive against drugs. So next week I

will take the anti-drug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every young American. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on T.V. It must begin at home. Parents and families must set the first example of a drug-free life.

These are the most important elements in our strategy to fight drugs. They are all designed to reinforce one another, to mesh into a powerful whole. To mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle.

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a seven-hundred-million dollar increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, over the past six months of careful study, we have found an immediate need for another billion-and-a-half dollars. With this added 2.2 billion dollars, our 1990 drug-budget totals almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history.

We need this program fully implemented -- and the money to pay for it -- right away. The next fiscal year begins just 26 days from now. So tonight I'm asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this strategy -- to help us fund it as well.

We can pay for this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how to fund it within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement.

This is the first time in American history

value

I know some will still say that we are not spending enough money. But those who judge our strategy only by its price tag, simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems.

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To start, Congress needs not only to act on this national drug strategy, but also to act on our crime package announced last May; a package to toughen sentences, and to beef up law enforcement.

And the states need to match tougher federal laws with tougher laws of their own -- stiffer bail, probation, parole and sentencing.

24,000
beds

And we need your help. If someone you know is a user, help them get off drugs. If you are a parent, talk to your children about drugs -- **tonight**.

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needs angr

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((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

DAVE
SAT / 6 pm

Davis/Martin
Sept. 2, 1989
Title: Bismark
Draft: Twelve X

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.

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Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are to the point of collapse. The social cost of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs threaten to sap our strength as a nation.

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Some used to call drugs ~~just a harmless form of~~ recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, to our friends and to our families.

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

Many citizens, and many communities, are ~~already in the~~ ^{fighting back} ~~thick of it~~. Some good Americans have even paid with their lives. Corporal Charles Hill, a Virginia policeman, father of two, was gunned down while trying to talk a violent crack addict into releasing a hostage. Maria Hernandez, a New York woman who

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stood up to drug dealers, was shot to death through her bedroom window one morning while getting ready for work. These are American heroes in the battle to save the future, the very soul, of our country. We mourn their loss. And as a nation, we vow that they will not have died in vain.

But what are we ^{really} up against? Let me share with you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to three years ago. It tells us some very good news . . . and, some very bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.)) ((PAUSE))

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that number fell by 37 percent to 14.5 million. That means that almost nine million Americans have given up so-called casual drug use. ((Cut to Slide Two.))

delete [Total current use of the two most common, illegal drugs -- marijuana and cocaine -- is down 36 and 48 percent respectively.

Because we changed our national attitude toward drugs, casual drug use **has** declined. We have many to thank ~~for this~~: our brave law-enforcement officers, religious leaders, teachers, community activists, and business and labor leaders. We should also thank the media -- television, radio and the press -- for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage; and advertisers for their anti-drug campaign. Finally, I want to thank President

Reagan and Nancy Reagan. All of these good people told the truth -- that drug use is wrong and dangerous.

But, as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news -- very bad news. Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine at all in the past year, almost one million of them used it once a week or more.

What this means is that, in spite of the fact that overall cocaine use is down, habitual cocaine use has almost doubled in the last few years. That's why habitual cocaine users -- especially crack users -- are our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ((PAUSE))

Make no mistake. There are no easy answers. To win the war against addictive drugs like crack will take more than just a federal strategy, another Washington solution. It will take a national strategy that reaches into every school and every workplace. One that involves every American.

Earlier today, I sent our first such National Strategy to the Congress, developed with the hard work of our nation's first drug policy director, Bill Bennett. We talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and experts in education, drug prevention, and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long hard look at all that the federal government has done about drugs in the past: what's worked, and -- let's be honest -- what hasn't. Too often, people have seen the production of drugs, the smuggling of drugs, their

distribution, ~~of drugs~~ and the [']consequences ~~of drugs~~ as unrelated problems. And too often, the government agencies responsible for ending this scourge acted that way too. But turf battles won't win this war. Teamwork will.

Tonight, I am announcing a strategy that is as comprehensive as the problem. This time, we have a strategy that coordinates our resources, our programs and the people who run them.

Our weapons in this strategy are: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the weapons we need are the weapons we already have. What has been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address four of the major elements of this strategy.

*** **First**, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. To begin with, I am proposing that we more than double federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes.

And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we are tough on drug criminals -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. *Well, our policy is simple:* ~~They should get what they deserve -- hard time~~

~~So our enforcement strategy is based on a simple philosophy:~~

If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, you will do time. Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

I am proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board -- at the local, state and federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So tonight, I am requesting -- altogether -- a \$1.4 billion increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. The poor have always borne a disproportionate share of suffering. But in America's past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. [These Americans deserve compassion. And they will be the first to tell you that in this case, compassion means getting tough.] That is why I am targeting \$50 million for public housing projects -- to help restore order, and to kick out the dealers for good.

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*** The second element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where ~~all~~ the cocaine and crack bought on America's street is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a brave statesman, and murdered almost two hundred judges, seven members of their supreme court and a justice minister. ~~Against this assault, President Barco and the~~

~~Columbian people are setting an example of heroism for the world.~~

~~And I agree with President Barco -- if Americans use cocaine,~~
their courageous → ~~to help break~~
Virgilio

~~then Americans are paying for murder. The besieged governments~~
~~of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, to help break~~
~~the international drug rings. They are on the side of democracy~~

~~and justice. And we will not leave them to fight alone.~~
We have a responsibility

But you know

Americans need to understand that.

The \$65 million emergency assistance announced two weeks ago was just our first step in assisting some South American countries, the Andean nations, in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated palatial homes of drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more.

This strategy earmarks \$260 million for next year in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. This will be the first part of a five-year, \$2 billion program to counter the producers, the traffickers and the smugglers.

I have spoken with President Barco, and we hope to meet with the leaders of affected countries in an unprecedented drug summit, all to coordinate an Inter-American strategy against the cartels. We will ask our allies and friends -- especially our Economic Summit partners -- to do more in the fight against drugs. (I am also asking the Senate to ratify the U.N. Anti-Drug Convention concluded last December.)

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To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion and a half dollars on interdiction. ~~We must continue to support~~ ^{to help} our Coast Guard and Customs agents, ~~so they can stop drugs at our borders.~~

Our message to the drug cartels is this: the rules have changed. We will help any government that wants our help. Where appropriate, we will for the first time make available the resources, even the personnel, of America's armed forces. We will seek out drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will stop the flow of chemicals from the United States ^{from getting in the hands of drug processors - negotiate} ~~used to process drugs.~~ We will seek and enforce international agreements to track drug money back to the front men and financiers. And we ^{will} ~~should~~ handcuff the middle men, just like any street dealer.

*** The third part of our strategy concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are two million American drug users who may be able to get off drugs with proper treatment. But right now, only 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough.

Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today the major problem is cocaine users. It's time to expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

So to improve the treatment system, I am proposing a \$321 million increase in federal spending on drug treatment.

With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the states. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs that cover drug use. And, because addiction is such a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to help expectant mothers who use drugs.

*** Fourth, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early -- for many kids, before their teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, with a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, ^{our} ~~our~~ kids first get their drugs free, from friends, or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can help stop it.

I am proposing a quarter-of-a-billion-dollar increase in federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people -- and adults -- reject enticements to try drugs. ~~And, because words alone are not enough,~~ I am proposing something else. ~~I call on~~ ^{Every} school, college and university -- and every workplace -- ^{must} ~~to~~ adopt tough but fair policies about drug use by students and employees. Those that will not adopt such policies will not get federal funds. Period.

The private sector also has a role to play. I spoke with a businessman named Jim Burke who said he was haunted by the thought -- a nightmare really -- that somewhere in America, at any

given moment, there is a teen-age girl who should be in school, instead of giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He led a anti-drug partnership, financed by private funds, to work with advertisers and media firms. Their partnership is now determined to work with our strategy by raising a million dollars in airtime every day for the next three years -- a billion dollars total. Think of it, a billion dollars of T.V. time, all to promote the anti-drug message.

~~What I can do~~ ^{my mission} as President is to keep the national focus on the offensive against drugs. Next week I will take the anti-drug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every teenager. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on T.V. It must begin at home. Parents and family must set the first example of a drug-free life.

These are the most important elements in my strategy to fight drugs. They are all designed to reinforce one another, to mesh into a powerful whole. To mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle.

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a \$700 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, over the past six months of careful study, we have developed a strategy that makes effective use of another billion and a half dollars. Thus, our 1990 drug-

budget totals almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history.

~~Let me tell you how important this is.~~ We need this program fully implemented -- and the money to pay for it -- right away. The next fiscal year begins just 26 days from now. So tonight I'm asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this strategy -- to help us fund it as well.

We can pay for this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how ^{to fund it} ~~this drug strategy can be fully funded~~, within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement.

I know some will still say that we are not spending enough money. But those who judge our strategy by its price tag only, simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems.

Yes, dollars are vital. To be strong and efficient, our strategy needs these funds. But there is no match for a united America, a determined America, an angry America. Our outrage against drugs unites us, brings us together behind this one plan of action, **an assault on every front.**

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it is a challenge we must face -- not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives -- but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We have responded

faithfully to the mandate of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I will be looking to the Democratic Majority in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And I expect cooperation from them, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

To start, we need Congress not only to pass this Administration's drug strategy, but our crime package announced in May; a package to toughen sentences, and to beef up law enforcement.

We need the states to match tougher federal laws with stiffer bail, probation, parole and sentencing.

And we need your help. If someone you know is ^{using}~~using~~ drugs, help them get off drugs. If you are a parent, talk to your children about drugs -- tonight.

Call your local drug prevention program. Be a Big Brother or Sister to a child in need. Pitch in with your local Neighborhood Watch program. Whether you donate your time, serve as a counselor, or participate in a fundraising drive, there are no unimportant tasks in the war on drugs. Everyone counts.

Every employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Every school that takes a hardnosed stance.

Every neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome.

Finally, everyone who refuses to look the other way.

Everyone counts.

Of course, victory will take hard work and many years. But we must not relent -- too many young lives are at stake.

Not long ago, I read a newspaper story about a little boy named Dooney, who, until recently, lived in a crack house in a suburb of Washington, D.C. In Dooney's neighborhood, children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. And when they play, they pretend to sell to each other small white rocks they call crack.

Life at home was so dismal that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney says this : "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to." ((PAUSE))

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

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. ((Pick up vial, hold it in front of you)) But, if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and this will be nothing but a vial of useless chemicals. ((Set vial down, off camera)) Victory . . . ((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

MARK LATE

Davis/Martin
Sept. 2, 1989
Title: Bismark
Draft: Eleven

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.

Good evening.

This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important, so threatening, that it warranted talking directly with you, the American people. ~~You, your friends, your neighbors~~ All of us agree -- that the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs.

Turn on the evening news, or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: our most serious problem today is cocaine, and in particular, crack.

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are stressed to the point of collapse, ~~Drugs threaten to sap our strength as a nation.~~ [↑] While the social cost are enorm. Who's responsible? Let me tell you.

Everyone who uses drugs.

Everyone who sells drugs.

And everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to deal with every aspect of this threat. ~~And I will ask for your~~

~~help~~ I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

((Pick up vial)) This is crack cocaine seized by Drug Enforcement Administration agents just across the street from ^{IN A PARK} ~~where I'm sitting now~~. It could ~~just as~~ easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent-looking as candy, but it is turning our cities into battle zones and it is murdering our children by the thousands. Let there be no mistake, **this stuff is poison**. ((Set vial down, out of camera range.))

Some used to call drugs just a ~~benign~~ ^{harmless} form of recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, to our homes and to our families and friends. ^{TOO LONG}

No one among us is out of harm's way. When four-year-olds play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials -- ((I have to tell you,)) it breaks my heart. When cocaine -- one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs -- is available to school kids -- **school kids** -- it makes me furious. And when hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs -- premature babies born desperately sick -- then this is war. ~~DRUG USE IS KILLING INNOCENT~~

Many citizens, and many communities, are already in the thick of it. Some ^{good} Americans have even paid with their lives. Corporal Charles Hill, a Virginia policeman, father of two, was gunned down while trying to talk a violent crack addict into releasing a hostage. Maria Hernandez, a New York woman who stood up to drug dealers, was shot to death through her bedroom window

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TOO LONG

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DRUG USE IS KILLING INNOCENT — they even the most defensible way we are not sell

one morning while getting ready for work. These are American heroes in the battle to save the future, the very soul, of our country. We mourn their loss. And as a nation, we vow that they will not have died in vain.

