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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New York, New York)

For Immediate Release

March 9, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO DEA NEW YORK FIELD OFFICEDrug Enforcement Administration Office
New York, New York

4:19 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. Thank you, Bob. Bob Stutman, and to Commissioner, and I guess all ~~are~~ distinguished guests. Secretary Bennett -- this is my man here on the left -- the man that I have selected, and that the country, I think, overwhelmingly approves to be the first drug czar in the history of this country. I'm glad he came up here with me today. And to all of the prosecutors, and especially each one of you out there on the cutting edge, on the front line, thank you for being here. And you have important work to do, and Bob gave you the time frame: short, but to me, very important. I have a chance to say hello to Ms. Hatcher. I wish the circumstances were different -- but also to listen and learn -- when we finish here, listen to some of those who are out there every single day risking their lives.

In the empty streets of an island borough, the life of Everett Hatcher was ended with some cowardly -- four cowardly shots. And the echoes of those four shots were heard in Washington, and I'd say even more important, all across this country where decent men and women share your sense of loss and share your sense of outrage.

Here in New York, as in other cities across the country, the war is no metaphor. Before we could -- I say "we" as a country -- bury Everett Hatcher last week another officer was gunned down, felled by a single shot fired point blank beneath his bullet-proof vest. And as we speak, those accused of ambushing Eddie Byrne, one of New York's Finest, are standing trial in this city. And this week the DEA group that helped handle security for Everett's funeral is in yet another New York courtroom, testifying about the attempted murder of Special Agent Bruce Traverse.

You know that my personal interest and the interest of the nation goes beyond today's visit. As Vice President, I wrote to Bruce Traverse while he was in the hospital, and now, Bruce -- all of us are glad that he's recovering so well. Last week, Matthew Byrne, the dad to Eddie Byrne, came down to the White House for dinner with Barbara and me, joining us for a private dinner there. He couldn't believe he was in the White House, and I couldn't believe I was, either -- (laughter) -- so we had a nice private dinner. But it was important to me that he come. Earlier today, as I said, I had the pleasure to -- privilege, put it that way -- of visiting with Mary Jane, a woman of enormous dignity and strength. She and her two kids and husband's mother and sisters.

And so it's been quite an education. And I understand, I think, the special and dangerous challenges that all New York drug enforcement officers face. This area leads the nation in overall consumption, distribution, the importation of narcotics, run by a well-armed cross-section of drug traffickers as diverse as this city itself. Your role in this battle is very special. You put your life on the line every day. And if the legions of state and local patrolmen represent the infantrymen in this effort -- and I salute them at every occasion -- then you are something like the Special Forces, the Green Berets, if you will, of narcotics enforcement.

MORE

Like Everett Hatcher, many of you have worked undercover, in effect, operating, if you want to use the conventional war analogy, behind enemy lines. And I admire your courage. When I was a kid in World War II, I was behind enemy lines only briefly, sick and paddling in a little raft to get away from a Japanese-held island. But it was enough to know what it feels like -- and I'll confess it -- to be scared, and each of you probably has been there. You know the dry mouth and the moist palms, and the ball of ice that grips your stomach.

And you know, it used to be unthinkable to shoot a cop. And no longer -- Bob was telling me this upstairs -- no longer. Today narcotics agents are sometimes the first ones shot, targeted by criminals armed with a staggering array of battlefield weaponry. The explosive, expensive lesson of the past year in New York is that the rules of the game have dramatically changed.

Well, we've got to deliver some news to the bad guys. The hunting season is over. The rules on our side have changed, too, and we still need more change in those rules. But they're changing fast, and it's about time.

The scales of justice are becoming more balanced because of the newly-enacted federal drug laws. New York policemen and all of you in this room deserve all the protection that tough laws can offer. I've asked Bill Bennett to look into what can be done to prevent these fully automatic assault weapons from falling into the hands of the criminals that you face. Drug dealers need to understand a simple fact -- you shoot a cop and you're going to be severely punished -- fast. And if I had my way, I'd say with your life.

Drug traffickers used to know that, but it's been over 25 years since anyone has faced the death penalty in this state, and they may have gotten a little forgetful. But I want you to know that I have not changed my view. I strongly support the death penalty for the crimes we're talking about here today. And I want to have it as federal law, and I want to see it swiftly and firmly, fairly enacted. (Applause.) The killing's got to stop.

I wish Senator D'Amato had come up with me today. He couldn't leave the Senate, and it was legitimate Senate business. He's been in the forefront though, down there, of the drug question. A strong leader, a tough, no-nonsense fighter against drugs. And he has been very helpful to me in having me understand the problems that you face. I understand that this state is the home to an estimated 260,000 heroin addicts -- half of all those in the United States. And in the city alone, another 600,000 people are believed dependent on crack or cocaine.

And not surprisingly, the seizures that you've made are correspondingly huge. DEA New York is responsible for 30 to 50 percent of all heroin seized by the DEA nationwide each year. And last year, you seized more than 10,000 kilograms of cocaine in or destined for New York, almost 20 percent of the entire DEA nationwide total. In January, you recovered nearly \$20 million from a furniture store delivery van, said to be the largest cash seizure in the world.

And these impressive figures are a credit to your talent and dedication and to the effective working relations you've forged with your federal, state and local counterparts.

And still, we in Washington understand that the importance of a case cannot be measured merely by the size of the seizures or the numbers of arrests. Statistics in the drug war become mind-numbing as well as mind-boggling. And wars aren't won by statistics. We know wars are won by winning battles and, in this war, battles are won by putting particular drug organizations out of business. It's done the old-fashioned way, one group at a time.

MORE

And you in New York have done just that. And the names are as familiar to you here as the battlefields of World War II are to my generation. United States versus Torres. Monsanto. LIDO. Based Balls. Bob was explaining this to me just a minute ago. The Flying Dragons. Lai King Man. Reiter-Jackson. These are more than buy-busts, more than just another news conference with powder on the table, no matter how impressive those conferences are. Each of these cases represents an entire organization put behind bars, out of business.

And most importantly, each of these cases involved sophisticated, long-term investigations -- and several were among the first cases in the entire country to make use of the new drug kingpin statutes. Nearly all involved Task Force cooperation and the pioneering use of forfeiture laws, in some cases to spectacular effect: the forfeitures from the Torres brothers, I'm told, may ultimately total \$30 to \$50 million.

And just as the death penalty for cop killers helps even the odds, stripping the enemy of their ill-gotten gains turns the tables in a dramatic and highly effective way. Perhaps you heard Woody Allen's wry observation: "Organized crime in America takes in over \$40 billion a year and spends very little on office supplies." Philosopher that he is.

Experts have estimated that today drugs alone count for \$110 billion. An industry right here in our own country. We're hurting the drug kingpins where they live when we take their money and we're going to get even better at taking it. We've got to be. Ladies and gentlemen, we do intend to prevail. The scourge will end. I will lead the fight. Bill Bennett, our nation's first drug czar -- tenacious, unafraid -- is going to be right there at my side.

And although we meet on a crucial battlefield of this war, you might say, it is a war that is being waged on many fronts. Last month, I spoke to Congress about four areas: rehabilitation, education, interdiction, and enforcement. And in a time of budget constraints -- and regrettably, we are living in such a time -- I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays to fund these new efforts.

And for you in federal law enforcement, our proposal budgets a record \$4.1 billion, fully 70 percent of the total. By 1995, we also intend to reduce present prison overcrowding by 50 percent.

And beyond enforcement, other monies will go to expanded treatment for the innocent and the poor, like the over 5,000 babies born in New York last year already addicted to drugs.

Other new funds will go to cut the waiting time for the treatment programs, perhaps along the lines of the innovative oral methadone program at New York's Beth Israel Hospital, designed to get the addicts off the needles as well as heroin.

Mary Jane Hatcher spoke with eloquence last week about the responsibility mainstream America and so-called "casual" cocaine users must bear for the death of her husband. Well, \$1.1 billion of our request will go for prevention and education, to let the casual users know the risk they take and the price they may have to pay, and to tell our children that drugs are wrong.

While there may not be light at the end of the tunnel, there does seem to be some light coming in under the door. At the Apollo Theatre in Harlem one Wednesday last month, the amateur night performances were interrupted by spontaneous antidrug messages from the stage and then supportive chants from the crowd.

And things like this don't happen because of government

MORE

programs. They happen because attitudes are beginning to change, and they are changing -- because the American people are behind your efforts all the way.

Attitudes are beginning to change overseas, as well. Your boss, the Attorney General, returns today from meetings with officials in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. And Bill and I will meet with him as soon as he gets back. I think we're having lunch tomorrow at the White House to be briefed on this trip. And I know that some of you have also served or will serve your own tours in South America, a tribute to our increased cooperation there.

When I first became Vice President eight years ago, several South American presidents told me, "It's your problem. You're the consumer. If it weren't for the rich gringos to the north, we wouldn't have the problem." But now they see that the narcotics have affected their own kids, their own society. Look at Colombia, where the Supreme Court justices were mowed down like tenpins.

Obviously, the race is far from won. But there is power in us yet. And we in Washington will continue to understand, to learn -- but certainly to support your work here. The Adamita trial, the Johnny Kon and Brooks Davis cases, the new seizure program in which whole apartment buildings are wrested back from the crack lords who control them -- they're all important to this fight.

But first and foremost, the killing must stop. And we must repeat it until we're hoarse, repeat it until we're heard. From the Apollo Theatre to the halls of Congress to anyone who doesn't seem to understand what it is you are up against out there on the street -- the killing must stop.

And what happened on the streets of Staten Island last week was a horrible tragedy which means -- you knew it all along -- that you have an important task ahead.

The cowards who murdered Everett Hatcher should be given no rest. But be careful out there. Remember the tearful salute of nine-year-old Zachery. And find these criminals. Bring them to justice. Nobody -- nobody but nobody is going to beat the DEA.

May God bless you all, and thanks for what you're doing for the United States. (Applause.)

END

4:36 P.M. EST

21ST STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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August 9, 1989, Wednesday, DU PAGE SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: DU PAGE; Pg. 1; ZONE: D

LENGTH: 738 words

HEADLINE: Elgin police help reclaim area's streets

BYLINE: By Joseph Sjoström

BODY:

The neighborhood around Gifford and Ann Streets in Elgin still has its troublemakers, but the drug dealers and buyers who held the neighborhood in a grip of fear last summer have been driven away - or at least out of view.

"We've been able to sit outside at night without being harassed, and it's safer for the women and children," said 75-year-old Louise Prostell, of Hickory Street, a block away from Ann Street.

"We still have groups taking over the park and breaking bottles in the sandbox so kids can't play there. But all in all, it's a whole lot better than last year."

Last year, drug dealers did business out in the open in the neighborhood, selling cocaine to motorists and pedestrians, lolling about on people's lawns between sales and creating a climate of intimidation and fear, according to police and neighbors. With drugs came other related crime - shootings, robberies and beatings.

According to law enforcement officials, what happened in Prostell's neighborhood, a few blocks northeast of downtown Elgin, illustrates how a concentrated effort by police can drive away the worst elements of a troubled neighborhood.

But it also illustrates, they say, that the battle is never won. It's just relocated from time to time.

