

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 13702
Folder ID Number: 13702-001

Folder Title:
U.S. Conference of Mayors 1/26/90 [OA 8309] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	6	1

Stepu

U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
CAPITOL HILTON HOTEL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1990
10 A.M.

MAYOR WHITMIRE, SECRETARY SKINNER, DIRECTOR
COCHRAN, MAYOR ISAAC, MAYOR FLYNN. OTHER DISTINGUISHED
MAYORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. THANK YOU FOR THAT
RECEPTION, AND FOR THE PLEASURE OF BEING HERE. IN
PARTICULAR, LET ME THANK KATHY WHITMIRE FOR THAT WARM
INTRODUCTION. //

((KATHY, OF COURSE, IS MY HOME-TOWN MAYOR. SO I
WELCOME THE CHANCE TO ASK HER, RESPECTFULLY, ABOUT ONE
OF THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS FACING THE CITY WE LOVE.
// ROOM SERVICE IN MY HOTEL SUITE.)) //

((ACTUALLY, EVEN THOUGH WE'RE IN OPPOSING
POLITICAL PARTIES, KATHY AND I HAVE ALWAYS GOTTEN
ALONG. FOR INSTANCE, SHE'S NEVER HELD IT AGAINST ME
THAT A MEMBER OF MY FAMILY OWNS THAT OTHER BASEBALL
TEAM IN TEXAS.)) //

((AND FOR MY PART, I'VE TRIED TO RETURN HER
KINDNESS. SO I PICKED UP THE PHONE WHEN SHE CALLED A
COUPLE WEEKS AGO. SHE ASKED ME TO DECLARE A DISASTER
AREA. // I TOLD HER I DIDN'T THINK THE HOUSTON OILERS
WERE THAT BAD.)) //

KATHY AND ALL OF YOUR COLLEAGUES -- IT IS AN HONOR TO ADDRESS THIS 58TH ANNUAL U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYOR'S WINTER MEETING. AND TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THE WAYS THAT YOU AND I -- THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE MAYORS -- CAN BUILD A BETTER AMERICA.

NINETEEN MONTHS AGO, I SENT YOU A LETTER EXPRESSING MY THOUGHTS ON URBAN POLICY. AND WROTE, "AS WE PREPARE TO ENTER THE 1990S, IT IS CLEAR THAT AMERICA NEEDS A NEW WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CITIES."

WELL, I MEANT IT THEN. AND MEAN IT NOW. WE NEED TO FORGE A NEW RELATIONSHIP. // A RELATIONSHIP -- A PARTNERSHIP -- WHICH REALIZES THAT AS MAYORS, YOU ARE ON THE FRONT LINES IN THE WAR AGAINST URBAN PROBLEMS. A PARTNERSHIP WHICH CAN ACHIEVE THE PROMISE OF AMERICA.

//

THAT PROMISE DEPENDS, FIRST, ON MAINTAINING OUR ECONOMIC RESOURCES. JUST AS WE HAVE DURING THE LONGEST PEACETIME BOOM IN AMERICAN HISTORY. AND NEXT WEEK, WE'LL RELEASE A BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 THAT BUILDS ON THIS PROSPERITY. TOGETHER, WE CAN CREATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL. //

THE PROMISE OF AMERICA ALSO DEPENDS ON SAFEGUARDING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES. JUST AS MAYORS ARE DOING THROUGH PROGRAMS LIKE CHICAGO'S "PLASTICS ON PARKS." OR IN VIRGINIA BEACH, GENERATING ELECTRICITY FROM THAT CITY'S LANDFILL. //

YOU'RE DOING YOUR PART -- AND WE INTEND TO DO OURS. BY STRENGTHENING THE CLEAN AIR ACT, PRESERVING OUR WETLANDS, IMPROVING AMERICA'S PARKS, AND OTHER DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES. AND WEDNESDAY, I ANNOUNCED MY SUPPORT FOR THE GLENN-ROTH LEGISLATION TO ELEVATE EPA TO CABINET STATUS. TOGETHER, WE MUST PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT FOR DECADES TO COME. //

THEN, THERE ARE HUMAN RESOURCES. TODAY, AN ESTIMATED 15 MILLION FAMILIES ARE HEADED BY WORKING PARENTS OR SINGLE MOTHERS. BUT WHEN IT COMES TO CHILD CARE, WASHINGTON DOESN'T AUTOMATICALLY KNOW BEST. SO I URGE THE CONGRESS TO PASS MY CHILD-CARE LEGISLATION. LET'S PUT CHOICE IN THE HANDS OF LOW-INCOME PARENTS.

//

EACH OF THESE INITIATIVES WILL NURTURE THE PROMISE OF AMERICA. YET URBAN PROBLEMS WON'T FADE UNTIL WE MEET THE CHALLENGES I DISCUSSED IN 1988 -- THE CHALLENGES YOU FACE EACH DAY: DRUGS AND CRIME, EDUCATION, HOUSING, AND THE PLIGHT OF OUR HOMELESS. CAN WE MEET THEM? I BELIEVE WE CAN. BECAUSE I BELIEVE IN AMERICA, NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE. // ((PERHAPS AN EX-BASEBALL PLAYER PUT IT BEST. "WHEN I WAS A LITTLE BOY," GRAIG NETTLES SAID, "I WANTED TO BE A [BIG-LEAGUE] PLAYER AND JOIN THE CIRCUS. WITH THE YANKEES, I'VE ACCOMPLISHED BOTH.")

I BELIEVE THAT AS PARTNERS WE, TOO, CAN ACCOMPLISH WHAT SOME MIGHT DEEM IMPOSSIBLE. SO LET US ASSAULT THE DRUGS AND CRIME THAT FORM THE FIRST OF OUR CHALLENGES. RESCUING OUR KIDS FROM CRACK AND COCAINE WON'T BE EASY -- BUT IT CAN BE DONE. //

AS PROOF, CONSIDER THAT IN 1985, 23 MILLION AMERICANS USED ILLEGAL DRUGS ON A "CURRENT" BASIS -- AT LEAST ONCE IN 30 DAYS. BUT LAST YEAR THAT NUMBER FELL BY MORE THAN A THIRD. THAT MEANS ALMOST 9 MILLION FEWER AMERICANS ARE CASUAL DRUG USERS. GOOD NEWS -- AND IT'S UP TO US TO MAKE IT BETTER.

THAT'S WHY YESTERDAY I RELEASED THE 1990 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY -- PHASE II OF THE COMPREHENSIVE DRUG POLICY WE UNVEILED LAST SEPTEMBER. WE'RE ASKING CONGRESS TO SPEND OVER 10 AND A HALF BILLION DOLLARS IN FY '91 FOR EDUCATION, TREATMENT, INTERDICTION, AND ENFORCEMENT. THAT'S A 41 PER CENT INCREASE IN OUTLAYS OVER THE CURRENT YEAR. AND IT MEANS A 69 PER CENT INCREASE IN DRUG-RELATED SPENDING OVERALL SINCE OUR ADMINISTRATION TOOK OFFICE. //

I ASK YOU TO SUPPORT OUR STRATEGY TO TAKE BACK THE STREETS FROM CRIME AND DRUGS. // WE NEED MANDATORY TIME FOR FIREARMS OFFENSES. NO DEALS WHEN CRIMINALS USE A GUN. AND AS PHASE II PROPOSES, AN EXPANSION OF THE DEATH PENALTY FOR DRUG-RELATED CRIMES. IN THAT CONTEXT, I ASK YOU TO URGE YOUR STATE LEGISLATURES TO APPROVE THE SAME PENALTY FOR THE KILLING OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. LET'S WORK TOGETHER TO STOP THE HOOLIGANS AND THE THUGS. //

PHASE II AIMS TO HELP THE TEENAGER TORMENTED BY CRACK. OR THE PREGNANT MOTHER WHOSE DRUG USE IMPERILS HER CHILD. YET DRUGS ARE A NATIONAL, NOT ONLY FEDERAL, PROBLEM. SO YOU, TOO, HAVE RESPONDED. MACON, GEORGIA, FOR EXAMPLE, HAS STARTED THE MACON-BIBB WAR ON DRUGS. AND IN HOUSTON, LOCAL OFFICIALS AND RESIDENTS OF ACRES HOMES PROJECT HAVE TEAMED TO PURSUE "DRUG FREE TOMORROWS." I VISITED ACRES HOMES LAST MONTH -- AND THE COURAGE OF THAT COMMUNITY IS TRULY INSPIRING.