But what are we up against? Let me share with you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to three years ago. It tells us some very good news . . . and some very bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.)) ((PAUSE))

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that number fell by 37 percent to 14.5 million. That means that almost nine million Americans have given up so-called casual drug use. ((Cut to Slide Two.))

Total current use of the two most common, illegal drugs -- marijuana and cocaine -- is down 36 and 48 percent respectively.

Because we changed ^(hardened?) our national attitude toward drugs, [!] casual drug use has declined. We have many to thank for this: our brave law-enforcement officers, religious leaders, ~~parents~~ teachers, community activists, and business and labor leaders. We should also thank the media -- television, radio and the press -- for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage; and advertisers for their anti-drug campaign. Finally, I want to

thank President Reagan and Nancy Reagan. All of these good people told the truth -- that drug use is wrong and dangerous.

But, as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news -- very bad news. Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine at all in the past year, almost one million of them used it once a week or more.

What this means is that, in spite of the fact that **overall** cocaine use is down, **habitual** cocaine use has almost doubled in the last few years. That's why habitual cocaine users -- especially crack users -- are our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ((PAUSE))

Make no mistake. There are no easy answers. To **win** the war against addictive drugs like crack will take more than just a federal strategy, another Washington solution. ~~This~~ national strategy ^{that} reaches into every school and every workplace. It involves every American. *It will take a*

Earlier today, I sent our first such National Strategy to the Congress, developed with the hard work of our nation's first drug policy director, Bill Bennett. We talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and experts in education, drug prevention and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long hard look at all that the federal government has done about drugs in the past: ~~all that's~~ ^{What's} ~~been good and effective~~, and ~~some~~ -- let's be honest -- ~~that~~ ^{What} hasn't. Too often, people have seen the production of drugs, the

smuggling of drugs, the distribution of drugs and the consequences of drugs as unrelated problems. And too often, the government agencies responsible for ending this scourge acted that way too. But turf battles won't win this war. Teamwork will.

Tonight, I am announcing a strategy that is as comprehensive as the problem. ~~For~~ this time, we have a strategy that coordinates our resources, our programs and the people who run them.

Our weapons in this strategy are: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the weapons we need are the weapons we already have. What has been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address ~~these~~ ^{of the} four major elements of this strategy.

We are determined
 *** First, comes our determination to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. To begin with, I am proposing that we more than double federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes.

And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we are tough on drug criminals -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means ^{punishment} ~~penalties~~ that ^{is} ~~are~~ swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug

dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. They should get what they deserve -- **hard time**.

So our enforcement strategy is based on a simple philosophy: If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, **you will do time**. Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

I am proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board -- at the local, state and federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So tonight, I am requesting -- altogether -- a \$1.4 billion increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. The poor have always borne a disproportionate share of suffering. But in America's past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. These Americans deserve compassion. And they will be the first to tell you that in this case, compassion means getting tough. That is why I am targeting \$50 million for public housing projects -- to help restore order, and to kick out the dealers **for good**.

*** The **second** element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where all the cocaine and crack bought on America's street is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a brave statesman, and murdered almost

two hundred judges, seven members of their supreme court and a justice minister. Against this assault, President Barco and the Columbian people are setting an example of heroism for the world. And I agree with President Barco -- ~~if~~ Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, to help break the international drug rings. We will be on ~~their~~ side, ^{is ~~the~~ the side} the side of democracy and justice. We will not leave them to fight alone.

The \$65 million emergency assistance announced two weeks ago ^{was} ~~is~~ just our first step in assisting some South American countries, the Andean nations, in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated ~~the~~ palatial homes of ~~the~~ drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more.

This strategy earmarks \$260 million for next year in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. This will be the first part of a five-year, \$2 billion ~~economic, military, law enforcement and intelligence assistance~~ program to counter the producers, the traffickers and the smugglers.

I have spoken with President Barco, and we ^{hope to meet} ~~have agreed to~~ request ^{in a w} an unprecedented drug summit, with the leaders of affected countries to coordinate an Inter-American strategy against the cartels. We will ask our allies and friends -- especially our ^(provide more help) Economic Summit partners -- to ~~help more~~ in the fight against

DO MORE

drugs. I am also asking the Senate to ratify the U.N. Anti-Drug Convention concluded last December.

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion and a half dollars. **INTERDICTION** We must continue to support our Coast Guard and Customs agents, so they can stop drugs at our borders.

Our message to the drug cartels is this: **the rules have changed.** We will help any government that wants our help ~~to take~~ on the traffickers. Where appropriate, **we will** ~~this help~~ will for the first time **MAKE AVAIL.** include the resources, even the personnel, of America's armed forces. We will seek out drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will stop the flow of chemicals from the United States used to process drugs. We will seek and enforce international agreements to track drug money back to the front men and financiers. ~~(And when we can extradite drug kingpins, I propose to put them to death.)~~ ^{for} ~~the ultimate penalty~~

~~ultimate penalty~~ ~~ultimate price/ultimate crime~~ ~~Since drug kingpins are~~ ~~in effect, committing the ultimate crime~~

*** The **third** part of our strategy concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are two million American drug users who may be able to get off drugs with proper treatment. But right now, only 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough.

Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today the major problem is cocaine users. It's time to expand our treatment

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MIDDLEMEN
ultimate penalty

MIDDLEMEN

systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

So to improve the treatment system, I am proposing a \$321 million increase in federal spending on drug treatment.

With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the states. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs that cover drug use. And, because addiction is such a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to help expectant mothers who use drugs.

*** Fourth, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early -- for many before their teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, with a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, our kids first get their drugs free, from friends, or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can stop it.

I am proposing a \$233 million increase in federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people - and adults -- reject enticements to try drugs. And because words alone are not enough, I am proposing something else. I call on every school, college and university -- and every workplace -- to adopt tough but fair policies about drug use by students and employees. Those that will not adopt such policies will not get federal funds. Period.

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help

quarter of a billion

The private sector also has a role to play. I spoke with a businessman ~~by the name~~ of Jim Burke who said he was haunted by the thought --a nightmare really -- that somewhere in America, at any given moment, there is a teen-age girl who should be in school, instead of giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He and other businessmen and -women raised hundreds of millions of dollars ^{the} for a national ad campaign against drugs. And now they are determined to work with our strategy by raising a million dollars a day for the next three years, a billion dollars total. Think of it, a billion dollars ^{of} all ~~donated~~ to promote the anti-drug message.

check

TU+time

~~As President, it is my specific duty to keep America on the offensive against drugs. So~~ ^{ONE OF MY MOST IMPORTANT RESP. WILL BE TO KEEP} ~~on~~ ^{the offensive against drugs.} So Next week I will take the anti-drug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every teenager. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on T.V. It must begin at home. Parents and family must set the first example of a drug-free life.

What I CAN DO AS Pres. is to keep the natl. focus on ONE OFFENSIVE AGAINST DRUGS.

These are the most important elements in my strategy to fight drugs. They are all designed to reinforce one another, to mesh into a powerful whole. To mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle.

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a \$700 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, over the past six months of

careful study, we have developed a strategy that makes effective use of another ~~(\$1.8 billion)~~ ~~(((Darman has "total"))) billion and a half~~ ⁵ dollars. Thus, our 1990 drug-budget totaling almost eight billion dollars ~~contains a 2.2 billion-dollar increase~~ -- the largest ^{INCREASE} ~~jump~~ in history.

Let me tell you how important this is. We need this program fully implemented -- and the money to pay for it -- right away. The next fiscal year begins just 26 days from now. So tonight I'm asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this strategy ^{to} help us fund it as well.

We can ^{pay for} fund this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how this drug strategy can be fully funded, within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement.

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or Republicans, liberals or conservatives -- but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We have responded faithfully to the mandate of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I will be looking to the Democratic Majority in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And I expect from them ~~the~~ cooperation, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

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Life at home was so dismal that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney says this: "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to." ((PAUSE))

Dooney doesn't have to sell drugs. No child in America should have to live like this. Together, as a people, we can save these kids. We have already saved countless lives. We have already transformed a national attitude of tolerance into CONDEMNATION intolerance. But the war on drugs will be hard-won, neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block, kid by kid.

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. ((Pick up vial, hold it in front of you)) But, if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and **this** will be nothing but a vial of useless chemicals. ((Set vial down, off camera)) Victory . . . ((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

Davis/Martin
Sept. 2, 1989
Title: Bismark
Draft: Twelve

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.

Good evening. *(or appropriate)*

This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important, so threatening, that it warranted talking directly with you, the American people. All of us agree that the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs.

Turn on the evening news, or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: our most serious problem today is **cocaine**, and in particular, **crack**.

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. *[Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are to the point of collapse.]* *delete* The social cost of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs threaten to sap our strength as a nation.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you.

Everyone who uses drugs.

Everyone who sells drugs.

And everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to

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((Pick up vial)) This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement Administration agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent-looking as candy, but it is turning our cities into battle zones and it is murdering our children ~~by the thousands~~. Let there be no mistake, **this stuff is poison**. ((Set vial down, out of camera range.))

Some used to call drugs ~~just a harmless form of~~ recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, to our friends and to our families.

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

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But what are we ^{really} up against? Let me share with you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to three years ago. It tells us some very good news . . . and, some very bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.)) ((PAUSE))

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that number fell by ~~37 percent~~ ^{over a third.} to 14.5 million. That means ~~that~~ almost nine million Americans ~~have given up so-called~~ ^{Fewer} casual drug users. ^{Good news.} ((Cut to Slide Two.))

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reflects the coordinated cooperative commitment of all of our federal agencies and

With this strategy we now finally have a plan.

Our weapons in this strategy are: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the ^{basic} ~~weapons~~ we need are the ^{assets} ~~weapons~~ we already have. What has been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address four of the major elements of this strategy.

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~~Columbian people are setting an example of heroism for the world.~~

~~And I agree with President Barco -- if Americans use cocaine,~~

~~then Americans are paying for murder. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, to help break the international drug rings. They are on the side of democracy and justice. And we will not leave them to fight alone.~~

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Our message to the drug cartels is this: **the rules have changed.** We will help any government that wants our help. ^{when requested} ~~where~~ ^{and} appropriate, ^{when asked} we will for the first time make available the resources, even the personnel, of America's armed forces. We will ^{go after} ~~seek out~~ drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will stop ~~the flow of~~ chemicals ^{from getting in the hands of drug processors - negotiate} from the United States ~~used to process drugs.~~ We will ~~seek~~ and enforce international agreements to track drug money back to the front men and financiers. And we ^{will} ~~should~~ handcuff the middle men, ^{- and jail} just like any street dealer.

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Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today the major problem is cocaine users. It's time to expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

So to improve the treatment system, I am proposing a \$321 million increase in federal spending on drug treatment.

With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the states. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs that cover drug use. And, because addiction is such a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to help expectant mothers who use drugs.

***** Fourth,** we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early -- for many kids, before their teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, with a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, ^{our} ~~our~~ kids first get their drugs free, from friends, or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can help stop it.

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The private sector also has a role to play. I spoke with a businessman named Jim Burke who said he was haunted by the thought -- a nightmare really -- that somewhere in America, at any

given moment, there is a teen-age girl who should be in school, instead of giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He led a anti-drug partnership, financed by private funds, to work with advertisers and media firms. Their partnership is now determined to work with our strategy by raising a million dollars in airtime every day for the next three years -- a billion dollars total. Think of it, **a billion dollars** of T.V. time, all to promote the anti-drug message.

~~What I can do~~ ^{my mission} as President is to keep the national focus on the offensive against drugs. Next week I will take the anti-drug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every teenager. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on T.V. It must begin at home. Parents and family must set the first example of a drug-free life.

These are the most important elements in ^{our} my strategy to fight drugs. They are all designed to reinforce one another, to mesh into a powerful whole. To mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle.

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a \$700 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, over the past six months of careful study, we have developed a strategy that makes effective use of another billion and a half dollars. ^{with these added 2.2 billion dollars} Thus, our 1990 drug-

budget totals almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history.

~~Let me tell you how important this is.~~ We need this program fully implemented -- and the money to pay for it -- right away. The next fiscal year begins just 26 days from now. So tonight I'm asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this strategy -- to help us fund it as well.

We can pay for this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how ^{to fund it} ~~this drug strategy can be fully funded~~, within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement.

I know some will still say that we are not spending enough money. But those who judge our strategy ^{only} by its price tag ~~only~~, simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems.

