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

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**OA/ID Number:** 13701  
**Folder ID Number:** 13701-009

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**Folder Title:**  
Drug Strategy II \NNewspaper Publisher's Luncheon 1/25/90 [OA 8310][1]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON / STATE ROOM  
JANUARY 25, 1990 / 1:15 P.M.

IT'S AN HONOR TO HAVE YOU HERE. THERE MAY BE NO GROUP IN AMERICA MORE AWARE OF THE CHALLENGES THIS COUNTRY IS FACING. SO I DECIDED TO FOCUS ON THE FIRST ITEM ON THE DOMESTIC AGENDA. ILLEGAL DRUGS. THEY REMAIN THIS NATION'S NUMBER ONE CONCERN. TODAY I'D LIKE TO ANNOUNCE THE SECOND PHASE OF OUR FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS.

- 2 -

AS YOU KNOW, LAST SEPTEMBER, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY'S HISTORY, WE LAUNCHED A COMPREHENSIVE, COORDINATED, <sup>d. Shah</sup> COHERENT NATIONAL STRATEGY, TO STOP THE DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS.

WE'VE MADE SOME NOTABLE PROGRESS IN THE MONTHS SINCE THAT PLAN WAS UNVEILED. ATTITUDES CONTINUE TO CHANGE.

- 3 -

HERE IN WASHINGTON, THE NUMBER OF THOSE ARRESTED WHO TEST POSITIVE FOR DRUGS HAS DROPPED DRAMATICALLY OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS -- ESPECIALLY AMONG <sup>young</sup> JUVENILES. AND ABROAD, COLOMBIA HAS EXTRADITED 14 OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR DRUG MERCHANTS TO STAND TRIAL HERE. <sup>in the U.S.</sup>

BUT GIVEN THE HEADLINES WE'VE SEEN RECENTLY, IT'S CLEAR WE'RE ONLY <sup>really</sup> GETTING STARTED. <sup>And</sup> THE PLAN WE LAID OUT LAST FALL OUTLINED WHAT WE INTEND TO DO.

- 4 -

TODAY I WANT TO ANNOUNCE THE SECOND PHASE OF OUR STRATEGY -- WHICH EXPLAINS HOW WE INTEND TO DO IT. AGENCY BY AGENCY, TASK BY TASK, DOLLAR BY DOLLAR.

<sup>And</sup> TODAY, WE'RE RELEASING <sup>what I think of</sup> A BLUEPRINT FOR SUCCESS.

OUR OUTSTANDING DIRECTOR FOR DRUG CONTROL POLICY, BILL BENNETT, WILL DISCUSS THE PROGRAM LATER, IN DEPTH. RIGHT NOW I WANT TO SKETCH OUT A FEW HIGHLIGHTS -- AND THEN OPEN THE FLOOR TO QUESTIONS.

OUR APPROACH REMAINS CONSISTENT. WE'RE COMMITTED TO THE SAME AGGRESSIVE GOALS AND PRINCIPLES WE OUTLINED LAST SEPTEMBER: TO REDUCE USE, THROUGH AN INTEGRATED MIX OF SUPPLY- AND DEMAND-SIDE APPROACHES. AND THAT MEANS DOING EVERYTHING THAT WORKS.

OUR STRATEGY CALLS FOR ABOUT A THIRD OF ITS FUNDING TO GO TOWARD DRUG EDUCATION, PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH.

WE'RE CALLING FOR MORE PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS AND WORKPLACES -- AS WELL AS GRANTS FOR COMMUNITIES TO SET UP EDUCATION PROGRAMS. IN OUR TREATMENT STRATEGIES, WE'RE ALSO EMPHASIZING WHAT WORKS -- WITH CAREFUL AND CONSTANT EVALUATION OF TREATMENT REGIMES, AND A NEW OFFICE FOR TREATMENT IMPROVEMENT AT H.H.S.

- , -

**WE'RE FUNDING NEW RESEARCH -- IN AREAS LIKE LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY, TREATMENT, AND DRUG USE FORECASTING THAT WILL HELP US SPOT TRENDS, TARGET RESOURCES, AND MEASURE THE IMPACT OF OUR STRATEGIES. AND THIS SPRING, WE'LL BE RELEASING THE FIRST OF AN ANNUAL, STATE-BY-STATE STATUS REPORT, MEASURING PROGRESS.**

**ROUGHLY ANOTHER THIRD OF THE BUDGET IS DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION, AND INCARCERATION.**

- 8 -

**TO HELP LOCAL ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES, THE '91 FISCAL BUDGET CALLS FOR NEARLY 500 MILLION DOLLARS FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS -- AN INCREASE OF 228 PERCENT OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS. WE WANT TO GET THE RIGHT RESOURCES, TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE, ON THE RIGHT LEVEL: STREET LEVEL.**

**TODAY WE'LL BE ANNOUNCING FIVE HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS -- CITIES AND AREAS THAT ARE ALREADY DOING A GREAT DEAL, BUT NEED MORE SUPPORT.**

**WE WANT TO HELP THEM MAP OUT A MORE COMPREHENSIVE, COORDINATED APPROACH TO FIGHT DRUGS.**

**WE'RE ALSO INCREASING THE NUMBER OF DEA AND FBI AGENTS AND PERSONNEL, AS WELL AS MORE FUNDING FOR ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEYS. WE SUPPORT AN INCREASE IN FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS.**

**WE ARE PROPOSING THE DEATH PENALTY FOR DRUG KINGPINS, AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR DRUG-RELATED KILLINGS, AND EVEN, IN SOME CASES, ATTEMPTED KILLINGS. WE WANT THERE TO BE ABSOLUTELY NO DOUBT ABOUT THE CERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT.**

**THE FINAL THIRD OF OUR BUDGET IS EARMARKED FOR BORDER INTERDICTION AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS.**

WE WANT THE MULTINATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT PRODUCE AND DISTRIBUTE DRUGS TO BE MORE THAN DISRUPTED -- WE INTEND TO SEE THEM DISMANTLED AND DESTROYED -- BECAUSE WE DON'T MAKE DEALS WITH DEALERS. *There are*

WE HAVE MULTI-LATERAL PROGRAMS UNDERWAY IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD. THROUGHOUT CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA PARTICULARLY, WE ARE ENGAGED IN EXPANDED -- AND UNPRECEDENTED -- LEVELS OF COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.

WE APPLAUD THE EFFORTS OF PRESIDENT BARCO OF COLOMBIA, *verbally* AND PRESIDENT SALINAS OF MEXICO. *our offer* AND I WILL REINFORCE OUR SUPPORT FOR THE COURAGEOUS LEADERS OF THE REGION, AT THE UPCOMING *Party* SUMMIT *at Cartagena* IN COLOMBIA.

AMONG THE STEPS WE'RE TAKING TO INTENSIFY BORDER CONTROL, UP TO AN ADDITIONAL 1000 CUSTOMS AGENTS -- WHO ARE ALREADY ON THE JOB -- WILL BE GIVEN AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT DRUG INVESTIGATIONS, TO BETTER ASSIST THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

WITH INTERDICTION IN PARTICULAR, COORDINATION IS *absolute*  
CRUCIAL. WE ARE PUTTING <sup>*of*</sup> AN END <sup>*to the*</sup> TO TURF BATTLES.

OUR BUDGET FOR ALL INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES HAS INCREASED FROM 419 MILLION DOLLARS TO NEARLY 700 MILLION DOLLARS. WE'RE CREATING A NEW NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE CENTER, TO ENSURE ALL ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES GET THE STRATEGIC AND ORGANIZATIONAL INTELLIGENCE THEY NEED.

TREASURY'S NEWLY-CREATED FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK WILL IMPROVE FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE. AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE IN ITS EXPANDED DETECTION AND MONITORING ROLE.

NOW, I IMAGINE THE "NEWS" IN THIS CHAPTER OF THE WAR ON DRUGS MAY BE ITS PRICE TAG. SPENDING UNDERSTANDABLY GETS <sup>*a lot of*</sup> ATTENTION. IN THIS CASE, OUTLAYS CONTINUE TO INCREASE.

BUT I WANT TO EMPHASIZE OUR DETERMINATION TO WIN THIS FIGHT -- WITHOUT ADDING TO THE BUDGET DEFICIT -- AND YES, <sup>request</sup> WITHOUT RAISING TAXES.

IN 1990 DRUG FUNDING TOTALED ALMOST NINE AND A HALF BILLION DOLLARS -- THE LARGEST INCREASE IN HISTORY. FUNDING FOR FISCAL '91 WILL BE EXPANDED BY MORE THAN ONE BILLION, TO OVER TEN AND A HALF BILLION DOLLARS. AND OUTLAYS WILL INCREASE 41 PERCENT THIS YEAR.

IN FACT, WITH THIS REQUEST THE FEDERAL DRUG BUDGET WILL BE 69 PERCENT HIGHER THAN IT WAS WHEN I TOOK OFFICE IN 1989.

TO THOSE WHO SAY OUR PROGRAM LOOKS TOP-HEAVY ON THE INTERDICTION SIDE, REMEMBER THAT MANY OF THE EFFORTS TO LIMIT SUPPLY ARE EXCLUSIVELY FEDERAL -- AND INHERENTLY MORE EXPENSIVE THAN DEMAND REDUCTION. WE'RE WILLING TO SPEND MORE TO LIMIT THE DRUG SUPPLY. SIMPLY PUT, WE'RE WILLING TO DO WHATEVER IT TAKES.

BUT THE REAL ISSUE, OF COURSE, IS NOT "HOW MUCH."  
IT'S "HOW WELL." AND HERE THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN  
FEDERAL AND NATIONAL IS CRUCIAL. A TRULY NATIONAL DRUG  
CONTROL STRATEGY DEMANDS THAT WE TAP RESOURCES OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION -- PUBLIC AND PRIVATE; CIVILIAN AND  
MILITARY; LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL; VOLUNTEER,  
PROFESSIONAL, AND PERSONAL.

LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT A MAN NAMED <sup>*I know many of you*</sup> JIM BURKE -- A  
CORPORATE LEADER WHO'S BEEN APPLYING THE POWER OF THE  
MEDIA TO "UNSELL" DRUGS, THROUGH THE MEDIA PARTNERSHIP  
FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA: THE LARGEST VOLUNTEER PRIVATE  
SECTOR AD CAMPAIGN SINCE THE WAR-BOND DRIVES OF WORLD  
WAR II. *He's energetic. And he's doing a superb job*

YOU'RE ALL FAMILIAR WITH THEIR HARD-HITTING ADS TO  
DISCOURAGE DRUG USE. MANY OF YOU ALREADY CONTRIBUTE  
SPACE TO RUN THEM.

AND THAT'S SUPPORTING THE PARTNERSHIP'S CURRENT GOAL, TO RAISE ONE MILLION DOLLARS A DAY IN ADVERTISING TIME AND SPACE. EVERY DAY. FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS. A REMARKABLE GOAL INDEED.

I KNOW THAT SOME OF YOU -- JOE WILLIAMS, OF THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL, TO TAKE A NOTABLE EXAMPLE -- HAVE MADE <sup>THE</sup> PROMOTION OF VOLUNTEERISM AN IMPORTANT PART OF YOUR NEWSPAPER'S MISSION. AND THAT'S ALSO *very very* IMPORTANT.

- 20 -

A FREE PRESS HAS A RIGHT AND RESPONSIBILITY TO REPORT AND COMMENT ON A NATION'S PROBLEMS. BUT YOUR NEWSPAPERS MAY ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROGRESS OF THE COMMUNITIES THEY SERVE, BY POINTING TO SOLUTIONS. AND THERE MAY BE NO BETTER OUTLET FOR AMERICA'S VOLUNTEER <sup>EFFORT</sup> SPIRIT THAN SAVING THOSE BEING LOST TO DRUGS. IT'S TOO EARLY TO TELL HOW OUR EFFORTS WILL BE JUDGED -- BUT IF MORE CONCERNED AMERICANS BECOME INVOLVED AMERICANS, I BELIEVE WE WILL SUCCEED.

- 21 -

AS A NATION UNITED, I BELIEVE WE CAN TURN THE TIDE  
OF DRUGS AWAY FROM AMERICA'S SHORES -- AND OUT OF HER  
CHILDREN'S HANDS. [PAUSE...]

NOW I'D LIKE TO OPEN UP THE FLOOR TO QUESTIONS AND  
SUGGESTIONS -- ON ANY SUBJECT, OF COURSE, BUT  
ESPECIALLY OUR FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS...

# # #

(170100)  
(Lange/Cawley)  
January 23, 1989  
7:00 P.M.  
[PUBS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990  
1:15 P.M.