"I grew up in this neighborhood, so I was never really scared," said a relative of Prostell who asked not to be identified. "But they were up and down Gifford Street whoopin' and hollerin', shooting and fighting, and it looked bad. . . . It's not like that now. I gotta say the police have been patrolling. They've been patrolling a lot."

Warren Heine, deputy chief for patrol of the Elgin Police Department, also grew up less than half a mile from Gifford and Ann Streets.

An area of about half a square mile, he said, bounded by Summit Street on the north, Chicago Street on the south, Liberty Street on the east and the Fox River on the west, began to deteriorate in the late 1960s and early 1970s, though in the last five years the neighborhood has begun to rebound.

(c) 1989 Chicago Tribune, August 9, 1989

"The area has started to turn around, largely due to the efforts of a number of groups, like the Neighborhood Housing Services Organization (of which Heine is a board member) and the Gifford Park Association," Heine said during a tour of the area.

"There was some federal money and local support, but largely it was the work of individual citizens who took it upon themselves to do something about conditions (like) deteriorated housing."

Scores of neighborhood houses show signs of recent repainting and renovations, but many are still reminders of the area's seedier side.

One of them along Ann Street has been visited by police more than a dozen times so far this year in the course of narcotics investigations and in pursuit of complaints of battery, "disturbances," parking violations, noise and other criminal matters.

Elgin and state police went undercover in the Ann and Gifford area last summer, and their efforts culminated last September with the arrest of 13 people for drug dealing.

This summer, police assigned the six-member Unit for Special Assignment to the area.

"This is not an undercover operation; in fact it's quite the opposite," Heine said. "They're so visible that they become a pain in the neck to the bad guys."

Police in the unit are told to use techniques that are simple and direct:

"When you find congregations of people who are not in the best interests of the neighborhood," Heine said, "you break them up and tell them to move along. When you find drugs, you make an arrest if possible, but if you can't put a case together, you kick them out of the area. If you find liquor being sold or consumed illegally, you take appropriate action.

"As a result, that is no longer the hottest place in town. This year there's no open and notorious drug trafficking there. We're not naive; we know it still goes on indoors, but it's not out in the open like last year."

The neighborhood has cooled down, so the special assignment unit has moved on. It is stationed in the Burnham Mill apartment complex, on McLean Boulevard south of U.S. Hwy. 20, where gangs of roving youths, drug dealers and prostitutes have flooded the streets on summer evenings.

"We've made a number of arrests, and we've taken steps to see that nonresidents keep away," Heine said. "We tell them if they come back, we'll charge them with trespassing . . . and they'll go to jail."

TERMS: SUBURB; NEIGHBORHOOD; CRIME; DRUG; POLICE; END

Survey of Student Drug Abuse Finds Lowest Levels in Decade

193 / 126 p

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writer

The number of high school seniors using cocaine, marijuana and PCP dropped last year to the lowest levels in more than a decade, driven in large part by increased fears about the dangers of even experimental drug use, according to a survey of 16,300 seniors released yesterday.

The federally financed survey represents the strongest evidence yet that efforts to educate young people about the dangers of drug abuse are starting to pay off, federal officials said. But researchers noted that the annual survey, conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, does not include high school dropouts, unemployed workers and oth-

er "subgroups" of the population in which the nation's drug problems are becoming increasingly concentrated.

"This is great news—that our high school seniors are listening," said Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos. "However, too many of our youth, especially those that never become seniors—the dropouts—still risk their health and their future by using drugs. To so many of them, we are not getting our message across."

The confidential survey, administered at 130 public and private high schools across the country, found that 7.9 percent of the class of 1988 reported using cocaine in the previous 12 months—down from 10.1 percent in 1987 and 13.1 percent in 1985. Only 3.4 percent

of the students said they had used cocaine in the past month—compared to 6.7 percent of students who responded similarly in 1985, when cocaine use was at its highest level since the annual surveys began 14 years ago.

This drop paralleled declines in the students' use of almost every illegal drug, as well as alcohol. In the case of marijuana, 33.1 percent reported using the drug last year, continuing a decline that began after 1979, when 50.8 percent reported using it. Only 1.2 percent said they had used PCP (phencyclidine) in the previous year, down from 7 percent in 1979, the peak year for the drug.

Even crack, the highly addictive, smokable form of cocaine that began showing up on the streets of many U.S. cities three years ago, showed its first decline. Of the students surveyed, 3.1 percent reported using crack last year, down from 4 percent in 1987.

Lloyd Johnston, a University of Michigan social psychologist who directed the survey, said the results indicate "a beginning of a retreat from the use of crack," noting that the decline was reported in every socioeconomic group and among

students with poor attendance and academic records. "This suggests that the incidence of new [crack] use may be down even among the dropouts," Johnston said.

The biggest factor behind the decline in drug use has been a gradual but massive shift in student attitudes toward illegal drugs, sparked in part by such watershed events as the 1986 cocaine overdose death of basketball star Len Bias and heightened publicity about the dangers of drug use, researchers said.

For example, 51.2 percent of the 1988 seniors said they believed there was "great risk" associated with using cocaine once or twice, up from 33.5 percent in 1985. In 1978, 12.4 percent said they believed there was great risk in occasionally smoking marijuana. Last year, that figure jumped to 31.7 percent.

But the results also appear to be part of a broader trend toward abstinence and increased concerns about health. In the case of alcohol, 34.7 percent said they had taken five or more drinks in a row in the previous two weeks—down from 37.5 percent in 1987 and 41.4 percent in 1981.

The survey results are considered particularly noteworthy because they coincide with increasing perceptions that cocaine and most

other illegal drugs are readily available. Even while cocaine use declined, 55 percent of the students said the drug was "fairly easy" or "very easy" to obtain—compared to 51.5 percent in 1986, 45 percent in 1984 and 33 percent in 1977.

Additional support for the findings came from "tracking" samples of those surveyed in previous years. In one group of 1,200 previously surveyed high school seniors now attending college, 10 percent reported using cocaine in the previous year, down from 17.3 percent in 1985. A broader sample of 11,000 "young adults" showed that cocaine use dropped from 15.6 percent in 1987 to 13.8 percent in 1988.

Charles R. Schuster, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, acknowledged that the survey appears to fly "in the face of what most people see as reality" about drug use, because of widespread publicity about the rise in drug-related crime and violence.

But Schuster, whose agency paid for the survey, said this could be explained by the disproportionate amount of crime committed by hard-core drug addicts in urban areas as well as the high dropout rates—40 to 50 percent—among minority groups in some urban areas.

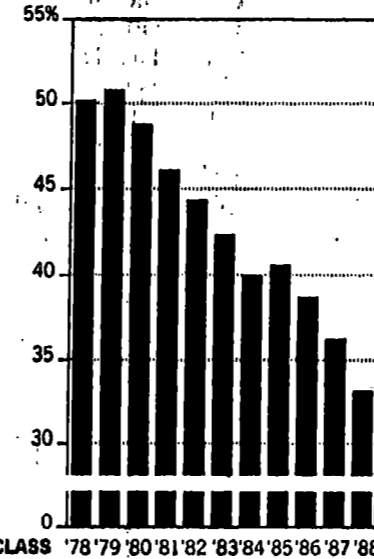
HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS AND DRUGS



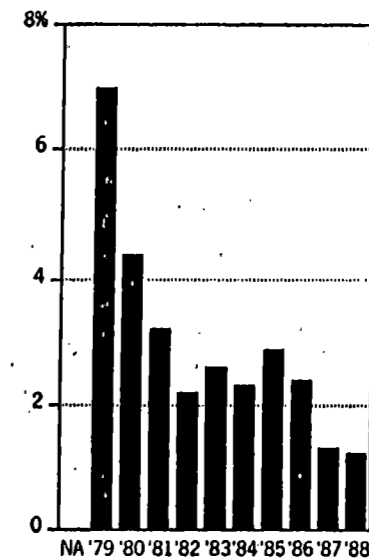
ANNUAL USE

The percentage of high school seniors who used drugs in the last 12 months is down . . .

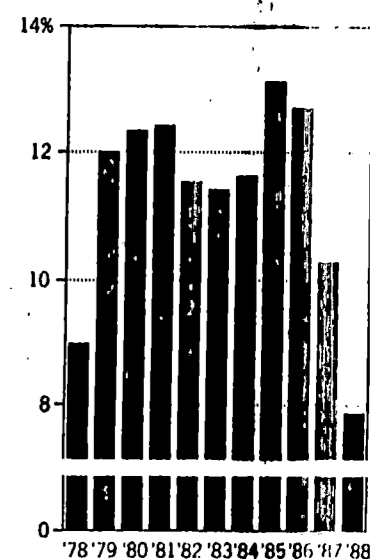
Marijuana/Mashish



PCP



Cocaine



PERCEIVED HARMFULNESS

. . . and the percentage who see "great risk" associated with drugs is up.

Q. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in others ways), if they:

Smoke marijuana occasionally?

Class of 1978: 12.4%

Class of 1988: 31.7%

Try cocaine once or twice?

Class of 1978: 33.2%

Class of 1988: 51.2%

Take one or two drinks nearly every day?

Class of 1978: 19.6%

Class of 1988: 27.3%

SOURCE: University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research

FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

National Academy of Sciences/Institute of Medicine
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20418



Date: 9/1/89

of pages incl. cover sheet: 5

to: Stephanie Blessey

FROM: Rick Harwood

NOTES:

If there is a problem please call 202-334-3017

June 1984
RTI/2734/00-01FR

Economic Costs to Society of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Illness: 1980

Submitted by:

Henrick J. Harwood
Diane M. Napolitano
Patricia L. Kristiansen
James J. Collins
Research Triangle Institute

Submitted to:

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Office of Program Planning and Coordination
Parklawn Building, Room 13C-15
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

Under terms of
Contract No. ADM 283-83-0002

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Table I-1

Costs to Society of Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse
and Mental Illness, 1980
(\$ in millions)

	Alcohol Abuse	Drug Abuse	Mental Illness	Total
Core Costs	\$79,607	\$29,451	\$52,418	\$161,476
Direct				
Treatment	9,487	1,200	20,961	31,647
Support	984	243	2,597	3,823
Indirect				
Mortality ^a	14,456	1,980	7,196	23,632
Morbidity ^b	54,680	26,028	21,664	102,372
Reduced productivity	(50,575) ^c	(25,716) ^c	(3,122) ^c	(79,413)
Lost employment	(4,105)	(312)	(18,542)	(22,959)
Other Related Costs	9,919	17,485	1,818	29,222
Direct				
Motor vehicle crashes (property loss)	2,185	d	-	2,185
Crime	2,347	5,910	870	9,127
Public	(2,062)	(4,454)	(635)	(7,151)
Private	(261)	(1,345)	(235)	(1,841)
Property loss/damage	(24)	(111)	(-)	(135)
Social welfare program	38	2	201	241
Other	2,912	537	659	4,108
Indirect				
Victims of Crime	172	845	-	1,017
Crime careers	-	8,725	-	8,725
Incarceration	1,801	1,466	88	3,356
Motor vehicle crashes (time loss)	464	d	-	464
Total	\$89,526^c	\$46,936^c	\$54,236^c	\$190,698

Totals may not add due to rounding.