NOW, LET'S JOIN HANDS TO INSPIRE THE MILLIONS OF AMERICANS WHO WANT TO HELP AMERICA GET CLEAN -- AND STAY CLEAN. ACCORDING TO THE GORDON BLACK POLL, RELEASED YESTERDAY, 10 PER CENT OF ALL FAMILIES ARE ALREADY INVOLVED IN VOLUNTEER ANTI-DRUG PROGRAMS. BUT WHAT'S REALLY STARTLING IS THAT AN UNBELIEVABLE 60 PER CENT OF AMERICANS WOULD VOLUNTEER 5 HOURS EACH WEEK TO STOP THE SALE AND USE OF DRUGS. AND THE SAME PERCENTAGE WOULD DONATE FROM \$20 TO \$100 TO THEIR COMMUNITY TO STEM DRUG USE. WHY HAVEN'T THEY? THEY HAVEN'T BEEN ASKED. //

ONE AMERICAN WHO WAS ASKED AND WHO GOT INVOLVED IS A MAN NAMED JIM BURKE. AND I'D LIKE TO TELL YOU ABOUT HIM. JIM, THE FORMER CHAIRMAN OF JOHNSON & JOHNSON, DECIDED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT DRUG USE. HE DECIDED TO "UNSELL" DRUGS THROUGH THE MEDIA PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA.

JIM'S PARTNERSHIP AIMS TO RAISE ONE MILLION DOLLARS A DAY IN ADVERTISING TIME AND SPACE. EVERY DAY -- FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS -- TO DISCOURAGE DRUG USE. THAT'S AN AMAZING GOAL -- ONE BILLION DOLLARS. // BUT IT'S A GREAT EXAMPLE OF WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED WHEN PEOPLE ARE ASKED TO HELP.

GET OUT YOUR POCKET CALCULATORS. THE GORDON BLACK POLL FIGURES MEAN THAT AMERICANS ARE WILLING TO DONATE MORE THAN 500 MILLION HOURS PER WEEK. AND \$5 BILLION, NATIONALLY. THEY WANT TO SERVE. THEY WANT TO GIVE. BUT THEY HAVE TO BE ASKED BEFORE THEY CAN DO EITHER. A PROMISE: I WILL USE THE BULLY PULPIT TO ASK THEM TO DO BOTH. AND I URGE YOU TO DO THE SAME. TOGETHER, LET'S DEFEAT PUBLIC ENEMY NUMBER ONE. //

ENDING THE SCOURGE OF DRUGS WILL NOT ONLY SAVE LIVES. IT WILL ALSO HELP MEET THAT SECOND CHALLENGE I TALKED ABOUT: THE EDUCATION OF OUR KIDS. //

YOU KNOW HOW CENTRAL EDUCATION IS TO URBAN AMERICA: BRIGHT MINDS CAN FIND SOLUTIONS TO YOUR RUBIK'S CUBE OF PROBLEMS. REMEMBER: NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE. // YET, LOOK AT TODAY'S BOX SCORE OF SO-CALLED "HIGHER LEARNING." A DROP-OUT RATE THAT IS TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE. ERRATIC STANDARDS. UNSAFE SCHOOLS WRACKED BY DRUG USE AND TRAFFICKING. KIDS ILL-EQUIPPED TO READ OR WRITE. LET'S BE HONEST: OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM ISN'T MAKING THE GRADE.

TO GO FROM "FAIL" TO "PASS" WILL REQUIRE SCHOOL BOARDS, TEACHERS, AND PARENTS TO WORK TOGETHER WITH ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT. // SO I APPLAUD MAYORS WHO HAVE STARTED PROGRAMS LIKE "STEP UP" IN KENNER, LOUISIANA -- PROVIDING LEARNING INCENTIVES FOR STUDENTS. OR THE PROGRAM IN COLORADO SPRINGS WHICH HELPS DROPOUTS AND AT-RISK KIDS FINISH HIGH SCHOOL. // MAYORS WHO HEAD THE MORE THAN 350 CITIES WHICH ENRICHED AMERICA ON YOUR "NATIONAL EDUCATION DAY."

SO FAR, SO GOOD -- AND YET STILL SO MUCH TO DO.
FOR WHILE EDUCATION IS MOSTLY A LOCAL AND STATE
RESPONSIBILITY, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST HELP.
THAT'S WHY I CALL ON THE CONGRESS TO PASS OUR
"EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE ACT." LEGISLATION WHICH SEEKS:
FIRST, TO ENCOURAGE EXCELLENCE. SECOND, TO SEE THAT
FEDERAL DOLLARS SERVE THOSE MOST IN NEED. THIRD, TO
DEMAND EDUCATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY. AND FOURTH, TO
SUPPORT FLEXIBILITY AND CHOICE.

FOR INSTANCE, WE WANT TO CREATE A \$500 MILLION
PROGRAM WHEN FULLY FUNDED TO REWARD SCHOOLS THAT
IMPROVE THE MOST. THEN, THERE'S OUR NEW MAGNET SCHOOLS
OF EXCELLENCE PROGRAM. OUR PLAN TO REWARD SCHOOLS
WHICH CREATE A DRUG-FREE ENVIRONMENT AND REDUCE THE
DROP-OUT RATE. AND A NATIONAL SCIENCE SCHOLARS
INITIATIVE IN SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGINEERING.
AND RECENTLY, I WAS PLEASED TO SIGN INTO LAW,
LEGISLATION TO HELP URBAN SCHOOLS HIT HARDEST BY DRUG
USE. //

THESE INITIATIVES CAN, AND WILL, MAKE AMERICA
COMPETITIVE IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE OF IDEAS.
BUT THE PROMISE OF AMERICA ALSO DEPENDS ON MEETING THE
THIRD AND FOURTH CHALLENGES I MENTIONED EARLIER:
MAKING HOUSING AFFORDABLE AND ACCESSIBLE -- AND
PROVIDING HELP FOR THE HOMELESS. //

BASIC SHELTER -- AFFORDABLE HOUSING -- SHOULD BE
EVERY AMERICAN'S REALITY -- NOT MERELY A DREAM. SO TWO
MONTHS AGO, I ANNOUNCED AN INITIATIVE TO MAKE THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT A MORE EFFECTIVE URBAN PARTNER. ITS
NAME: HOPE -- HOME OWNERSHIP AND OPPORTUNITY FOR
PEOPLE EVERYWHERE, A NEW COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA.

HOPE WILL HELP FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYERS BY ALLOWING THEM TO DRAW, WITHOUT PENALTY, ON IRA SAVINGS AS A DOWN PAYMENT FOR THAT FIRST HOME. AND IT WILL ALSO HELP TENANTS BECOME HOME-OWNERS. AS PUBLIC HOUSING SITES HAVE DONE IN ST. LOUIS, WASHINGTON, AND EAST LOS ANGELES. EACH WITH TENANTS IN CONTROL. // FOR OTHER LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, WE WANT HOUSING VOUCHERS THAT INCREASE HOUSING OPTIONS. AND TOWARD THAT END, I HAVE ASKED SECRETARY KEMP TO CONVENE A COMMISSION TO IDENTIFY BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

YET FOR MANY, THE PROBLEM OF HOUSING IS AVAILABILITY -- NOT JUST AFFORDABILITY. SO WE WANT CONGRESS TO RENEW THE TAX CREDIT TO AID THE CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING. // BUT WE MUST ALSO CREATE INCENTIVES FOR GROWTH IN THOSE AREAS OF NEED. FOR GROWTH MEANS JOBS -- AND JOBS MEAN HOMES. // SO WE HAVE URGED CONGRESS TO HELP THE DREAM ALONG BY PASSING OUR ENTERPRISE-ZONE LEGISLATION. PROPOSING AT LEAST 50 URBAN ENTERPRISE ZONES OVER THE NEXT FOUR YEARS TO FUEL THE ENGINE OF JOB CREATION. // THERE'S MORE. WE WANT TO CUT THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX FOR THE NATION. AND FOR ENTERPRISE ZONES, WE'VE GOT TO ABOLISH THAT TAX ALTOGETHER TO SPUR THE INVESTMENT, JOBS, AND ENTERPRISE THAT CAN TURN DARK CORNERS OF DESPAIR INTO NEIGHBORHOODS LIT BY OPPORTUNITY AND HOPE. //

FINALLY, LET US PROVIDE HOPE FOR THOSE WHOSE ROOF IS THE SKY ABOVE. WHOSE FLOOR IS THE STREET BELOW. WE SEE THEM EVERYWHERE -- NEXT DOOR ON 15TH STREET, IN OUR SUBURBS AND SMALL TOWNS. YES, THE HOMELESS.

THE HOMELESS NEED EMERGENCY SHELTER, FOOD, AND MEDICAL CARE. TO REDUCE HOMELESSNESS, TWO MONTHS AGO I SIGNED A BILL THAT INCREASES FUNDING UNDER THE MCKINNEY ACT. AND WE WANT TO FIND NEW WAYS TO PUT PART OF OUR FHA FORECLOSURES INTO THE HANDS OF NON-PROFIT GROUPS. AND TO COORDINATE BASIC NEEDS LIKE SHELTER WITH OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES.