Yes, dollars are vital. To be strong and efficient, our strategy needs these funds. But there is no match for a united America, a determined America, an angry America. Our outrage against drugs unites us, brings us together behind this one plan of action, **an assault on every front.**

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it is a challenge we must face -- not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives -- but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We have responded

faithfully to the ^{request}~~mandate~~ of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I will be looking to the Democratic Majority in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And I expect cooperation from them, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

To start, ~~we need~~ ^{needs} Congress not only to ~~pass~~ ^{act on} this ~~Administration's~~ ^{national} drug strategy, but ~~also~~ ^{also to act on} our crime package announced in May; a package to toughen sentences, and to beef up law enforcement.

^{of their own} And ~~we~~ ^{need} need the states to match tougher federal laws with ~~tough laws~~ stiffer bail, probation, parole and sentencing.

And we need your help. If someone you know is ~~using~~ ^{a or} drugs, help them get off drugs. If you are a parent, talk to your children about drugs -- **tonight**.

Call your local drug prevention program. Be a Big Brother or Sister to a child in need. Pitch in with your local Neighborhood Watch program. Whether you ~~donate~~ ^{give of} your time, ~~serve~~ ^{money, your} as ~~a counselor, or participate in a fundraising drive,~~ ^{or your talent} **there are no unimportant tasks in the war on drugs.** Everyone counts.

Every employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Every school that takes a hardnosed stance.

Every neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome.

Finally, everyone who refuses to look the other way.

Everyone counts.

Of course, victory will take hard work and many years. But we must not relent -- too many young lives are at stake.

Not long ago, I read a newspaper story about a little boy named Dooney, who, until recently, lived in a crack house in a suburb of Washington, D.C. In Dooney's neighborhood, children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. And when they play, they pretend to sell to each other small white rocks they call crack.

Life at home was so dismal that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney says this : "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to." ((PAUSE))

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

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. ((Pick up vial, hold it in front of you)) But, if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and **this** will be nothing but a vial of useless chemicals. ((Set vial down, off camera)) Victory . . . ((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

395-5320

DAVE SUNDAY

Davis/Martin
Sept. 2, 1989
Title: Bismark
Draft: Twelve

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.

Good evening.

This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important, so threatening, that it warranted talking directly with you, the American people. All of us agree that the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs.

Turn on the evening news, or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: our most serious problem today is **cocaine**, and in particular, **crack**.

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. [Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are to the point of collapse.] The social cost of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs threaten to sap our strength as a nation. *delete*

Who's responsible? Let me tell you.

Everyone who uses drugs.

Everyone who sells drugs.

And everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to

deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

((Pick up vial)) This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement Administration agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent-looking as candy, but it is turning our cities into battle zones and it is murdering our children ~~by the thousands~~. Let there be no mistake, **this stuff is poison**. ((Set vial down, out of camera range.))

Some used to call drugs ~~just a harmless form of~~ recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, to our friends and to our families.

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

Many citizens, and many communities, are ~~already in the~~ ^{fighting back.} ~~thick of it~~. Some good Americans have even paid with their lives. Corporal Charles Hill, a Virginia policeman, father of two, was gunned down while trying to talk a violent crack addict into releasing a hostage. Maria Hernandez, a New York woman who

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As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that number fell by ^{over a third.} ~~37 percent~~ to 14.5 million. That means ~~that~~ almost nine million Americans ^{Fewer} ~~have given up so-called~~ casual drug users. ^{Good news.} ((Cut to Slide Two.))

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What this means is that, in spite of the fact that overall cocaine use is down, **habitual** cocaine use has almost doubled in the last few years. That's why habitual cocaine users -- especially crack users -- are our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ((PAUSE))

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Let me address four of the major elements of this strategy.

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As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a \$700 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, over the past six months of careful study, we have developed a strategy that makes effective use of another billion and a half dollars. Thus, our 1990 drug-

budget totals almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history.

~~Let me tell you how important this is.~~ We need this program fully implemented -- and the money to pay for it -- right away. The next fiscal year begins just 26 days from now. So tonight I'm asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this strategy -- to help us fund it as well.

We can pay for this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how ^{to fund it} ~~this drug strategy can be fully funded~~, within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement.

I know some will still say that we are not spending enough money. But those who judge our strategy ^{only} ~~by~~ its price tag ~~only~~, simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems.

Yes, dollars are vital. To be strong and efficient, our strategy needs these funds. But there is no match for a united America, a determined America, an angry America. Our outrage against drugs unites us, brings us together behind this one plan of action, **an assault on every front.**

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it is a challenge we must face -- not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives -- but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We have responded

faithfully to the mandate of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I will be looking to the Democratic Majority in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And I expect cooperation from them, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

To start, ~~we need~~ ^{needs} Congress not only to ^{act on} ~~pass~~ this ^{national} ~~Administration's~~ drug strategy, but ^{also to act on} our crime package announced in May; a package to toughen sentences, and to beef up law enforcement.

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And we need your help. If someone you know is ^a ~~using~~ ^{or} drugs, help them get off drugs. If you are a parent, talk to your children about drugs -- tonight.

Call your local drug prevention program. Be a Big Brother or Sister to a child in need. Pitch in with your local Neighborhood Watch program. Whether you ^{give of} ~~donate~~ your time, ^{motivate you} ~~serve~~ ^{or your talent} ~~as a counselor, or participate in a fundraising drive,~~ there are no unimportant tasks in the war on drugs. Everyone counts.

Every employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Every school that takes a hardnosed stance.

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Of course, victory will take hard work and many years. But we must not relent -- too many young lives are at stake.

Not long ago, I read a newspaper story about a little boy named Dooney, who, until recently, lived in a crack house in a suburb of Washington, D.C. In Dooney's neighborhood, children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. And when they play, they pretend to sell to each other small white rocks they call crack.

Life at home was so dismal that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney says this : "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to." ((PAUSE))

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

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. ((Pick up vial, hold it in front of you)) But, if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and **this** will be nothing but a vial of useless chemicals. ((Set vial down, off camera)) Victory . . . ((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

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**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.**

Chris-Martin

Good evening.

This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important, so threatening, that it warranted talking directly with you, the American people. All of us agree that the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs.

Turn on the evening news, or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: our most serious problem today is **cocaine**, and in particular, **crack**.

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are to the point of collapse. The social cost of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs threaten to sap our strength as a nation.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you.

Everyone who uses drugs.

Everyone who sells drugs.

And everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to

~~\$2 billion~~
~~\$100 billion dollar~~

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deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

((Pick up vial)) This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement Administration agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent-looking as candy, but it is turning our cities into battle zones and it is murdering our children ~~by the thousands~~. Let there be no mistake, **this stuff is poison.** ((Set vial down, out of camera range.))

Some used to call drugs ~~just a harmless~~ ~~form of~~ recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, ~~to~~ our friends and ~~to~~ our families.

No one among us is out of harm's way. When four-year-olds play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials -- ((I have to tell you,)) it breaks my heart. When cocaine -- one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs -- is available to school kids -- **school kids** -- it makes me furious. And when hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs -- premature babies born desperately sick -- then even the most defenseless among us are at risk. ?

Many citizens, and many communities, are already in the thick of it. Some good Americans have even paid with their lives. Corporal Charles Hill, a Virginia policeman, father of two, was gunned down while trying to talk a violent crack addict into releasing a hostage. Maria Hernandez, a New York woman who

stood up to drug dealers, was shot to death through her bedroom window one morning while getting ready for work. These are American heroes in the battle to save the ^{very} future, the very soul, of our country. We mourn their loss. And as a nation, we vow that they will not have died in vain.]

But what are we up ^{against} against? Let me share with you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to three years ago. It tells us some very good news . . . and, some very bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.)) ((PAUSE))

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that number fell by 37 ^{to over 1/3} percent to 14.5 million. That means that almost nine million Americans have given up so-called casual drug use. ((Cut to Slide Two.))

Total current use of the two most common, illegal drugs -- marijuana and cocaine -- is down 36 and 48 percent respectively.

Because we changed our national attitude toward drugs, casual drug use **has** declined. We have many to thank ~~for this~~: our (brave) law-enforcement officers, religious leaders, teachers, community activists, and business and labor leaders. We should also thank the media -- ~~television, radio and the press~~ -- for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage; and advertisers for their anti-drug campaign. Finally, I want to thank President

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~~Reagan~~ and ~~Nancy~~ Reagan. All of these good people told the truth -- that drug use is wrong and dangerous.

But, as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news -- very bad news. Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine at all in the past year, almost one million of them used it once a week or more.

What this means is that, in spite of the fact that **overall** cocaine use is down, **habitual** cocaine use has almost doubled in the last few years. *And* That's why habitual cocaine users -- especially crack users -- are our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ((PAUSE))

Make no mistake. There ^{*is no easy way out.*} are ~~no easy answers~~. To **win** the war against addictive drugs like crack will take more than just a federal strategy, another Washington solution. It will take a national strategy that reaches into every school ^{*every home and*} and every workplace. One that involves every American, ^{*every home*}

Earlier today, I sent our first such National Strategy to the Congress, developed with the hard work of our nation's first drug policy director, Bill Bennett. We talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and experts in education, drug prevention ^{*and*} and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long hard look at all that the federal government has done about drugs in the past: what's worked, and -- let's be honest -- what hasn't. Too often, people have seen the production of drugs, the smuggling of drugs, the

distribution of drugs and the consequences of drugs as unrelated problems. And too often, the government agencies responsible for ending this scourge acted that way too. But turf battles won't win this war. Teamwork will.

Tonight, I am announcing a strategy that is as comprehensive as the problem. This time, we have a strategy that coordinates (our resources,) our programs and the people who run them.

Our weapons in this strategy are: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the weapons we need are the weapons we already have. What has been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address four of the major elements of this strategy.

*** **First**, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. ^{So to start} ~~We begin with,~~ I am proposing that we more than double federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes.

And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we are tough on drug criminals -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. ^{Well, our policy is simple} ~~They should get what they deserve -- hard time.~~

~~So our enforcement strategy is based on a simple philosophy:~~
 If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, **you will do time.** Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

I am ^{also} proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board -- at the local, state and federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So tonight, I am requesting -- altogether -- ^{AN ALMOST ONE BILLION} ~~a \$1.4 billion~~ increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. The poor have always borne a disproportionate share of suffering. But in America's past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. These Americans deserve compassion. And they will be the first to tell you that in this case, compassion means getting tough. That is why I am targeting \$50 million for public housing projects -- to help restore order, and to kick out the dealers **for good.**

*** The **second** element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where all the cocaine and crack bought on America's street is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have ^{set} ~~gunned down a brave statesman,~~ and murdered almost two hundred judges, ^{and} seven members of their supreme court, ~~and a justice minister.~~ Against this assault, President ^{V.} Barco and the

Columbian people are (setting an example of heroism for the world). And I agree with President Barco -- if Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back to help break the international drug rings. They are on the side of democracy and justice. And we will not leave them to fight alone.

The \$65 million emergency assistance announced two weeks ago was just our first step in assisting some South American countries, the Andean nations, in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated palatial homes of drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more.

This strategy earmarks \$260 million for next year in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. This will be the first part of a five-year, \$2 billion program to counter the producers, the traffickers and the smugglers.

I have spoken with President Barco, and we hope to meet with the leaders of affected countries in an unprecedented drug summit, all to coordinate an Inter-American strategy against the cartels. We will ask our allies and friends -- especially our Economic Summit partners -- to do more in the fight against drugs. ~~I am also asking the Senate to~~ (ratify the U.N. Anti-Drug Convention concluded last December.) *reverse*

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion and a half dollars on interdiction. ~~We must continue to support~~ our Coast Guard and Customs agents, so they can stop drugs at our borders. *we to help*

Our message to the drug cartels is this: **the rules have changed.** We will help any government that wants our help. (Where appropriate, ^{so} we will for the first time make available the resources, even the personnel, of America's armed forces. We will seek out drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will ^{stop} ~~stop the flow of~~ chemicals from the United States ^(from getting in the hands) ~~used to process drugs~~. We will seek and enforce international agreements to track drug money back to the front men and financiers. ^{will} And we should handcuff the middle men, just like any street dealer. *PROCESSORS* *NEGOTIATE*

*** The **third** part of our strategy concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are two million American drug users who may be able to get off drugs with proper treatment. But right now, only ~~40~~ 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough.

Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today the major problem is cocaine users. It's time ^{we} ~~to~~ expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

So to improve the treatment system, I am proposing a \$321 million increase in federal spending on drug treatment.