^aAt 6 percent discount rate. As suggested by the PHS Guidelines document, the present value of lost future productivity due to premature mortality was also calculated using discount rates of 10 and 4 percent. The use of a 10 percent rate decreases indirect costs by the following amounts: alcohol abuse--\$4,881 million; drug abuse--\$704 million; and mental illness--\$2,444 million. The use of a 4 percent rate increases indirect costs by the following amounts: alcohol abuse--\$4,455 million; drug abuse--\$638 million; and mental illness--\$2,177 million.

^bComponents are indicated in parentheses.

^cThe total costs to society for each of the three ADM disorders are not comparable, since the completeness of data available for each cost category varied significantly. For example, the estimate of reduced productivity is relatively complete for alcohol abuse, only partially complete for drug abuse, and incomplete for mental illness.

^dAlthough costs are hypothesized to occur in this category, sufficient data are not available to develop a reliable estimate.

Source: Research Triangle Institute.

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activity and the cost of incarceration. Federal drug traffic control efforts totalled \$537 million, and other criminal justice system expenditures were \$4.5 billion. Victim losses from property damage, lost productivity, and homicide were \$1.8 billion, and private protection services were \$1.3 billion.

TABLE 1

Economic Costs of Drug Abuse-1980
(dollars in millions)

<u>Crime Related Costs</u>	<u>Value</u>
Federal drug interdiction	\$537
Other drug trafficking CJS	2,178
Other drug related crime CJS	2,276
Private protection services	1,297
Private legal services	48
Property damage	111
Victim lost productivity	919
Homicide (productivity)	786
Incarceration of criminals	1,466
Crime career	<u>8,725</u>
Subtotal	18,343
<u>Other Costs of Drug Abuse</u>	
Drug abuse treatment	1,200
Other health support services	243
Drug overdose deaths	1,194
Reduced workforce productivity	25,716
Lost employment	<u>238</u>
Subtotal	28,591
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$46,936</u>

Source: Harwood, Napolitano, Kristiansen and Collins, 1984.

Most of the non-crime related costs were from reduced productivity in the workforce (\$25.7 billion). Other large costs were \$1.2 billion for drug abuse treatment and \$243 million for other health expenditures including education, prevention, and research.

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X4/costs
14.5%
7-8

1,175,000 priv. } 9-12
11,000,000 pub. }



132-3630

September 1, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO MARK LANGE

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY

SUBJECT: Drug Statistics

Ricky Takaj
Plann. Budget & Evaluation

\$60 bill costs on society

\$33bill on reduced productivity
\$22bill on crime

according to ed. Dept. the bill
for Educ.
20,037,548

11,000,000 9-12
17,800,000 87

safe bet

\$10.8bill criminal costs (those involved in drug trafficking that are not contributing to society)

\$2.5bill incarcerated costs --loss of income from those who are in jail

\$1 bill drug interdiction (fedl. level)

\$1bill (nearly \$1bill) potential contribution to the legitimate economy of those killed

\$6.4bill criminal costs
\$5.2bill public criminal justice expenditures: police, courts, prisons
\$1.3bill private expenditures: guards, locks, security systems

\$2bill health costs: treatment, research, education

\$1.5bill drug overdose deaths (accidental) loss of potential legitimate productivity

\$8-10bill damage to property

Research Triangle Institute
National Institute on Drug Abuse

$$\frac{20,037,548}{60,000,000,000} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x = \frac{60,000,000,000}{20.037548} = \frac{60,000}{20} = \$3000/\text{year}$$

CLOSE HOLD

August 31, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO MARK LANGE

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY

SUBJECT: Drug Numbers

The following are statistics taken from the Drug Strategy introduction. Tell me what you think and where we should go from here.

- o "Felony drug convictions now account for the single largest and fastest growing sector of the Federal prison population. Three-fourths of all robberies and half of all felony assaults committed by young people (statistically the most crime-prone group) now involve drug users. Reports of bystander deaths due to drug-related gunfights and drive-by shootings continue to climb." (p.2)
- o "Intravenous drug use is now the single largest source of new AIDS virus infections, and perhaps one-half of all AIDS deaths are drug-related. The number of drug-related emergency hospital admissions increased by 121 percent between 1985 and 1988. And as many as 200,000 babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs. Many of these infants suffer low birth weight, severe and often permanent mental and physical dysfunction or impairment, or signs of actual drug dependence. Many other such babies -- born maybe weeks or months premature -- do not survive past infancy." (p.2)
- o "One U.S. Chamber of Commerce estimate puts annual gross drug sales at \$110 billion -- more than total gross agricultural income, and more than double the profits enjoyed by all the Fortune 500 companies combined. Such figures cannot truly be calculated with any real precision, but it is all too clear that drug use acts as a direct and painful brake on American competitiveness. One study reports that on-the-job drug use alone costs American industry and business \$60 billion a year in lost productivity and drug-related accidents." (p.2-3)
- o "Crack is responsible for the explosion in recent drug-related medical emergencies -- a 28-fold increase in hospital admissions involving smoked cocaine since 1984." (p.5)



- o "The financial cost of illegal drug use on the job ranges from medical bills and insurance premiums to productivity losses and business failures. Drug use costs the Nation about \$33 billion each year in lost productivity. And more than just money is lost. In 1987, for example a Conrail employee who later tested positive for marijuana was at the controls of a locomotive when it collided with another train in Chase, Maryland. Sixteen died and 174 were injured." (p.87)



Dept. of Education
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
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ADDRESSEE

Name: Stephanie Blessey

Organization: _____

Telephone Number: _____

FROM

Name: Ricky Takai

Organization: US Dept of Ed.

Telephone Number: 732-3630

UPON RECEIPT

Call: _____ Telephone: _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR PLANNING, BUDGET AND EVALUATION

September 8, 1989

NOTE TO STEPHANIE BLESSEY

Attached are the two tables used to estimate the number of 7-12 graders in public and private schools for fall 1989. This number was calculated by taking the proportion of public school enrollment in 7th and 8th grades in fall 1987 (14.3 percent) and multiplying that by the total fall enrollment for 1989. That number was then added to the fall 1989 enrollment for grades 9 - 12.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Takai".

Ricky Takai
Office of Planning,
Budget and Evaluation
(732-3630)

Table 2.--Enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of control: Fall 1980 to fall 1989 (In thousands)

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1980	Fall 1985	Fall 1987	Fall 1988 1/	Fall 1989 1/
All levels	58,414	57,313	58,140	58,286	58,682
Public	50,444	48,988	49,999	50,241	50,511
Private	7,971	8,325	8,140	8,045	8,171
Elementary and secondary schools ^{2/}	46,318	45,066	45,371	45,437	45,595
Public	40,987	39,509	40,024	40,196	40,323
Private	5,331	5,557	5,347	5,241	5,272
Kindergarten through grade 8 3/.....	31,666	31,244	32,004	32,426	32,915
Public	27,674	27,049	27,886	28,390	28,818
Private	3,992	4,195	4,118	4,036	4,097
Grade 9 through 12	14,652	13,822	13,367	13,012	12,680
Public	13,313	12,460	12,138	11,806	11,505
Private	1,339	1,362	1,229	1,206	1,175
Higher education ^{4/}	12,097	12,247	12,768	12,849	13,087
Public	9,457	9,479	9,973	10,045	10,188
Private	2,640	2,768	2,795	2,804	2,899

1/Estimated.

2/Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.

3/Includes most kindergarten and some nursery school enrollment. Excludes preprimary enrollment in schools that do not offer first grade. This undercount of preprimary enrollment is particularly significant for private schools. According to data collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, public and private nursery school and kindergarten enrollment grew from 5.2 million in 1980 to 6.3 million in 1985.

4/Includes full-time and part-time students enrolled in degree-credit and nondegree-credit programs in universities, other four-year colleges, and two-year colleges.

NOTE.--Data for fall 1987 are preliminary. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1989 (forthcoming); Projections of Education Statistics to 2000 (forthcoming). (This table was prepared August 1989.)

Table 31.--Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by grade: Fall 1973 to fall 1987

Grade	Fall 1973	Fall 1974	Fall 1975	Fall 1976	Fall 1977	Fall 1978	Fall 1979	Fall 1980	Fall 1981	Fall 1982	Fall 1983	Fall 1984	Fall 1985	Fall 1986	Fall 1987
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Numbers in thousands															
All grades	43,429	43,053	44,791	44,317	43,577	42,550	41,645	40,987	40,099	39,632	39,352	39,295	39,509	39,837	40,024
Elementary	31,353	30,921	30,487	30,006	29,336	28,425	27,931	27,674	27,267	27,156	26,997	26,918	27,049	27,404	27,806
Kindergarten 2/	2,639	2,784	2,945	2,919	2,742	2,652	2,673	2,689	2,687	2,645	2,660	2,610	2,612	2,610	2,638
1st grade	3,239	3,200	3,236	3,230	3,295	3,062	2,896	2,894	2,951	2,937	3,080	3,113	3,239	3,358	3,407
2nd grade	3,192	3,107	3,027	3,084	3,199	3,146	2,896	2,800	2,782	2,790	2,781	2,904	2,941	3,054	3,173
3rd grade	3,336	3,171	3,038	2,986	3,060	3,158	3,096	2,908	2,806	2,772	2,763	2,893	2,893	2,933	3,044
4th grade	3,505	3,345	3,112	3,024	2,979	3,046	3,130	3,115	2,910	2,798	2,758	2,712	2,771	2,896	2,936
5th grade	3,538	3,510	3,281	3,115	3,019	2,980	3,055	3,130	3,127	2,912	2,798	2,761	2,776	2,775	2,901
6th grade	3,592	3,559	3,476	3,297	3,111	3,036	3,098	3,038	3,180	3,142	2,928	2,823	2,789	2,806	2,811
7th grade	3,741	3,713	3,519	3,576	3,384	4,228	3,128	3,087	3,183	3,288	3,247	3,044	2,938	2,900	2,913
8th grade	3,676	3,708	3,836	3,581	3,533	3,355	3,168	3,091	3,059	3,123	3,106	3,106	2,982	2,870	2,839
Elementary ungraded	339	307	567	534	524	760	840	921	574	558	550	541	525	502	473
Elementary special education	537	519	348	361	490	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Secondary	14,077	14,132	14,304	14,310	14,240	14,125	13,714	13,313	12,833	12,486	12,355	12,377	12,466	12,434	12,138
9th grade	3,801	3,832	3,879	3,823	3,779	3,726	3,516	3,380	3,286	3,248	3,330	3,440	3,439	3,257	3,143
10th grade	3,658	3,675	3,723	3,757	3,686	3,610	3,527	3,375	3,217	3,137	3,103	3,149	3,230	3,215	3,020
11th grade	3,322	3,301	3,334	3,373	3,308	3,312	3,241	3,195	3,039	2,916	2,861	2,819	2,866	2,834	2,934
12th grade	2,915	2,952	2,960	3,015	3,026	3,023	2,969	2,925	2,907	2,878	2,878	2,909	2,930	2,901	2,661
Postgraduate	7	14	23	23	13	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Secondary ungraded	75	63	63	84	145	454	462	458	383	407	383	374	373	407	359
Secondary special education	308	296	276	254	203	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
All grades	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	69.0	68.6	68.1	67.7	67.3	66.8	67.1	67.5	68.0	68.5	68.6	68.5	68.5	68.8	69.7
Kindergarten 2/	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.5
1st grade	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.5
2nd grade	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.9
3rd grade	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.8
4th grade	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.9
5th grade	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2
6th grade	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0
7th grade	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.3
8th grade	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.1
Elementary ungraded	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Elementary special education	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Secondary	31.0	31.3	31.9	32.3	32.6	33.2	32.9	32.5	32.0	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.2	30.3
9th grade	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.2	7.9
10th grade	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.9
11th grade	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3
12th grade	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7

Postgraduate	(6/)	(6/)	0.1	0.1	(6/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Secondary ungraded ..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Secondary special education	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/Data have been revised from previously published figures.
 2/Includes a relatively small number of prekindergarten pupils.
 3/Figures are shown in normal progression and indicate enrollment in successive grades of the pupils who entered the first grade in fall 1976, including retained and accelerated pupils. Because of transfers to special education programs, school retention rates should not be calculated directly from first-grade enrollment.
 4/Included in "elementary ungraded."
 5/Included in "secondary ungraded."
 6/Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems; and "Common Core of Data" survey. (This table was prepared December 1982.)