IT WON'T BE EASY: WE KNOW THAT. BUT WE ALSO KNOW THE REAL ANSWER TO THE HOMELESS IS SHELTER PLUS CARE. AND WE KNOW THAT TO HELP THE HOMELESS -- LIKE IMPROVING EDUCATION, OR STOPPING DRUGS -- WILL REQUIRE A COMBINED FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL EFFORT. ONLY THEN CAN WE UNLEASH THE RESOURCES OF THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS -- SHOWING, AS A WRITER SAID, HOW "AMERICA IS A WILLINGNESS OF THE HEART." //

I BELIEVE THERE IS A WILLINGNESS OF THE HEART IN THIS ROOM. AMONG DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS. // THE WHITE HOUSE AND MAYORS. // A WILLINGNESS TO PUT ASIDE PARTISAN CONCERNS.

SO LET US SIT DOWN, TOGETHER, AND DO WHAT NEEDS TO
BE DONE. TO ACHIEVE THE PROMISE OF AMERICA. AND
THEREBY MAKE THE IMPOSSIBLE // POSSIBLE. THANK YOU
FOR THIS OCCASION. GOD BLESS YOU. AND GOD BLESS THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#

(Smith/Blessey)
5:00 P.M.
January 25, 1990
MAYORS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
CAPITOL HILTON HOTEL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1990
10 A.M.

Mayor Whitmire, Secretary Skinner, Director Cochran, Mayor Isaac, Mayor Flynn. Other distinguished Mayors, Ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for that reception, and for the pleasure of being here. In particular, let me thank Kathy Whitmire for that warm introduction. //

((Kathy, of course, is my home-town Mayor. So I welcome the chance to ask her, respectfully, about one of the most pressing problems facing the city we love. // Room service in my hotel suite.)) //

((Actually, even though we're in opposing political parties, Kathy and I have always gotten along. For instance, she's never held it against me that a member of my family owns that other baseball team in Texas.)) //

((And for my part, I've tried to return her kindness. So I picked up the phone when she called a couple weeks ago. She asked me to declare a disaster area. // I told her I didn't think the Houston Oilers were that bad.)) //

Kathy and all of your colleagues -- it is an honor to address this 58th annual U.S. Conference of Mayor's Winter Meeting. And to talk to you about the ways that you and I -- the

White House and the Mayors -- can build a better America.

Nineteen months ago, I sent you a letter expressing my thoughts on urban policy. And wrote, "As we prepare to enter the 1990s, it is clear that America needs a new working relationship between the Federal government and the cities."

Well, I meant it then. And mean it now. We need to forge a new relationship. // A relationship -- a partnership -- which realizes that as Mayors, you are on the front lines in the war against urban problems. A partnership which can achieve the promise of America. //

That promise depends, first, on maintaining our economic resources. Just as we have during the longest peacetime boom in American history. And next week, we'll release a budget for Fiscal Year 1991 that builds on this prosperity. Together, we can create opportunity for all. //

The promise of America also depends on safeguarding our natural resources. Just as Mayors are doing through programs like Chicago's "Plastics on Parks." Or in Virginia Beach, generating electricity from that city's landfill. //

You're doing your part -- and we intend to do ours. By strengthening the Clean Air Act, preserving our wetlands, improving America's parks, and other domestic and international initiatives. And Wednesday, I announced my support for the Glenn-Roth legislation to elevate EPA to Cabinet status. Together, we must protect our environment for decades to come. //

Then, there are human resources. Today, an estimated 15 million families are headed by working parents or single mothers. But when it comes to child care, Washington doesn't automatically know best. So I urge the Congress to pass my child-care legislation. Let's put choice in the hands of low-income parents. //

Each of these initiatives will nurture the promise of America. Yet urban problems won't fade until we meet the challenges I discussed in 1988 -- the challenges you face each day: Drugs and crime, education, housing, and the plight of our homeless. Can we meet them? I believe we can. Because I believe in America, nothing is impossible. // ((Perhaps an ex-baseball player put it best. "When I was a little boy," Graig Nettles said, "I wanted to be a [big-league] player and join the circus. With the Yankees, I've accomplished both."))

I believe that as partners we, too, can accomplish what some might deem impossible. So let us assault the drugs and crime that form the first of our challenges. Rescuing our kids from crack and cocaine won't be easy -- but but it can be done. //

As proof, consider that in 1985, 23 million Americans used illegal drugs on a "current" basis -- at least once in 30 days. But last year that number fell by more than a third. That means almost 9 million fewer Americans are casual drug users. Good news -- and it's up to us to make it better.

That's why yesterday I released the 1990 National Drug Control Strategy -- Phase II of the comprehensive drug policy we

unveiled last September. We're asking Congress to spend over \$10 and a half billion in FY '91 for education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. That's a 41 per cent increase in outlays over the current year. And it means a 69 per cent increase in drug-related spending overall since our Administration took office. //

I ask you to support our strategy to take back the streets from crime and drugs. // We need mandatory time for firearms offenses. No deals when criminals use a gun. And as Phase II proposes, an expansion of the death penalty for drug-related crimes. In that context, I ask you to urge your State legislatures to approve the same penalty for the killing of local law enforcement officers. Let's work together to stop the hooligans and the thugs. //

Phase II aims to help the teenager tormented by crack. Or the pregnant mother whose drug use imperils her child. Yet drugs are a national, not only Federal, problem. So you, too, have responded. Macon, Georgia, for example, has started the Macon-Bibb War on Drugs. And in Houston, local officials and residents of Acres Homes project have teamed to pursue "Drug Free Tomorrows." I visited Acres Home last month -- and the courage of that community is truly inspiring.

Now, let's join hands to inspire the millions of Americans who want to help America get clean -- and stay clean. According to the Gordon Black Poll, released yesterday, 10 per cent of all families are already involved in volunteer anti-drug programs.

But what's really startling is that an unbelievable 60 per cent of Americans would volunteer 5 hours each week to stop the sale and use of drugs. And the same percentage would donate from \$20 to \$100 to their community to stem drug use. Why haven't they? They haven't been asked. //

One American who was asked and who got involved is a man named Jim Burke. And I'd like to tell you about him. Jim, the former chairman of Johnson & Johnson, decided to do something about drug use. He decided to "unsell" drugs through the Media Partnership for a Drug-Free America.

Jim's Partnership aims to raise one million dollars a day in advertising time and space. Every day -- for the next three years -- to discourage drug use. That's an amazing goal -- one billion dollars. // But it's a great example of what can be accomplished when people are asked to help.

Get out your pocket calculators. The Gordon Black Poll figures mean that Americans are willing to donate more than 500 million hours per week. And \$5 billion, nationally. They want to serve. They want to give. But they have to be asked before they can do either. A promise: I will use the Bully Pulpit to ask them to do both. And I urge you to do the same. Together, let's defeat Public Enemy Number One. //

Ending the scourge of drugs will not only save lives. It will also help meet that second challenge I talked about: the education of our kids. //

You know how central education is to urban America: Bright minds can find solutions to your Rubik's Cube of problems. Remember: Nothing is impossible. // Yet, look at today's box score of so-called "higher learning." A drop-out rate that is totally unacceptable. Erratic standards. Unsafe schools wracked by drug use and trafficking. Kids ill-equipped to read or write. Let's be honest: Our educational system isn't making the grade.

To go from "fail" to "pass" will require school boards, teachers, and parents to work together with all levels of government. // So I applaud Mayors who have started programs like "Step Up" in Kenner, Louisiana -- providing learning incentives for students. Or the program in Colorado Springs which helps dropouts and at-risk kids finish high school. // Mayors who head the more than 350 cities which enriched America on your "National Education Day."

So far, so good -- and yet still so much to do. For while education is mostly a local and State responsibility, the Federal government must help. That's why I call on the Congress to pass our "Educational Excellence Act." Legislation which seeks: First, to encourage excellence. Second, to see that Federal dollars serve those most in need. Third, to demand educational accountability. And fourth, to support flexibility and choice.

For instance, we want to create a \$500 million program when fully funded to reward schools that improve the most. Then, there's our new Magnet Schools of Excellence program. Our plan to reward schools which create a drug-free environment and reduce

the drop-out rate. And a National Science Scholars initiative in science, mathematics, and engineering. And recently, I was pleased to sign into law, legislation to help urban schools hit hardest by drug use. //

These initiatives can, and will, make America competitive in the international marketplace of ideas. But the promise of America also depends on meeting the third and fourth challenges I mentioned earlier: Making housing affordable and accessible -- and providing help for the homeless. //

Basic shelter -- affordable housing -- should be every American's reality -- not merely a dream. So two months ago, I announced an initiative to make the Federal government a more effective urban partner. Its name: HOPE, Home Ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere, a new comprehensive housing and urban development agenda.