With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the states. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs that cover drug use. And, because addiction is such a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to help expectant mothers who use drugs.

*** Fourth, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early -- for many kids, before their teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, with a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, our kids first get their drugs free, from friends, or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can help stop it.

I am proposing a quarter-of-a-billion-dollar increase in federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people -- and adults -- reject enticements to try drugs. ~~And because words alone are not enough,~~ I am proposing something else. I call on every school, college and university -- and every workplace -- to adopt tough but fair policies about drug use by students and employees. Those that will not adopt such policies will not get federal funds. Period.

The private sector also has a role to play. I spoke with a businessman named Jim Burke who said he was haunted by the thought -- a nightmare really -- that somewhere in America, at any

given moment, there is a teen-age girl who should be in school, instead of giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He led a anti-drug partnership, financed by private funds, to work with advertisers and media firms. Their partnership is now determined to work with our strategy by raising a million dollars in airtime every day for the next three years -- a billion dollars total. Think of it, **a billion dollars** of T.V. time, all to promote the anti-drug message.

~~What I can do as~~ ^{AS} President is to keep the national focus on the offensive against drugs. Next week I will take the anti-drug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every teenager. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on T.V. It must begin at home. Parents and family must set the first example of a drug-free life.

These are the most important elements in my strategy to fight drugs. They are all designed to reinforce one another, to mesh into a powerful whole. To mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle.

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a \$700 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, over the past six months of careful study, we have developed a strategy that makes effective use of another billion and a half dollars. Thus, our 1990 drug-

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I know some will still say that we are not spending enough money. But those who judge our strategy by its price tag only, simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems.

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faithfully to the mandate of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I will be looking to the Democratic Majority in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And I expect cooperation from them, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

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Life at home was so dismal that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney says this : "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to." ((PAUSE))

Dooney doesn't have to sell drugs. No child in America should have to live like this. Together, as a people, we can save these ^{children} ~~kids~~. We have already saved countless lives. We have already transformed a national attitude of tolerance into condemnation. But the war on drugs will be hard-won, neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block, ^{child by child.} ~~kid by kid.~~

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. ((Pick up vial, hold it in front of you)) But, if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and **this** will be nothing but a vial of useless chemicals. ((Set vial down, off camera)) Victory . . . ((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

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Davis/Martin
Sept. 2, 1989
Title: Bismark
Draft: Twelve A

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.**

Good evening.

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Turn on the evening news, or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: our most serious problem today is **cocaine**, and in particular, **crack**.

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are to the point of collapse. The social cost of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs threaten to sap our strength as a nation.

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Mark Satt-
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((Pick up vial)) This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement Administration agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent-looking as candy, but it is turning our cities into battle zones and it is murdering our children ~~by the thousands~~. Let there be no mistake, **this stuff is poison**. ((Set vial down, out of camera range.))

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

Many citizens, and many communities, are already ~~in the thick of it~~. Some good Americans have even paid with their lives. Corporal Charles Hill, a Virginia policeman, father of two, was gunned down while trying to talk a violent crack addict into releasing a hostage. Maria Hernandez, a New York woman who

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As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that number fell by ~~37 percent~~ ^{more than a third} to 14.5 million. That means ~~that~~ ^{that} almost nine million Americans ~~have given up so-called casual drug use.~~ ^{fewer} ((Cut to Slide Two.))

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((MAGIC bullet))
Make no mistake. ~~There are no easy answers.~~ To **win** the war against addictive drugs like crack will take more than just a federal strategy, another Washington solution. ~~It will take a national strategy that~~ reaches into every school and every workplace; ~~One that involves~~ every American, *EVERY HOME*

Earlier today, I sent our first such National Strategy to the Congress, developed with the hard work of our nation's first drug policy director, Bill Bennett. *In preparing this plan,* We talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and experts in education, drug prevention and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long hard look at all that the federal government has done about drugs in the past: what's worked, and -- let's be honest -- what hasn't. Too often, people have seen the production of drugs, the smuggling of drugs, the *ir*

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Let me address four of the major elements of this strategy.

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And while illegal drug use is found in every community, ^{Y.K.} nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. The poor have always borne a disproportionate share of suffering. But in America's past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. These Americans deserve [✓] compassion. And they will be the first to tell you that in this case, compassion means getting tough. That is why I am targeting \$50 million for public housing projects -- to help restore order, and to kick out the dealers **for good.**

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I have spoken with President Barco, and we hope to meet with the leaders of affected countries in an unprecedented drug summit, all to coordinate an Inter-American strategy against the cartels. We will ask our allies and friends -- especially our Economic Summit partners -- to do more in the fight against drugs. ~~I am also asking the Senate to (ratify the U.N. Anti-Drug Convention concluded last December.)~~

AND

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion and a half dollars on interdiction, ~~we must continue to support~~ our Coast Guard and Customs agents, so they can stop drugs at our borders.

Our message to the drug cartels is this: **the rules have changed.** We will help any government that wants our help. (Where appropriate, we will for the first time make available the resources, even the personnel, of America's armed forces. We will seek out drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will stop the flow of chemicals from the United States used to process drugs. We will seek and enforce international agreements to track drug money back to the front men and financiers. (And we should handcuff the middle men, just like any street dealer.)

MONEY LAUNDER
MIDDLE MEN

AND we will handcuff these money launderers just like, etc.

*** The **third** part of our strategy concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are two million American drug users who may be able to get off drugs with proper treatment. But right now, only 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough.

Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today the major problem is cocaine users. It's time to expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

So to improve the treatment system, I am proposing a \$321 million increase in federal spending on drug treatment.

Possible details [With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the states. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs that cover drug use. And, because addiction is such a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to help expectant mothers who use drugs.] *(A.)*

***** Fourth, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts.** Unfortunately, it begins early -- for many kids, before their teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, *from* with a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, our kids first get their drugs free, from friends, or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can help stop it.

I am proposing a quarter-of-a-billion-dollar increase in federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people -- and adults -- reject enticements to try drugs. *And* and because words alone are not enough, I am proposing something else. I ~~call on~~ *must* every school, college and university -- and every workplace -- to adopt tough but fair policies about drug use by students and employees. Those that will not adopt such policies **will not get federal funds. Period.**

The private sector also has a role to play. I spoke with a businessman named Jim Burke who said he was haunted by the thought -- a nightmare really -- that somewhere in America, at any

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given moment, there is a teen-age girl who should be in school, instead of giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He led a anti-drug partnership, financed by private funds, to work with advertisers and media firms. Their partnership is now determined to work with our strategy by raising a million dollars in airtime every day for the next three years -- a billion dollars total. Think of it, **a billion dollars** of T.V. time, all to promote the anti-drug message.

~~What I can do as~~ ^{AS} President is to keep the national focus on the offensive against drugs. Next week I will take the anti-drug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every teenager. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on T.V. It must begin at home. Parents and family must set the first example of a drug-free life.

These are the most important elements in ^{our} my strategy to fight drugs. They are all designed to reinforce one another, to mesh into a powerful whole. To mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle.

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a \$700 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, over the past six months of careful study, we have ^{IMMEDIATE NEED} ~~developed a strategy that makes effective use of~~ another billion and a half dollars. Thus, our 1990 drug-

budget totals almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history.

~~Let me tell you how important this is.~~ We need this program fully implemented -- and the money to pay for it -- right away. The next fiscal year begins just 26 days from now. So tonight I'm asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this strategy -- to help us fund it as well.

We can ~~pay for~~ this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how ~~this drug strategy can be fully funded,~~ within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement.

I know ~~some~~ some will still say that we are not spending enough money. ~~But~~ those who judge our strategy by its price tag ~~only,~~ simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems.

~~Yes, dollars are vital.~~ To be strong and efficient, our strategy needs ~~these~~ funds. But there is no match for a united America, a determined America, an angry America. Our outrage against drugs unites us, brings us together behind this one plan of action, **an assault on every front.**

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it is a challenge we must face -- not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives -- but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We have responded

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~~Yes, dollars are vital.~~

faithfully to the mandate of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I will be looking to the Democratic Majority in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And I expect cooperation from them, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

To start, ~~we need~~ Congress ^{needs} not only to ~~pass~~ ^{ACT ON} this ~~NATIONAL~~ ^(ALSO TO ACT ON) Administration's drug strategy, but our crime package announced in May; a package to toughen sentences, and to beef up law enforcement.

~~We need~~ ^{And} the states to match tougher federal laws with ^{need} ~~tougher laws~~ stiffer bail, probation, parole and sentencing.

And we need your help. If someone you know is ^{a user} ~~using~~ drugs, help them get off drugs. If you are a parent, talk to your children about drugs -- **tonight**.

Call your local drug prevention program. Be a Big Brother or Sister to a child in need. Pitch in with your local Neighborhood Watch program. Whether you ^{give of} ~~donate~~ your time, ^{or talent} ~~serve~~ as a counselor, or participate in a fundraising drive, ~~there are~~ **no unimportant tasks in the war on drugs.** Everyone counts.

Every employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Every school that takes a hardnosed stance.

Every neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome.

Finally, everyone who refuses to look the other way.

^{Good} Everyone counts.

Of course, victory will take hard work and many years. But we must not relent -- too many young lives are at stake.

Not long ago, I read a newspaper story about a little boy named Dooney, who, until recently, lived in a crack house in a suburb of Washington, D.C. In Dooney's neighborhood, children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. And when they play, they pretend to sell to each other small white rocks they call crack.

Life at home was so ~~dismal~~ ^{CRUEL} that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney says this ~~f~~: "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to." ((PAUSE))

Dooney doesn't have to sell drugs. No child in America should have to live like ~~this~~ ^{children}. Together, as a people, we can save these kids. We have already saved countless lives. We have already transformed a national attitude of tolerance into condemnation. But the war on drugs will be hard-won, neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block, ~~kid by kid~~ ^{child by child}.

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. ((Pick up vial, hold it in front of you)) But, if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and **this** will be nothing but a vial of useless chemicals. ((Set vial down, off camera)) Victory . . . ((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

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CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

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SECURE FAX #

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PAGES

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PMR

FROM/LOCATION

1: GEN SCOWCROFT

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

[REDACTED]

2: Demarest

TOR = 031453Z

INFORMATION ADDRESSES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1: _____

2: _____

WHITE HOUSE
09 SEP 3 11:46
SITUATION ROOM

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

UNCLAS

CLASSIFICATION

WHCA FORM 8, 15 OCTOBER 84

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

9/2/89

DATE: _____ ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BENNETT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

Davis/Martin
Sept. 2, 1989
Title: Remark
Draft: Twelve

39 SEP 2 P5:10

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.

Good evening.

on one particular issue facing us all, that issue the one

This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I ^{have} felt an issue was so important, so threatening, that it warranted ^{ed} talking directly with you, the American people. All of us agree ^{to be} [that] the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs.

Turn on the evening news, or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: our most serious problem today is ^{drugs} cocaine and in particular ~~crack~~, ^{especially} ~~particularly~~ in the form of ~~crack~~ ^{crack}.

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are ^{stretched} ^{breaking} to the point of collapse. The social costs of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs ^{are} threaten to ^{sapping} sap our strength as a nation.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you *straight out*.

Everyone who uses drugs.

Everyone who sells drugs.

And everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to

deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

((Pick up vial)) This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement Administration agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent-looking as candy, but it is turning our cities into battle zones and it is murdering our children by the thousands. Let there be no mistake, this stuff is poison. ((Set vial down, out of camera range.))

Some used to call drugs just a ^{very personal} [harmless] form of recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, to our friends and to our families.

No one among us is ^{unaffected danger} [out of harm's way.] When four-year-olds play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials -- ((I have to tell you,)) it breaks my heart. When cocaine -- one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs -- is available to school kids -- school kids -- it makes me furious. And when hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs -- premature babies born desperately sick -- then even the most defenseless among us are at risk.

Many citizens, and many communities, are already in the thick of it. Some good Americans have even paid with their lives. Corporal Charles Hill, a Virginia policeman, father of two, was gunned down while trying to talk a violent crack addict into releasing a hostage. Maria Hernandez, a New York woman who

stood up to drug dealers, was shot to death through her bedroom window one morning while getting ready for work. These are American heroes in the battle to save the future, the very soul, of our country. We mourn their loss. And as a nation, we ^{must} vow that they will not have died in vain.