31

Stephanie - Staffed for 10am Friday 9/8/89

(Lange/Blessey)
September 7, 1989
3:20 p.m.
[SCHOOLS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO STUDENTS (7TH-12TH)
THE LIBRARY
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1989
12:15 P.M.

[LOOKING OUT THE WINDOW] Somehow the fall always feels like a time to start over. It's a time full of possibility. Everyone gets a new chance.

[TO CAMERA] You know, Presidents don't talk directly to students very often. But what's been on my mind lately is very important. You may have heard ~~my~~ ~~address~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~nation~~ ~~last~~ ~~week~~. But I wanted this message to go straight to you.

[LEANS ON EDGE OF DESK] When I was thinking about what I wanted to say to you today about drugs, I tried to put myself in your place. To look at it from your perspective. But you know, the harder I tried, the harder it got.

You live in complicated times. You deal with pressures that people like me -- people like your mom or dad -- never had to face.

Some say my generation came of age in a simpler time. A time when doing lines meant reciting poems. When Coke only came in bottles. Rock only came on the radio. Hash only came in cans. And the idea of smoking "ice" would have been a little confusing.

*Done Address
9/5/89*

Simpler times? Maybe. And if you think your parents don't understand -- or your teachers don't understand -- you may be right.

But it's up to you to care enough to **talk** to them, and **make** them understand what it is you're dealing with, every day. Whether they want to or not. Whether you think they deserve it or not.

[PICKS UP GLOVE] I used to play ball. Knew I'd never make the big leagues -- but I made a lot of friends. Friends I learned to count on -- on and off the field. Friends who showed me what it's like to be counted on.

We trusted each other to come through -- no matter how tough it got. And I learned from that. I learned that the kind of people you surround yourself with can either give you strength -- or take it away.

Somehow, some people just make you find the best in yourself. They can help make you a better person -- help you discover more of who you are.

[PUTS DOWN GLOVE] But there are others, who may **seem** like friends, who will offer you a one-way ticket to nowhere -- every time they offer you drugs.

You're at a point in your life when the doors should all be opening to you. And with each step, with a thousand small decisions, you're shaping your future. It ought to be bright with potential. But for some, who are letting drugs make their decisions for them, you can almost hear the doors slamming shut.

We know that now. Attitudes that once encouraged or excused drug use have changed.

Cocaine use has dropped by about a ~~third~~ ^{50%} among high school seniors. Overall drug use is at the lowest levels in ten years. We now understand that "casual" drug use is a myth.

*NIDB
John Mich
Dun J. [unclear]*

But even if you don't use drugs, you ought to be angry about them. Because you're being cheated by those who do.

Add it all up, and drug use costs this country well over \$60 billion a year. If every student entering junior and senior high school this fall had to pay that bill, it would cost each of you more than \$3000. Every year.

*Research Island
Inak...
Box from
Al Woodward
443-8800
443-0611
Ricky Takai
7/82
at memo
from Education*

But of course, we're all paying for it. Every day. Every time someone does drugs; or sells drugs; or even just looks the other way, they're supporting an industry that costs more than money. It costs lives. Because "casual" drug use is responsible for the casualties of the drug war.

*Educ...
necessary public
to gov*

Each of you has a choice to make -- and dozens of chances to make it. At a party, in a locker room, in the school parking lot. And parents, preachers, politicians -- you know that none of them make it for you. It's yours. I won't tell you how to make it. But I will tell you what it means.

Every dollar that goes to drugs fuels the killing. As long as there are Americans willing to buy drugs, there will be people willing to sell drugs -- and people willing to kill as a cost of doing business.

~~30,000,000~~ 160,000,000,000 ^{3,000}

So even casual users -- dabblers in drugs -- have blood on their hands. And unlike those of you entering school this fall, those killed by the drug trade never get a second chance.

Drugs are an equal opportunity destroyer. They have no conscience. They don't care where the money comes from. They just murder people. Young and old, good and bad -- it doesn't matter. For too many, drugs mean death.

[PICKS UP BADGE] I keep this badge in a drawer in my desk, to remind me of that. It was worn by a young rookie cop named Eddie Byrne. Twenty-two years old -- not much older than some of you. He was out trying to stop the drug trade -- trying to protect a witness, so that a dealer could be brought to justice.

Eddie Byrne had three brothers. A girlfriend he'd known for four years. He loved football -- was a running back at Plain Edge High School. He had a lot of friends in his neighborhood. But in the early hours of a cold February morning, sitting in a cruiser, Eddie Byrne was blown away at point-blank range.

To me this badge is a constant reminder -- that the killing must and will stop. It's a promise, that Eddie Byrne's life was not given in vain. That the slavery of drugs must end -- and will end. [PUTS BADGE DOWN.]

From where you're sitting right now -- in school -- you're in a position to begin to make your dreams come true. But out on the streets, a nightmare for America is happening, right now.

Somewhere a teenage girl who ought to be in school is giving birth to a baby already addicted to cocaine. That baby is coming

U.P.I.
8/5/87

Worcester
2/2/79 11/54
U.P.I.
8/5/87

Harry

MGT

into this world shaking and twitching from withdrawal -- so sensitive to the touch that it can't be held or fed properly.

[PICKS UP VIAL] How can something so small cause so much pain? How can it force brothers to kill brothers, mothers to abandon children? And behind all of the senseless violence, the needless tragedy, what haunts me is the question -- why?

[PUTS DOWN VIAL] I have one answer. Drugs are still a problem, because too many of us are still looking the other way. And that's why I wanted to talk to you today.

I'm asking you **not** to look the other way. Maybe you're in trouble -- or on the edge of trouble. Maybe you know someone who is.

You know -- all of you know -- who's got a problem. Today I'm not just asking you to get help. I'm asking you to find someone who **needs** help. And help them. If you're not in trouble, seek out someone who is.

We all need to succeed. And I'll let you in on a secret: we all **can** succeed. Maybe you've heard Michael Jordan say "If you don't use drugs, you can just about be anything you want to be." You've got at least 3/4 of your life to go. That's three more lifetimes to you. So don't blow it."

Saying "no" won't make you a nerd. It won't make you a geek. It won't make you a loser, or a dweeb... It will only show strength. And it will make you more friends than drugs ever will.

*Interview
of Michael
Jordan*

+

I think of Gary -- a very street-tough drug user from Denver, who was part of a panel answering questions from students about drugs. In the middle of the session, Gary broke down and cried, saying that he did drugs because no one who wasn't doing drugs would like him. When the students in the audience were asked who would be Gary's friend, there was a sea of hands all around the room.

You are in control of your life. **With knowledge and education, you will succeed. You can not be denied.**

If you're thinking about dropping out, think again. If you know somebody who's thinking about dropping out, talk to them about it. If you have friends who have already dropped out, find them. Talk to them. Find a way to bring them back.

How can such a small step make any difference? Well, last winter, after I was sworn in as President, I said that any definition of a successful life must include serving others. And I think we all sense that.

A friend of mine tells a story about a young boy and an old man who were walking along a beach. As the boy walked along the beach he picked up each starfish he passed, and threw it into the sea. The old man asked him why.

"If I left them here," the boy said, "they would dry up in the sun and die. I'm saving their lives."

"But the beach goes on for miles and there are millions of starfish," the old man said. "How can what you're doing make any difference?"

The boy looked at the starfish in his hand, threw it into the ocean, and answered, "It makes a difference to this one."

You're here to make a difference -- for yourself, and those around you. So learn to count on each other. Take care of each other. Give someone else another chance. And make the days mean something.

I've got a lot of faith in you. But even more important, maybe you've got younger brothers or sisters -- they're looking up to you. And your future -- well, that's **completely** up to you.

Make it a good one.

Have a good year. And God bless you.

#

(Debbie Reilly)

Started when she was 10. father - alcoholic, in 4th grade thought it was normal. ~~His~~ Older sister of friend always got high hang out w/ them. Snipping and at school, mostly on weekends. Summer before h.o. did everything

I thought when school started it would be alright. Started on 1st day. Skip out every day. You away! called ~~her~~ mother. Brought her to psych ^{center} told her had a bad problem, put in hospital for a month. put in rehab! didn't take showers, took drugs from anyone! ~~to~~ way things took seriously 3 times

Relapsed 3 times
Graduated from

Get along w/ family

Had a friend who committed suicide @ B

Not to give in to friends

From someone who's been there, it's scary

1 1/2 days in chap

A kid she talked to, was
stoned caught his true house

12th
grade

taking a year off; go to
on honor role

Child psychology ~~or~~ or journalism

Feel better than when stoned

Gained so much from being sober

Don't want to live ~~when~~
like she did when she was
stoned

Has responsibility

Dr. Ken Newberry

Toledo, Ohio

(419) 475-4665

J

(Lange/Blessey)
September 8, 1989
10:50 a.m.
[SCHOOLS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO STUDENTS (7TH-12TH)
THE LIBRARY
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1989
12:15 P.M.

[LOOKING OUT THE WINDOW] Somehow the fall always feels like a time to start over. It's a time full of possibility. Everyone gets a new chance.

[TO CAMERA] You know, Presidents don't talk directly to students very often. But what's been on my mind lately is very important. You may have heard my address to the nation last week. But I wanted this message to go straight to you.

[LEANS BACK, ON EDGE OF DESK] When I was thinking about what I wanted to say to you today about drugs, I tried to put myself in your place. To look at it from your perspective. But you know, the harder I tried, the harder it got.

You live in complicated times. You deal with pressures that people like me -- people like your mom or dad -- never had to face.

Some say my generation came of age in a simpler time. A time when doing lines meant reciting poems. When Coke only came in bottles. Rock only came on the radio. Hash only came in cans, and was served with eggs. And the idea of smoking "ice" would have been a little confusing.

Simpler times? Maybe. And if you think your parents don't understand -- or your teachers don't understand -- you may be right.

But it's up to you to care enough to **talk** to them, and **make** them understand what it is you're dealing with, every day. Whether they want to or not. Whether you think they deserve it or not.

[PICKS UP GLOVE] I used to play ball. Knew I'd never make the big leagues -- but I made a lot of friends. Friends I learned to count on -- on and off the field. Friends who showed me what it's like to be counted on.