HOPE will help first-time homebuyers by allowing them to draw, without penalty, on IRA savings as a down payment for that first home. And it will also help tenants become home-owners. As public housing sites have done in St. Louis, Washington, and East Los Angeles. Each with tenants in control. // For other low-income families, we want housing vouchers that increase housing options. And toward that end, I have asked Secretary Kemp to convene a commission to identify barriers to affordable housing.

Yet for many, the problem of housing is availability -- not just affordability. So we want Congress to renew the tax credit

to aid the construction and rehabilitation of low-income housing. // But we must also create incentives for growth in those areas of need. For growth means jobs -- and jobs mean homes. // So we have urged Congress to help the dream along by passing our Enterprise-Zone legislation. Proposing at least 50 urban Enterprise Zones over the next four years to fuel the engine of job creation. // There's more. We want to cut the capital gains tax for the Nation. And for Enterprise Zones, we've got to abolish that tax altogether to spur the investment, jobs, and enterprise that can turn dark corners of despair into neighborhoods lit by opportunity and hope. //

Finally, let us provide hope for those whose roof is the sky above. Whose floor is the street below. We see them everywhere -- next door on 15th Street, in our suburbs and small towns. Yes, the homeless.

The homeless need emergency shelter, food, and medical care. To reduce homelessness, two months ago I signed a bill that increases funding under the McKinney Act. And we want to find new ways to put part of our FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups. And to coordinate basic needs like shelter with other social services.

It won't be easy: We know that. But we also know the real answer to the homeless is shelter plus care. And we know that to help the homeless -- like improving education, or stopping drugs -- will require a combined Federal, State, and local effort. Only then can we unleash the resources of the private and public

sectors -- showing, as a writer said, how "[America] is a willingness of the heart." //

I believe there is a willingness of the heart in this room. Among Democrats and Republicans. // The White House and Mayors. // A willingness to put aside partisan concerns.

So let us sit down, together, and do what needs to be done. To achieve the promise of America. And thereby make the impossible // possible. Thank you for this occasion. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

*Frank
Hodson
supports Glenn-Roth
legislation*

(Smith/Blessey)
7:30 P.M.
January 23, 1990
MAYORS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
CAPITOL HILTON HOTEL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1990
10 A.M.

Mayor Whitmire, Secretary Skinner, Director Cochran, Mayor Isaac, Mayor Flynn. Other distinguished Mayors, Ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for that reception, and for the pleasure of being here. In particular, let me thank Kathy Whitmire for that warm introduction. //

((Kathy, of course, is a fellow Houstonian. Maybe that's why even though I'm a Republican and she's a Democrat, the last time I was there she presented me with the key to the city. // Only one problem. Kathy went out and changed the lock.)) //

((But you know me -- I don't hold grudges. So I picked up the phone when she called a couple weeks later. She asked me to declare a disaster area. // I told her I didn't think the Houston Oilers were that bad.)) //

Kathy and all of your colleagues -- it is an honor to address this 58th annual U.S. Conference of Mayor's Winter Meeting. And to talk to you about the ways that you and I -- the White House and the Mayors -- can build a better America.

Nineteen months ago, I sent you a letter expressing my thoughts on urban policy. And wrote, "As we prepare to enter the

1990s, it is clear that America needs a new working relationship between the Federal government and the cities."

Well, I meant it then. And mean it now. We need to forge a new relationship. // A relationship -- a partnership -- which realizes that as Mayors, you are on the front lines in the war against urban problems. A partnership which can achieve the promise of America. //

That promise depends, first, on maintaining our economic resources. Just as we have during the longest peacetime boom in American history. And next week, we'll release a budget for Fiscal Year 1991 that builds on this prosperity. Together, we can create opportunity for all. //

The promise of America also depends on safeguarding our natural resources. Just as Mayors are doing through programs like Chicago's "Plastics on Parks." Or in Virginia Beach, generating electricity from that city's landfill. // You're doing your part -- and we intend to do ours. By strengthening the Clean Air Act, preserving our wetlands, improving America's parks, and other domestic and international initiatives. *

Together, we can protect our environment for decades to come. //

Then, there are human resources. Today, an estimated 15 million families are headed by working parents or single mothers. But when it comes to child care, Washington doesn't automatically know best. So I urge the Congress to pass my child-care legislation. Let's put choice in the hands of low-income parents. //

Each of these initiatives will nurture the promise of America. Yet urban problems won't fade until we meet the challenges I discussed in 1988 -- the challenges you face each day: Drugs and crime, education, housing, and the plight of our homeless. Can we meet them? I believe we can. Because I believe in America, nothing is impossible. // ((Perhaps an ex-baseball player put it best. "When I was a little boy," Craig Nettles said, "I wanted to be a [big-league] player and join the circus. With the Yankees, I've accomplished both."))

I believe that as partners we, too, can accomplish what some might deem impossible. So let us assault the drugs and crime that form the first of our challenges. Rescuing our kids from crack and cocaine won't be easy -- but but it can be done. //

Consider that last year, eight million people used cocaine. And 23 million Americans used illegal drugs on a "current" basis -- at least once in 30 days. And according to one study, America's gross drug sales topped \$110 billion -- double the profits of all Fortune 500 companies. // A Nation with those numbers cannot long preserve its soul. //

To help save it, yesterday I released the 1990 National Drug Control Strategy -- Phase II of the comprehensive drug policy we unveiled last September. We're asking Congress to spend over \$10 and a half billion in FY '91 for education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. That's a 41 per cent increase in outlays over the current year. And it means a 70 per cent

increase in drug-related spending overall since our Administration took office. //

I ask you to support our strategy to take back the streets from crime and drugs. // We need mandatory time for firearms offenses. No deals when criminals use a gun. And as Phase II proposes, an expansion of the death penalty for drug-related crimes. In that context, I ask you to urge your State legislatures to approve the same penalty for the killing of local law enforcement officers. Let's work together to stop the hooligans and the thugs. //

Phase II aims to help the teenager tormented by crack. Or the pregnant mother whose drug use imperils her child. Yet drugs are a national, not only Federal, problem. So you, too, have responded. Macon, Georgia, for example, has started the Macon-Bibb War on Drugs. And in Houston, local officials and residents of Acres Homes project have teamed to pursue "Drug Free Tomorrows." I visited Acres Home last month -- and the courage of that community is truly inspiring.

Now, let's join hands to inspire the millions of Americans who want to help America get clean -- and stay clean. How? Look at this morning's USA Today. According to the Gordon Black Poll, 10 per cent of all families are already involved in volunteer anti-drug programs. But what's really startling is that an unbelievable 60 per cent of Americans would volunteer 5 hours each week to stop the sale and use of drugs. And the same

percentage would donate from \$20 to \$100 to their community to stem drug use. Why haven't they? They haven't been asked. //

Get out your pocket calculators. These figures mean that Americans are willing to donate more than 500 million hours per week. And \$5 billion, nationally. They want to serve. They want to give. But they have to be asked before they can do either. A promise: I will use the Bully Pulpit to ask them to do both. And I urge you to do the same. Together, let's defeat Public Enemy Number One. //

Ending the scourge of drugs will not only save lives. It will also help meet that second challenge I talked about: the education of our kids. //

You know how central education is to urban America: Bright minds can find solutions to your Rubik's Cube of problems. Remember: Nothing is impossible. // Yet, look at today's box score of so-called "higher learning." A drop-out rate that is totally unacceptable. Erratic standards. Unsafe schools wracked by drug use and trafficking. Kids ill-equipped to read or write. Let's be honest: Our educational system isn't making the grade.

To go from "fail" to "pass" will require school boards, teachers, and parents to work together with all levels of government. // So I applaud Mayors who have started programs like "Step Up" in Kenner, Louisiana -- providing learning incentives for students. Or the program in Colorado Springs which helps dropouts and at-risk kids finish high school. //

Mayors who head the more than 350 cities which enriched America on your "National Education Day."

So far, so good -- and yet still so much to do. For while education is mostly a local and State responsibility, the Federal government must help. That's why I call on the Congress to pass our "Educational Excellence Act." Legislation which seeks: First, to encourage excellence. Second, to see that Federal dollars serve those most in need. Third, to demand educational accountability. And fourth, to support flexibility and choice.