It's an honor to have you here. There may be no group in America more aware of the challenges this country is facing. So my first thought was to give you a general outline of our agenda, after the first year.

But I decided instead to focus on the **first** item on the domestic agenda. Illegal drugs. They remain this nation's number one concern. So I chose this forum to announce the second phase of our fight against drugs.

As you know, last September, for the first time in this country's history, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated, coherent national strategy, to **stop** the distribution and use of illegal drugs.

We've made some notable progress in the six months since that plan was unveiled. Attitudes continue to change. Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for drugs has dropped dramatically over the past three months -- especially among juveniles. And abroad, Colombia has extradited 14 of the world's major drug merchants to stand trial here.

But given the headlines we've seen over the last six months, it's clear we're only getting started. The plan we laid out last fall outlined what we intend to do. Today I want to announce the second phase of our strategy -- which explains how we intend to

do it. Agency by agency, task by task, dollar by dollar. Today, we're releasing a blueprint for success.

Our outstanding Director for Drug Control Policy, Bill Bennett, will discuss the program later, in depth. Right now I want to sketch out a few highlights -- and then open the floor to questions.

Our approach remains consistent. We're committed to the same aggressive goals and principles we outlined last September: to reduce use, through an integrated mix of supply- and demand-side approaches. And that means doing everything that works.

Our strategy calls for about a third of its funding to go toward drug education, prevention, treatment, and research. We're calling for more prevention programs in schools and workplaces -- as well as grants for communities to set up education programs. In our treatment strategies, we're also emphasizing what works -- with careful and constant evaluation of treatment regimes, and a new Office of Treatment Improvement at H.H.S.

We're funding new research -- in areas like law enforcement technology, treatment, and drug use forecasting that will help us spot trends, target resources, and measure the impact of our strategies. And this spring, we'll be releasing the first of an annual, state-by-state status report, measuring progress.

Roughly another third of the budget is devoted to domestic enforcement, prosecution, and incarceration. To help local enforcement initiatives, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly

500 million dollars for state and local law enforcement grants -- an increase of 228 percent over the last two years. We want to get the right resources, to the right people, on the right level: street level.

Today we'll be announcing five High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas -- cities and areas that are already doing a great deal, but need more support. We want to help them map out a more comprehensive, coordinated approach to fight drugs.

We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as more funding for Assistant U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. We are proposing the death penalty for drug kingpins, and those responsible for drug-related killings, and even, in some cases, attempted killings. We want there to be absolutely no doubt about the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for border interdiction and international operations. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted -- we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed -- because we don't make deals with dealers.

We have multi-lateral programs underway in many parts of the world. Throughout Central and South America particularly, we are engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance. We applaud the efforts of President Barco of Colombia, and President Salinas of Mexico. And I will reinforce

our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Colombia.

*up to*  
Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, an additional 1000 Customs Agents -- who are already on the job -- will be given authority to conduct *arrest?* drug investigations, to better assist the Drug Enforcement Administration. With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. **We are putting an end to turf battles.**

*Ken Schwartz  
OMB #4892*

Our budget for all international activities has increased from 300 million dollars to nearly 700 million dollars. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic and organizational intelligence they need. Treasury's newly-created Financial Crimes Enforcement Network will improve financial intelligence. And the Department of Defense has been increasingly effective in its expanded detection and monitoring role.

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

*Fiscal* In 1990 drug funding totaled almost nine and a half billion dollars -- the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded by more than **one billion**, to over **ten and a half billion** dollars. And outlays will increase 41 percent this year. In fact, with this request the Federal drug budget will be ~~more than~~ *about* 70 percent higher than it was when I took office in 1989.

*Cornes Hale*

*Ken Schwartz  
OMB #4892*

*72%  
↓  
Comp 89-91*

*72% - outlays  
69% - B.A.  
↑ Bennett's state*

*took office in FY 90*

To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that many of the efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.

But the real issue, of course, is not "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of every description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

I know that some of you -- Joe Williams, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, to take a notable example -- have made the promotion of volunteerism an important part of your newspaper's mission. And that's important.

A free press has a right and responsibility to report and comment on a nation's problems. But your newspapers may also contribute to the progress of the communities they serve, by pointing to solutions. And there may be no better outlet for America's volunteer spirit than saving those being lost to drugs.

It's too early to tell how our efforts will be judged -- but if more concerned Americans become involved Americans, I believe we will succeed.

Today I'm particularly interested in your thoughts and ideas. So I'd like to open up the floor to questions and suggestions -- on any subject, of course, but especially our fight against drugs...

# # #

Staffed Copy

(Lange/Cawley)  
January 22, 1989  
7:15 P.M.  
[PUBS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990  
1:15 P.M.

It's an honor to have you here. There may be no group in America more aware of the challenges this country is facing. So my first thought was to give you a general outline of our agenda, after the first year.

But I decided to focus on the **first** item on the domestic agenda. Illegal drugs remain this nation's number one concern, and our top domestic priority. So this is a good forum to announce the second phase of our fight against drugs.

As you know, last September, for the first time in this country's history, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated, coherent national strategy, to **stop** the distribution and use of illegal drugs.

We've made some notable progress in the six months since that plan was unveiled. Attitudes continue to change. Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for drugs has dropped dramatically over the past three months -- especially among juveniles. And abroad, Colombia has extradited 14 of the world's most-wanted drug merchants to stand trial here.

Post article  
NEL Inst. of  
Justice  
datasheets

But given the headlines we've seen over the last six months, it's clear we're only getting started. The plan we laid out last fall outlined what we intend to do. Today I want to announce the second phase of our strategy -- which explains how we intend to

JDC  
Keefe  
307-7977

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Our approach remains consistent. We're committed to the same aggressive goals and principles we outlined last September: **to reduce use, through an integrated mix of supply- and demand-side approaches.** And that means doing everything that works.

Our strategy calls for about a third of its funding to go toward education, prevention, treatment, and research. We're calling for more prevention programs in schools and workplaces -- as well as grants for communities to set up education programs.

In our treatment strategies, we're also emphasizing what works -- with careful and constant evaluation of treatment regimes, and a new Office of Treatment Improvement at H.H.S.

We're funding new research -- in areas like law enforcement technology, treatment, and drug use forecasting that will help us spot trends, target resources, and measure the impact of our strategies. And this spring, we'll be releasing the first of an annual, state-by-state status report, measuring progress.

Another third of the budget is devoted to domestic and border interdiction. To help local enforcement efforts, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly 500 million dollars for state and local law enforcement -- an increase of 228 percent over the last

Bruce Conner  
ONDCP - Dir of  
Budget &  
Planning  
673-2628

Judge Walton  
Dir of State  
Exec Aff -  
ONDCP -  
673-2444

two years. We want to get the right resources, to the right people, on the right level: street level.

Today we'll be announcing five High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas -- cities that are already doing a great deal, but need more support. We want to help them map out a more comprehensive, coordinated approach to fight drugs.

We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. We're also calling for an expansion of the death penalty for drug-related crimes. Apart from the severity of punishment, we should no longer debate the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for international and overseas operations. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted -- we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed -- because we don't make deals with dealers.

So we're now engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance, throughout Central and South America. We applaud President Barco's efforts -- and I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Columbia.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, 1000 Customs Agents -- already on the job -- will be given arrest and investigation authority formerly limited to D.E.A. agents.

Bruce Carnes

Carroll  
Shaw -  
Atc Dept -  
at Narcotic  
Matters -  
247-7349

Bruce Carnes

With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. **We will fight no more turf battles.**

Our budget for cooperative law enforcement for all international activities has increased from ~~295~~<sup>300</sup> million dollars to ~~over~~<sup>700</sup> 500 million dollars. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic, organizational, and financial intelligence they need. And the Department of Defense has been effective in detection and monitoring -- surpassing even our high expectations.

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

Our 1990 drug budget totalled almost ~~eight billion~~<sup>\$9.453.2</sup> dollars -- the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded to over **ten and a half** billion dollars -- ~~a 41~~<sup>and outlays will increase 41% this year.</sup> percent ~~increase in one year.~~ In fact, with this request the Federal drug budget will be almost 70 percent higher than it was when I took office last year.

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law enf }  $\approx$  drugs  
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FY89 303.7  
FY91 689.9

But the real issue, of course, is **not** "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of **every** description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

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# # #

Schulz  
Alan



Rob  
673-2823  
2520

ONDCP Director's Office  
673-2520

Carolyn's  
D's

(Lange/Cawley)  
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4 cities + 1 border (SW border) ↑

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International

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Our budget for cooperative law enforcement for all

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want to emphasize our (Network); (newly created)

adding to the budget

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be expanded to over ~~ten~~ <sup>(\$10.630.7)</sup> and a half billion dollars -- ~~a~~ <sup>and outlays will</sup> 41

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To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.

But the real issue, of course, is **not** "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of **every** description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

I know that some of you -- Joe Williams, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, to take a notable example -- have made the promotion of volunteerism an important part of your newspaper's mission. And that's important.

A free press has a right and responsibility to report and comment on a nation's problems. But your newspapers may also contribute to the progress of the communities they serve, by pointing to solutions. And there may be no better outlet for America's volunteer spirit than saving those being lost to drugs.

It's too early to tell how our efforts will be judged -- but if more concerned Americans become involved Americans, I believe we will succeed.

Today I'm particularly interested in your thoughts and ideas. So I'd like to open up the floor to questions and suggestions -- on any subject, of course, but especially our fight against drugs...

# # #

(Lange/Cawley)  
January 19, 1989  
5:00 P.M.  
[PUBS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990  
[TIME]

(( Let me thank all of you for coming today. Before I get started, let me point out that these remarks were **not** sold to me by a speechwriter over in Lafayette Park... ))

It's an honor to have you here. And while I'd like to regale you with Presidential lore and wit, I want to turn to a more serious subject.

~~It is a fact we may regret, but must admit.~~ Illegal drugs remain this nation's number one concern -- and our top domestic priority.

So last September, for the first time in this country's history, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated, coherent strategy to **stop** the distribution and use of illegal drugs.

The strategy we laid out last fall outlined what we intend to do. The second volume of our strategy, being released today, explains in more detail how we intend to do it. Agency by agency, task by task, dollar by dollar. Through a unified approach to what you **all** understand is an enormously complex problem.

Our outstanding Director for Drug Control Policy, Bill Bennett, will discuss the program later, in depth. Right now I

want to sketch out just a few highlights, among the specifics of our strategy -- then open the floor for questions.

Our approach remains consistent. We're committed to the same aggressive, intelligent goals and principles we outlined last September: to reduce use, through an integrated mix of supply- and demand-side approaches.

You've all endured the debate between demand- and supply-side economics. Where drug policy is concerned, that debate isn't science -- it's just dismal.

We think we're striking the right balance between supply- and demand-side solutions -- because comparisons based on budget bottom lines are misleading.

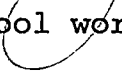
The funding we call for -- if you only look at the bottom line -- suggests that we're devoting over 70 percent of our efforts to supply reduction, and only 29 percent to demand reduction.

Why? Because efforts to limit supply -- international operations and interdiction on the high seas, for example -- are intrinsically the domain of the federal government, and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. So attacking the problem effectively from both sides means spending more to curb supply.

It does not, however, mean doing everything -- like engaging in helpless debates over the manifestations and "root causes" of drug abuse.

What it does mean, is doing everything that works. We're still convinced there is no magic bullet -- that we have to move aggressively from every angle.

So our strategy calls for about a third of its funding to go toward **education, prevention, and treatment**; another third for **domestic and border interdiction**; and a third for **international and overseas operations**.

We've called for an increase in school  workplace-based prevention programs -- and grants for communities to establish education and awareness efforts. State, local, and private initiatives play a crucial role here.

In our treatment strategies, we're also emphasizing what **works** -- through careful and constant evaluation, and a new Office of Treatment ~~Im~~<sup>I</sup>mprovement at H.H.S.

We're devoting special attention to treatment facilities in state jails and prisons. We're especially concerned about adolescents and pregnant women. And we've requested an extra six million dollars to fight the haunting tragedy of cocaine-addicted babies.

[graf on research, drug use forecasting]

To help enforcement efforts at street level, the '91 fiscal budget calls for **nearly 500 million dollars** for state and local law enforcement -- an increase of **228 percent** over the last two years.

[two-three grafs, international]

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets

attention. In this case, it continues to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

Our 1990 drug budget totalled almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded to over **ten and a half** billion dollars -- a 41 percent increase in one year.

But the real issue, of course, is **not** "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial.

**No one** should hope or expect that we're planning to solve the drug problem simply with programs and pronouncements from the shining city on the hill. **Everyone** needs to look for ways that they -- as individuals and organizations -- fit into the picture.