We trusted each other to come through -- no matter how tough it got. And I learned from that. I learned that the kind of people you surround yourself with can either give you strength -- or take it away.

Somehow, some people just make you find the best in yourself. They can help make you a better person -- help you discover more of who you are.

[PUTS DOWN GLOVE] But there are others, who may **seem** like friends, who will offer you a one-way ticket to nowhere -- every time they offer you drugs.

You're at a point in your life when the doors should all be opening to you. And with each step, with a thousand small decisions, you're shaping your future. It ought to be bright with potential. But for those who let drugs make their decisions for them, you can almost hear the doors slamming shut.

It isn't worth it. We know that now. Attitudes that once encouraged or excused drug use have changed.

Cocaine use has dropped by about a third among high school seniors. Overall drug use is at the lowest levels in ten years. We now understand that "casual" drug use is a myth.

But even if you don't use drugs, you ought to be angry about them. Because you're being cheated by those who do.

Add it all up, and drug use costs this country well over \$60 billion a year. If every student entering junior and senior high school this fall had to pay that bill, it would cost each of you more than \$3000. Every year.

But of course, we're **all** paying for it. Every day. Every time someone does drugs; or sells drugs; or even just looks the other way, they're supporting an industry that costs more than money. It costs lives.

Each of you has a choice to make -- and dozens of chances to make it. At a party, in a locker room, in the school parking lot. Parents, preachers, politicians -- you know that none of them make that choice for you. It's yours. I won't tell you how to make it. But I will tell you what it means.

Every dollar that goes to drugs fuels the killing. As long as there are Americans willing to buy drugs, there will be people willing to sell drugs -- and people willing to kill as a cost of doing business.

"Casual" drug use is responsible for the casualties of the drug war. So even casual users -- dabblers in drugs -- have

blood on their hands. And unlike those of you entering school this fall, those killed by the drug trade never get a second chance.

Drugs are an equal opportunity destroyer. They have no conscience. They don't care where the money comes from. They just murder people. Young and old, good and bad -- it doesn't matter. For too many, drugs mean death.

[PICKS UP BADGE] I keep this badge in a drawer in my desk, to remind me of that. It was worn by a young rookie cop named Eddie Byrne. Twenty-two years old -- not much older than some of you. He was out trying to stop the drug trade -- trying to protect a witness, so that a dealer could be brought to justice.

Eddie Byrne had three brothers. A girlfriend he'd known for four years. He loved fishing and football -- was a running back at Plain Edge High School. He had a lot of friends in his neighborhood. But in the early hours of a cold February morning, sitting in a cruiser, Eddie Byrne was blown away at point-blank range.

To me this badge is a constant reminder -- that the killing must and **will stop**. It's a promise, that Eddie Byrne's life was not given in vain. That **the slavery of drugs must end -- and will end**. [PUTS BADGE DOWN.]

From where you're sitting right now -- in school -- you're in a position to begin to make your dreams come true. But out on the streets, a nightmare for America is happening, right now.

Somewhere a teenage girl who ought to be in school is giving birth to a baby already addicted to cocaine. That baby is coming into this world shaking and twitching from withdrawal -- so sensitive to the touch that it can't be held or fed properly.

[PICKS UP VIAL] **How can something so small cause so much pain?** How can it force brothers to kill brothers, mothers to abandon children? And behind all of the senseless violence, the needless tragedy, what haunts me is the question -- **why?**

[PUTS DOWN VIAL] I have one answer. Drugs are still a problem, because too many of us are still looking the other way. And that's why I wanted to talk to you today.

I'm asking you **not** to look the other way. Maybe you're in trouble -- or on the edge of trouble. Maybe you know someone who is. And if you've got younger brothers or sisters -- you **know** they're looking up to you.

You know -- all of you in a classroom know -- who's got a problem. Today I'm not just asking you to get help. I'm asking you to find someone who **needs** help. And help them. If you're not in trouble, seek out someone who is.

We all need to succeed. And I'll let you in on a secret: we all **can** succeed. Maybe you've heard Michael Jordan say "If you don't use drugs, you can just about be anything you want to be. You've got at least 3/4 of your life to go. That's three more lifetimes to you. So don't blow it."

Saying "no" won't make you a nerd. [SMILES] It won't make you a geek. It won't make you a loser, or a dweeb... In fact, it will make you more friends than drugs ever will.

I think of Gary -- a very street-tough drug user from Denver, who was part of a panel answering questions from students about drugs. In the middle of the session, Gary broke down and cried, saying that he did drugs because no one who didn't do drugs would like him. When the students in the audience were asked who would be Gary's friend, there was a sea of hands all around the room.

No matter who you are -- or how strong you are -- drugs take control of your life. But without drugs, **you** are in control. You can determine your future. And that means staying in school. **Because with knowledge and education, you will succeed. You can not be denied.**

If you're thinking about dropping out, think again. If you know somebody who's thinking about dropping out, talk to them about it. If you have friends who have already dropped out, find them. Talk to them. Find a way to bring them back.

How can such a small step make any difference? Well, last winter, after I was sworn in as President, I said that any definition of a successful life must include serving others. And I think we all sense that.

A friend of mine tells a story about a young boy and an old man who were walking along a beach. As the boy walked along the

beach he picked up each starfish he passed, and threw it into the sea. The old man asked him why.

"If I left them here," the boy said, "they would dry up in the sun and die. I'm saving their lives."

"But the beach goes on for miles and there are millions of starfish," the old man said. "How can what you're doing make any difference?"

The boy looked at the starfish in his hand, threw it into the ocean, and answered, "It makes a difference to this one."

You're here to make a difference -- for yourself, and those around you. So learn to count on each other. Take care of each other. Give someone else another chance. And make the days mean something.

Have a good year. And God bless you.

#

REMARKS: ADDRESS TO STUDENTS (7TH-12TH)
THE LIBRARY
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1989
12:15 P.M.

SOMEHOW THE FALL ALWAYS FEELS LIKE A TIME TO START
OVER. IT'S A TIME FULL OF POSSIBILITY. EVERYONE GETS
A NEW CHANCE.

NOW, I KNOW THERE ARE AMERICANS OF EVERY AGE
WATCHING. BUT PRESIDENTS DON'T TALK DIRECTLY TO
STUDENTS VERY OFTEN. AND WHAT'S BEEN ON MY MIND LATELY
IS VERY IMPORTANT. SO FOR EACH OF YOU SITTING IN A
CLASSROOM OR ASSEMBLY HALL... THIS MESSAGE GOES
STRAIGHT TO YOU.

[LEANS BACK, ON EDGE OF DESK] WHEN I WAS THINKING
ABOUT WHAT I WANTED TO SAY TO YOU TODAY ABOUT DRUGS, I
TRIED TO PUT MYSELF IN YOUR PLACE. TO LOOK AT IT FROM
YOUR PERSPECTIVE. BUT YOU KNOW, THE HARDER I TRIED,
THE HARDER IT GOT.

YOU LIVE IN COMPLICATED TIMES. YOU DEAL WITH
PRESSURES THAT PEOPLE LIKE ME -- PEOPLE LIKE YOUR MOM
OR DAD -- NEVER HAD TO FACE.

IT MAY SEEM TO YOU THAT YOUR PARENTS AND YOUR TEACHERS GREW UP IN SIMPLER TIMES. BUT MOST OF THEM LIVED THROUGH THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLES. SOME OF YOUR FATHERS FOUGHT IN VIETNAM. AND FOR MANY OF YOU, YOUR PARENTS AND TEACHERS WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO FACE DRUGS.

IF YOU CARE ENOUGH TO TALK TO THEM, YOU MIGHT BE SURPRISED AT HOW MUCH THEY DO UNDERSTAND.

[PICKS UP BASEBALL] I USED TO PLAY BALL. KNEW I'D NEVER MAKE THE BIG LEAGUES -- BUT I MADE A LOT OF FRIENDS. FRIENDS I LEARNED TO COUNT ON -- BOTH ON AND OFF THE FIELD.

WE TRUSTED EACH OTHER TO COME THROUGH -- NO MATTER HOW TOUGH IT GOT. AND I LEARNED FROM THAT. I LEARNED THAT THE KIND OF PEOPLE YOU MAKE YOUR FRIENDS CAN EITHER GIVE YOU STRENGTH -- OR TAKE IT AWAY.

I'M NOT SURE WHY IT IS, BUT SOME PEOPLE JUST MAKE YOU FIND THE BEST IN YOURSELF. THEY CAN HELP MAKE YOU A BETTER PERSON -- HELP YOU DISCOVER MORE OF WHO YOU ARE.

[PUTS DOWN BASEBALL] THERE ARE OTHERS, WHO MAY SEEM LIKE FRIENDS, BUT THEY'RE NOT -- AND THEY PROVE IT -- EVERY TIME THEY OFFER YOU DRUGS.

WITH A THOUSAND SMALL DECISIONS YOU MAKE, EVERY DAY, YOU'RE SHAPING YOUR FUTURE. IT'S A FUTURE THAT OUGHT TO BE BRIGHT WITH POTENTIAL. AND MOST OF YOU ARE DOING THE RIGHT THING. BUT FOR THOSE WHO LET DRUGS MAKE THEIR DECISIONS FOR THEM, YOU CAN ALMOST HEAR THE DOORS SLAMMING SHUT.

IT ISN'T WORTH IT. WE KNOW THAT NOW. ATTITUDES THAT ONCE ENCOURAGED OR EXCUSED DRUG USE HAVE CHANGED. COCAINE USE HAS DROPPED BY ABOUT A FIFTH AMONG HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS. OVERALL DRUG USE IS AT THE LOWEST LEVELS IN TEN YEARS.

BUT EVEN IF YOU DON'T USE DRUGS, YOU OUGHT TO BE ANGRY ABOUT THEM. BECAUSE YOU'RE BEING CHEATED BY THOSE WHO DO.

ADD IT ALL UP, AND DRUG USE COSTS THIS COUNTRY WELL OVER \$60 BILLION A YEAR -- IN CASH -- AND I DON'T KNOW HOW TO QUANTIFY THE HUMAN SUFFERING DRUGS CAUSE, BUT I DO KNOW WE'RE ALL PAYING FOR IT. WE'RE ALL FEELING IT. EVERY DAY.

EVERY TIME SOMEONE DOES DRUGS; OR SELLS DRUGS; OR EVEN "JUST LOOKS THE OTHER WAY," THEY'RE SUPPORTING AN INDUSTRY THAT COSTS MORE THAN MONEY. IT COSTS LIVES.

EACH OF YOU HAS A DECISION TO MAKE -- AND DOZENS OF CHANCES TO MAKE IT: AT A PARTY, ON THE STREET, IN THE SCHOOL PARKING LOT -- TOO OFTEN WHEN ALCOHOL IS PART OF THE PROBLEM. AND PARENTS, TEACHERS, COACHES, POLITICIANS, PRESIDENTS -- NO ONE ELSE MAKES THAT DECISION FOR YOU. BUT IF YOU TALK TO SOMEONE YOU TRUST, THEY MAY REMIND YOU OF WHAT'S AT STAKE.

YES, IT'S YOUR DECISION. I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW TO MAKE IT. BUT I WILL TELL YOU WHAT IT MEANS. YOU ALL WATCH TV. YOU SEE THE NEWS -- THE CRIME -- THE DEVASTATION.