For instance, we want to create a \$500 million program when fully funded to reward schools that improve the most. Then, there's our new Magnet Schools of Excellence program. Our plan to reward schools which create a drug-free environment and reduce the drop-out rate. And a National Science Scholars initiative in science, mathematics, and engineering. And recently, I was pleased to sign into law, legislation to help urban schools hit hardest by drug use. //

These initiatives can, and will, make America competitive in the international marketplace of ideas. But the promise of America also depends on meeting the third and fourth challenges I mentioned earlier: Making housing affordable and accessible -- and providing help for the homeless. //

Basic shelter -- affordable housing -- should be every American's reality -- not merely a dream. So two months ago, I announced an initiative to make the Federal government a more effective urban partner. Its name: HOPE, Home Ownership and

Opportunity for People Everywhere, a new comprehensive housing and urban development agenda.

HOPE will help first-time homebuyers by allowing them to draw, without penalty, on IRA savings as a down payment for that first home. And it will also help tenants become home-owners. As public housing sites have done in St. Louis, Washington, and East Los Angeles. Each with tenants in control. // For other low-income families, we want housing vouchers that increase housing options. And toward that end, I have asked Secretary Kemp to convene a commission to identify barriers to affordable housing.

Yet for many, the problem of housing is availability -- not just affordability. So we want Congress to renew the tax credit to aid the construction and rehabilitation of low-income housing. // But we must also create incentives for growth in those areas of need. For growth means jobs -- and jobs mean homes. // So we have urged Congress to help the dream along by passing our Enterprise-Zone legislation. Proposing at least 50 urban Enterprise Zones over the next four years to fuel the engine of job creation. // There's more. We want to cut the capital gains tax for the Nation. And for Enterprise Zones, we've got to abolish that tax altogether to spur the investment, jobs, and enterprise that can turn dark corners of despair into neighborhoods lit by opportunity and hope. //

Finally, let us provide hope for those whose roof is the sky above. Whose floor is the street below. We see them everywhere

-- next door on 15th Street, in our suburbs and small towns.

Yes, the homeless.

The homeless need emergency shelter, food, and medical care. To reduce homelessness, two months ago I signed a bill that increases funding under the McKinney Act. And we want to find new ways to put part of our FHA foreclosures into the hands of non-profit groups. And to coordinate basic needs like shelter with other social services.

It won't be easy: We know that. But we also know the real answer to the homeless is shelter plus care. And we know that to help the homeless -- like improving education, or stopping drugs -- will require a combined Federal, State, and local effort. Only then can we unleash the resources of the private and public sectors -- showing, as a writer said, how "[America] is a willingness of the heart." //

I believe there is a willingness of the heart in this room. Among Democrats and Republicans. // The White House and Mayors. // A willingness to put aside partisan concerns.

So let us sit down, together, and do what needs to be done. To achieve the promise of America. And thereby make the impossible // possible. Thank you for this occasion. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1990

EVENT:

Address U.S. Conference of Mayors

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Day Dress

CONTACT:

Office of Presidential Advance
John G. Keller, Jr. - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator
Lucy Muckerman - 202/456-7565

ADVANCE:

Leo Tomeu - LEAD
Steven Ross - PRESS
Chuck DuShane - USSS
Bruce Caughman - MIL. AIDE
Kevin McHale - WHCA

WEATHER:

Partly Cloudy, Low 30's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1990

9:55 am

THE PRESIDENT departs White House en route Capital Hilton Hotel.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead

Spare

T. McBride
Doctor

LIMO

THE PRESIDENT

Follow Up

Control

Gov. Sununu
Mil. Aide

Support

M. Fitzwater
J. Parmer
Official Photographer
Medic

Staff I

E. Rogers
B. Zanca

Press Van I

J. Allison

Press Van II

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

10:00 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Capital Hilton Hotel and proceeds to Holding Room.

Met by:

Mr. Kevin Deverich
General Manager
Capital Hilton Hotel

Ms. Mary Klein
Director of Convention Services
Capital Hilton Hotel

Mr. Cornelius Robinson
Director of Security
Capital Hilton Hotel

10:02 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds
briefly.

10:04 am THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to
Off-Stage Announcement Area.

10:05 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area
and holds briefly.

EVENT: ADDRESS U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

OPEN PRESS

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

REMARKS

TELEPROMPTER

10:06 am THE PRESIDENT is announced into Presidential
Ballroom, proceeds to Seat at Head Table and is
seated.

10:07 am THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by The
Honorable Kathryn Whitmire, Mayor of Houston.

10:10 am THE PRESIDENT gives Remarks.

10:25 am THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs Stage and proceeds to Holding Room.

10:26 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds briefly.

10:28 am THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade.

10:30 am THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Capital Hilton Hotel en route White House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

10:35 am THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

National Drug Control Strategy



September 1989
The White House

Introduction

In late July of this year, the Federal government's National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) released the results of its ninth periodic National Household Survey on Drug Abuse — the first such comprehensive, national study of drug use patterns since 1985. Much of the news in NIDA's report was dramatic and startling. The estimated number of Americans using *any* illegal drug on a "current" basis (in other words, at least once in the 30-day period preceding the survey) has dropped 37 percent: from 23 million in 1985 to 14.5 million last year. Current use of the two most common illegal substances — marijuana and cocaine — is down 36 and 48 percent respectively.

This is all good news — very good news. But it is also, at first glance, difficult to square with commonsense perceptions. Most Americans remain firmly convinced that drugs represent the gravest present threat to our national well-being — and with good reason. Because a wealth of other, up-to-date evidence suggests that our drug problem is getting worse, not better.

Crime. Fear of drugs and attendant crime are at an all-time high. Rates of drug-related homicide continue to rise — sometimes alarmingly — in cities across the country. **Felony drug convictions now account for the single largest and fastest growing sector of the Federal prison population. Three-fourths of all robberies and half of all felony assaults committed by young people (statistically, the most crime-prone age group) now involve drug users.** Reports of bystander deaths due to drug-related gunfights and drive-by shootings continue to climb.

Health. The threat drugs pose to American public health has never been greater. Intravenous drug use is now the single largest source of new HIV/AIDS virus infections, and perhaps one-half of all AIDS deaths are drug-related. **The number of drug-related emergency hospital admissions increased by 121 percent between 1985 and 1988.** As many

as 200,000 babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs. Many of these infants suffer low birth weight, severe and often permanent mental and physical dysfunction or impairment, or signs of actual drug dependence. Many other such babies — born many weeks or months premature — do not survive past infancy.

The Economy. Drug trafficking, distribution, and sales in America have become a vast, economically debilitating black market. One U.S. Chamber of Commerce estimate puts annual gross drug sales at \$110 billion — more than our total gross agricultural income, and more than double the profits enjoyed by all the *Fortune* 500 companies combined. Such figures cannot truly be calculated with any real precision, but it is all too clear that drug use acts as a direct and painful brake on American competitiveness. One study reports that on-the-job drug use alone costs American industry and business \$60 billion a year in lost productivity and drug-related accidents.

Overseas. In Southeast and West Asia, South and Central America, and the Caribbean Basin, drug exporting networks and domestic drug use are causing serious social, economic, and political disruptions. Intense drug-inspired violence or official corruption have plagued a number of Latin American countries for years; in more than one of them, drug cartel operations and associated local insurgencies are a real and present danger to democratic institutions, national economies, and basic civil order. In Pakistan, the number of heroin addicts has more than tripled in the past four years alone. And so, because our national security directly depends on regional stability throughout the Americas and across the globe, drugs have become a major concern of U.S. foreign policy.

Availability. Finally, undeniably, the fact remains that here in the United States, in every State — in our cities, in our suburbs, in our rural communities — drugs are potent, drugs are cheap, and drugs are available to almost anyone who wants them.

Insofar as this crisis is the product of individual choices to take or refuse drugs, it has been — and continues to be — a crisis of national character, affecting and affected by the myriad social structures and agencies that help shape individual American lives: our families, our schools, our churches and community organizations, even our broadest messages to one another through popular culture and the media. At least in part, NIDA's most recent Household Survey is proof that grass-roots America can meet the challenge of drugs, and meet it well.

Not so long ago, drug use was an activity widely thought of as harmless fun or isolated self-indulgence. Today it is seen — just as widely, and far more accurately — to be a personal, social, medical, and economic catastrophe. In less than a decade, parents, educators,

students, clergy, and local leaders across the country have changed and hardened American opinion about drugs. The effectiveness of their activism is now largely vindicated. Despite the persistent widespread availability of illegal drugs, many millions of Americans who once used them regularly appear to have recently given them up altogether. Many others — young people for the most part — have been successfully induced not to try drugs in the first place.

What, then, accounts for the intensifying drug-related chaos that we see every day in our newspapers and on television? One word explains much of it. That word is *crack*.