A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of **every** description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

I know that some of you -- Joe Williams, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, to take a notable example -- have made the promotion of volunteerism an important part of your newspaper's mission. And that's important.

A free press has -- as its right and responsibility -- the obligation to uncover, report, and comment on a nation's problems.

But a free press may also contribute to the progress of the society it serves, by pointing to solutions. And there may be no

more crucial outlet for America's volunteer spirit, than encouraging the people and the communities of this nation that are being ravaged by drugs.

Ours may be an era of limited budgets -- but unlimited resources.

If, as Ben Bradlee once said, "News is the first rough draft of history," it's too early to tell how history will judge our efforts to turn the tide of drugs away from America's shores -- and out of her childrens' hands.

But if Americans will join together in this struggle -- applying all the power of their hearts and minds -- I believe we will succeed.

Today I'm particularly interested in your thoughts and ideas. So I'd like to open up the floor to questions and suggestions -- on any subject, of course, but especially our fight against drugs...

# # #

(Lange/Cawley)  
January 22, 1989  
5:30 P.M.  
[PUBS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON  
STATE ROOM  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990  
1:15 P.M.

(( Let me thank all of you for coming today. Before I get started, let me point out that these remarks were **not** sold to me by a speechwriter over in Lafayette Park... ))

It's an honor to have you here. There may be no group in America more aware of the challenges this country is facing. So my first thought was to give you a general outline of our agenda, after the first year.

But I decided to focus on the **first** item on the domestic agenda. Illegal drugs remain this nation's number one concern, and our top domestic priority. So I decided this would be the right forum to announce the second phase of our fight against drugs.

As you know, last September, for the first time in this country's history, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated, coherent national strategy, to **stop** the distribution and use of illegal drugs.

We've made some notable progress in the six months since that plan was unveiled. Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for drugs has dropped dramatically over the past three months -- especially among juveniles. And abroad, last week Colombia <sup>has</sup> extradited 11 of the world's most-

wanted drug merchants, to stand trial here.

But given the headlines we've seen over the last six months, it's clear we're only getting started. The plan we laid out last fall outlined what we intend to do. Today I want to announce the second phase of our strategy -- which explains how we intend to do it. Agency by agency, task by task, dollar by dollar. **Today, we're releasing a blueprint for success.**

Our outstanding Director for Drug Control Policy, Bill Bennett, will discuss the program later, in depth. Right now I want to sketch out just a few highlights -- and then open the floor for questions.

Our approach remains consistent. We're committed to the same aggressive, intelligent goals and principles we outlined last September: **to reduce use, through an integrated mix of supply- and demand-side approaches.** And that means doing everything that works. No miracle cures -- we're moving aggressively from every angle.

Our strategy calls for about a third of its funding to go toward education, prevention, treatment, and research. We're calling for more prevention programs in schools and workplaces -- as well as grants for communities to establish education and awareness efforts.

In our treatment strategies, we're also emphasizing what works -- with careful and constant evaluation of treatment regimes, and a new Office of Treatment improvement at H.H.S.

We're emphasizing new research -- in areas like law

enforcement technology, treatment, the causes of addiction, and drug use forecasting that will help us spot trends, target resources, and measure the impact of our strategies. And this spring, we'll be releasing the first of an annual, state-by-state status report, measuring progress.

**Roughly another third of the budget is devoted to domestic and border interdiction.** To help local enforcement efforts, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly 500 million dollars for state and local law enforcement -- an increase of 228 percent over the last two years. **We want to get the right resources, to the right people, on the right level: street level.**

Today we'll be announcing five High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas -- cities that are already doing a great deal, but need more support and leadership. We want to help them map out a more comprehensive, coordinated approach to fight drugs.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, 1000 Customs Agents -- already on the job -- will be cross-designated with arrest and investigation authority formerly limited to D.E.A. agents. With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. **We will fight no more turf battles, forever.**

We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. We're also calling for an expansion of the death penalty for drug-related crimes. Apart from the **severity** of punishment, we should no longer debate the **certainty** of

punishment.

Finally, over a third of our budget is earmarked for international and overseas operations. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted -- we intend to see them dismantled, and destroyed, because we don't make deals with dealers.

So we're now engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance, throughout Central and South America. We applaud President Barco's efforts -- and I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Columbia.

Our budget for cooperative law enforcement for all international activities has increased from \$295 million to over \$500 million. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic, organizational, and financial intelligence they need. The Department of Defense has been effective in detection and monitoring beyond anyone's expectations. And with the new Financial Crimes Enforcement Network at Treasury, we intend to send a message to money launderers everywhere: **The wash cycle just ended, and we're going to hang you out to dry.**

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

*border 2900  
down with  
lawrence 4200*

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To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, it's worth remembering that efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. **We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply -- because we're willing to do whatever it takes.**

But the real issue, of course, is **not** "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial.

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(Lange/Cawley)  
January 22, 1989  
2:00 P.M.  
[PUBS.DOC]

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We've made some notable progress in the six months since that plan was unveiled. [[ A new Gordon Black poll, to be released next week, shows that usage \_\_\_\_\_. ]] Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for

drugs has dropped dramatically over the past three months -- especially among juveniles. And last week, Columbia extradited 11 of the world's most-wanted drug merchants, to stand trial here.

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And that means doing everything that works. No one who's studied the problem believes there's a miracle cure out there -- so we're moving aggressively from **every** angle.

*well* → Our strategy calls for about a third of its funding to go toward education, prevention, treatment, and research. We're calling for more prevention programs in schools and in the workplace -- as well as grants for communities to establish

education and awareness efforts. State, local, and private initiatives will continue to play a crucial role here.

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We're emphasizing new research -- in areas like law enforcement technology, treatment, the causes of addiction, and drug use forecasting that will help us spot trends, target resources, and measure the impact of our strategies. And this spring, we'll be releasing the first of an annual, state-by-state status report, measuring progress.

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We're increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as US Attorneys and federal judgeships. borders, cross-desig. ...

And we're calling for an expansion of the death penalty for drug-related crimes. It's time to get the focus

The final third of our budget is earmarked for international and overseas operations. As you know, the international cartels have a reputation for sophisticated hardware, marketing and distribution networks. (( We are dealing with an industry that pulls in billions of dollars a year -- and doesn't lose much time doing tax returns. As Woody Allen might add, they also spend very little on office supplies. ))

But

disproportionate benefits

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

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# # #

$$\begin{array}{r} 10,630,700,000 \\ - 9,483,200,000 \\ \hline 1,147,500,000 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{100}{10,630,700,000} = \frac{9,483,200,000}{1,147,500,000}$$

$$9,483,200,000$$

$$9,483,200$$

$$\frac{100}{1,147,500,000} = \frac{9,483,200,000}{1,147,500,000}$$

$$1,147,500$$

CONTACTS FOR DRUG STRATEGY SPEECH

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Bruce Carnes Director of Budget and Planning	673-2638-2628
Frank Kalder Carnes' assistant	673-2624
Daniel Casse	673-2830
Don Hamilton Bennett's Press Secretary	673-2823
David Tell	
Judge Reggie Walton Director, State & Local Affairs	673-2444
Dr. Herb Cleber Deputy Director of Demand Reduction	673-2810

DEPT. OF STATE

Kathleen Shaw Bureau of Int'l Narcotic Matters	647-7399
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MS. Case 673-2624

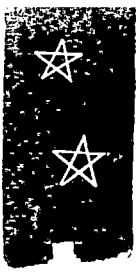
ONDCP

	<u>90</u>	<u>91</u>
• interdiction	2,029.2	2,372.7
investig.	969.0	1,218.9
intell	419.4	689.9
pros.	536.3	700
connections	1,814.4	1,297.1
intel	71.2	172.3
domestic	670.3	810.2
reg'd	317.5	383.2
regulatory	30.3	33.3
other law enf	170.2	219.5
prev.	1,118.1	1,241.8
treat	1,337.3	1,491.8

1,147,500,000 increase

10,630,700,000  
- 9,483,200,000  
1,147,500,000

9 B 483.2      10 B 630.7



*The Media-Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America, Inc.*  
*In Cooperation with the Ad Council*

**AMERICA, MOBILIZING AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUGS...AND READY TO DO MUCH MORE.**

Summary of research conducted by Gordon S. Black Corporation

-810 National Sample Phone Interviews  
 1/12/90

1. How serious is the illegal drug problem in your community?

Very	46%	} 84%
Somewhat	38%	
Not Very	12%	
Not At All	3%	

2. Are you aware of anti-drug programs in your community?

Yes	57%
No	43%

3. Are you or anyone in your family involved in volunteer anti-drug programs?

Yes	10%
No	90%

4. Who sponsors the program?

School	38%	- churches are involved enough.
Civic/Gov't	28%	
Church	10%	
Other	20%	

5. How much progress do you feel has been made combatting illegal drugs?

	<u>Community</u>	<u>Country</u>
Great Deal	6% } 51%	8% } 52%
Some	45%	44%
Not Very Much	33%	36%
None	10%	10%

Challenge local officials - people want to  
 be more involved. They're ready  
 and willing. Only want to be asked.

6. Given active community involvement, how long do you think it will take to reduce illegal drug use by 75%?

3 years	5%
5	15%
10	29% ← median
15	10%
20	8%
20+	15%
Never	14%

7. Do you know someone who uses illegal drugs?

Yes	36%
No	63%

8. Do you know somebody from whom you could get illegal drugs?

Yes	22%
No	76%

8. Should police make major effort to arrest those who buy/use illegal drugs?

Yes	84%
No	13%

(not "sell...")

9. Would you be willing to spend 5 hours/week in volunteer efforts to stop the sale and use of illegal drugs in your community?

Yes	60%
No	34%

106,000,000 people  
 this willing to do 500 within the week

10. Would you yourself be willing to donate to a community-wide effort to stop the use of illegal drugs?

	Yes	No
\$20	60%	32%
\$50	41%	54%
\$100	53%	44%

translates into a \$5 bil  
 but nobody's asking  
 @ community level.

11. In dealing with users do you think the courts are:

too harsh	5%
too lenient	68%
about right	19%

**NORIEGA'S NEXT HOME?**  
America's New Alcatraz

# Newsweek

January 15, 1990 \$2.00

EXCLUSIVE

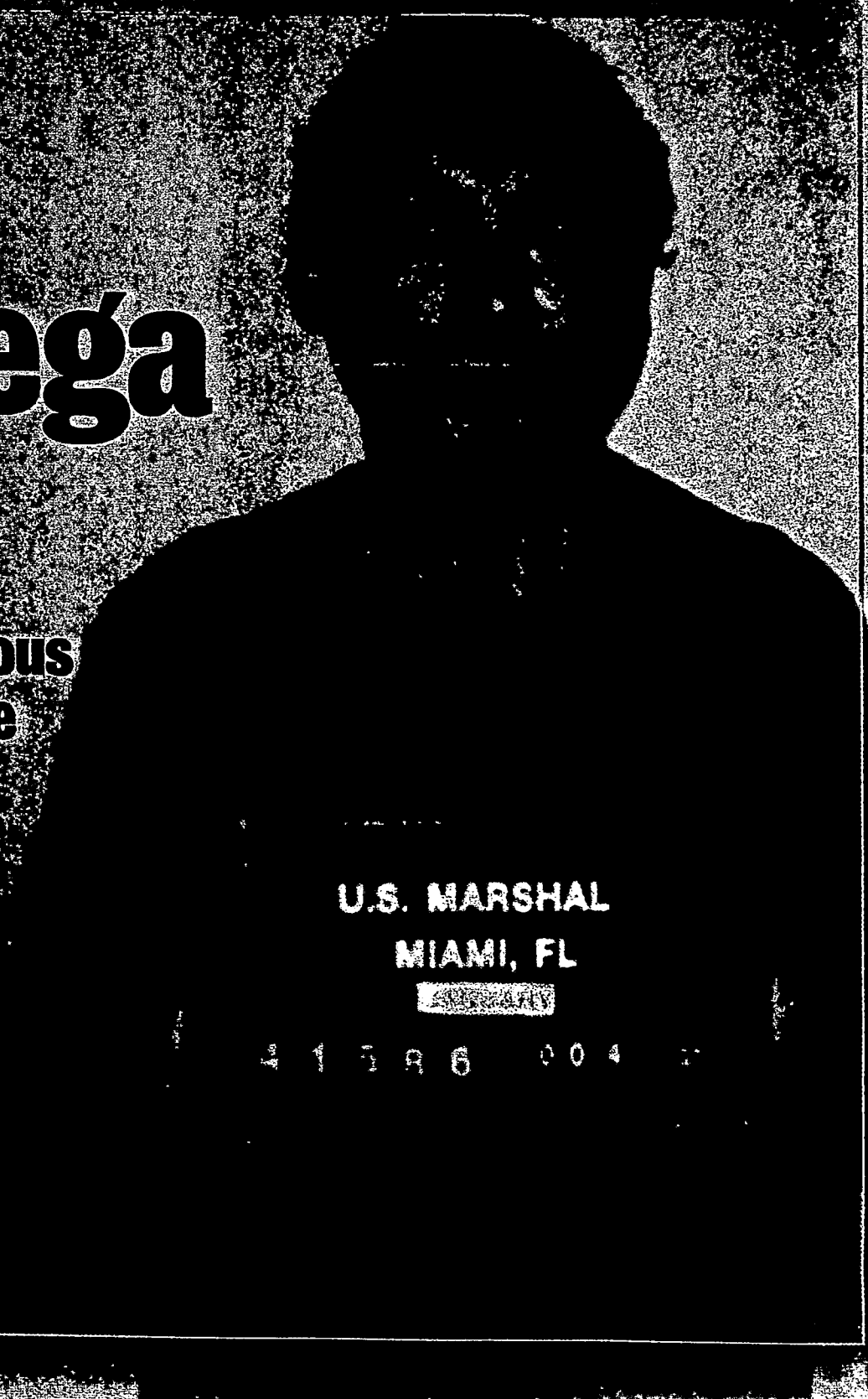
## The Noriega Files

His Treacherous  
Links With the  
Drug Cartel,  
Castro, Bush  
and the CIA

Excerpt from

by [unreadable]