EVERY DOLLAR THAT GOES TO DRUGS FUELS THE KILLING. AS LONG AS THERE ARE AMERICANS WILLING TO BUY DRUGS, THERE WILL BE PEOPLE WILLING TO SELL DRUGS -- AND PEOPLE WILLING TO KILL AS A COST OF DOING BUSINESS. THERE IS A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE SUPPLIERS AND EVEN "OCCASIONAL" OR "WEEKEND" USERS THAT CAN NEVER BE FORGOTTEN.

CASUAL DRUG USE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CASUALTIES OF THE DRUG WAR. FROM THE CITY STREETS OF AMERICA TO THE STREET BOMBINGS OF COLUMBIA, EVEN DABBLERS IN DRUGS BEAR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BLOOD BEING SPILLED. AND UNLIKE THOSE OF YOU IN SCHOOL THIS FALL, THOSE KILLED BY THE DRUG TRADE NEVER DO GET A SECOND CHANCE.

DRUGS ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY DESTROYER. THEY HAVE NO CONSCIENCE. THEY DON'T CARE WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM. THEY JUST MURDER PEOPLE. YOUNG AND OLD, GOOD AND BAD, INNOCENT AND GUILTY -- IT DOESN'T MATTER. FOR TOO MANY, DRUGS MEAN DEATH.

[PICKS UP BADGE] I KEEP THIS BADGE IN A DRAWER IN MY DESK, TO REMIND ME OF THAT. IT WAS WORN BY A YOUNG ROOKIE COP NAMED EDDIE BYRNE. TWENTY-TWO YEARS OLD -- NOT MUCH OLDER THAN SOME OF YOU. HE WAS OUT TRYING TO STOP THE DRUG TRADE -- PROTECTING A WITNESS, SO THAT A DEALER COULD BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

EDDIE BYRNE HAD THREE BROTHERS. A GIRLFRIEND HE'D KNOWN FOR FOUR YEARS. HE LOVED FISHING AND FOOTBALL -- WAS A RUNNING BACK AT PLAIN EDGE HIGH SCHOOL IN NEW YORK. HE HAD A LOT OF FRIENDS IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD. AND EDDIE BYRNE HAD DREAMS.

BUT IN THE EARLY HOURS OF A COLD FEBRUARY MORNING, SITTING IN A POLICE CRUISER, EDDIE BYRNE WAS BLOWN AWAY AT POINT-BLANK RANGE. BY FOUR YOUNG DEALERS, ON THE ORDERS OF A DRUG KINGPIN. COLD AND CALCULATED.

I'VE HEARD SOME SAY, "IF YOU DO DRUGS NOW AND THEN, YOU'RE NOT HURTING ANYBODY. IT'S NO BIG DEAL." WELL, THE NEXT TIME YOU THINK ABOUT USING DRUGS, I WANT YOU TO THINK OF EDDIE BYRNE -- AND I WANT YOU TO THINK ABOUT THE FAMILY THAT LOST HIM.

TO ME THIS BADGE IS A CONSTANT REMINDER -- THAT THE KILLING MUST AND WILL STOP. THIS IS A PROMISE: EDDIE BYRNE'S LIFE WAS NOT GIVEN IN VAIN. [PUTS BADGE DOWN.]

WHERE YOU'RE SITTING RIGHT NOW -- IN SCHOOL -- I KNOW YOU'VE GOT YOUR DREAMS. EVERYONE DOES. BUT OUT ON THE STREETS, A NIGHTMARE FOR AMERICA IS HAPPENING, EVERY DAY. EVERY NIGHT.

SOMEWHERE A TEENAGE GIRL WHO OUGHT TO BE IN SCHOOL IS GIVING BIRTH TO A BABY ALREADY ADDICTED TO COCAINE. THAT BABY IS COMING INTO THIS WORLD SHAKING AND TWITCHING FROM WITHDRAWAL -- SO SENSITIVE TO THE TOUCH THAT IT CAN'T BE HELD OR FED PROPERLY.

[PICKS UP VIAL] HOW CAN SOMETHING SO SMALL CAUSE SO MUCH PAIN? HOW CAN IT FORCE BROTHERS TO KILL BROTHERS, MOTHERS TO ABANDON CHILDREN? AND BEHIND ALL OF THE SENSELESS VIOLENCE, THE NEEDLESS TRAGEDY, WHAT HAUNTS ME IS THE QUESTION -- WHY?

[PUTS DOWN VIAL] I HAVE ONE ANSWER. DRUGS ARE STILL A PROBLEM, BECAUSE TOO MANY OF US ARE STILL LOOKING THE OTHER WAY. AND THAT'S WHY I WANTED TO TALK TO YOU TODAY.

I'M ASKING YOU NOT TO LOOK THE OTHER WAY. MAYBE YOU'RE IN TROUBLE -- OR ON THE EDGE OF TROUBLE. MAYBE YOU KNOW SOMEONE WHO IS. MAYBE YOU'VE GOT YOUNGER BROTHERS OR SISTERS -- YOU KNOW THEY'RE LOOKING UP TO YOU. DON'T RISK YOUR LIFE -- OR THEIRS.

AND IF YOU'RE STRUGGLING WITH THE KIND OF PROBLEM THAT CAN TRULY BE THE TOUGHEST -- IF YOU HAVE PARENTS WHO HAVE PROBLEMS WITH DRUGS OR ALCOHOL -- FIND SOMEONE YOU CAN TRUST. TALK TO THEM ABOUT IT.

YOU KNOW -- ALL OF YOU IN A CLASSROOM KNOW -- WHO'S GOT A PROBLEM. TODAY I'M NOT JUST ASKING YOU TO GET HELP. I'M ASKING YOU TO FIND SOMEONE WHO NEEDS YOU. AND HELP THEM. I'LL SAY IT AGAIN: IF YOU'RE NOT IN TROUBLE, SEEK OUT SOMEONE WHO IS.

WE ALL WANT TO SUCCEED. AND I'LL LET YOU IN ON A SECRET: WE ALL CAN SUCCEED. MAYBE YOU'VE HEARD MICHAEL JORDAN SAY "IF YOU DON'T USE DRUGS, YOU CAN JUST ABOUT BE ANYTHING YOU WANT TO BE. YOU'VE GOT AT LEAST 3/4 OF YOUR LIFE TO GO. THAT'S THREE MORE LIFETIMES TO YOU. SO DON'T BLOW IT."

SAYING "NO" WON'T MAKE YOU A NERD. IT WON'T MAKE YOU A LOSER. IN FACT, IT WILL MAKE YOU MORE FRIENDS THAN DRUGS EVER WILL. REAL FRIENDS.

BUT IF THAT'S NOT ENOUGH REASON, THERE'S ANOTHER SIDE: USING ILLEGAL DRUGS IS AGAINST THE LAW. AND IF YOU BREAK THE LAW, YOU PAY THE PRICE. BECAUSE THE RULES HAVE CHANGED.

IF YOU DO DRUGS, YOU WILL BE CAUGHT. AND WHEN YOU'RE CAUGHT, YOU WILL BE PUNISHED. YOU MIGHT LOSE YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE -- SOME STATES HAVE STARTED REVOKING USERS' DRIVING PRIVILEGES. OR YOU MIGHT LOSE THE COLLEGE LOAN YOU WANTED -- BECAUSE WE'RE NOT HELPING THOSE WHO BREAK THE LAW. THESE ARE PRIVILEGES, NOT RIGHTS. IF YOU RISK DOING DRUGS, YOU RISK EVERYTHING -- EVEN YOUR FREEDOM. BECAUSE YOU WILL BE PUNISHED.

NOW, I CAN IMAGINE A FEW WHISPERS OUT THERE -- MAYBE YOU THINK WE'LL NEVER GET DRUGS UNDER CONTROL -- THAT IT'S TOO EASY FOR THE DEALERS TO GET BACK ON THE STREET. THOSE DAYS ARE OVER, TOO. THE REVOLVING DOOR... JUST JAMMED.

YOU THINK THERE WON'T BE ROOM FOR THEM IN JAIL? WE'LL MAKE ROOM... WE'RE ALMOST DOUBLING PRISON SPACE. YOU THINK THERE AREN'T ENOUGH PROSECUTORS? WE'LL HIRE THEM... WITH THE LARGEST INCREASE IN FEDERAL PROSECUTORS IN HISTORY. THE DAY OF THE DEALER IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE. [PAUSE]

NO MATTER WHO YOU ARE -- OR HOW STRONG YOU ARE --
DRUGS TAKE CONTROL OF YOUR LIFE. BUT WITHOUT DRUGS,
YOU ARE IN CONTROL. YOU CAN DETERMINE YOUR FUTURE.
AND THAT MEANS STAYING IN SCHOOL.

IF YOU'RE THINKING ABOUT DROPPING OUT, THINK
AGAIN. IF YOU KNOW SOMEBODY WHO'S THINKING ABOUT
DROPPING OUT, TALK TO THEM ABOUT IT. IF YOU HAVE
FRIENDS WHO HAVE ALREADY DROPPED OUT, FIND THEM. TALK
TO THEM. FIND A WAY TO BRING THEM BACK.

TODAY I'VE ASKED YOU TO THINK ABOUT THE TERRIBLE
COST DRUGS ARE MAKING US ALL PAY, EVERY DAY. BUT EVEN
MORE IMPORTANT, I'M ASKING YOU TO THINK ABOUT WHAT YOU
CAN DO, TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE FOR SOMEONE ELSE.

LAST WINTER, AFTER I WAS SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT, I
SAID THAT FROM NOW ON IN AMERICA, ANY DEFINITION OF A
SUCCESSFUL LIFE MUST INCLUDE SERVING OTHERS. HELPING
OTHERS. AND I HOPE WE ALL BELIEVE THAT.

THERE'S A STORY ABOUT A YOUNG BOY AND AN OLD MAN WHO WERE WALKING ALONG A BEACH. AS THE BOY WALKED ALONG THE BEACH HE PICKED UP EACH STARFISH HE PASSED, AND THREW IT INTO THE SEA. THE OLD MAN ASKED HIM WHY.

"IF I LEFT THEM HERE," THE BOY SAID, "THEY WOULD DRY UP IN THE SUN AND DIE. I'M SAVING THEIR LIVES."

"BUT THE BEACH GOES ON FOR MILES AND THERE ARE MILLIONS OF STARFISH," THE OLD MAN SAID. "HOW CAN WHAT YOU'RE DOING MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE?"

THE BOY LOOKED AT THE STARFISH IN HIS HAND, THREW IT INTO THE OCEAN, AND ANSWERED, "IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE TO THIS ONE."

YOU'RE HERE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE -- FOR YOURSELF,
AND THOSE AROUND YOU. SO LEARN TO COUNT ON EACH OTHER.
TAKE CARE OF EACH OTHER. GIVE SOMEONE ELSE ANOTHER
CHANCE.

AND MAKE THE DAYS MEAN SOMETHING.

HAVE A GOOD YEAR. AND GOD BLESS YOU.

#

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Stephanie

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

Dr. Ken Newberry

OF (Organization) 419-475-4665

PLEASE PHONE FTS AUTOVON

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

call again if you still need info.