Cocaine in Our Cities

For all its welcome good news, the NIDA Household Survey also brings us terrible proof that our current drug epidemic has far from run its course. Estimated “frequent” use of cocaine in any form (measured by the number of survey respondents who report ingesting that drug one or more times each week, and calculated as a percentage of the total cocaine-using population) has doubled since 1985. Not coincidentally, 1985 was the first year in which crack became an almost ubiquitous feature of American inner-city life. It is an inexpensive, extremely potent, fast-acting derivative of cocaine with a limited-duration “high” that encourages compulsive use. It is, in fact, the most dangerous and quickly addictive drug known to man.

Crack is responsible for the fact that vast patches of the American urban landscape are rapidly deteriorating beyond effective control by civil authorities. Crack is responsible for the explosion in recent drug-related medical emergencies — a 28-fold increase in hospital admissions involving smoked cocaine since 1984. Crack use is increasingly responsible for the continued marketing success enjoyed by a huge international cocaine trafficking industry, with all its consequential evils. And crack use is spreading — like a plague.

We seem to be witnessing a common and tragic phenomenon of drug-use epidemiology. Interest in a given illegal substance often begins first among a particular — usually elite — segment of the population. It is next picked up and spread more broadly through so-called “casual use” in the mainstream middle class. After a time, the drug’s dangers are made widely known through public health advisories or painful personal experience, and mainstream use then drops sharply. But the drug continues to slide further down the socio-economic scale, and its chronic or addictive use eventually becomes concentrated among the most vulnerable of our citizens: young, disadvantaged, inner-city residents.

So it is now with cocaine. We must be extremely careful with our new statistics, of course, lest they limit and distort either public thinking about the drug problem or public policy that such thinking will do much to shape. Demographics are not destiny. In 1985, a current cocaine user was likely to be white, male, a high-school graduate, employed full-time, and living in a small metropolitan area or suburb in the western United States. Except that he has now moved to the Northeast, the profile of this "median" current cocaine user remains essentially unchanged today.

No inevitable link exists between urban life — however disadvantaged — and drug use. The majority of American city residents — rich or poor; male or female; black, white, or Hispanic; well- or poorly-educated — do not take drugs. And far too many Americans outside our cities do. Our drug problem remains acute, it remains national in scope and size, and it continues to involve drugs of every sort. No effective anti-drug campaign can ignore our current epidemic's full complexity.

Nevertheless, the epidemiological trend is unmistakable. We are now fighting two drug wars, not just one. The first and easiest is against "casual" use of drugs by many Americans, and we are winning it. The other, much more difficult war is against addiction to cocaine. And on this second front, increasingly located in our cities, we are losing — badly.

Few American communities can afford to assume they are immune to cocaine. The drug black market has proved itself remarkably flexible and creative. Crack is an innovation in cocaine retailing that takes uncanny advantage of the nation's changing drug use patterns. And because it is so horribly seductive and "new," it threatens to reverse the current trend and send a fresh wave of cocaine use back out of our cities and into the country at large. Indeed, to some extent at least, it is happening already: almost every week, our newspapers report a new first sighting of crack — in the rural South or in some midwestern suburb, for example.

What's more, as we guard against crack's spread, we must begin to prepare ourselves for what may well come *after* it. Almost every stimulant epidemic in history has ignited a sedative epidemic in its wake, as users begin employing chemical "downs" to modulate the peaks and valleys of addiction. With cocaine, the sedative of choice has traditionally been heroin. And here, too, the drug market has shown a genius for innovation. In the past year or so, a cheap, powerful, and instantly intoxicating form of smokable heroin — which obviates the need for intravenous needles — has begun to appear on our streets.

For now, however, our most intense and immediate problem is inner-city crack use. It is an acid that is fast corroding the hopes and

And its evidence of the Amer. people's
generosity in C.B.'s poll.

National Drug Control Strategy



January 1990

The White House

Punishment

The Death Penalty. Under existing Federal law, no penalty adequately reflects the severity of certain drug crimes, which threaten the stability of foreign nations and seriously imperil the national security interests of the United States. The Administration is therefore proposing legislation so that the death penalty would be available in cases involving three additional categories of drug offenders: 1) *Major drug kingpins*. Those currently subject to a mandatory term of life imprisonment as leaders of Continuing Criminal Enterprises (CCE) devoted to the large-scale importation or distribution of controlled substances; 2) *Drug kingpins who attempt to kill in order to obstruct justice*. CCE leaders, not necessarily subject to mandatory life, who, in order to obstruct the investigation or prosecution of CCE-related offenses, attempt or knowingly direct, advise, authorize or assist another in an attempt to kill any public officer, juror, witness, or family member of such person; and 3) *Federal drug felons whose offenses result in death*. Those who, intending to cause death or acting with reckless disregard for human life, commit a Federal drug felony resulting in the death of another person. These three categories of offenders could be sentenced to death if: 1) the indictment is approved by the Attorney General; and 2) the jury finds the existence of one or more additional aggravating factors which provide particularly strong evidence of dangerousness, incorrigibility, or indifference to human life.

Prisons. The proposals contained in the September 1989 National Strategy and President Bush's Violent Crime Initiative allocated \$1.5 billion for Federal prison construction in 1990 — a sum that will add a total of 24,000 beds to the Federal prison system. Funding for an additional 6,000 beds is being sought in Fiscal Year 1991. During the same fiscal year, 14 new and renovated facilities, along with other prison expansion, will bring approximately 4,215 new beds on line in the Federal system where over half the prisoners are drug offenders. Funding for drug treatment services within the Federal prison system is also targeted for expansion.

A more serious prison problem, however, remains in some State systems, where court orders to reduce overcrowding affect major facilities in at least 30 states. At many of these facilities, prisoners are released well ahead of the release dates intended at the time they were sentenced. The result is that someone convicted of drug trafficking and sentenced to prison by a State court will serve an estimated average of only 22 months — less time than for robbery, aggravated assault, or burglary (see graph page 24).

Most States have responded aggressively by increasing annual expenditures on corrections. Census data show that spending increased by 63 percent between 1985 and 1988 — from \$54 to \$88 per

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 25, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

The East Room

1:21 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Well, please be seated and please continue with your coffee. But it's an honor to have you all 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 our first year. But then I decided to focus on the first item on the domestic agenda: illegal drugs. And they remain this nation's number one concern, and so I chose this forum to announce the second phase of our fight against drugs. This booklet is on our national drug control strategy that I hope we can get distributed to all of you.

As you know, last September for the first time, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated, -- and I think -- 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. 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 in the United States.

Given the headlines we've seen recently, though, it's clear that we're only really getting started. And the plan we laid out last fall outlined what we intend to do. And today I want to announce the second phase, as I said, of our strategy which explains how we intend to do it. Agency by agency, task by task, dollar by dollar. And today, we're releasing a -- what I think of as a blueprint for success.

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

Our approach remains consistent. We're committed to the same aggressive goals and principles that 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 Improvements 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, and then target our resources and measure the impact of our strategies. And this spring, we're going to be releasing the first of an annual, state-by-state status report measuring progress.

MORE

Roughly another third of the budget is devoted to domestic enforcement, prosecution, incarceration. To help local law enforcement initiatives, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly \$500 million 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're 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 the international operations side. 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 these dealers.

We have multilateral programs underway in many parts of the world. Throughout Central and South America, particularly, we're engaged in expanded and unprecedented levels of cooperation and assistance. We applaud the efforts of President Virgilio Barco of Colombia, and also of President Salinas -- our neighbor, President Salinas of Mexico. And I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region at the upcoming drug summit in Cartagena.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, up to an additional 1000 custom agents, who are already on the job, will be given authority to conduct drug investigations to better assist the DEA, the Drug Enforcement Administration. With interdiction in particular, coordination is absolutely crucial. We're putting an end, I hope and I believe we are, putting an end to turf battles. I met with all our top law enforcement people the other day, and they said they had never seen better cooperation between these -- powerful in some instances -- but between all the agencies.

Our budget for all international activities has increased from \$419 million to nearly \$700 million. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic and organizational intelligence that 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 roles.

Now, I imagine the news in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending, understandably, gets a lot of 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, I repeat, without raising taxes.

In 1990, drug funding totaled almost \$9.5 billion -- that was in 1990, the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded by more than \$1 billion, to over \$10.5 billion. 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 that 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 has got to be 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 that I know many of you in this room know but some may not, Jim Burke -- a corporate leader, former CEO of Johnson & Johnson, 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 energized, and he's doing a superb job.

You're all familiar with those 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 \$1 million 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 -- has made a promotion of volunteerism an important part of your newspaper's mission. And that's also very, very important.

A free press has a right and a responsibility to comment and report 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 effort, 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 your ideas, so I'd like to open the floor to suggestions, but certainly we'll be glad to answer questions on this subject or any other subject that enters your mind. And if it's highly technical I may, if you'll excuse me, rely on my strong right arm, Bill Bennett.