But what are we up against? Let me share with you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to three years ago. It tells us some very good news . . . and, some very bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.)) ((PAUSE))

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that number fell by 37 percent to 14.5 million. That means that almost nine million Americans have given up so-called casual drug use. ((Cut to Slide Two.))

Total current use of the two most common, illegal drugs -- marijuana and cocaine -- is down 36 and 48 percent respectively.

Because we ^{are changing} [changed] our national attitude toward drugs, casual drug use has declined. We have many to thank for this: our brave law-enforcement officers, religious leaders, teachers, community activists, and business and labor leaders. We should also thank the media -- television, radio and the press -- for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage; and advertisers for their anti-drug campaign. Finally, I want to thank President

Reagan and Nancy Reagan. All of these good people told the truth -- that drug use is wrong and dangerous.

But, as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news -- very bad news. Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine at all in the past year, almost one million of them used it once a week or more.

What this means is that, in spite of the fact that overall cocaine use is down, habitual cocaine use has almost doubled in the last few years. That's why habitual cocaine users -- especially crack users -- are our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ((PAUSE))

Make no mistake. There are no easy answers. To win the war against addictive drugs like crack will take more than just a federal strategy, another Washington solution. It will take a national strategy that reaches into every school and every workplace. One that involves every American.

Earlier today, I sent our first such National Strategy to the Congress, developed with the hard work of our nation's first drug policy director, Bill Bennett. We talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and experts in education, drug prevention and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long hard look at all that the federal government has done about drugs in the past: what's worked, and -- let's be honest -- what hasn't. Too often, people have seen the production of drugs, the smuggling of drugs, the

distribution of drugs and the consequences of drugs as unrelated problems. And too often, the government agencies responsible for ending this scourge acted that way too. But turf battles won't win this war. Teamwork will.

Tonight, I am announcing a strategy that is as comprehensive as the problem. This time, we have a strategy that coordinates our resources, our programs and the people who run them.

Our weapons in this strategy are: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the weapons we need are the weapons we already have. What has been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address ^{these} four ^{can} [of the] major elements of [this] strategy.

*** First, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. To begin with, I am proposing that we more than double federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes.

And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we are tough on drug criminals -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. They should get what they deserve -- hard time.

So our enforcement strategy is based on a simple philosophy: If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, you will do time. Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

I am proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board -- at the local, state and federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So tonight, I am requesting -- altogether -- a \$1.4 billion increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. The poor have always borne a disproportionate share of suffering. But in America's past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. These Americans deserve compassion. And they will be the first to tell you that in this case, compassion means getting tough. That is why I am targeting \$50 million for public housing projects -- to help restore order, and to kick out the dealers for good.

*** The second element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where all the cocaine and crack bought on America's street is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a brave statesman, and murdered almost two hundred judges, seven members of their supreme court and a justice minister. Against this assault, President Barco and the

*Penalties
for assessors?
Property
seizure*

now
 Columbian people are setting an example of heroism for the world. And I agree with President Barco -- if Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, to help break the international drug rings. They are on the side of democracy and justice. And we will not leave them to fight alone.

The \$65 million emergency assistance ^{to Colombia} announced two weeks ago was just our first step in assisting [some South American countries,] the Andean nations, in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated palatial homes of drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more.

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*** Fourth, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early -- for many kids, before their teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, with a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, our kids first get their drugs free, from friends, or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can help stop it.

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This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it is a challenge we must face -- not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives -- but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We have responded

faithfully to the mandate of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I will be looking to the Democratic Majority in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And I expect cooperation from them, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

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Life at home was so dismal that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney says this : "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to." ((PAUSE))

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

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. ((Pick up vial, hold it in front of you)) But, if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and this will be nothing but a vial of useless chemicals. ((Set vial down, off camera)) Victory . . . ((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

September 1, 1989

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA**ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION****SUMMARY**

As the Bush Administration enters its eighth month, the President has set the agenda on a number of fronts domestically -- from the environment and education to the fight against drugs and crime. The economy is strong, with the current economic expansion continuing to set new records and create new jobs. Meanwhile, America continues to lead in the international arena, after President Bush's success at two multilateral summits paved the way for greater understanding among the allies and improved relations with the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc nations.

KEEPING THE ECONOMY STRONG

- o **Record expansion:** During the current economic expansion -- now in its 80th month as of July -- over 20 million jobs have been created and the unemployment rate has fallen to levels not seen in 15 years. Income levels have risen sharply and growth in industrial output is nearly double that of Western Europe. Consumer price inflation has remained under five percent for the past seven years.
- o **Budget agreement:** The President has put forth a budget which restrains overall growth of spending and meets the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets -- with no new taxes in fiscal year 1990. The President and Congress announced on April 14 a budget plan to reduce the estimated fiscal year 1990 deficit by about \$64 billion below fiscal year 1989.
- o **Savings and Loans:** On August 9, the President signed the **Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** to begin solving the savings and loan crisis. The President's plan calls for tough standards to help ensure such a crisis never happens again.
- o **Third World debt:** The Administration has taken the lead in finding a way to reduce the debt burden and encourage economic growth in developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have set aside funds to support debt reduction programs for developing countries.

- o **Capital gains tax cut:** The President has sent to the Congress a proposal that would re-establish a capital gains differential to lower the cost of capital, create incentives for investment, make American business more competitive and create new job opportunities.
- o **Minimum wage:** The President, by vetoing the excessive across-the-board increase in the minimum wage proposed by Congress, preserved job opportunities for the disadvantaged and blunted the adverse economic impact such a move would have had.
- o **International Trade:** The Bush Administration successfully broke a stalemate in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and advanced its proposal to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with important trading partners to discuss structural impediments to expanding trade and encourage them to open their markets to our exports.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

- o **"Europe Whole and Free":** In two State visits to Europe, a series of major speeches and frequent meetings and contacts with European leaders, the President has set forth a vision of a new Europe -- secure, prosperous, whole and free -- successfully culminating four decades of Western policies and seizing an historic opportunity to move toward ending the postwar division of Europe.
- o **Poland and Hungary:** The President's strong support for unprecedented democratic change in Hungary and Poland was highlighted by his visits to those nations, where he encouraged internal reconciliation and cooperation. The President offered political and moral support as well as economic and trade incentives for further steps along the path of reform.
- o **Economic summit:** Under President Bush's leadership, the Paris Economic Summit agreed to support Polish and Hungarian economic reforms and to concert efforts for maximum effectiveness of Western assistance. The Economic Summit also made further progress on key U.S. economic and political objectives such as a strengthened debt strategy, economic policy coordination, completion of the Uruguay Round by December 1990 and, for the first time, international cooperation on protection of the environment.

- o **"Beyond Containment":** The President has welcomed the extraordinary political and economic changes underway in the Soviet Union. He has established a new American policy, "Beyond Containment," that seeks to integrate the Soviet Union into the community of nations. The President has accelerated the pace of arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union, and broadened the dialogue beyond human rights, bilateral and regional issues to include problems of global concern such as the environment, terrorism, and narcotics.
- o **NATO Summit:** The President seized the arms control initiative and won the strong support of our Allies with a bold proposal to reduce conventional forces in Europe. Calling for completion of negotiations within six months to a year, the President proposed deep cuts in manpower and equipment.
- o **China:** Visiting China soon after taking office, the President underscored the long-term strategic importance of the Sino-U.S. relationship and his support for the process of reform. In response to the subsequent suppression of the democratic movement in China, the President took actions making clear that we do not condone repression even while he worked to preserve the basic elements of this important relationship.
- o **Central American Accord:** The President and Congressional leaders agreed on March 24 on a bipartisan strategy for peace and democracy in Central America. With the agreement, for the first time in years, the U.S. has a broadly supported strategy aimed at bringing about free and fair elections in Nicaragua.
- o **Strengthening our Strategic Deterrent:** After a thorough review of U.S. defense strategy, the President submitted to the Congress a defense budget that will modernize our ability to deter war including, after more than a decade of debate, specific proposals for two mobile ICBMs. The strategic modernizations program also includes the revolutionary B-2 bomber and funding to support an informed development and deployment decision on the Strategic Defense Initiative within the next four years.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

- o **Education:** The President proposed and sent to the Congress a comprehensive education package, **The Educational Excellence Act of 1989**, which includes seven initiatives -- on merit and magnet schools, alternative certification of teachers, excellence awards for teachers, emergency grants to help urban schools to fight drugs, increased funding for endowments at Historically Black Colleges, and a National Science Scholars program.
- o **Natural Gas Deregulation:** On July 26, the President signed into law the **Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989**, which ends all remaining price controls on natural gas. This will phase out all federal price controls on natural gas by January 1, 1993.
- o **Clean Air Act revisions:** On July 21, President Bush transmitted to the Congress the first revisions to the **Clean Air Act** since 1977. His legislation is designed to drastically reduce three major threats to the nation's environment: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.
- o **Hazardous waste:** The President announced that he will seek new legislation to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement already exists with the receiving country to provide for its safe handling.
- o **Ozone depletion:** In order to prevent further damage to the earth's protective ozone layer, the President has called for a total worldwide phaseout of CFCs by the year 2000, provided safe substitutes are available.
- o **Medical Waste:** The EPA has begun a tracking system for medical wastes and the Justice Department has started a task force to prosecute those who deliberately dump medical wastes into the Nation's waters -- the first step in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991.
- o **Wetlands:** The President is committed to "no net loss of wetlands" and is directing his executive branch agencies, through an interagency task force, to make recommendations to achieve that goal. He has also proposed \$206 million in his budget to expand parks and wildlife refuges.
- o **Combatting Violent Crime:** President Bush transmitted to Congress **The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989** proposing measures to augment enforcement and prosecution,

strengthen current law, restrict certain semi-automatic weapons, and expand prison capacity.

- o **Fighting Drug Abuse:** The Administration is requesting over \$6 billion in funding for FY 1990 to fight the drug war, increasing outlays by nearly \$1 billion for drug education, treatment and enforcement. In September, the President will announce the Administration's new drug strategy and budget.
- o **Drug-free Public Housing:** The Bush Administration is working to make public housing drug free, and to protect the rights of decent, law-abiding public housing residents.
- o **D.C. Anti-Drug Efforts:** The Office of National Drug Control Policy has responded to the drug emergency in the District of Columbia by expanding the Metropolitan Area Task Force, by working for more prisons, and by providing support in enforcement and local treatment efforts.
- o **Space:** The President announced a three-step commitment to establish America's preeminence in space -- Space Station Freedom, a permanent presence on the Moon, and a manned mission to Mars -- for this and future generations.
- o **Transportation:** The Department of Transportation has begun a public outreach effort to develop a national transportation policy to move America into the 21st Century.

WORKING FOR A KINDER, GENTLER AMERICA

- o **Child Care:** The President has transmitted to the Congress a child care package, the **Working Family Child Care Assistance Act of 1989** which provides a new refundable child care tax credit of up to \$1000 per child under age four, for low income working families. This legislation will also make the existing Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable, and does not discriminate against religious or family-based child care or a parent who chooses not to work outside the home.
- o **Head Start:** The President has also transmitted legislation to Congress that would allow a \$250 million increase in Head Start FY 90 appropriations. This will pay for enrollment of up to 95,000 more four-year-olds in the program.
- o **National Service:** The President is spearheading a movement to call all Americans to national service. He has announced the formation of a foundation known as the **Points of Light Initiative** to identify, enlarge and duplicate those community service initiatives that are working and to discover and encourage new leaders.

- o **Welfare Reform:** The Administration issued proposed rules on April 18 to implement the major provisions of the **Family Support Act of 1988**, as the next step in welfare reform. The Administration is proposing to spend \$3.6 billion over the next five years to implement the JOBS program. The Act will help reduce the number of individuals who need welfare.
- o **Medicaid:** To address the all-too-high infant mortality rate, the Administration forwarded to Congress legislation to improve federal Medicaid assistance to pregnant women, infants, and children.
- o **Homelessness:** President Bush has called for full funding of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and for a new \$50 million matching grant program to promote public/private partnerships to assist homeless families and the mentally ill.
- o **Enterprise Zones:** President Bush asked Congress to enact labor and capital-based incentives -- through enterprise zones -- to create jobs and entrepreneurial activity in our most distressed communities.
- o **Campaign Finance Reform:** On June 29, the President announced comprehensive campaign finance proposals designed to lessen the power of special economic interests and restore real competition to American Congressional elections.
- o **Civil Rights:** The President has called upon Congress to reauthorize the Commission on Civil Rights and is committed to seek legislation extending civil rights protections to disabled Americans. The Administration has endorsed the Hate Crimes Bill which provides for the collection of data about crimes motivated by race, religion, or ethnicity. The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice has vigorously pursued the enforcement of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 which became effective in March.
- o **Ethics:** President Bush sent his ethics reform legislation, **The Government-Wide Ethics Act**, to the Congress on April 12, and he issued an Executive Order announcing ethical principles for the conduct of executive branch employees.
- o **Whistleblower Protection:** On April 10, the President signed S. 20, the "**Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989**." This law will strengthen the protections and procedural rights available to those federal employees who report misdeeds and mismanagement.