RECEIVED BY _____ DATE 9/6 TIME 11:10

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
★ U.S. GPO: 1986-181-246/40015 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO: Stephanie

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

Debbie Riley

OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE FTS AUTOVON

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY _____ DATE 9/6 TIME 11:50

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
★ U.S. GPO: 1986-181-246/40015 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

To Stephanie

Date 8/5 Time 2

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Ken Baron

of McDonald's

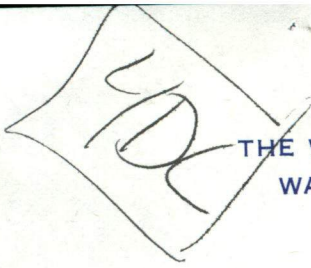
Phone (312) 575-5505

Area Code	Number	Extension
<input type="checkbox"/> TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CALL
<input type="checkbox"/> CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> WILL CALL AGAIN
<input type="checkbox"/> WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Sent FAX on Michael Jordan this AM
~~is going to~~ checking to see if you've received it.
If not please call him

Operator _____



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

White
middle
class

STRAIGHT - What the program entails - what made them see the light. Are these kids definitely o.k.

Parents put them in treatment.

G.B. done spots

long-term family oriented treatment program lasts 1 yr.

5 phases of treatment

set goals; achieve them.
most home 30-90 days

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

- next year coming home

9 diff. programs

7,000 kids in total

pages 12-29

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 9, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

The Capitol
Washington, D.C.

9:07 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, and distinguished members of the House and Senate, honored guests, and fellow citizens. Less than three weeks ago, I joined you on the West Front of this very building -- and looking over the monuments to our proud past -- offered you my hand in filling the next page of American history with a story of extended prosperity and continued peace. And tonight, I'm back to offer you my plans, as well. The hand remains extended, the sleeves are rolled up, America is waiting, and now we must produce. Together, we can build a better America.

It is comforting to return to this historic Chamber. Here, 22 years ago, I first raised my hand to be sworn into public life. So tonight, I feel as if I'm returning home to friends and I intend -- (applause.) And I intend, in the months and years to come, to give you what friends deserve: frankness, respect, and my best judgment about ways to improve America's future.

In return, I ask for an honest commitment to our common mission of progress. If we seize the opportunities on the road before us, there'll be praise enough for all. The people didn't send us here to bicker. And it's time to govern.

And many presidents have come to this Chamber in times of great crisis. War and depression, loss of national spirit. And eight years ago, I sat in that very chair as President Reagan spoke of punishing inflation and devastatingly high interest rates and people out of work, American confidence on the wane. And our challenge is different.

We're fortunate -- a much changed landscape lies before us tonight. So I don't propose to reverse direction. We're headed the right way. But we cannot rest. We're a people whose energy and drive have fueled our rise to greatness. And we're a forward-looking nation -- generous, yes, but ambitious, as well -- not for ourselves, but for the world. Complacency is not in our character -- not before, not now, not ever. (Applause.)

And so tonight, we must take a strong America and make it even better. We must address some very real problems. We must establish some very clear priorities. And we must make a very substantial cut in the federal budget deficit. (Applause.)

Some people find that agenda impossible. But I'm presenting to you tonight a realistic plan for tackling it. My plan has four broad features: attention to urgent priorities, investment in the future, an attack on the deficit, and no new taxes. (Applause.)

This budget represents my best judgment of how we can address our priorities. There are many areas in which we would all like to spend more than I propose; I understand that. But we cannot until we get our fiscal house in order.

MORE

Next year alone, thanks to economic growth, without any change in the law, the federal government will take in over \$80 billion dollars more than it does this year. That's right -- over \$80 billion in new revenues, with no increases in taxes. And our job is to allocate those new resources wisely.

We can afford to increase spending by a modest amount, but enough to invest in key priorities and still cut the deficit by almost 40 percent in one year. And that will allow us to meet the targets set forth in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. But to do that, we must recognize that growth above inflation in federal programs is not preordained; that not all spending initiatives were designed to be immortal. (Applause.)

I make this pledge tonight: My team and I are ready to work with the Congress, to form a special leadership group, to negotiate in good faith, to work day and night -- if that's what it takes -- to meet the budget targets, and to produce a budget on time.

We cannot settle for business as usual. Government by continuing resolution -- or government by crisis -- will not do. And I ask the Congress tonight to approve several measures which will make budgeting more sensible. We could save time and improve efficiency by enacting two-year budgets. (Applause.) Forty-three governors have the line-item veto. President's should have it, too. (Applause.) And the very least -- at the very least, when a President proposes to rescind federal spending, the Congress should be required to vote on that proposal -- instead of killing it by inaction. (Applause.)

And I ask the Congress to honor the public's wishes by passing a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget. (Applause.) Such an amendment, once phased in, will discipline both the Congress and the Executive Branch.

Several principles describe the kind of America I hope to build with your help in the years ahead. We will not have the luxury of taking the easy, spendthrift approach to solving problems -- because higher spending and higher taxes put economic growth at risk. Economic growth provides jobs and hope. Economic growth enables us to pay for social programs. Economic growth enhances the security of the nation. And low tax rates create economic growth.

I believe in giving Americans greater freedom and greater choice -- and I will work for choice for American families, whether in the housing in which they live, the schools to which they send their children, or the child care they select for their young. (Applause.)

You see, I believe that we have an obligation to those in need, but that government should not be the provider of first resort for things that the private sector can produce better. I believe in a society that is free from discrimination and bigotry of any kind. (Applause.) And I will work to knock down the barriers left by past discrimination -- (applause) -- and to build a more tolerant society that will stop such barriers from ever being built again.

I believe that family and faith represent the moral compass of the nation -- and I'll work to make them strong, for as Benjamin Franklin said, "If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, can a great nation rise without his aid?"

And I believe in giving people the power to make their own lives better through growth and opportunity. And together, let's put power in the hands of people. (Applause.)

Three weeks ago, we celebrated the Bicentennial Inaugural, the 200th anniversary of the first presidency. And if you look back, one thing is so striking about the way the Founding

Fathers looked at America. They didn't talk about themselves. They talked about posterity. They talked about the future.

And we, too, must think in terms bigger than ourselves. We must take actions today that will ensure a better tomorrow. (Applause.) We must extend American leadership in technology, increase long-term investment, improve our educational system, and boost productivity. These are the keys to building a better future.

And here are some of my recommendations:

I propose almost \$2.2 billion for the National Science Foundation to promote basic research and keep us on track to double its budget by 1993. (Applause.)

I propose to make permanent the tax credit for research and development. (Applause.)

I've asked Vice President Quayle to chair a new Task Force on Competitiveness. (Applause.)

And I request funding for NASA and a strong space program -- an increase of almost \$2.4 billion over the current fiscal year. We must have a manned space station; a vigorous, safe space shuttle program; and more commercial development in space. The space program should always go "full throttle up" -- and that's not just our ambition; it's our destiny. (Applause.)

I propose that we cut the maximum tax rate on capital gains to increase long-term investment. (Applause.) History is clear -- history on this is clear; this will increase revenues, help savings, and create new jobs. (Applause.) We won't be competitive if we leave whole sectors of America behind. This is the year we should finally enact urban enterprise zones and bring hope to the inner cities. (Applause.)

But the most important competitiveness program of all is one which improves education in America. When some of our students actually have trouble locating America on a map of the world, it is time for us to map a new approach to education. (Applause.)

We must reward excellence and cut through bureaucracy. We must help schools that need help the most. We must give choice to parents, students, teachers, and principals; and we must hold all concerned accountable. In education, we cannot tolerate mediocrity. (Applause.)

I want to cut that dropout rate and make America a more literate nation. (Applause.) Because what it really comes down to is this: the longer our graduation lines are today, the shorter our unemployment lines will be tomorrow.

So tonight I'm proposing the following initiatives:

The beginning of a \$500-million program to reward America's best schools -- "merit schools."

The creation of special presidential awards for the best teachers in every state -- because excellence should be rewarded. -- (Applause.)

The establishment of a new program of National Science Scholars, one each year for every Member of the House and Senate, to give this generation of students a special incentive to excel in science and mathematics. (Applause.)

The expanded use of magnet schools, which give families and students greater choice; and a new program -- to encourage "alternative certification" which will let talented people from all fields teach in our classrooms. (Applause.)

MORE

I've said I'd like to be the "Education President." And tonight, I've asked you to join me by becoming the "Education Congress." (Applause.)

Just last week, as I settled into this new office, I received a letter from a mother in Pennsylvania who had been struck by my message in the Inaugural Address. "Not 12 hours before," she wrote, "my husband and I received word that our son was addicted to cocaine. He had the world at his feet. Bright, gifted, personable. He could have done anything with his life. And now he has chosen cocaine."

"And please," she wrote, "find a way to curb the supply of cocaine. Get tough with the pushers. Our son needs your help." (Applause.)

My friends, that voice crying out for help could be the voice of your own neighbor, your own friend, your own son. Over 23 million Americans used illegal drugs last year -- at a staggering cost to our nation's well-being.

Let this be recorded as the time when America rose up and said "no" to drugs. The scourge of drugs must be stopped. And I am asking tonight for an increase of almost a billion dollars in budget outlays to escalate the war against drugs. (Applause.) The war must be waged on all fronts. Our new drug czar, Bill Bennett, and I will be shoulder-to-shoulder in the Executive Branch leading the charge.

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

Some will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment. Some money will be devoted to those urban schools where the emergency is now the worst. And much of it will be used to protect our borders, with help from the Coast Guard, and the Customs Service, the Departments of State and Justice, and yes, the U.S. military. (Applause.)

I mean to get tough on the drug criminals. And let me be clear: this President will back up those who put their lives on the line every single day -- our local police officers. (Applause.)

My budget asks for beefed-up prosecution, for a new attack on organized crime, and for enforcement of tough sentences -- and for the worst kingpins, that means the death penalty. (Applause.) I also want to make sure that when a drug dealer is convicted, there's a cell waiting for him. And he should not go free because prisons are too full.

And so let the word go out: If you're caught and convicted, you will do time.

But for all we do in law enforcement, in interdiction and treatment, we will never win this war on drugs unless we stop the demand for drugs. So some of this increase will be used to educate the young about the dangers of drugs. We must involve the parents. We must involve the teachers. We must involve the communities. And my friends, we must involve ourselves -- each and every one of us in this concern. (Applause.)

One problem related to drug use demands our urgent attention and our continuing compassion. And that is the terrible tragedy of AIDS. I'm asking for \$1.6 billion for education to prevent the disease -- and for research to find a cure.

If we're to protect our future, we need a new attitude about the environment. We must protect the air we breathe. I will

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send to you shortly legislation for a new, more effective, Clean Air Act. It will include a plan to reduce, by date certain, the emissions which cause acid rain -- (applause) -- because the time for study alone has passed, and the time for action is now. (Applause.)

We must make use of clean coal. My budget contains full funding, on schedule, for the clean coal technology agreement that we've made with Canada. (Applause.) We've made that agreement with Canada and we intend to honor that agreement.

We must not neglect our parks. So I'm asking to fund new acquisitions under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. We must protect our oceans. And I support new penalties against those who would dump medical waste and other trash into our oceans. (Applause.) The age of the needle on the beaches must end. (Applause.)