Q Mr. President, you mentioned increasing spending without increasing the deficit. Do you agree or disagree with the principle that, if the federal government mandates a program, be it in drugs or in other areas, the federal government also ought to provide the resources for accomplishing the goal rather than shifting the burden down to other levels of government?

THE PRESIDENT: I am concerned about mandated programs. I particularly got this driven home to me at the recent educational summit in Virginia. The subject wasn't simply drugs, although there was a lot of discussion about it there, and they were pleading for flexibility. And I think Bill Bennett has tried to build into our requests a certain flexibility for local areas. And that's a hallmark of our philosophy here -- to reduce the number of mandated federal programs because they do not take into consideration the diversity of this country and the diversity of the communities in the country.

Q Mr. President, George Shultz has just linked his considerable prestige to the ranks of those advocating the legalization of drugs. What do you feel are the most cogent arguments against these growing numbers of people advocating decriminalization?

THE PRESIDENT: I just think that it would increase, regrettably, the habit. And I strongly oppose it; Bill has very forthrightly been speaking out against it. And I'm just going to hold the line against legalization.

Q Mr. President, what criteria were used to determine which five cities are going to get special attention under your proposal?

THE PRESIDENT: May I defer to Bill on that?

DIRECTOR BENNETT: A number of things. But principally, we use the FBI and DEA, Drug Enforcement Administration's criteria for investigation -- Level One, Level Two, Level Three -- various levels of investigation and intensity -- that is how many cases in major drug trafficking they have in certain areas. The areas we've designated are all Level One areas -- that is, areas where we think we will find the greatest concentration of major drug trafficking organizations.

THE PRESIDENT: You'd better -- while you're standing -- maybe -- that was very good -- (laughter) -- I may need more support. But please, ask as technical as you want.

Q Mr. President, did you know in advance, sir, about the sting operation that led to the arrest of the Mayor of Washington the other night? And can we ask you, sir, what was your personal reaction when you heard that the Mayor of the town you live in had been arrested for drug --

THE PRESIDENT: The answer is, no, I didn't. And the second part of the question is, great sadness. Great tragedy. I think it would be most inappropriate for a President to prejudge a matter that's obviously in the courts, and I'm going to refrain from doing that. But you know what -- my thought went to the kids -- kids in the schools. And it's a matter of sadness. And Barbara shares my view on that.

Q Mr. President, what other areas of interest can we watch for in your State of the Union message?

THE PRESIDENT: Now, Jerry -- (laughter) -- you know that it seems that we're getting close to the date of that, but it is not in final form. And I'll just give you a little insight into the thought process. How much do you dwell on a shopping list of things that I want to see accomplished? A legislative shopping list -- and how much emphasis do you place on the state of the Union? It's almost state of the government versus state of the Union. And I've never been accused of being an overly eloquent fellow, but I am optimistic about our country, the state of the Union. And that isn't to say that I'm not deeply concerned about some of the problems.

We had a fascinating discussion at our table on environmental concerns and how you balance them with a person's right to a job in an expanding economy. And I guess I'd have to say the final draft has not been worked, but I expect you will see a combination of -- I wouldn't call it a shopping list, but certainly spelling out what I think should be priorities for the state of the government and what I'd like to see the federal government do, and then on a broader sense, my perceptions and observations about the state of the Union.

And I'll tell you -- having visited with some of the families of the fighting men that went down to Panama, I have a simply renewed sense of feeling -- a renewed feeling that the country is going to be in pretty good shape down the road if we can handle our part of the government right. I mean, there's a wonderful feeling in some parts of this country. And that isn't to say there's not a lot of hopelessness and a lot of despair that goes with some of

these enormous social problems. But the underpinnings of the United States, the state of the Union, is not bad.

When you look around the world and see these countries coming our way -- democracy, freedom -- and then see the younger generation willing to serve as they do in a voluntary way with the courage and the patriotism that some of these kids showed in Panama, I'll tell you, there's something happening that's good about our country.

Q Mr. President, on a little different subject -- a couple of respected Sovietologists lately -- notably George Cannon and Mr. Brzezinski -- Mr. Cannon has said that Mr. Gorbachev's position is precarious. Mr. Brzezinski has said the Soviet system is doomed. How do you react to those statements?

THE PRESIDENT: Which were the two? I heard somebody saying that the Soviet system is doomed.

Q Brzezinski, I believe, lately. And Mr. Cannon, George Cannon, said that Mr. Gorbachev's position was precarious.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, on the Soviet system doomed, I think Mr. Gorbachev has already, in strongly supporting glasnost and strongly supporting perestroika has confirmed the fact that the Marxist-Leninist model simply does not work. And all you have to do is look at an economy that's in egregiously bad shape and you'll understand why he's reached that conclusion. So the system -- and then if you needed additional confirmation, all you have to do is take a cursory look at Eastern Europe and you'll see that people are opting for pluralism and for openness, glasnost and for reform. So I think that's a given; that's obvious.

In terms of Mr. Gorbachev, I was asked yesterday about it, and I said I want very much to see him succeed. I think he has conducted himself in an extraordinarily difficult situation very well. He remains committed to peaceful change, and I don't think anyone is faulting him for the difficulties that he's encountered in Azerbaijan. I think he -- you see blockades of your ports, and the man has to respond. I'm not encouraging that course because we would like to see peaceful change wherever possible. But in talking about the ferment for change in the Baltics, he still is talking peaceful change. And I think he's done a remarkable job. And if you look at -- it's not for some President of the United States to start saying who he thinks ought to be in that job. But as I look around, I think Mr. Gorbachev is really the best hope for what our interests are. We want to see peaceful change continue. We want to see the democratization of Eastern Europe. We want to see openness bring about market force economies inside the Soviet Union. And all of these things, I think are in our interest.

Now, it is my hope that he will emerge, that they can get this recent disorder under control and restoration of peace there and tranquility, and then that the process can go forward in a democratic mode -- a more democratic mode. So I wouldn't speculate on totality of survival, but I think we have a lot at stake in continuing to deal with this man.

Q Mr. President, on the subject of defense you have suggested that we will probably have to cut back on the budget in that area. And in order to help the Soviet Union, this cutting of the defense will affect our industries, such as shipbuilding industries in Boston, where we build outstanding cruisers. What are your plans if you have to do that to help these industries and the labor people that are employed there?

THE PRESIDENT: Where bases have been closed there has often resorted vigorous private enterprise activity. I was asking about this, because under the Base Closing Act, we've had to make certain suggestions, and the Defense Department is wrestling with

this whole concept of what facilities will remain as fully funded in the future as they have been in the past.

So I think a lot of what the best thing a federal government can do is keep a strong and vigorous economy so you can accommodate private sector productive growth where theretofore there has been a government activity of some sort. So it's that. I think there are government programs to help transitions, to help the states in transition and, of course, we would want to -- I want to continue those.

But let me simply say this -- we're all familiar with what happens. Everybody says "cut," and then when somebody has to make the call, they say, please cut in this other guy's district -- don't cut in mine. Mine's absolutely essential. And I was guilty of the same thing when I was a member of Congress, and so I understand it. (Laughter.)

But I think we have an able team. I think we have a team that is committed to working with the key leaders in the Congress, in the opposition party, and I think we can come up with a formulation of where we have to cut, doing it in way that we don't cut into the muscle of our defense, the muscle -- we may need a different kind of force in the future. As the threat diminishes in Eastern Europe, we may need a more rapidly deployable force. But it's got to be robust, it's got to be well-trained, it's got to be highly professional. So I just want to be sure that we do this not on just kind of a squeaking wheel political way, but that whatever we do in the future is done in a very thoughtful and, I would add, compassionate way where we do help the communities as best we can to move into this era of change, but also remember, still, an era of challenge.

Q Mr. President, on your drug program -- I'm from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, about 90 minutes up the road from you, and we have a pretty severe drug problem there. But what happens is all of these programs that come in, by the time the money is spent in the metropolitan areas, very little of it reaches our borders. Is there anything in Phase II that would provide money to the small communities of the country like Chambersburg?

THE PRESIDENT: Bill, can you respond to that?

DIRECTOR BENNETT: It's interesting, because we heard from the big city mayors this morning that all the money is going to the rural areas and they're not getting their share. (Laughter.) What we're doing is, of course, essentially through our block grants, giving the money to the states and the state legislatures. Those state legislatures and governors have the responsibility to decide how that money should be apportioned in the state.

And from the way we look at it, there's a drug problem in rural America, suburban America, as well as urban America. And the people who should make that judgment should be the governor and state legislators.

THE PRESIDENT: Bill, in response to the earlier question, we are doing that, as you say, blocking it so we do not mandate a specific answer so that Chambersburg has to adapt to a program designed for some big city.