September 1, 1989

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

KEEPING THE ECONOMY STRONG

Maintaining the current expansion with low inflation is the key to improving standards of living, increasing job opportunities for all Americans, and increasing investment in productive capacity. Economic performance during this expansion has been exceptionally good with extraordinary job growth. The policies of the Bush Administration are designed to preserve this strong record.

- o **Record peacetime expansion:** The current expansion reached 80 months in July. This is the second longest peacetime economic expansion in U.S. history, tying the World War II expansion of 80 months (from June 1938 - February 1945).
- o **Job creation:** Over 20 million new jobs have been created during this expansion, and this year, the unemployment rate has reached levels not seen in 15 years. During this decade, America has created more new jobs than Japan and the nations of Western Europe combined.
- o **Record income:** Real per capita disposable personal income -- personal income after taxes and inflation -- has risen 19 percent during this expansion. Real median family income set a new record in 1987, the last year for which data are available.
- o **Industrial output:** During this expansion, American industrial output has grown almost 40 percent, nearly double Western Europe's growth rate in industrial output.
- o **Higher national saving and investment:** During the first nine months of fiscal year 1989, the Federal Government budget deficit was less than during the same period in the previous fiscal year. Partly due to the discipline of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, the Federal deficit has declined from 6.3 percent of GNP in fiscal year 1983 to an estimated 2.9 percent this fiscal year. The personal saving rate rose to 5.5 percent during the first half of this year. Real, non-residential fixed investment as a percent of real GNP rose to 12.4 percent in the second quarter of 1989.
- o **Inflation under control:** Consumer price inflation has remained under five percent in each of the seven years from 1982 to 1988, and the recent slowing in economic growth to a sustainable rate will lessen price pressures in the near future.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Presenting a budget:** The President put forth a budget that provides for investment in future growth and competitiveness and addresses our fundamental obligations for national security and support of the needy. It also provides sufficient funds to advance high-priority initiatives such as protection of the environment, the fight against drugs, and the improvement of our educational system. The President's budget restrains overall growth of spending and meets the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets -- with no new taxes in Fiscal Year 1990.
- o **Reaching a budget agreement with Congress:** The President and Congress announced on April 14 a budget plan to reduce the estimated Fiscal Year 1990 deficit by about \$64 billion below Fiscal Year 1989. The plan called for reducing the deficit to \$99.4 billion, meeting the targets set by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. **This is the first budget agreement in recent years reached before the start of the budget year and not framed in the context of crisis.**
- o **Savings and Loan reform:** The President signed the **Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** on August 9. This legislation comes to grips with the problems facing our savings and loan industry, and will safeguard and stabilize America's financial system. The Act assures that the long developing problems in our savings industry will never happen again. It significantly reforms the regulation of the thrift industry and separates the chartering of the institutions from the insurance of deposits. It establishes strict new guidelines to assure the solvency of thrift institutions in the future, including new capital requirements, and sets stiff penalties for wrongdoing by the officers of insured institutions. Further, the act establishes new agencies to remedy existing problems in the thrift industry and authorizes funds to finance the restructuring of insolvent institutions.
- o **Addressing the international debt problem:** The Administration has taken the lead in encouraging commercial banks to reduce the debt and debt service burdens of developing countries. At the Administration's urging, the IMF and World Bank have agreed to support debt and debt service reduction in conjunction with their debtor programs to promote investment, growth, and the return of flight capital to these countries. The recent agreement between Mexico and commercial banks, with its emphasis on debt and debt service reduction, attests to the viability of the Administration's plan for resolving the debt problems of developing countries.

- **Capital gains tax rate cut:** A lower tax rate for long-term capital gains is a key element of President Bush's economic program. It will reduce the cost of capital in the U.S., create incentives for investment, and increase job opportunities. The President's proposal includes:
 - A 45 percent capital gains exclusion for qualified capital gains, or a 15 percent maximum capital gains tax rate at the taxpayer's option.
 - A phased-in increase in the qualifying holding period from one year to three years.
 - An exemption from the capital gains tax for families earning under \$20,000.
- **Minimum wage proposal:** The President believes in keeping job opportunities available for youth and for those seeking to enter the economic mainstream. The excessive across-the-board increase in the minimum wage which was passed by Congress would have had an adverse economic impact and cut job opportunities drastically. Accordingly, the President vetoed the bill. The veto was later sustained.
- **International Trade:** The Administration is forcefully promoting the opening of world markets. It successfully broke a stalemate in the Uruguay Round's mid-term review and put in place a framework, agreed to by the 96 member nations, to correct and prevent trade distortions in agriculture. It is engaged in bilateral trade talks with important trading partners to encourage them to open their markets to our exports. The Administration has created a high level interagency group to assure that U.S. trade and investment interests are addressed as the European Community works to create a single market in 1992.
- **Steel imports:** The President initiated a two-and-a-half year Steel Trade Liberalization Program designed to phase out, in a responsible and orderly manner, the Voluntary Restraint Arrangements (VRAs) that currently limit steel imports into the U.S. and to negotiate an international consensus to address trade-distorting practices.
- **Agricultural initiatives:** The Administration has announced additional advance deficiency payments of 10 percent to producers of wheat, feed grains, rice, and upland cotton. In addition, a top-level Working Group on Rural Development was established to focus on an action-oriented agenda.
- **National Energy Plan:** The President directed the Secretary of Energy to develop a comprehensive national energy strategy for the nation. The strategy will help the nation meet our energy security and environmental responsibilities and, at the same time, allow a sensible mix of energy sources to protect America's economic competitiveness.

SEIZING INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACE

The President assumed office at a time of dramatic and vibrantly promising change in the world. From the Third World to the Communist World, surging internal forces of democratization and economic reform have shaken Marxist and other authoritarian regimes to their foundations. As they respond to these internal crises, unprecedented opportunities have arisen to resolve longstanding international disputes, to reduce the level of arms and military expenditures, and to promote the further spread of market economies and political pluralism. While this worldwide process of reform and change has and will inevitably encounter setbacks, a new course in history has been set. The President is determined to move on a broad front to seize this unique opportunity to strengthen world peace and the course of freedom.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **"Europe Whole and Free":** In two State visits to Europe, a series of major speeches, and frequent meetings and contacts with European leaders, the President has set forth a vision of a new Europe -- secure, prosperous, whole, and free -- successfully culminating four decades of Western policies and seizing an historic opportunity to move toward ending the postwar division of Europe.
- o **Western Europe:** The President for the first time has declared the United States' unequivocal support for European unity and defense cooperation. He has proposed new mechanisms for consultation with the EC Commission and member states as the European Community heads toward a single market in 1992. Seeing the resurgence of Western Europe as a triumph of Western values and principles, the President welcomed its success, confident that a mature partnership will serve mutual interests.
- o **NATO Summit:** At the successful NATO Summit, the President's vision of Europe as well as agreement on a new conventional arms reduction initiative helped restore Alliance unity and confidence and define the Alliance's future agenda.
- o **Eastern Europe:** As Poland and Hungary take unprecedented steps toward pluralism, democracy, and market economic policies, the United States has signaled its strong support. These steps provide an opportunity not only for a democratic transition in these countries, but also for a broader process of European reconciliation. Offering political and moral support as well as economic assistance during his visits to Poland and Hungary, the President proposed major new initiatives for Poland and Hungary designed to further structural change that promises improved economic performance.

- o **Poland:** Following up on the program he announced earlier this year in Hamtramck, Michigan, the President called for action to declare Poland a beneficiary country under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation will be authorized to operate in Poland, and the US is proposing a private business agreement that will promote contacts between the private sectors of both countries. The President will ask Congress to provide a \$100 million fund to help capitalize and invigorate the Polish private sector and encourage the World Bank to move ahead with new loans to help Polish agriculture and industry. He has encouraged other members of the Paris Club to agree to an expeditious rescheduling of Polish debt. Finally, he will ask Congress for \$15 million in a cooperative venture with Poland to help fight air and water pollution in Krakow.
- o **Hungary:** The President will ask Congress to authorize a \$25 million fund as a source of new capital to invigorate the Hungarian private sector. As soon as new emigration legislation has passed the Hungarian Parliament, the President will inform Congress that Hungary is in full compliance with the restrictions of the Jackson-Vanik Amendments of the 1974 Trade Act. This will make Hungary eligible for Most-Favored-Nation tariff treatment for the maximum period allowable under the law. The President also declared Hungary a beneficiary country under our Generalized System of Preferences which will allow duty free entry of Hungarian products into the U.S. market. He also called for legislation to allow OPIC to operate in Hungary, and for greater scientific, technical, educational, and cultural exchanges between the US and Hungary. The President will seek to establish an International Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe in Budapest. Finally, he announced that the Peace Corps would operate in Hungary to enhance English language training -- the first time in a European country.
- o **The Economic Summit in Paris:** The mission of the President's historic visit to Poland and Hungary and his successful effort at the Paris Economic Summit was to promote concerted actions among the industrial democracies in the economic and political arenas. The industrial democracies demonstrated their unity, as they dealt with a variety of issues on the international economic agenda, as well as the problem of drugs and the environment.

- o **"Beyond Containment":** Seeing an historic process of change in the Soviet Union, the President has declared his intention to move beyond the successful policy of containment of Soviet power to a new policy whose goal is integrating the Soviet Union into the world community as a constructive partner. Positive changes so far in Soviet policies -- in human rights, economic reforms, and settlement of some international conflicts -- need to be encouraged and broadened. The United States will be ready to respond to such further developments. Already:
 - The US-Soviet dialogue on conflicts in regions of the Third World has resumed intensively, and discussions have begun on a new range of global problems that require global cooperation, such as terrorism, the environment, and narcotics.
 - In arms control, the President has accelerated the pace of negotiations, with new American initiatives on reducing conventional forces in Europe (endorsed by the NATO Summit), and on strategic arms reduction. U.S. initiatives also aim at early progress on verification. issues to further early agreement on strategic arms reductions.

- o **China:** On his visit to China in February, the President emphasized the long-term strategic importance of the U.S.-China relationship and his support for the process of reform. In response to the subsequent tragic suppression of the democratic movement in China, the President ordered the suspension of all government-to-government sales and commercial exports of weapons; suspension of visits between US and Chinese military leaders, sympathetic review of requests by Chinese students in the United States to extend their stay, and review of other aspects of US-PRC bilateral relations. The President's policy signals that repression cannot be condoned. But it also seeks to preserve the basic elements of a strategically important relationship that has, itself, played a major part in China's recent policy of reform and openness -- and can do so again in the future.

- o **Latin America:** The President has established a close, working relationship with Latin American neighbors to foster a new partnership on hemisphere problems like democracy, debt, and drugs. Relations with Mexico are closer than at any time in recent memory. The U.S. has also worked with the Organization of American States to develop a hemispheric consensus urging Manuel Noriega to leave power.

- o **Bipartisan Accord on Central America:** On March 24, the President and Congress agreed on a bipartisan plan for peace and democracy in Central America:
 - Regional peace: The President and Congress agreed that the region's democracies deserve our support, that

Nicaragua's subversion of its neighbors must end, and that Soviet support for violence and subversion in the hemisphere must also end.