[unreadable]



U.S. MARSHAL  
MIAMI, FL

4 1 5 9 6 0 0 4



# A New Home for Noriega?

The federal prison in Marion, Ill., the nation's most secure pen, holds hard men doing hard time

BY CHRISTOPHER DICKEY

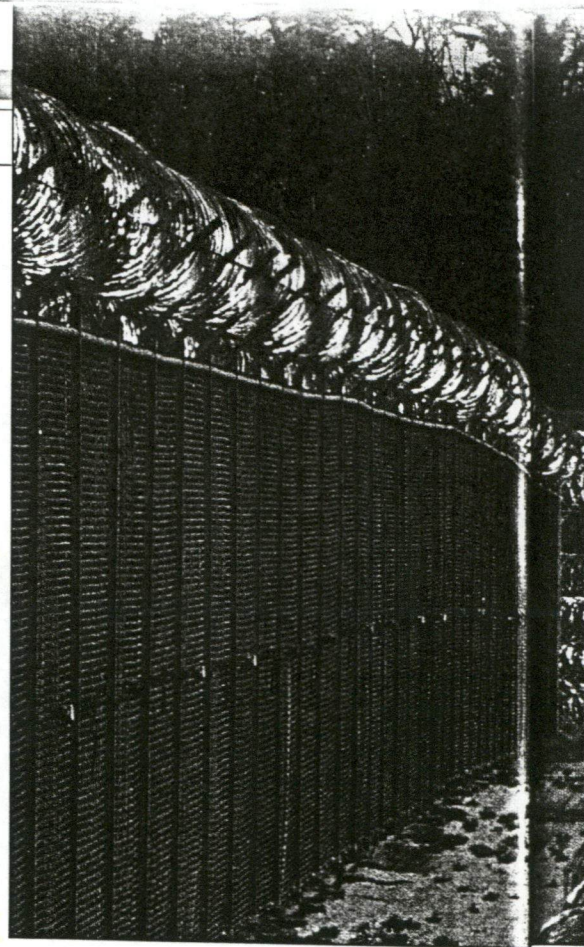
A black box over his handcuffs keeps the inmate from picking the locks. Chains lead through it, wrapped and padlocked around his waist. Shackles hobble his feet. But even so three guards surround him as he walks down the long hall from the cellblock to the visiting room. Each guard carries a yard-long black stick made of sturdy plastic tipped with steel bearings. "Rib spreaders," one explains. "We use 'em as prods. They separate the ribs without breaking them."

This, sooner or later, will likely be Manuel Noriega's new home: the United States Penitentiary at Marion, Ill. It is the most rigidly controlled prison in the United States, the institution that took over where Alcatraz left off. Only rarely are prisoners sent here before they're convicted. But a few exceptions have been made for chieftains of the cocaine cartels considered too famous and too dangerous to hold anywhere else. Carlos Lehder, the master smuggler of the Medellín gang, was held in Marion before he was convicted. Now he is back, serving a sentence of "life plus 135

years." Noriega may spend the immediate future closer to the Miami courtroom where his case will be heard, possibly on a military base. But eventually, says a prison administrator, "we'll get him."

The men at Marion have been classified by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as the most dangerous, the most escape-prone, the most threatening or, in many cases, the most threatened people in the federal prison system. More than half the states in the union and the District of Columbia also send problem prisoners here. Guards like to say the inmates are the worst of the worst, all the rotten apples put in one barrel: 98 percent have some history of violence; 51 percent are convicted murderers. The average sentence is 39.5 years. Among the inmates in the underground K-Unit are two of America's most famous spies: John Walker and Jonathan Pollard. With them there are Edwin P. Wilson, convicted of supplying arms to Muammar Kaddafi; Joseph Paul Franklin, a racist serial murderer; Bernard Welch, a cat burglar, murderer, escape artist and government informer, and Garrett Trapnell, who hijacked a plane 18 years ago to free black activist Angela Davis from prison. She was released. He is still inside.

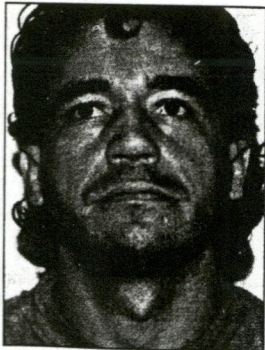
The first lesson any prisoner learns at



'Big Brother is always watching': It could be a coll

Marion is about movement. If an inmate refuses to move, a specially trained five-man unit in riot helmets and flak jackets enters his cell. Each is assigned a body part: an arm, a leg, the waist. They take him down, chain him and carry him out. But most of the 430 inmates don't move very much at all. They are confined to their cells for 22 hours a day. It has been that way, now, for six years.

"It's changed a bunch," says Mike Ralls, a guard with the good-ole-boy drawl of southern Illinois, peering out from behind a thin beard and big aviator glasses. He was here when the inmates ran riot, murdering



SYGMA

**Carlos Lehder**

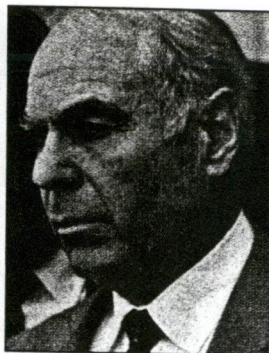
Life plus 135 years for the Colombian drug smuggler



AP

**Christopher Boyce**

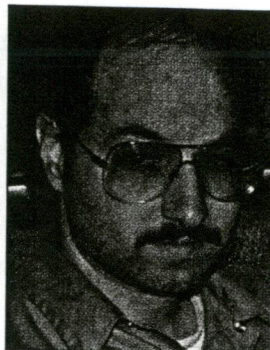
The Falcon did part of his 65-year sentence in Marion



DENNIS COOK—AP

**Edwin P. Wilson**

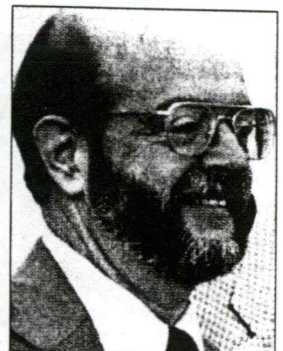
He ran guns for Libya's Kaddafi. He faces up to 52 years behind bars.



DENNIS COOK—AP

**Jonathan Pollard**

An intelligence analyst who spied for Israel, he's serving a life sentence



BOB DAUGHTRY—AP

**John Walker Jr.**

He sold Navy secrets to the Soviets; he may never leave Marion



LARRY DOWNING—NEWSWEEK

be a college campus except for the guard towers, the fences and the rolls of coiled razor wire along the perimeter

each other virtually at will. He was here when two guards were stabbed to death in one day. One was slashed 40 times. That was in October 1983, when the "lockdown" keeping the prisoners confined in their cells began. It has never ended. With a succession of court decisions to support it, probably it never will. Marion is becoming a model for high-security state prisons across the country. But there is always an underlying tension. "If they ever opened this place up again, there's no tellin' what would happen," says Ralls. "It's been down too long. Too much gone on."

Adding to this remarkable mix are the "separates," inmates who might kill one another if placed together. Normally they are kept in different institutions. But at Marion, there are 150 sets of them. There are leaders of rival prison gangs known as the Aryan Brotherhood, the Mexican Mafia, the D.C. Blacks. There are five surviving members of The Order, a racist right-wing group that robbed banks, pulled armored-car heists and murdered Denver talk-show host Alan Berg in 1984.

Warden Gary Henman, who ran Marion until his transfer this month to Leavenworth, saw the arrival of the cartel with Lehder and Juan Ramón Matta Ballesteros in the late 1980s. "Any of the real kingpins eventually will end up here," he said in a recent interview, and that had him worried. At the cartel's command are resources—money, men, weapons—which

the U.S. Bureau of Prisons has never had to face before. "A few years ago," says Henman, "you had to worry about inmates getting out. Now you have to worry about people trying to get in."

Lehder, who once shipped cocaine to the United States by the ton from his mansion on Bahama's Norman's Cay, is now in the number-one cell of G-Unit serving a sentence of life plus 135 years. He put a towel over the port at the top of his cell door when a reporter approached. According to other inmates and guards, he is busy studying German; he apparently believes that he will go to Germany soon. But nobody at the prison is sure why, or how.

**Wild life:** The Marion defenses are one part Swiss Army, one part Wild West. Everyone has a role: the secretaries have been trained to use the prison's rifles—M-14s and M-1 carbines—if an assault begins. But Henman denies reports that anti-aircraft batteries of some sort are positioned on the grounds. "We don't have any missiles or heat-seeking rockets out there," he says, looking at the tree line only a few hundred yards away. "I wish to hell we did."

Set at the edge of a wildlife refuge, 100 miles southeast of St. Louis, the complex looks like a junior college except for the towers, and the fences, and the glistening cascade of tiny, deadly blades, 13 rolls of coiled razor wire, along the perimeter. Marion was built in 1963, the year Alcatraz closed, as the very model of a modern penal

institution. It offered everything from college-level courses to putt-putt golf. And it gave its prisoners relative freedom inside its fences. But in 1979, mainly because of its small size, Marion was declared the only level 6 "supermaximum" security institution in the federal system. Gradually, inmates labeled too dangerous or too difficult for level 5 prisons like Lompoc or Leavenworth were transferred to Marion. The death toll began to rise. From February 1980 to October 1983 nine inmates were killed and two guards were murdered. There were 10 riots, 57 serious assaults, 33 attacks on staff. Since the lockdown, no staff members have died. Only five inmates have been murdered. "They don't have to worry about protecting their backs," says Henman. "Big Brother is always watching."

"Every day that goes by," says Henman, "and no inmate or staff member is seriously hurt, we've accomplished our mission." For those who behave for a year or more, there is the promise of gradually improved conditions: more personal possessions allowed in the cells; an hour or two more of recreation time. After two years or more, there is a chance to go to the "pretransfer unit" and from there to another, less restrictive prison such as Leavenworth. But make a mistake and you wind up back at the beginning of "the program," or worse, in the cells of The Hole.

Each cell in the Disciplinary Segregation

Unit, the Hole, is 7 feet by 9 feet. The bed is a concrete slab. Two shelves can hold a handful of clothes and a couple of books. A seamless, stainless-steel unit holds a toilet and a sink. A small mirror, about four inches square, is set in the wall. The view from each isn't much better: A set of iron bars painted a dull red. A couple of yards beyond that, a thick webbing made of iron, painted black (one side of the common "recreation area"), then metal bars painted black (the far side of the recreation area). Finally, a small window with heavy glass set in thick metal louvers. The recreation area is empty except for a chinning bar and an exercise bicycle cemented to the floor. In the summer there is ventilation but no air conditioning. Temperatures sometimes reach high into the 90s.

**Death beds:** Amnesty International, reporting on numerous complaints in 1987, concluded only that there were "serious shortcomings in the measures taken to investigate the allegations." Officials offer a rational, even benign explanation for every rule. Guards hammer the bars periodically—all but deafening prisoners with the ear-splitting noise—in order to make sure no one has sawed into them. The black paint gives the cellblock the air of a dungeon, but it helps guards see the length of the recreation area. The beds are made of concrete because metal beds provide bits of iron or steel to make daggers or "shanks." Large plastic lighting fixtures have given way to smaller, dimmer ones because the plastic covers on the old ones could be sheared into shanks which can't be detected by metal detectors.