And in some cases, the gulfs and oceans off our shores hold the promise of oil and gas reserves which can make our nation more secure and less dependent on foreign oil. And when those with the most promise can be tapped safely, as with much of the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge, we should proceed. (Applause.) But we must use caution. We must respect the environment.

And so tonight I'm calling for the indefinite postponement of three lease sales which have raised troubling questions -- two off the coast of California, and one which could threaten the Everglades in Florida. (Applause.) Action on these three lease sales will await the conclusion of a special task force set up to measure the potential for environmental damage.

I'm directing the Attorney General and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to use every tool at their disposal to speed and toughen the enforcement of our laws against toxic waste dumpers. (Applause.) I want faster cleanups and tougher enforcement of penalties against polluters.

In addition to caring for our future, we must care for those around us. A decent society shows compassion for the young, the elderly, the vulnerable, and the poor.

Our first obligation is to the most vulnerable -- infants, poor mothers, children living in poverty -- and my proposed budget recognizes this. I ask for full funding of Medicaid -- an increase of over \$3 billion -- and an expansion of the program to include coverage of pregnant women who are near the poverty line. (Applause.)

I believe we should help working families cope with the burden of child care. Our help should be aimed at those who need it most -- low-income families with young children. I support a new child care tax credit that will aim our efforts at exactly those families -- without discriminating against mothers who choose to stay at home. (Applause.)

Now, I know there are competing proposals. But remember this -- the overwhelming majority of all preschool child care is now provided by relatives and neighbors and churches and community groups. Families who choose these options should remain eligible for help. Parents should have choice. (Applause.)

And for those children who are unwanted or abused or whose parents are deceased, we should encourage adoption. I propose to reenact the tax deduction for adoption expenses, and to double it to \$3,000. (Applause.) Let's make it easier for these kids to have parents who love them.

We have a moral contract with our senior citizens. And in this budget, Social Security is fully funded, including a full cost-of-living adjustment. We must honor our contract.

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We must care about those in the shadow of life, and I, like many Americans, am deeply troubled by the plight of the homeless. The causes of homelessness are many, the history is long. But the moral imperative to act is clear.

Thanks to the deep well of generosity in this great land, many organizations already contribute. But we in government cannot stand on the sidelines. In my budget, I ask for greater support for emergency food and shelter, for health services and measures to prevent substance abuse, and for clinics for the mentally ill. (Applause.) And I propose a new initiative involving the full range of government agencies. We must confront this national shame.

There's another issue that I've decided to mention here tonight. I've long believed that the people of Puerto Rico should have the right to determine their own political future. Personally, I strongly favor statehood. But I urge the Congress to take the necessary steps to allow the people to decide in a referendum.

Certain problems, the result of decades of unwise practices, threaten the health and security of our people. Left unattended, they will only get worse -- but we can act now to put them behind us.

Earlier this week, I announced my support for a plan to restore the financial and moral integrity of our savings system. I ask Congress to enact our reform proposals within 45 days. We must not let this situation fester. (Applause.) We owe it to the savers in this country to solve this problem. (Applause.)

Certainly, the savings of Americans must remain secure. Let me be clear. Insured depositors will continue to be fully protected. But any plan to refinance the system must be accompanied by major reform. Our proposals will prevent such a crisis from recurring. The best answer is to make sure that a mess like this will never happen again.

The majority of thrifts in communities across the nation have been honest. They've played a major role in helping families achieve the dream of home ownership. But make no mistake -- those who are corrupt, those who break the law, must be kicked out of the business and they should go to jail. (Applause.)

We face a massive task in cleaning up the waste left from decades of environmental neglect at our America's nuclear weapons plants. Clearly, we must modernize these plants and operate them safely. That's not at issue -- our national security depends on it. But beyond that, we must clean up the old mess that's been left behind -- and I propose in this budget to more than double our current effort to do so. This will allow us to identify the exact nature of the various problems so we can clean them up -- and clean them up we will. (Applause.)

We've been fortunate during these past eight years. America is a stronger nation than it was in 1980. Morale in our Armed Forces has been restored. Our resolve has been shown. Our readiness has been improved. And we are at peace. There can no longer be any doubt that peace has been made more secure through strength. And when America is stronger, the world is safer. (Applause.)

Most people don't realize that after the successful restoration of our strength, the Pentagon budget has actually been reduced in real terms for each of the last four years. We cannot tolerate continued real reduction in defense. In light of the compelling need to reduce the deficit, however, I support a one-year freeze in the military budget -- something I proposed last fall in my flexible freeze plan.

And this freeze will apply for only one year, and after that, increases above inflation will be required. I will not sacrifice American preparedness, and I will not compromise American strength. (Applause.)

I should be clear on the conditions attached to my recommendation for the coming year:

The savings must be allocated to those priorities for investing in our future that I've spoken about tonight.

This defense freeze must be a part of a comprehensive budget agreement which meets the targets spelled out in Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law without raising taxes, and which incorporates reforms in the budget process.

I have directed the National Security Council to review our national security and defense policies and report back to me within 90 days to ensure that our capabilities and resources meet our commitments and strategies.

I'm also charging the Department of Defense with the task of developing a plan to improve the defense procurement process and management of the Pentagon -- one which will fully implement the Packard Commission report. (Applause.) Many of these changes can only be made with the participation of the Congress -- and so I ask for your help.

We need fewer regulations. We need less bureaucracy. We need multiyear procurement and two-year budgeting. And frankly, -- and don't take this wrong -- we need less congressional micromanagement of our nation's military policy. (Applause.) I detect a slight division on that question, but nevertheless -- (laughter.)

Securing a more peaceful world is perhaps the most important priority I'd like to address tonight. You know we meet at a time of extraordinary hope. Never before in this century have our values of freedom, democracy, and economic opportunity been such a powerful and intellectual force around the globe.

Never before has our leadership been so crucial, because while America has its eyes on the future, the world has its eyes on America.

And it's time of great change in the world -- and especially in the Soviet Union. Prudence and common sense dictate that we try to understand the full meaning of the change going on there, review our policies and then proceed with caution. But I've personally assured General Secretary Gorbachev that at the conclusion of such a review we will be ready to move forward. We will not miss any opportunity to work for peace.

The fundamental facts remain that the Soviets retain a very powerful military machine, in the service of objectives which are still too often in conflict with ours. So let us take the new openness seriously. But let's also be realistic. And let's always be strong. (Applause.)

There are some pressing issues we must address: I will vigorously pursue the Strategic Defense Initiative. (Applause.) The spread and even use of sophisticated weaponry threatens global security as never before.

Chemical weapons must be banned from the face of the Earth, never to be used again. (Applause.) And, look, this won't be easy. Verification -- extraordinarily difficult. But civilization and human decency demand that we try.

And the spread of nuclear weapons must be stopped. And

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I'll work to strengthen the hand of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Our diplomacy must work every day against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

And around the globe, we must continue to be freedom's best friend. And we must stand firm for self-determination and democracy in Central America -- including in Nicaragua. (Applause.) It is my strongly held conviction that when people are given the chance, they inevitably will choose a free press, freedom of worship, and certifiably free and fair elections.

We must strengthen the alliance of the industrial democracies -- as solid a force for peace as the world has ever known. And this is an alliance forged by the power of our ideals, not the pettiness of our differences. So let's lift our sights -- to rise above fighting about beef hormones to building a better future, to move from protectionism to progress.

I've asked the Secretary of State to visit Europe next week and to consult with our allies on the wide range of challenges and opportunities we face together -- including East-West relations. And I look forward to meeting with our NATO partners in the near future.

And I, too, shall begin a trip shortly -- to the far reaches of the Pacific Basin, where the winds of democracy are creating new hope, and the power of free markets is unleashing a new force.

When I served as our representative in China 14 or 15 years ago, few would have predicted the scope of the changes we've witnessed since then. But in preparing for this trip, I was struck by something I came across from a Chinese writer. He was speaking of his country, decades ago, but his words speak to each of us, in America, tonight.

"Today," he said, "we're afraid of the simple words like goodness and mercy and kindness."

My friends, if we're to succeed as a nation, we must rediscover those words.

In just three days, we mark the birthday of Abraham Lincoln -- the man who saved our Union, and gave new meaning to the word opportunity. Lincoln once said: "I hold that while man exists, it is his duty to improve not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating that of mankind."

It is this broader mission to which I call all Americans. Because the definition of a successful life must include serving others. (Applause.)

And to the young people of America, who sometimes feel left out -- I ask you tonight to give us the benefit of your talent and energy through a new program called "YES," for Youth Entering Service to America.

To those men and women in business -- remember the ultimate end of your work -- to make a better product, to create better lives. I ask you to plan for the longer-term and avoid that temptation of quick and easy paper profits.

To the brave men and women who wear the uniform of the United States of America -- thank you. Your calling is a high one -- (applause.) To be the defenders of freedom and the guarantors of liberty. And I want you to know that this nation is grateful for your service.

To the farmers of America, we appreciate the bounty you provide. We will work with you to open foreign markets to American

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agricultural products. (Applause.)

And to the parents of America, I ask you to get involved in your child's schooling. Check on the homework. Go to the school, meet the teachers, care about what is happening there. It's not only your child's future on the line, it's America's.

To kids in our cities -- don't give up hope. Say no to drugs. Stay in school. And yes, "Keep hope alive."

To those 37 million Americans with some form of disability -- you belong in the economic mainstream. We need your talents in America's workforce. Disabled Americans must become full partners in America's opportunity society. (Applause.)

To the families of America watching tonight in your living rooms: Hold fast to your dreams, because ultimately America's future rests in your hands.

And to my friends in this Chamber, I ask your cooperation to keep America growing while cutting the deficit. That's only fair to those who now have no vote -- the generations to come.

Let them look back and say that we had the foresight to understand that a time of peace and prosperity is not the time to rest, but a time to press forward -- a time to invest in the future.

And let all Americans remember that no problem of human-making is too great to be overcome by human ingenuity, human energy, and the untiring hope of the human spirit. I believe this. I would not have asked to be your President if I didn't.

And tomorrow, the debate on the plan I've put forward begins, and I ask the Congress to come forward with your own proposals. Let's not question each other's motives. Let's debate. Let's negotiate. But let us solve the problem. (Applause.)

Recalling anniversaries may not be my specialty in speeches -- (laughter and applause.) -- but tonight is one of some note. On February 9, 1941, just 48 years ago tonight, Sir Winston Churchill took to the airwaves during Britain's hour of peril. He'd received from President Roosevelt a hand-carried letter quoting Longfellow's famous poem: "Sail on, oh Ship of State! Sail on, Oh Union, strong and great! Humanity with all its fears, with all the hopes of future years, is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

And Churchill responded on this night by radio broadcast to a nation at war, but he directed his words to Franklin Roosevelt. "We shall not fail or falter," he said. "We shall not weaken or tire. Give us the tools, and we will finish the job."

Tonight, almost half a century later, our peril may be less immediate, but the need for perseverance and clear-sighted fortitude is just as great.

Now, as then, there are those who say it can't be done. There are voices who say that America's best days have passed; that we're bound by constraints, threatened by problems, surrounded by troubles which limit our ability to hope. Well, tonight, I remain full of hope. We Americans have only begun on our mission of goodness and greatness. And to those timid souls, I repeat the plea -- give us the tools, and we will do the job.

Thank you. God bless you and God bless America.
(Applause.)