- Humanitarian aid: Congress agreed to support the Administration's request for continued humanitarian assistance for the Nicaraguan Resistance at current levels through the elections in Nicaragua scheduled for February, 1990.
 - Democracy: The Communist Sandinistas are being put to the test to permit a real democratic electoral contest for political power, fulfilling the promises of democratic pluralism that they have made (and broken) so often before.
- o **Middle East:** The Administration is devoted to promoting progress toward peace in the Middle East by supporting the Government of Israel's May 14 initiative calling for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories. These elections can be a step toward a comprehensive peace settlement that assures Israel's security and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians. The Administration also has supported the efforts of the Arab League and others to end the internecine warfare and slaughter of innocents, and to bring peace to Lebanon.
 - o **A Strong Defense:** The President proposed to Congress a two-missile plan to maintain a strong, modernized strategic deterrent. The plan to deploy the rail-mobile Peacekeeper and the road-mobile Small ICBM will also give the U.S. momentum in strategic arms control negotiations.
 - The President proposed to Congress an integrated package on strategic modernization that capitalizes on the revolutionary potential of the B-2, and modernizes the third leg of the Triad -- essential also to our arms control positions.
 - The President requested a funding level of \$4.6 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative to support an informed development and deployment decision within the next four years.
 - The President also directed the Department of Defense to implement its recent blueprint to strengthen and streamline the weapons procurement process.
 - o **Air Transportation Security:** The Administration has taken several measures to enhance security and efficiency in the air transportation system. These efforts include:
 - A proposed 17% increase in the budget for the Federal Aviation Administration.
 - New requirements for installation of explosive detection devices in high-risk airports.
 - Intense international negotiations to enhance security abroad.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

Record economic growth has provided America with the opportunity to invest in a brighter future. Because America's available resources are limited, the President's programs are designed to focus our efforts on those initiatives most likely to create growth in the years ahead.

EDUCATION

The President's actions to improve education are guided by four key principles: that excellence and success in education should be recognized and rewarded; that federal funding should be targeted to those who need it most; that choice and flexibility - - for educators, parents and students -- are important to educational reform and to achieving excellence; and finally, that greater accountability is needed in the education system to assure that students are actually receiving the highest quality education.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o On April 5, the President proposed and sent to the Congress a comprehensive education package, **The Educational Excellence Act of 1989**, which includes seven initiatives:
 - **The Presidential Merit Schools program** -- to reward schools that are making substantial progress in raising students' educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the drop-out rate.
 - **A new Magnet Schools of Excellence program** -- to support the establishment, expansion or enhancement of magnet schools, increasing parental choice and improving quality education.
 - **The Alternative Certification of Teachers and Principals program** -- to assist States interested in broadening the pool of talent from which to recruit teachers and principals.
 - **President's Awards for Excellence in Education** -- to be awarded to public and private school teachers in every state who meet the highest standards of excellence.
 - **Drug-free Schools Urban Emergency Grants** -- to provide special assistance to selected urban school districts that are disproportionately affected by drug trafficking and abuse.
 - **A National Science Scholars program** -- to provide college scholarships to high school seniors who have excelled in the sciences and mathematics.
 - **Additional Funding Authorization for Endowment Matching Grants at Historically Black Colleges and Universities** -- to strengthen HBCUs by building endowments, an especially effective way to create financial strength and long-term security.

- o On April 24, the President issued a new **Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)**. Highlights of the order include:
 - Establishing the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the Department of Education.
 - Directing Federal agencies to increase opportunities for HBCU involvement in Federal programs and directing the Secretary of Education to develop an Annual Federal Plan for Assistance.
 - Calling for the White House Office of National Service, along with other Federal offices to work to encourage private sector support of HBCUs.

THE ENVIRONMENT

President Bush, a long-time environmentalist, has taken strong action to protect the environment. He believes that environmental protection, conservation, and wise management of our national resources must have a high priority on our national agenda.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Clean Air legislation:** President Bush transmitted to the Congress a sweeping program to ensure clean air for all Americans. The President's plan, transmitted to Congress on July 21, 1989, calls for the first revisions to the Clean Air Act since 1977 and is designed to curb three major threats to the nation's environment: acid rain, urban air pollution, and toxic air emissions.
 - **Acid Rain:** Sulfur dioxide emissions that cause acid rain will be cut, by ten million tons from 1980 levels, and nitrogen oxide levels cut by two million tons -- by the end of this century. The Administration's bill is the only one which imposes a cap on emissions after the year 2000 to ensure that a ten million ton reduction is maintained. Companies will be allowed to trade credits among themselves for reductions they make, so that they can decide how to bring aggregate emissions down as cost-effectively as possible.
 - **Urban Air Pollution:** By employing a mix of federal measures and state initiatives, this legislation will sharply cut air pollution in our cities by the year 2000. The federal measures alone will cut hydrocarbon emissions -- which contribute to urban ozone -- by almost half.

Currently, 100 cities don't meet Federal air quality standards. This legislation will bring all but 4 cities into attainment with the ozone standard by 2000 -- and within 20 years, even Los Angeles, Houston and New York.

In the nine urban areas with the greatest smog problems, smog will be cut through the introduction of alternative fuels and clean-fueled vehicles. The President is calling for the phased-in introduction of a half a million clean-fueled vehicles in 1995, building up to sales of a million clean-fueled cars a year in 1997 through 2004.

Automobile and fuel companies will be allowed to trade reduction credits among themselves.

- **Toxic Air Emissions:** All categories of airborne toxic chemicals should be cut by 75 percent by the year 2000. In its first phase, the President's plan should substantially reduce the number of deaths from cancer that are suspected to have been caused by toxic industrial air emissions.

Until now, because of an unworkable law, the EPA has been able to regulate only seven of the 280 known air toxics. The President's plan will allow EPA to do its job better, and will apply the most advanced industrial technology available to control these airborne poisons. The legislation promises certifiable progress in regulating sources of toxic air emissions on a set schedule.

- o **Natural Gas Decontrol:** On July 26, the President signed into law the **Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989**, which ends all remaining price controls on natural gas. This will phase out all federal price controls on natural gas by January 1, 1993.
- o **Alaskan oil spill:** A Cabinet-level team was sent to assess the Alaskan oil spill, and a joint federal-state resource recovery team was convened. The National Transportation Safety Board is investigating the accident. Exxon has accepted responsibility for paying for the clean up, and for employing local civilian personnel necessary to control further damage.

The Departments of Transportation and Interior, as well as the EPA, are coordinating the long-range planning to restore the environment of Prince William Sound, and the President has ordered a review of existing contingency plans for accidents such as this.

The President also proposed, and the Paris Summit leaders accepted, a call for increased international efforts on oil spill prevention and clean-up.

- **Oil Spill Legislation:** On May 11, the Administration transmitted to Congress comprehensive oil pollution liability and compensation legislation that broadens and strengthens our existing patchwork of laws. The bill provides swift and assured compensation for clean up costs and damages through a liability system based on strict financial responsibility requirements for shipowners backed up by an oil-industry financed fund.
- **Outer Continental Shelf Task Force:** The President set up a special task force to address environmental concerns about oil and gas drilling off the coasts of California and Florida. Pending the recommendations of the task force, the President has postponed drilling activity in these areas.
- **Cleaning up hazardous wastes:** The President announced he will be seeking new legislation to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in order to give the United States Government authority to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement exists with the receiving country, providing for the safe handling and management of those wastes.
- Also, Secretary of Energy Watkins has put forth a plan of action to identify and prioritize clean up of defense and civilian radioactive waste; meet the Nation's security needs; and comply with environmental safety and health laws.
- **Superfund:** The President is reinvigorating the Superfund hazardous waste clean-up program by directing EPA to take a number of steps, including more aggressive action to force private parties to clean up sites, stepped-up cost recovery, and better use of existing emergency cleanup authorities. EPA is also now finishing a priority review of Superfund to improve its operation.
- **Ozone depletion:** The President has called for a total worldwide phaseout of CFCs by the year 2000, provided safe substitutes are available, in order to prevent further damage to the Earth's protective ozone layer.
- **Clean water and coastlines:** The EPA has started a tracking system for medical wastes and the Justice Department has set up a task force to prosecute those who deliberately dump medical waste into our Nation's waters -- the first step in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean. The President is committed to end ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991.
- **Wetlands, National Parks, and Reforestation:** The President is also committed to "no net loss of wetlands" and is directing his executive branch agencies, through an

interagency task force, to make recommendations to achieve that goal.

He has proposed \$206 million in new money to expand and improve America's parks and wildlife refuges, preserving them for generations to come.

Finally, the President supports increased lending by the development banks for reforestation programs and the implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan. He also endorsed the call by the Paris Economic Summit for an end to world deforestation.

- **Asbestos Ban:** On July 7, EPA announced an almost total phase-out of nearly all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture, and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen linked to lung cancer and mesothelioma (lung and chest cancer).
- **Improved Forecasting:** The Commerce Department announced that beginning in Fiscal Year 1990, the National Weather Service will modernize and restructure its operations to provide improved forecasting and weather warning systems. The new system will include advanced weather radar, observation automation, and a new communications system.
- **Ban on African Elephant Ivory:** On June 9, the Administration announced an importation ban of African elephant ivory into the United States, making importation from any country illegal. The ban covers both commercial and non-commercial shipments.

COMBATTING VIOLENT CRIME

The President is working to strengthen the nation's criminal justice system and the Federal, state, and local law enforcement partnership.

Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them: First, to protect citizens and their property; to hold those who commit violent crimes accountable for their actions; to have as the objective of our criminal justice system the swift and certain apprehension, prosecution and incarceration of those who break the law; and finally, to ensure a sustained, cooperative effort by Federal, state and local law enforcement authorities.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o On May 15, 1989, President Bush announced to Congress **The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989** to combat violent crime. The President's initiative includes:
 - **Strengthening Current Laws:** The President is calling on Congress to double the mandatory minimum penalties -- from five years to ten years in Federal prison -- for the use of semi-automatic weapons in violent crimes or drug felonies.

In addition, the Attorney General has been directed to advise America's prosecutors to end plea bargaining for violent Federal firearms offenses.

President Bush called on Congress to enact the steps necessary to implement the death penalty for the most serious Federal crimes, and urged state Governors to match these Federal initiatives -- new mandatory sentencing, tougher rules on plea bargaining, and implementing the death penalty -- in the States.
 - **Controlling Certain Semi-Automatic Weapons:** In July, the Administration took action to ban permanently the importation of any semi-automatic weapons which fail to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968. The President also called for the closing of loopholes which allow access to such guns by certain classes of criminals, and he proposed prohibiting the importation, manufacture, sale, or transfer of gun magazines of more than 15 rounds.
 - **Augmenting Enforcement:** The President has directed the Attorney General and the Treasury Secretary, working together with state and local authorities, to launch a comprehensive, coordinated offensive against America's most violent criminals.

President Bush requested funding for the hiring of 825 new Federal agents and staff -- 375 at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; 300 at the FBI; and 150 Deputy U.S. Marshals. This offensive, including state and local enforcement authorities, will target violent criminals and repeat offenders.
 - **Enhancing Prosecution:** The President proposed increased funds for the U.S. Attorneys Offices to support 1,600 new prosecutors and staff, and increased funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 new positions, to handle drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters.
 - **Expanding Prison Capacity:** The President proposed an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction, bringing the total FY 1990 budget to over \$1.5 billion. This will add 24,000 new Federal prison beds to the current 31,000 beds, an increase of nearly 80%.
 - **Anti-Drug Treaty:** The Vienna Convention on Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was strongly endorsed

by the President and forwarded to the Congress for ratification. This is the most significant and far-reaching treaty on international cooperation on drug trafficking, chemical precursor control, and money laundering ever to be signed.

FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE

We have begun a new war on drugs in this country. The President believes a four-pronged approach is key: education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. The policy of this Administration is "zero tolerance." No amount of illegal drug use is acceptable. This means dealing with both supply and demand.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Budget:** The Administration is requesting over \$6 billion in funding for FY 1990 to fight the drug war, increasing outlays by nearly \$1 billion for drug education, treatment, and enforcement.
- o **Education:** The Administration is requesting nearly \$1.1 billion for education and prevention efforts. This is a 16 percent increase over 1989 and includes funding for ongoing programs and new initiatives.
- o **Treatment:** Funding for drug abuse treatment will be increased 18 percent. The Administration is proposing over \$700 million to expand the nation's capacity to provide treatment, particularly to indigent, disadvantaged youth and expectant mothers.
- o **Interdiction and enforcement:** The Administration is proposing over \$4.6 billion for law enforcement programs in 1990, a 20 percent increase over 1989. This constitutes about 70 percent of President Bush's proposed drug budget. Substantial increases are requested in funding to strengthen inspection, interdiction, intelligence efforts and crop eradication programs, such as Operation Snow Cap, a federally led effort which broke up a \$1.2 billion drug money-laundering operation. The President strongly supports the death penalty for drug kingpins who commit drug-related murders, and will appoint judges who will strongly enforce the drug penalty laws.
- o **Public housing:** The Bush Administration is working to make public housing drug free, to protect the rights of the vast majority of decent, law-abiding public housing residents.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has acted:

- To modify its lease and grievance procedures to facilitate eviction of those involved in drug related criminal activity;
- To make drug use and trafficking a lease violation subject to eviction proceedings;
- To target federal assistance to anti-drug security measures;
- To revoke federal housing subsidies from those dealing in drugs;
- To involve the private and voluntary sectors in efforts to rid public housing of drugs and give residents, especially young people, a stake in their communities and their futures.