Most of Marion's prisoners are fed in their cells. Until recently their food came in cellophane wrappers, but those, too, have now been banned. Burning aspirin as a source of heat, some inmates melted cellophane, molded it, hardened it, fashioned it into crude blades. Last year a Cuban prisoner was killed with one of these cellophane daggers. Today, James P. Wagner, a robber-killer, is complaining that yellow legal pads have been declared contraband; he says it's an effort to keep him from pursuing his legal cases. But last summer another prisoner managed to fashion a bomb out of ground match heads, with bits of metal zipper as shrapnel, sewn meticulously into the rolled-up cardboard backing of a legal pad. So cardboard is contraband. Last month matches were banned as well. By trial and error, and this long process of elimination, nearly everything has been taken from the prisoners.

The cells are searched often, and any prisoner who leaves the penitentiary for any reason is searched in every orifice when he gets back. X-rays can be requested instead of the manual "finger wave," but the prison reserves the right to manual examination if the inmate has been subjected to too much radiation. Sinuses are examined, too. The process, most often, is videotaped.

A powerfully built man with shaved head and mustache is seated in an examining room. A prison official is asking him about his nose. Does he mind having it examined? He says he doesn't think it would make a difference if he did mind.

"What's that up your right nostril there?" the officer wants to know as he shines the light.

the inmates have tested positive for the AIDS virus. Those men—one of whom bit a guard in another institution—are left isolated, like everyone else. If they develop AIDS symptoms they're rewarded with a transfer out. Each time there is news of spreading disease—whether AIDS or intestinal flu—the sense of helplessness among the prisoners mounts. "Something happens to us, who really cares?" asks Daniel Bifield, 38, a Hells Angel serving 25 years for extortion, escape and possession of a firearm. "I don't want to die in prison."

Many withdraw into their own world. David Lane, a founding member of the racist group The Order, is serving 190 years on racketeering charges and for violation of civil rights resulting in death; he was part of

the gang that killed Denver talk-show host Alan Berg. Each morning, Lane wakes up at 6 o'clock. Then he stuffs wet toilet paper in his ears and begins to hum: sometimes something by Patsy Cline; sometimes the Horst Wessel Song. "There's times in prison when the noise, to a quiet man, is like sticking your head in a drum with someone banging on it." So Lane hums and retreats. "I live with Leonidas [the Spartan king] at Thermopylae. But to most people their immediate environment is their life. Here, every sensory experience is removed, except you and Big Brother, you and the State. An inmate constantly tries to assert, 'I am human.' Everything around him tells him, 'No, you're not, you're a cipher.'"

Michael Whitehead's cell has black-and-white television and radio. Available to all prisoners except those in the Hole, the entertainment helps pacify the men. They get all the local channels and the networks. There are also in-house videos: Jane Fonda workout tapes, recent movies ("Dangerous Liaisons") and mood films. One, showing canoes on lakes, trout, geese and herons, with soothing natural sounds, is called "Solitudes." These provide little comfort for Whitehead. The Aryan Brotherhood, one of the most infamous prison gangs, is said to have contracts out on him, believing he gave evidence against the gang's members.

**Punching bag:** Marion offers him some security, but the gangs are patient. Last year one gang ordered the execution of a former member who had made it through the program to B-Unit, where he awaited a transfer. This seemed like a safe haven—Marion's authorities assume that inmates will do nothing in B-Unit to jeopardize their chances of getting out. But the gang members chose to obey their orders instead. Al-



LARRY DOWNING—NEWSWEEK

No sudden moves: Uncuffing an inmate in the exercise yard

"You mean the bugger?"

"If it's a bugger, it's wrapped in cellophane."

It's handcuff keys. *Handcuff keys.* The officer walks away with them and the inmate, his hands cuffed behind his back, looks around expectantly, helplessly. "Somebody wipe my nose?"

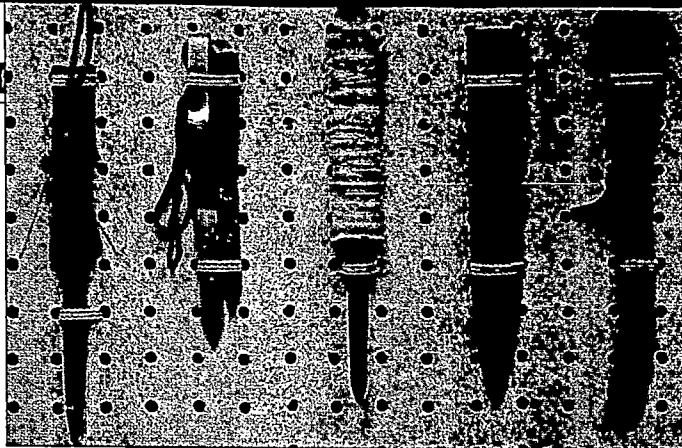
The frustrations, the anger, mount slowly, like the weight of routine. The guards know it. Feel it. "Some inmates, you look in their eyes and you know they're thinking about cutting your throat," says Danny Hilliard, one of the H-Unit officers. "But if you start looking at them like wild animals, you're going to have problems. Most of the time, you've got to take care of them. It's like working in a nursing home."

The water for Marion prison comes from Crab Orchard Lake, which suffers from low-level contamination by PCBs. Still, the Environmental Protection Agency has determined that the lake meets federal standards for drinking water. More seriously, eight of

legedly, they cornered their target in his cell and hanged him. They tried to make it look like a suicide but were caught and shipped back to the Hole. "It was almost like a kamikaze kind of thing," says Henman.

The men in the eight basement cells of K-Unit are not America's most dangerous criminals, merely some of its most infamous. Their cells look like mansions compared with the rest of Marion: 200 square feet, a private shower, bookshelves and a typewriter, a 19-inch color television. There is a pool table and a small library that only two inmates can use at a time. But the atmosphere of hopelessness that pervades the basement is more profound still than in the Hole. K-Unit is its own isolated world. The only outside recreation area is virtually a concrete pit, about the size of a backyard swimming pool, its top covered over with storm fencing, a TV camera peering down from above, its equipment nothing more than a basketball hoop and a well-worn punching bag.

This pit is the totality of K-Unit's world. The men here are not part of Marion's program. Good behavior won't get them out. Among administrators it's called "the director's unit," because it's the director of the Bureau of Prisons who decides who goes in and for how long. To get out, says Norman Carlson, the former director who established the K-Unit, "time is the only factor." How much time? "It's totally sub-



LARRY DOWNING—NEWSWEEK

Homemade arsenal: Confiscated daggers known as 'shanks'

jective." He insists that the conditions are not especially punitive. But David Ward, a University of Minnesota sociology professor who has studied Alcatraz and Marion, comes to a different conclusion. In a system without capital punishment, he says, K-Unit is "a collection of prisoners who are there for symbolic reasons, to show what the federal government can do if it really gets angry."

Most of the K-Unit inmates committed crimes with political—and international—implications. The most heavily guarded is Jonathan Pollard, the former U.S. Navy intelligence analyst sentenced to life imprisonment in 1987 for spying for Israel. "Pollard is going to be down there awhile," says one senior prison official, "mainly because he is a national-security problem. He still possesses a lot of information."

John Walker spied for the Soviets, in one of the most damaging espionage cases ever discovered by the United States. He is serv-

ing a life sentence. Edwin P. Wilson supplied arms, explosives and terrorist training to Libya. For that, and for trying to put out a murder contract from jail, Wilson is serving 52 years. Serial killer Joseph Paul Franklin was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazi Party who ambushed his victims, usually interracial couples, with a long-range rifle. He is serving life plus life. In the cell next to him is Garrett Trapnell, who hijacked an air-

plane in 1972 to free Angela Davis. He is serving life plus five years plus five years consecutively. For a time, Christopher Boyce, the young spy known as the Falcon, was held here after he escaped from a less secure prison.

The men of K-Unit look to their dreams for solace. Wilson recalls the delights of the high-rolling life he used to lead: "When I die, I don't want to go to heaven, I want to go to a good Paris restaurant." Walker and Pollard, according to other inmates and guards, imagine that someday they will be "traded" out of prison in an exchange for captured American spies. Trapnell has been working on a film script. "It's called 'The Parole Plan,' about a guy who's spent his life in prison. When he gets out, he has to get around the work ethic, so he takes over the Bahamas."

**Bad apples:** Critics of Marion's "high-security operation" say it "works like an anchor and it pulls every other institution toward its own repressive ends." They dismiss the Bureau of Prisons argument that by concentrating "all the bad apples" in one place, other prisons can be more open institutions. "It just isn't true," says Jan Susler, a Chicago attorney who has represented several Marion inmates. "Since they have had the lockdown at Marion other institutions have tightened up, too."

None of this will seem attractive to Noriega. As an inmate awaiting trial, his regimen at Marion would be roughly as strict as that of his convicted neighbors. If he is found guilty, he could spend the rest of his life adjusting to the peculiarities of the southern Illinois climate. As a military man, the discipline will not be strange, though taking orders is less desirable than giving them. And he won't have much opportunity to indulge the exotic tastes of flesh and blood that have been attributed to him in the media. Still, the solitude will give him an opportunity to capitalize on his notoriety. As Richard Nixon once sagely commented, when he, too, faced the prospect of a stretch in the slammer, some of the best political writing has been done from jail. "Noriega: My Story" is a book awaiting only a million-dollar advance and the time to write it.

## Safe and Secure But Lacking Amenities

In an inmates' guide to jailhouses, the federal prison at Marion would not earn even a rating of one star. No one inside would mistake it for a country club.

ITEM	GENERAL POPULATION AT OTHER U.S. PENITENTIARIES	AT MARION
Bed type	Flexible springs.	Concrete slabs.
Food service	Buffet style in central mess hall. Seconds.	Prepackaged ration in cell. No seconds.
Out-of-cell time	14-16 hours per day.	2 hours per day.
Recreation	5 hours per day, min.	2 hours per day.
Outside yard	All day weekends; min. 3 hours weekdays	2 hours, twice a week.
Commissary	Convenience-store inventory.	Limited goods, delivered to cell.
Oil painting	Yes.	No.
Knitting	Yes.	Limited.
Access to TV	Color TV, 16 hours per day in common areas.	Black-and-white TV in cell.
Restraints when moved inside institution	No.	Yes, handcuffs.

SOURCE: GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, INMATE NUMBER 72021-158

# Fear, Anger and Revenge

BY BECKY FERGUSON

**T**hey're back . . . I've been hit again. Another break-in. This time as I was leaving my home I saw my three-foot cerebral-palsy puppet, which I use in an educational program, hanging upside down, from a tree. I looked around my car. Other things were missing. Immediately those familiar feelings of surprise, fear, anger, revenge and then, as always, helplessness came over me. When is it going to stop? As I retrieved Mark from the tree, it occurred to me how like Mark I am—a helpless puppet.

After experiencing 10 break-ins or attempted break-ins over the last six years, *I have had it!* But then comes the helplessness. I had "had it" after the first break-in, but what can I do? I have a sophisticated security system that automatically calls the sheriff. I keep serial numbers on all the "popular" items (TV, stereo, VCR, etc.). I write **STOLEN FROM FERGUSON** on all our lawn and garden tools. I keep a loaded gun. I had a dog, but even she was stolen. I feel like a hostage in my own home.

The sum total of all the goods stolen over the years and the damage done probably equals, monetarily, less than what we donate to charities in two or three months. But that isn't the issue. Anyone who has had even one attempted burglary can testify to the personal violation they feel. I've never been raped or physically abused, yet I feel as though I've endured the same indignities as victims of such heinous crimes.

I am a gentle, giving person. I am your typical Wasp stay-at-home mom who spends a lot of time volunteering away from home. I teach a free dance class twice a week for the city Recreation Department. But my tape player and all my dance tapes were stolen in this last break-in. I plan and cook Wednesday-night meals at our church. But some of the proceeds from a dinner were stolen in the burglary. I am a volunteer puppeteer with an organization called Kids on the Block. But Mark, my puppet, was left hanging in the tree, and his storage bag and part of his wheelchair were stolen. So much of the "giving" me was taken with this last burglary.

What if I were able to confront one of the guilty? The one time I interrupted an attempted break-in I was so enraged, had I been armed I would have shot to kill. All I could do, however, was chase him into the woods. But had I gotten revenge, I would be the guilty one and the victim would have been a "young, pitiful, disadvantaged teenager who should have been in school."

When your privacy has been violated as often as mine your attitude is also affected. The "gentle and giving" me goes beyond seeing these people as the tragic result of a bad home life. They are members of an ever growing group of

criminals who are allowed to victimize entire communities, yet receive little or no punishment if caught. I don't fault our law enforcers. Each one who has been in my home has been a caring, supporting person, as equally enraged as I. And as impotent.

As a society we teach our children that a "community" (be it a family, a classroom or a town) can exist only if we follow the rules, and when we break rules certain punishments will follow. I asked my 9-year-old why she doesn't throw food in the school lunchroom. "I'd get in trouble!" she responded. And so she should.

What's happened? Where are the rules of society we work so hard to teach our children? How did we evolve into a society that protects a criminal's rights to the extent that private citizens are held hostage? I cannot disagree with the presumption that a person is innocent until proven guilty, but I do believe that the pendulum of "justice" has swung too far in that direction. It's only when a person becomes a habitual criminal, or when the crime is such that society is totally enraged, that just punishment is even considered. In my community first- or second-time burglary suspects are released—there is just no room in the jail. They are back on the street in three or four hours ready to strike again, with even greater motivation, knowing that their risks are small.



A 'gentle, giving' person gets tough on crime after one too many burglaries

**Sense of community:** Many of these "smaller crimes" are committed by teenagers or young adults who seem to have gotten lost, who seem to have slipped through the cracks during those all-important impressionable years. And we are producing more lost souls every year in many of our educational systems. In this world of bigger is better and "money saving" cuts, we

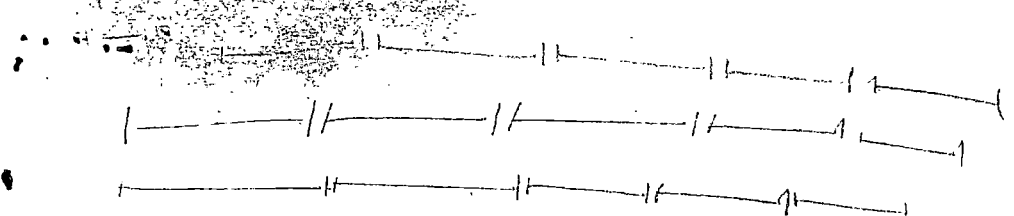
have traded our smaller neighborhood schools for large, broader institutions. While it may save money and provide a wider scope of academic experiences, in the process one's identity and self-esteem are often sacrificed. How can a child who has little or no home support be expected to develop a sense of worth, a sense of belonging, amid the confusion that is rampant in elementary schools of 500-plus students and high schools with campuses as large as many colleges? In a neighborhood school, teachers know every child and every child's parents, or lack of parents. A supportive sense of community naturally evolves, and a child grows up believing he is a viable part of a whole.

To crack down on "smaller crimes," we have to start with the smaller people—our children. Raise them and educate them in an environment that doesn't allow so many to get lost in the crowd. If we can start here, perhaps we could alter the recognized route of habitual criminals. The dust of petty crimes is being swept under our carpet, and the pile is growing larger and spreading the eventual filth of major crimes throughout the country. It's time for some housecleaning, America.

Did thinking about and writing a "My Turn" bring to light any new solutions? Not really. Will it reduce the number of break-ins? Probably not. Did it help diffuse any of my rage? Perhaps a little—until the next break-in, and then the cycle will begin again. I just hope next time it's not me they leave hanging from a tree.

*Ferguson, a homemaker, lives in Knoxville, Tenn.*

**DRAFT**



# National Drug Control Strategy

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## Executive Summary

January 1990

## The National Drug Control Strategy, January 1990

### Executive Summary

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In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the President transmitted a National Drug Control Strategy on September 5th, 1989. The Act also requires that subsequent National Strategies be submitted each year by February 1.

The January 1990 National Drug Control Strategy is a companion volume to the Strategy released last September. Like its predecessor, this Strategy presents a coordinated and comprehensive plan of attack involving every important anti-drug initiative. The September Strategy described our national drug problem and sketched the broad outlines of national drug control policy; this volume of the Strategy lays out, in considerable detail, what Federal drug policy will look like when implemented: the activities and responsibilities of Federal departments and agencies; specific initiatives to begin in this fiscal year; and the funding and legislation necessary to carry out the Administration's policy. Throughout the Strategy, State and local governments are urged to devise drug plans and devote the needed resources to drug control activities so that they can become full partners in a national policy.

The fundamental principle of the National Strategy remains unchanged: to reduce drug use through a mix of supply and demand

policies. All the initiatives and proposals contained in the first Strategy are still a part of the Administration's national drug policy; this second volume builds on it and closely examines the component parts of a comprehensive drug plan. The January 1990 Strategy also follows the same format as the first Strategy. Seven chapters (Criminal Justice, Drug Treatment, Education Workplace, and Community, International Initiatives, Interdiction Efforts, A Research Agenda, and An Intelligence Agenda) contain a thorough discussion of issues, policies, and activities related to our national drug control activities. The Administration's formal designations of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas and a broad review of Federal drug program management are included in separate appendices.

For Fiscal Year 1991, the Administration is seeking xx billion dollars in drug-related funding -- a \$xx billion (xx percent) increase over the past fiscal year and a \$xx billion increase (xx percent) since Fiscal Year 1989.

## Highlights from the January 1990 National Drug Control Strategy

### **Criminal Justice**

#### Expanded Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

- o The Administration will seek \$xx to provide more investigators and agents, additional financial crime specialists, intelligence analysts, and criminal attorneys.

#### More DEA and FBI agents

- o \$xx million sought for more DEA agents and support personnel.
- o Expansion of DEA technical, communications, and information capability.
- o More FBI agents, analysts, and foreign language specialists.

#### Expanded Precursor Chemical Program

- o Operation Chemcon, a joint Customs-DEA program, to be extended to all domestic ports of entry to seize smuggled chemicals essential for illegal drug production.

#### Strengthened Prosecutorial Resources

- o 800 additional U.S. Attorneys (mandated by the President's Violent Crime Initiative) to be in place by FY 1991.
- o Additional attorneys and staff for the Criminal and Tax Division of the Justice Department.

#### More U.S. Court Capacity

- o Establishment of 75 new Federal judgeships.
- o Additional court clerks, administrators, court officers, and legal services for indigent defendants.

#### More Prison Space On Line

- o Over 3,000 new beds to be available in the Federal prison system this fiscal year.

### **Drug Treatment**

#### More and Better Drug Treatment Services

- o \$xxx million in drug treatment funding for the ADAMHA block grant.
- o Creation of the Office of Treatment Improvement within the

Department of Health and Human Services to provide national leadership in drug treatment and focus on the quality and effectiveness of treatment methods.

## Innovative Treatment through Demonstration Projects

- o Treatment programs for adolescents, treatment "campuses", treatment evaluation and referral programs.

## Treatment for Pregnant Women and Infants

- o \$xx million devoted to outreach, treatment, and research for expectant mothers and their children.

## More Comprehensive Drug Treatment

- o Increased vocational counseling, training services, and aftercare for recovering drug addicts.

## **Education, Community, and Workplace**

### More School-Based Drug Education Programs

- o Efforts aimed at high-risk and minority youth.
- o Expanded evaluations of school drug prevention programs.

### Community Drug Prevention

- o \$xx million incentive grants for communities that create broad-based, comprehensive, local prevention programs.

### Drug Free Public Housing

- o \$xx for the Public Housing Drug Elimination grants programs.

### Drug Free Workplace

- o Cooperation with the private sector to develop drug-free workplace programs.

## **International Initiatives**

### Expanded Andean Strategy

- o Increased military, law enforcement, and economic assistance to Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia.

### Increased Cooperation with Mexico

- o Cooperative law enforcement efforts with Mexico to include drug-related investigations, money laundering disruption,

and the enhancement of Mexican drug interdiction programs.

Strengthened Financial Crimes Enforcement

- o Money laundering and other drug-related financial crimes to become an Administration priority through the Department of Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FINCEN) and the multi-agency Drug-Related Financial Crimes Policy Group.

Interdiction Efforts

Focus on the Southwest Border

- o Increased numbers of Customs and INS Inspectors and Border Patrol along the Southwest border.

Larger Department of Defense Role

- o Expanded Department of Defense role in the detection and monitoring phase of drug interdiction, and Department support to border control agencies.

A Research Agenda

Wider Range of Basic Drug Information

- o Better estimates of production and consumption; the economic impact of drugs; criminal justice simulation models.
- o Expanded drug use survey research.

Regional and State Measures of Progress

- o Development of a "status report" on State drug use indicators and drug control efforts.

Medical and Scientific Research

- o Continued research on drug addiction and pregnancy; AIDS and drugs; medications development
- o Broader drug detection technology and law enforcement research.

An Intelligence Agenda

National Drug Intelligence Center

- o Creation of a National Drug Intelligence Center to coordinate and consolidate drug intelligence from all law enforcement agencies to produce a strategic picture of drug trafficking networks.

DRAFT

**High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas**

Five Areas Designated as HIDTAs

- o New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and the Southwest Border formally designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.
- o \$xx million to be devoted to these areas to intensify law enforcement and interdiction activities.

@ 2:30 "our me on four"

Tell:

~~High intensity~~ don't mention at all - let Bennett OK

statement - infinitesimal increase. - don't play up

JACKSON SEZ EMPH.  
HND. SUGGS. SHOULD

Last Sept - 1st Natl Drug Control Strat

(Bipart supp. -- popular)

starting to turn the corner. Long term

#6.3 bil → 70% higher in one year

cooperat Barco

Casse suggests using a very soft sell on the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas. It is not a clear victory for anyone, and everyone will no doubt find a gripe about it.

Hamilton

Death penalty - yes, but tread lightly

awareness ↑

A.C. assist drug tests ↓

we are getting the big guys now (impossible 10 yrs ago)

able to extradite people we couldn't have touched

MICHAEL JACKSON

\* EXPANSION of death penalty

3 particular death

I APC working paper on death penalty  
strategy copy (CLOSE HOLD.)

Emph. treatment - doing a lot; shared resp of  
state, local, priv. sector  
an emph. on treatment  
that works.

some resp. exclusively Fed.  
interdiction

Office of Treatment Improvement

Dr. Benjie Krimm 443-6549

NIDA

Dr. Jerome Jaffe 443-6480

~~Off~~

TREATMENT

Tell - no

Jackson yes

Casse - 68% increase (last 13 mos.)

~~- Publishers ought to know what we're doing.  
Congress & Op-ed pages been beating me up~~

'91 Budget - no major increases \$

since he took office, we showed huge amounts  
of \$ in September.  
major pay control  
1st time coordinated

UNIFIED  
EFFECT

["Companion volume"]  
we remain committed to same principle

↑ late in budget process - 9 mos. into budget cycle

\$ 2.2 bil increase.

SINCE JAN '88

Total Yr #5

1.5 B

REP - an extra filter (some in extra acts) milkery

Confidence. Mischief & →

Balance of approach to supply  
33% 33% 33%  
presses border educ. protect  
treatment special prevention  
crime. just. rate

strategy remains same.  
Centinets. coherence

"just better"?

we just solved one.

Customs & AEA

Manufacturing cross-designate

1000 customs agents are not 18000  
already there, already trained

15 years of stress - taken care of.

P. 30, SPENT

FCEN - Processing - Many laundering

Wall sample - 67,000

1/12 USA Today (834 phone)

7 5 Community seminars

**The National Drug Control Strategy, January 1990****Executive Summary**  
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In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the President presented his first National Drug Control Strategy on September 5th, 1989. The Act requires that subsequent National Strategies be submitted each year by February 1.

The 1990 National Drug Control Strategy, released on January 25, is a companion volume to the Strategy released last September. Like its predecessor, this Strategy presents a coordinated and comprehensive plan involving Federal, State, and local government; the private sector; schools, colleges, and universities; churches and other religious groups; and countless community organizations. The September Strategy described our national drug problem and sketched the broad outlines of national drug control policy; this volume of the Strategy lays out, in considerable detail, what Federal drug policy will look like when implemented: the activities and responsibilities of Federal departments and agencies; specific initiatives to begin in this fiscal year; and the funding necessary to carry forward the Administration's policy. Throughout the Strategy, State and local governments are urged to devise drug plans and devote the needed resources to drug control activities so that they can become full partners in a national policy.

The fundamental principle of the National Strategy remains firm: to reduce drug use through a mix of supply and demand policies. All the initiatives and proposals contained in the first strategy are still a part of the Administration's national drug policy; this second volume builds on it and closely examines the component parts of a comprehensive drug plan.

The 1990 Strategy follows the same format as the first Strategy. Seven chapters (Criminal Justice, Drug Treatment, Education Workplace, and Community, International Initiatives, Interdiction Efforts, A Research Agenda, and An Intelligence Agenda) present a thorough discussion of issues, policies, and activities related to our national drug control activities. The Administration's formal designations of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas and a broad review of Federal drug program management issues and budget proposals are included in separate appendices.