- o In addition, the Office of National Drug Control Policy has responded to the drug emergency in the District of Columbia by expanding the Metropolitan Area Task Force, working for more prisons, and providing FBI support in enforcement. The assistance of the National Institute on Drug Abuse will be provided to local treatment efforts. The Department of Education will assist the District with 50 percent more funds for drug prevention programs in city schools and the Department of Labor will support employee assistance programs and work with the business community to increase job training for youth.

WORKING FOR A KINDER, GENTLER AMERICACHILD CARE

The changing nature of American society heightens the need for quality, affordable, accessible child care. President Bush wants to put **choice** in the hands of parents so that they -- not government -- have the power to select the best and safest environment for their children.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Child care:** The President transmitted to Congress a child care package, the **Working Family Child Care Assistance Act of 1989** which:
 - Provides a new refundable child care tax credit of up to \$1000 per child under age four, for low income working families.
 - Makes the existing Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit refundable.
 - Does not discriminate against religious- or family-based child care, or a parent who chooses not to work outside the home.
- o The President has directed Secretary of Labor Dole to determine whether the barriers to securing liability insurance impair employer-provided child care.
- o **Head Start:** The President also transmitted legislation to Congress that would allow a \$250 million increase in Head Start appropriation. This will pay for enrollment of up to 95,000 more four-year-olds in the program.

NATIONAL SERVICE

The President's vision to help overcome the disintegration of communities and build a better America -- not through a federal government program, but through a nationwide service movement -- has three facets: First, to issue a call to all individuals and institutions to claim society's problems as their own; second, to identify, enlarge, and duplicate what is working; and third, to discover and encourage new leaders.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **President Bush called on:**
 - **all Americans and all American institutions, large and small, to make service of central value in their daily life and work;**
 - **all heads of business and professional firms to include community service among the factors considered in making hiring, compensation, and promotion decisions;**
 - **newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, cable systems, and other media institutions to identify service opportunities, spotlight successful service initiatives and profile outstanding community leaders regularly;**
 - **all state and local education boards to uphold the value of service and to encourage students, faculty, and personnel to serve others;**
 - **college and university presidents to recognize the value of community service in considering applicants, and to encourage and uphold the value of community service; and**
 - **not-for-profit service organizations to build the capacity to absorb increasing numbers of volunteers in purposeful roles.**

- o **Identifying, Enlarging, and Recreating What is Working:** The President announced the formation of a foundation called the **Points of Light Initiative**, of which he will serve as Honorary Chairman. Formed to identify and build upon what is working, the Foundation will act as a magnet for the best ideas and brightest programs in community service and then serve as a catalyst to project these ideas into every corner of the nation. The Administration will ask Congress for \$25 million annually to support this initiative, which will, in turn, seek matching funds from the private sector. The President has also encouraged all governors nationwide to join the movement by forming State and local Points of Light working groups composed of outstanding leaders.
 - Through a Foundation initiative called the **ServNet Project**, professional firms, corporations, unions, schools, religious, civic and not-for-profit groups will be asked to donate the services of some of their most talented and promising people for a period of time. Peer-to-peer working groups will be formed to bring examples of successful initiatives and provide training, technical assistance and other support to enable other institutions to devise similar initiatives.
 - Another Foundation initiative, the **ServLink Project**, will help improve existing methods of matching would-be volunteers with purposeful service opportunities. ServLink will stimulate the development, through

private sector resources, of "technology links" like telephones, computers and other mechanisms between those who wish to serve and those needing service in the inquirer's own community.

- The Foundation will also discover and encourage new leaders by recognizing them through two new Presidential Awards:

- The National Service Youth Leadership Awards will be given each year to individuals.
- The President's Build A Community Awards will honor those people and institutions who have worked together to rebuild families or to revitalize communities.

WELFARE REFORM

The Administration has developed a major new education and job training program to help recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children move off welfare and become economically self-sufficient.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Welfare reform:** The Administration issued proposed rules on April 18 to implement the major provisions of the Family Support Act of 1988. The proposed rules are designed to:
 - Target job training assistance to those who are most likely to benefit and who are most at risk for long-term welfare dependency.
 - Provide maximum level of flexibility to AFDC parents in obtaining the type of child care that best suits their needs, consistent with the Administration's legislative proposals on child care.
 - The Administration is proposing to spend \$3.6 billion over the next five years implementing the JOBS Program. The changes will pay benefits in the future by reducing the number of individuals on welfare. It is estimated that 138,000 families will be able to leave welfare rolls over five years as a result of this program.

EXPANSION OF MEDICAID

The President is committed to health care for disadvantaged mothers and children, the disabled, and poor, aged Americans and has called for full funding of Medicaid. This will mean \$39.1 billion for FY 1990, an increase of \$4.8 billion, or 12.2 percent over the FY 1989 level.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Expanding Medicaid:** On April 18, the Administration forwarded to Congress proposed legislation to make federal programs better serve pregnant women, infants and children. The legislation would expand the population Medicaid serves, making Medicaid available to 1.9 million more women when they become pregnant. The legislation would:
 - Increase by 374,000 the number of pregnant women and children eligible for Medicaid.
 - Foster greater participation in Medicaid by eligible pregnant women by providing services to pregnant women who are presumed eligible for Medicaid before a formal eligibility determination is made; and by requiring States to operate outreach programs in areas of high infant mortality.
 - Entitle all children under age 6, who are receiving Food Stamps, to receive Medicaid coverage for immunizations.
 - Make the Federal match rate for State administration expenses a uniform 50 percent by gradually reducing special administrative match rates that currently range from 75 to 100 percent. The savings that would result would allow the legislative eligibility changes proposed by the President to be implemented within the current program's spending level.

AIDS INITIATIVES

The Administration is moving on a number of fronts to combat the spread of AIDS.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service:** The Administration developed a computerized listing through which AIDS patients and their doctors can get up-to-date information on clinical trials of AIDS drugs and vaccines -- whether federally or privately sponsored.
- o **Experimental AIDS Drugs:** The Administration unveiled a proposal to allow wider availability of experimental therapeutic drugs used to treat people with AIDS.
- o **AIDS Prevention Guide:** The Administration joined the National Parent Teachers Association in announcing the distribution of 500,000 copies of the "AIDS Prevention Guide" for use by parents and teachers nationwide.
- o **\$5 Million Transferred to States -- AIDS Treatment:** The Administration transferred \$5 million from currently appropriated AIDS funds to assist needy individuals in the purchase of treatment drugs for AIDS and related conditions.

HOUSING/HOMELESSNESS

President Bush has taken a number of steps to create an "opportunity society" of jobs, growth, housing, and hope for Americans in need of a helping hand.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Homelessness:** In his FY 1990 budget, the President has proposed to provide over \$1 billion in federal resources to help end homelessness and pave the way to jobs, permanent housing, health care, and human dignity. President Bush's proposal calls for fully funding the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and for a new \$50 million matching grant program to promote public/private partnerships to assist homeless families and the mentally ill.
- o **Affordable housing:** President Bush is committed to making housing more affordable for low-income families, and to provide homeownership opportunities to the disadvantaged and to young families. President Bush proposes to assist through HUD subsidized Housing Programs, 109,000 new families in need of low-income housing, and has pledged to maintain HUD assistance to those families already being helped. President Bush has also signalled his commitment to helping poor residents in public housing to become homeowners through resident management and ownership programs.

OPPORTUNITY

- o **Enterprise zones:** President Bush has called for enactment of enterprise zone legislation, to give urban and rural areas the opportunity for jobs and hope for the future. President Bush asked Congress to enact labor and capital-based incentives to create jobs and entrepreneurial activity in our most distressed communities.
- o **Job training:** The Administration has sent to the Congress a proposal to improve the Job Training Partnership Act by targeting its resources on the poor and at risk youth and adults who most need job training to get jobs and become economically self sufficient.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Bush Administration is committed to reaching out to minorities, and to striking down barriers to free and open access. The President has made it clear that this Administration will not tolerate discrimination, bigotry, or bias of any kind.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Civil rights:** The Administration has taken a number of actions to protect the civil rights of all Americans, including several court actions in key civil rights cases.
 - The President has called upon Congress to reauthorize the Commission on Civil Rights.
 - The Administration endorsed the Hate Crimes Bill, which provides for the collection of data about crimes motivated by race, religion, or ethnicity.
 - On March 13, Attorney General Thornburgh announced the filing of Federal housing discrimination lawsuits seeking monetary damages and civil penalties under the expanded enforcement authority of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

- o **Disabled Americans:** The Administration has reached a consensus with key Senators on legislation that would fulfill the President's commitment to seek legislation extending civil rights protections to disabled Americans. The legislation, called the **Americans with Disabilities Act**, would represent the most significant expansion of federal civil rights laws in the past two decades.
 - The legislation would provide unprecedented protections against discrimination in the area of employment, requiring reasonable accommodation be made by employers for disabled potential employees.
 - Most new buildings would be required to be accessible to the disabled.
 - Stores, providers of services, restaurants, and other public accommodations would be required to serve disabled Americans to the same extent they serve able Americans.

- o **Whistleblower protection:** On April 10, the President signed S. 20, the **Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989**. This law will strengthen the protections and procedural rights available to those federal employees who report misdeeds and mismanagement.
 - This new law will enhance the authority of the Office of Special Counsel, and whistleblowers will also now be allowed to take their cases to the Merit Systems Protection Board.
 - The statute alters the legal burdens of proof, making it easier for employees to be vindicated when they are wrongfully penalized by their supervisors for whistleblowing activities.

ETHICS

High ethical standards for all Americans are central to this Administration, and we will enforce them -- strictly, comprehensively, fairly, and to the letter and spirit of the law.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Campaign Finance Reform:** The President's comprehensive campaign finance reform proposal is designed to lessen the power of special economic interests and restore real competition to American Congressional elections. The package seeks to enhance the role of individuals and the political parties in elections. Below are proposal highlights:
 - **Eliminating political action committees (PACs)** supported by corporations, unions, or trade associations, and prohibiting such entities from paying for the overhead or administrative costs of any independent PAC.
 - **Strengthening political parties** by increasing the amounts they can spend on behalf of congressional candidates. This source of funds would permit legislators to spend less time fundraising, would ensure that challengers have greater resources with which to challenge incumbents, and would further limit the role of special economic interests in elections.
 - **Addressing the problem of the "permanent Congress"** by reforms designed to reduce the unwarranted advantages of incumbency. Specifically, the proposals would prohibit the personal use of excess campaign funds, drastically reduce Congressional mailings under the frank, ban the rollover of campaign funds from one election cycle to the next, and legislate fair neutral criteria for the redistricting of Congressional and legislative lines that will follow the 1990 census.
 - **Fully disclosing all soft money** spent by the political parties and all labor unions, corporations, and trade associations to influence a federal election.

- o **Ethics:** The President issued an Executive Order creating the President's Commission on Federal Ethics Law Reform, which submitted its recommendations to the President on March 9. Responding to the Commission's work, the President, on April 12, sent to Congress a sweeping ethics bill and simultaneously issued an Executive Order announcing ethical principles for the conduct of executive branch employees. The President's proposals include:
 - **Expanded financial disclosure** for all three branches of government.

- **Deferral of tax liability** when an individual is required by his or her agency to divest assets in order to avoid conflicts of interest.
- **Strengthened rules against abusing the revolving door for private gain at the expense of the public trust.** These rules would also apply for the first time to the legislative branch.
- **A 25 percent pay raise for federal judges** was proposed in the legislation submitted April 12. On July 7, the President submitted separate legislation calling for pay increases for certain specialized professionals and other senior officials in the executive branch.
- **Congressional Honoraria Ban:** On July 7, the President also sent to Congress legislation that calls for the elimination of Congressional honoraria by 1991, making the next Congress honoraria-free. This proposal is linked to the enactment by Congress of a pay increase for its Members, and the President will work with Congress toward this end.
- The extension of the federal statute that prohibits employees from taking actions that enhance their own financial interest to cover legislative and judicial branch employees (but not Members of Congress).
- The extension of the **Independent Counsel statute to cover the Congress** and the creation of an independent, non-partisan Congressional Ethics Office.
- **A ban on outside earned income** for full-time non-career Presidential appointees in the executive branch, including non-career employees in the immediate White House Office.

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