For Fiscal Year 1991, the Administration is seeking \$10.6 billion in drug-related funding -- a \$4.3 billion (69 percent) increase since taking office twelve months ago and a \$1.1 billion (12 percent) increase over Fiscal Year 1990.

## Highlights from the January 1990 National Drug Control Strategy

### Criminal Justice

#### Expanded Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

- o An additional \$113 million sought to provide more investigators and agents, additional financial crime specialists, intelligence analysts, and criminal attorneys.

#### More DEA and FBI agents

- o \$151 million more sought for additional DEA agents and support personnel.
- o Expansion of DEA technical, communications, and information capability.
- o More FBI agents, analysts, and foreign language specialists.

#### Expanded Precursor Chemical Program

- o Operation Chemcon, a DEA-Customs program, to be extended to all domestic ports of entry to seize smuggled chemicals essential for illegal drug production.

#### Strengthened Prosecutorial Resources

- o 700 additional U.S. Attorneys and staff (mandated by the President's Violent Crime Initiative) for drug-related cases to be in place by Fiscal Year 1991.
- o Additional attorneys and staff for the Criminal and Tax Divisions of the Justice Department.

#### More U.S. Court Capacity

- o Creation of 75 new Federal judgeships.
- o Additional court clerks, administrators, court officers, and legal services for indigent defendants.

#### More Prison Space On Line

- o Funding for over 6,000 new beds for the Federal prison system in Fiscal Year 1991.

#### Proposed Legislation on the Federal Death Penalty

- o Proposed legislation to make the death penalty available in cases involving three additional categories of drug offenders: major drug kingpins; drug kingpins who attempt to kill in order to obstruct justice; and Federal drug

felons whose offense result in death.

## **Drug Treatment**

### **More and Better Drug Treatment Services**

- o \$1.5 billion for drug treatment grants and Federal treatment programs.
- o Creation of the Office of Treatment Improvement within the Department of Health and Human Services to provide national leadership in drug treatment and focus on the quality and effectiveness of treatment methods.

### **Innovative Treatment through Demonstration Projects**

- o Approximately \$200 million for treatment programs directed at adolescents, pregnant women and infants, in addition to treatment "campuses" and treatment evaluation and referral programs.

### **Treatment for Pregnant Women and Infants**

- o \$6 million to improve outreach and treatment services for drug-affected babies.

### **More Comprehensive Drug Treatment**

- o Increased vocational counseling, training services, and aftercare for recovering drug addicts.

## **Education, Community, and Workplace**

### **More School-Based Drug Education Programs**

- o Efforts aimed at high-risk and minority youth.
- o Expanded school drug prevention programs and evaluations.

### **Community Drug Prevention**

- o \$102 million incentive grants for communities that create broad-based, comprehensive, local prevention programs.

### **Drug-Free Public Housing**

- o \$150 million for the Public Housing Drug Elimination program.

### **Drug-Free Workplace**

- o Cooperation with the private sector to develop drug-free workplace programs.

**Medical and Scientific Research**

- o Expanded research on drug addiction and pregnancy; AIDS and drugs; medications development
- o Broader drug detection technology and law enforcement research.

**An Intelligence Agenda****National Drug Intelligence Center**

- o Creation of a National Drug Intelligence Center to coordinate and consolidate drug intelligence from all law enforcement agencies and to produce a strategic picture of drug trafficking networks.

**High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas****Five Areas Designated as HIDTAs**

- o New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and the Southwest border formally designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.
- o \$50 million to be devoted to these areas to intensify law enforcement and interdiction activities.

Additional detail on the National Drug Control Budget is available in the "Budget Summary," a separate publication to be released January 29, 1990.

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE INITIATIVES**

(BA in millions of dollars)

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	Increase 90-91	
				<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
State & Local Assistance	311	670	810	140	21
Investigations	900	969	1,219	250	26
Prosecution	391	536	700	164	31
Other	<u>1,080</u>	<u>2,016</u>	<u>1,550</u>	<u>-466</u>	<u>-23</u>
Total	<u>2,682</u>	<u>4,191</u>	<u>4,279</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>2</u>

NOTE: The "other" category above includes \$1 billion in FY 1990 for prison construction, a cost that does not need to be repeated in FY 1991. The true programmatic increase for the Criminal Justice System from 1990 to 1991 is actually \$1.1 billion, an increase of 34 percent over 1990, instead of the \$88 million suggested by the nominal bottom line.

**CURRENT STATUS**

- o Investigative resources are not sufficient to the task.
- o Many State and local criminal justice systems are overwhelmed by the amount of drug activity.
- o The rapid rise in drug prosecutions threatens to overwhelm the Federal courts. Caseload, security, and post-arrest and pre-sentencing detention are key problem areas.
- o Those under correctional supervision are a high risk group for drug abuse. An estimated 50 percent of Federal prison system inmates and nearly 80 percent of State prison inmates have had experience with drug use or addiction.
- o Domestic cannabis production is up -- 23 percent of the cannabis available is grown in the United States.

**STRATEGY II PROPOSALS**

- o Increase funding for DEA activities (agents and support personnel) by \$151 M. Included will be an additional \$10M for DEA State and Local Task Forces.
- o Dedicate an additional \$32M to expand FBI activities.
- o Double the funding (to \$35M) for programs to attack domestic marijuana production. DEA, Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Bureau of Land Management are all involved in this task.

- o Use ONDCP's special forfeiture funds to improve technical, information processing, and communications capabilities for law enforcement.
- o Expand funding for BATF's drug-related investigations by nearly \$6M.
- o Expand funding for DEA State/local Task Forces by \$10M.
- o Increase DOJ grants to State and local law enforcement to \$492M (an increase of 228 percent since taking office).
- o Provide \$403M for drug-related activities within the U.S. Court system, to include more clerks, administrators, court officers, and increased legal services for indigent defendants.
- o Request 75 new judgeships for the Federal Court System.
- o Provide the U.S. Marshals with \$47M in new drug-related resources and to expand their Prison Transportation and Detention Program.
- o Devote \$8M to expand drug treatment within the Federal prison system and \$28M for the Substance Abuse Treatment Program in the U.S. Probation Office. Expand and improve similar programs in State prisons through the use of ADAMHA block grants.

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**TREATMENT INITIATIVES**

(BA in millions of dollars)

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	Increase 90-91	
				<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
ADAMHA	392	686	760	74	11
VA	240	269	298	29	11
Other	256	382	434	52	14
Total	888	1,337	1,492	155	12

**CURRENT STATUS**

- o The Federal Government provides approximately \$1.3 billion in support for treatment.
- o Federal block grant funds support the equivalent of 71,000 treatment slots able to serve roughly 178,000 patients each year.
- o Combined with State/local/private sources, total treatment capacity is at least 329,000 slots, according to the 1987 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey. We suspect this number has grown to at least 380,000, possibly as high as 643,000 in 1990.

**STRATEGY II PROPOSAL**

- o Add 15,400 slots to the block grant and demonstration programs, servicing approximately 38,500 clients.
- o Provide additional job training and counseling services for recovering addicts with a 20% increase in Federal support from \$70 million to \$84 million.
- o Add \$6 million to the Office of Human Development Services to improve and expand outreach and treatment services to assist "cocaine babies."
- o Develop innovative approaches to drug treatment, including drug treatment campuses and special programs targeted on adolescents and pregnant women.
- o Expand fellowship and grant programs for treatment professionals and staff to \$26 million.
- o Establish the Office of Treatment Improvement (HTS) to focus on the quality and effectiveness of drug treatment.

- o Enhance treatment research by \$30 million, including expanded data collection, medications development, and evaluation of current treatment methods.

**EDUCATION, COMMUNITY ACTION AND THE WORKPLACE**

(BA in millions of dollars)					
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Increase 90-91</u>	
				<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Education	355	539	593	54	10
MHS (ADAMHA)	121	235	283	48	20
Other	<u>201</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	677	1,118	1,242	124	11

**CURRENT STATUS**

- o Drug prevention programs are more common among higher education institutions than drug testing or drug treatment - 43% had prevention programs; 10% had drug testing programs; 14% had treatment programs. (1987 Data)
- o HUD will award slightly more than \$M for Public Housing Drug Elimination grants in FY 1989 and \$98M in FY 1990.
- o In the private sector, large companies (64%) are much more likely than small firms (1%) to have drug-testing programs. Recent Gallup survey shows that support for drug testing is increasing.

**STRATEGY PROPOSAL**

- o More Drug Education Programs
  - Increase Drug Free Schools grants by nearly \$50M.
  - Increase accountability and coordination between schools and communities for drug prevention programs.
  - Seek \$25M for emergency grants to urban and rural education agencies.
  - Issue new anti-drug handbook for parents and publish model anti-drug curriculum by March.
- o Enhance Community Drug Prevention
  - Seek \$50M more for community incentive grants to fund comprehensive prevention strategies.
  - Establish new research center on minority drug prevention.
  - Seek \$38M in OSAP prevention grants for drug using pregnant and postpartum women and their infants.

- Encourage private sector to expand initiatives aimed at minority youth and high risk youth (i.e. President's Drug Advisory Council).
- o Eliminate Drugs from Public Housing Projects
  - Seek \$150M for the Public Housing Drug Elimination program -- a 50% increase.
- o Encourage Drug-Free Workplaces
  - Develop model legislation for the States on drug-free workplace.
  - Urge Federal agencies to fully implement drug-free workplace programs.
  - Continue to support private sector efforts aimed at drug-free workplaces.
  - Encourage companies to establish drug testing programs in instances of public safety.
- o Reduce Steroid Abuse
  - Increase efforts to inform the public, particularly youth, on the dangers of steroid abuse.
- o Increase International Demand Reduction
  - Emphasize international cooperation to reduce demand reduction in key countries.

- o Improve interdiction of drug money, munitions, and precursor chemicals.
  - Bring joint Coast Guard/Customs C3I systems fully on-line and integrate it with EPIC and DOD joint task forces.
  - Create Border Interdiction Committee (formerly TIC).
- o Enhance interdiction programs.
  - Improve Coast Guard maritime intercept/apprehension programs.
  - Expand Coast Guard Shiprider program.
  - Improve air target sorting process..

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**RESEARCH INITIATIVES**

(BA in millions of dollars)					
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	Increase 90-91	
				<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Treatment Research	125	153	183	30	20
Prevention Research	80	128	154	26	20
Other Research	26	37	46	9	24
Total	<u>231</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>20</u>

**CURRENT STATUS**

- o At present, drug-related research receives approximately \$318 million annually in Federal support.

**STRATEGY II PROPOSAL**

- o Seek \$383 million for drug-related research in FY 91, an increase of \$65 million (20%) from FY 90 to:
  - Estimate economic impact of drugs, effectiveness of alternative drug control policies, and impact of drug enforcement on the criminal justice system.
  - Improve information base on which to assess the efficacy of drug-control activities by developing regional and state drug-related data.
  - Expand and broaden national data collection on drugs and drug use, including larger and more frequent household surveys; surveys targeted on hard-to-reach populations (e.g., heroin addicts, the homeless); broaden high school surveys; and enlarge information collection on drug treatment.
  - Increase technological and scientific research related to drug enforcement and interdiction.
  - Expand drug treatment research focused on addiction, AIDS and drug use, medications development, treatment for pregnant addicts, and basic issues related to neurobiological and behavioral issues.

**INTELLIGENCE INITIATIVES**

(BA in millions of dollars)

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Increase 90-91</u>	
				<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Intel Ctr	0	0	86	86	N/A
Other	53	71	86	15	21
Total	<u>53</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>142</u>

**CURRENT STATUS**

- o The two principal sources for drug-related intelligence (foreign and law enforcement intelligence) must capitalize on opportunities to collect potentially useful information and then analyze and disseminate this intelligence to aid our drug control programs.

**STRATEGY II PROPOSAL**

- o Create National Drug Intelligence Center to consolidate and coordinate relevant law enforcement information related to drug trafficking. It will:
  - Develop/maintain computer databases for entire law enforcement community.
  - Provide intelligence to law enforcement agencies.
  - Establish collection requirements for law enforcement community.
  - Serve as exchange point between law enforcement and foreign intelligence communities.
  - Assess interagency intelligence efforts.
  - Promote information sharing among various law enforcement communities.
  - Provide strategic assessments of drug smuggling and distribution organizations.

o Automated Data Processing

- Expand and improve ADP technology by drug enforcement intelligence agencies.
- Refine procedures so national foreign intelligence is available to appropriate law enforcement agencies.
- Ensure information from existing/new ADP systems is available to law enforcement officials on need-to-know basis.

**HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS**

(BA in millions of dollars)					
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	Increase 90-91	
				<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
ONDCP	0	25	50	25	100

NOTE: These figures are presented for display only. They are included in the Totals shown for Criminal Justice.

**CURRENT STATUS**

- o Section 1005 of ADAA-88 authorizes the Director of ONDCP to designate areas as "high intensity drug trafficking areas."
- o Because the September 1989 strategy was submitted "off cycle" from the budget, no HIDTAs were designated.

**STRATEGY II PROPOSAL**

- o Designate five areas as HIDTAs: New York City, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and the Southwest border.
- o Double funding for HIDTAs: \$25M in FY 90 to \$50M in FY 91.
- o Request \$1.4B for other drug enforcement, treatment, and prevention activities targeted on the five designated areas --a \$168M increase over the 1990 level.
- o Nationwide, increase Federal resources to States and localities by 13%, including additional resources for:
  - OCDE Task Forces: FY 90: \$215M; FY 91: \$330M
  - DEA State & Local Task Forces: FY 90: \$32M; FY 91: \$42M
  - Justice Grant Programs: FY 90: \$447M; FY 91: \$492M
  - DEA Domestic Marijuana Eradication: FY 90: \$4M; FY 91: \$14M
  - Public Housing: FY 90: \$98M; FY 91: \$150M
  - State National Guard Operations: FY 90: \$70M; FY 91: \$81M
  - Drug Treatment: FY 90: \$686M; FY 91: \$760M
  - Prevention: FY 90: \$235M; FY 91: \$283M
  - Drug-Free Schools: FY 90: \$539M; FY 91: \$593M

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possibilities of an entire generation of disadvantaged young people. They need help. Their neighborhoods need help. A decent and responsible America must fully mobilize to provide it.

## Thinking About Drugs and Public Policy

\* What, generally speaking, should we do? What's the best way to fight drugs and drug use? It is a broad and complicated question. It is also a question the United States has struggled with inconclusively for many decades.

Facing understandable public outrage and alarm over the terrible consequences of widespread drug use, Federal, State, and local governments have repeatedly sought to concentrate dramatic responsive action against one or another point on the drug-problem continuum: first through law enforcement; later through a combination of education and treatment efforts; and most recently through heavy emphasis on interdiction of imported drugs at our borders.

Conceived largely as an end in itself, each of these national initiatives has succeeded — in a limited but worthy sphere. We have had, in slow succession, more law enforcement, more education and treatment, and more interdiction. But through it all, undeniably, our national drug problem has persisted. Until late July, convincing evidence of dramatic forward progress was painfully scarce. Indeed, until late July, most evidence continued to suggest that the United States was at best only just beginning to recover from the worst epidemic of illegal drug use in its history — more severe than the heroin scare of the late 1960s and early 1970s; far more severe, in fact, than any ever experienced by an industrialized nation.

The new Household Survey changes our picture of the drug problem a bit, making it more precise and comprehensible. But it does not change the lesson that must be learned from all our many years of experience in the fight. That lesson is clear and simple: no single tactic — pursued alone or to the detriment of other possible and valuable initiatives — can work to contain or reduce drug use. No single tactic can justly claim credit for recent reductions in most use of most drugs by most Americans. And no single tactic will now get us out of our appalling, deepening crisis of cocaine addiction.

Unfortunately, however, the search for such a tactic still consumes the bulk of American public energy and debate about drugs. Two radically opposed strains of thought are principally at issue in this unavailing search. Each, interestingly enough, casts unfair aspersions on the skill and utility of our law enforcement agencies and their officers — the first by complaining that law enforcement doesn't work at all and should be junked; the second by complaining that law enforcement

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odds are heavily stacked against them, their every misstep and failure — however small — is nevertheless routinely held up to political and journalistic ridicule.

We do them a grave injustice. Jealousy and bickering among Federal, State, and local drug agencies make for interesting gossip, to be sure. But the plain truth is that they are not the norm. And when interagency cooperation does occasionally break down, it can usually be traced either to the overriding spirit and energy of our front-line drug enforcement officers — which we should be extremely reluctant to restrict within formal and arbitrary lines — or, more basically, to a failure of coherent policymaking in Washington.

In the too-long absence of any real national consensus about the proper overarching goal of American drug policy, the only available measure of drug enforcement success has been statistical: so many thousands of arrests, so many tons of marijuana seized, so many acres of opium poppy and coca plants destroyed. In this kind of policy vacuum, some degree of competition over "body counts" among involved enforcement agencies is almost inevitable. The real miracle is that intramural rivalries have been so relatively restrained and insignificant.

No doubt Federal, State, and local drug enforcement can and should be made tougher, more extensive, more efficient. This report offers a number of major proposals to accomplish just that. But, again, stronger and better coordinated drug enforcement *alone* is not the answer. It is a means to an end. It should not become the end itself.

**We must be tough. We must be humane. And we must pursue change — in some cases, sweeping change. But before it can begin, we must get smart about the drug problem — smarter than we have been in the past.**

First, we must come to terms with the drug problem in its essence: use itself. Worthy efforts to alleviate the symptoms of epidemic drug abuse — crime and disease, for example — must continue unabated. But a largely ad-hoc attack on the holes in our dike can have only an indirect and minimal effect on the flood itself. By the same token, we must avoid the easy temptation to blame our troubles first on those chronic problems of social environment — like poverty and racism — which help to breed and spread the contagion of drug use. We have been fighting such social ills for decades; that fight, too, must continue unabated. But we need not — and cannot — sit back and wait for that fight to be won for good. Too many lives will be lost in the interim. The simple problem with drugs is painfully obvious: too many Americans still use them. And so the highest priority of our drug policy must be a stubborn determination further to reduce the overall level of drug use nationwide — experimental first use, "casual" use, regular use, and addiction alike.

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That said, we must be scrupulously honest about the difficulties we face — about what we can reasonably hope to accomplish, and when. People take drugs for many complicated reasons that we do not yet fully understand. But most drug users share an attitude toward their drugs that we would do well to acknowledge openly: at least at first, they find drugs intensely pleasurable. It is a hollow, degrading, and deceptive pleasure, of course, and pursuing it is an appallingly self-destructive impulse. But self-destructive behavior is a human flaw that has always been with us — and always will. And drug addiction is a particularly tenacious form of self-destruction, one which its victims very often cannot simply *choose* to correct on their own.

Last fall, an important and valuable piece of omnibus Federal drug legislation was enacted, "The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988." Among its several hundred provisions was a declaration that it would be the policy of the United States Government to "create a Drug-Free America by 1995." That is an admirable goal. It is already a reality for the vast majority of Americans who have never taken an illegal drug. And government has a solemn obligation to keep those Americans — and their children after them — safe and secure from the poison of drug trafficking and drug use.

\* But government also has an obligation to tell the truth and act accordingly. There is no quick fix or magic bullet for individual dissipation, and policymakers should not pretend that we are on the verge of discovering one for drugs. The continued search for a single "answer" to our troubles with drugs — in law enforcement, in education and treatment, in border interdiction, or somewhere else — is a bad idea. We have bounced back and forth in emphasis this way for too long. It has not worked well. And it will hold us back in the near- and long-term future, by diverting our attention from new and serious work that can and must be done *right now*.

The United States has a broad array of tools at its disposal, in government and out, each of which — in proper combination with the others — can and does have a significant effect on the shape and size of our drug problem. We must use them all. We must have what we have never had before: a comprehensive, fully integrated national drug control strategy. It must proceed from a proper understanding of all that we do and do not know about drugs. It must take calm and intelligent measure of the strengths and limitations of specific available drug control initiatives. And it must then begin to intensify and calibrate them so that the number of Americans who still use cocaine and other illegal drugs, to the entire nation's horrible disadvantage, is — more and more as time goes by — dramatically reduced.

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behavioral effect on non-addicts than on addicts. And in the search for long-term solutions to epidemic drug use, this fact works to our benefit. Any additional short-term reduction in the number of American casual or regular drug users will be a good in itself, of course. But because it is their kind of drug use that is most contagious, any further reduction in the non-addicted drug user population will also promise still greater future reductions in the number of Americans who are recruited to join their dangerous ranks.

## ~~Demand, Supply, and Strategy~~

It is commonly and correctly assumed that the extent of our problem with drug use can be described in terms borrowed from classical economics; that is, as a largely market function influenced by the variable "supply" of drug sellers and the variable "demand" of drug buyers. So far, so good. But it is just as commonly — and *incorrectly* — assumed that each of our many weapons against drug use can be successfully applied only to one or the other side of the supply/demand equation.

Supply reduction, by these lights, involves overseas crop eradication and associated foreign policy initiatives; interdiction of foreign-manufactured drugs at our national borders; and domestic law enforcement. For its part in this calculus, demand reduction is thought to involve medical or other treatment for current drug users; education about the dangers of drugs and techniques to resist them; and various interdisciplinary, community-based prevention efforts. Demand reduction, then, is understood to be exclusively "therapeutic," and seeks to help those in trouble — or those likely to get in trouble in the future. Supply reduction, by contrast, is understood to be exclusively "punitive," and seeks to bring stern sanctions to bear against those who grow, refine, smuggle, or distribute illegal drugs.

This division of anti-drug strategy into two rigidly independent — even opposed — tactical camps may do a good job of mirroring conflicting public sentiment about the need to be hard-headed or tender-hearted. But it makes a poor guide to policymaking and funding decisions about the drug problem, because — as the preceding pages should already have suggested — it does not do a good job of reflecting either the complicated reality of the drug market or the actual effect specific anti-drug initiatives can and do have on that market.

Granted, overseas and border activities against drugs work *primarily* to reduce supply. But they can have an important, radiating effect on demand, as well, because they make the purchase of certain imported drugs more difficult — and therefore less likely. In much the same way,

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drug treatment and education work *primarily* to reduce demand, but in so doing they may encourage suppliers to scale back production and distribution in an effort to sustain consistent profits.

Domestic law enforcement is a special case. The sale and purchase of drugs are both illegal. And so our criminal justice system is obliged to ensure that neither aspect of the drug marketplace is left unpenalized and therefore undeterred. In fact, a paramount target of law enforcement activity — especially at the local level — must be the disruption of those street markets for drugs in which retail demand and supply finally meet in a combustible mix. So it stands to reason that properly conceived law enforcement cannot be meaningfully assigned to any uniquely demand- or supply-side role.

The proposed national strategy outlined in this report takes pains to avoid the artificial and counter-productive distinctions so often drawn among the various fronts necessary to a successful fight against epidemic drug use. Instead it seeks to draw each of them into full participation in a coherent, integrated, and much improved program. The next five chapters, taken together, describe a coordinated and balanced plan of attack involving all basic anti-drug initiatives and agencies: our criminal justice system; our drug treatment system; our collection of education, workplace, public awareness, and community prevention campaigns; our international policies and activities; and our efforts to interdict smuggled drugs before they cross our borders. Two subsequent chapters discuss a research and intelligence agenda designed to support and sustain this overall strategy. And Appendix A offers a series of quantified goals and measures of success — each of which this strategy, if fully implemented, can reasonably be expected to achieve.

No attempt should be made to disguise the fact that significant new resources will be required to pay for the many proposals advanced in this report. And no attempt is made here to deny that the Federal government has a major role to play in providing them. Last February, this Administration requested nearly \$717 million in new drug budget authority for Fiscal Year 1990. Now, after six months of careful study, we have identified an immediate need for \$1.478 billion more. With this report, the Administration is requesting FY 1990 drug budget authority totalling \$7.864 billion — the largest single-year dollar increase in history. A detailed Federal implementation plan — and the budget tables to accompany it — are included in Appendix B.

Appendix C provides a package of recommended State anti-drug legislation. Appendix D discusses possible Federal designations of high intensity drug trafficking areas, as mandated in the "Anti-Drug Abuse

SUPPLY

STATE & LOCAL

Ph: 673-2444

JUDGE REGGIE WALTON  
State & Local Issues for ONDCP

1991 fiscal budget calls for \$492 Million for state and local law enforcement. This is an increase of 228% over the last two years.

BUT IT GOES TO THE FEDS?.

80% of this will go to the states via block grants; they will then distribute to counties and cities



There is also a \$50 million discretionary fund that will be directed at specific law enforcement programs.

There are federally funded DEA Task Forces. They are composed of DEA agents, state and local personnel.

There is the Organized Crime Task Force: 9 different federal agencies; they work with state and local law enforcement to attack sophisticated drug and money-laundering enterprises

- We are addressing prison overcrowding.  
- In the process of assessing excess federal land for use as <sup>sites for</sup> construction of prisons

\* focusing on pregnant addicts ←  
\* grants for community prevention programs