DIRECTOR BENNETT: There are very few mandates, in fact, in our drug strategy, or drug policy. And one thing that doesn't happen is that when a lot of districts receive their money, they aren't told that this is money from the federal government. And when the money goes into the state capital, it's combined with state sources and sent out. And we don't require governors to say this is from George Bush and not from the governor, and so we think some governors may let the constituents think they deserve all the credit for it. But there's federal money going out.

Q Mr. President, how soon do you expect to see meaningful results from the implementation of Phase II? And how do you propose do deal with the already overcrowded facilities in the event that the results are even more successful than you anticipate?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we've added -- I will give Congress credit for moving on additional facilities, prison facilities. And I think in some of this, we'll see -- certainly I hope we'll get early enactment on this program. I'd like to see it implemented, crossing the T's and dotting the I's the way Bill Bennett has proposed. I'm not naive enough to believe that will happen.

But I was talking to Bill coming in, and we do sense a desire on the part of the Congress to cooperate. We may have a problem on the Senate side with spending levels, but in terms of the objectives of this strategy, we're in pretty close accord with both Democrats and Republicans on the Hill. So I think we can get early action, and we're already getting it in some of these programs that are in effect right now. I'm thinking backing up law enforcement; I mentioned increasing prison capacity, et cetera.

Q Mr. President, given the fact that you have talked a lot about discouraging drug usage and given the fact that you said just a minute ago that your thoughts ran to the children when you heard about the arrest in Washington, do you think Mayor Barry should resign?

THE PRESIDENT: No, again, I don't want to get into the case because I think it would be inappropriate to intervene. And that isn't actually asking me to get into the legal process. But let's let the system work. And I think the city is capable of making that determination and trying to achieve their consensus goal.

Q Mr. President, last night I came up with my wife to Washington, and on TV we saw four individuals who were shot. Through the drug program you talked about, wouldn't it also be hand-in-glove to make some further pronouncements towards gun control -- especially towards the semiautomatic pistols that seem to be coming out?

THE PRESIDENT: Were they shot in states that had controls on these pistols, or -- I can't remember.

Q They were in Washington, D.C.

THE PRESIDENT: In Washington? I think we have some rather stringent controls here against this. So my position really has not changed on gun control. I realize there's plenty of room for difference of opinion on it. But I think the thing is to enforce the laws that are on the books. And in this instance, we've pointed to one that might have been more effective. But I don't believe that the answer is going to be more federal gun control.

Q Mr. President, a different subject with two points. Is it a possibility that you will pardon Poindexter? And if legal procedure falls through, would you consider a pardon for Ollie North?

THE PRESIDENT: I have said before and will repeat that, again, while these matters are in the courts, I will not make any statement one way or another on the question; I don't think I should do that. And so we'll just have to -- Ollie's under appeal, and the Poindexter matter is now before the jury.

Q Mr. President, would you mind speaking, if you will, sir, about the vote on China this afternoon in the Senate?

THE PRESIDENT: (Raising hand with crossed fingers) -- (laughter) -- A week ago if you would have asked me that question, having faithfully read my regional newspapers and my big-city newspapers and my newspapers from the West coast to the East coast, I would have thought there was a very minimal chance of achieving this.

But we made the case, and I have pointed to, albeit small steps, certain steps that I think are encouraging as a result of the contact that we have had.

The acceptance of Peace Corps volunteers. You might say, well, that's not too big a deal. You see, I think the contacts between students and the people -- or students studying here and the American people is a good thing. They've now said they'd do that -- very recently. The accrediting of a VOA correspondent, not a major step by itself, but it reverses a period where all they did was blast the VOA for being the -- having an unsavory role, in their view, in Tiananmen Square. They are muting the whole concept in terms of world propaganda by them was that it was the fault of the United States. And everybody here knows it wasn't the fault of the United States. It was the quest for democracy and for freedom of expression. That criticism has been dramatically muted -- ask your editors to collect it for you.

They've given us certain assurances on missile sales overseas. And I happen to be one that's still concerned about the proliferation of missiles, and I hope they'll follow through on that now, but I think that was a direct response to the able work of General Scowcroft. There were -- Fulbright exchanges have been reopened or the discussions are on to get them officially -- put a mandate on that. And that's good, if you believe that the contacts of that nature facilitate understanding of democracy and freedom.

They've lifted martial law. And now some of my severest critics in the Hill, I'd say to them, "Let me ask you a question now? Suppose I sent an emissary and the only one thing that could result would be the lifting of martial law -- do you think it's a good idea or not?" Some of these people that are pounding my brains out up there -- on both sides of the aisle -- would have been the first to say, "I think it's worth it." But that's been done. I'm not saying there's perfection and we can all walk around over in Tiananmen Square or anyplace else the way we can in the United States, but it's an improvement.

They've released 573 people from jail, an amnesty if you'd want to call it such. And as they did it they kicked them as they went out of the jail and said you're a bunch of lawbreakers, but the people are out. They're not in jail. I want to keep this going. I care about human rights. I care about the students. I care about reform. I am committed to the concept that the world is moving what I would say, hopefully not chauvinistically, our way in terms of freedom and democracy. And I believe that contact is the way to go about doing this.

We have taken care of the fact that no student, as long as I'm President, will be sent back against his or her will. There is a strong Executive Order, a strong implementation letter from the Attorney General saying this. I don't know why I'm giving you all this detail; the vote is in only five minutes, I think, and -- no, wait a minute -- yes, five minutes.

But this is why I'm -- there's also -- the world looks like everything's tranquil in some ways, some broad ways. There is a reason, there's an -- we are a Pacific power. China is a billion-some people. We've got enormous differences with their leadership on what happened over there and on a lot of things. But in regional areas there, we've got to work with them. Cambodia's a good example. Japan to some degree is a good example. Some are so relaxed about the changes in the Soviet Union that they think that you don't have to worry about the broad geopolitical or geostrategic relationships. But I'm not -- I haven't reached that view. I think there's reason to still -- not play some card -- I've always found that an offensive statement -- play the "China card" or play the "Russian card." That's stupid, and I think it's bad statemenship as well as bad diplomacy. But the contact and being able to impress on the leaders the U.S. view, I think is good sound diplomacy.

MORE

I had a lot of reasons for doing what I've done. I will say what I told some of your reporters yesterday -- I think in retrospect I could have done a better job of it. I think I could have made more clear my own heartbeat in terms of the change, my own concerns about the things that went wrong, and my own desire to see this relationship move forward.

But back to your question -- you asked the time, I've told you how to build a watch -- (laughter) -- we may pull it out. And if we do, though, it will be for the reasons that I have outlined here.

Q Mr. President, people in our community are struggling to develop a strategy to deal with the problems of the homeless. This is happening all over the country. What can you do to help us address this issue?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think you -- we've got a new approach to housing that touches on the homeless, home ownership opportunity. We've got a fully funding for the first time of the McKinney Act, which is specific, a specific approach to the homeless including shelter, including rehabilitation. I think we can do a little more in terms of the rehabilitation aspect because I think there are, regrettably, some people out there, given the change in the law that took place a few years ago, that need help and attention, and maybe we can do a better job of persuading them. But I think the full funding of the McKinney Act, which I pledged to do incidentally in the campaign, is the best role for the federal government because it was fully debated and passed by the Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, as the best way to go. And we have now funded it, and I hope that that will be enacted in our budget and I hope it will make a difference.

Because you go upstairs and you look out that window and you see some pretty heartrending sights. And then you go have those people interviewed, as has taken place by enterprising reporters, and you find that there's some very great complications as to why those folks are there. So we've got to get to the cause, whether it's economic deprivation or whether it's some other problem that the folks have that lead them to that state of hopelessness.

Thank you all very, very much for being with us. I'd better push on. But thank you. (Applause.)

END

1:57 P.M. EST

And we have a national strategy, and I commend Bill Bennett [Director of National Drug Control Policy], who has coordinated this strategy, fathered a lot of it himself. And the entire Cabinet—thank you for your cooperation. We must be in the forefront in helping solve this problem.

So, tonight I challenge the country and unveil this new national strategy—the first time we really have had such a strategy. And I just wanted to thank everybody here who has been helping, working with Bill, in coming up with this strategy. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:17 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House prior to a Cabinet meeting.

**Letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate
Transmitting the National Drug Control Strategy Report
September 5, 1989**

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Consistent with section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1504), I am today pleased to transmit my Administration's 1989 National Drug Control Strategy for congressional consideration and action.

This report is the product of an unprecedented national effort over many months. America's fight against epidemic illegal drug use cannot be won on any single front alone; it must be waged *everywhere*—at every level of Federal, State, and local government and by every citizen in every community across the country. Accordingly, we have conducted a thorough, intensive, and unflinching review of Federal anti-drug efforts to date. And we have solicited advice and recommendations from hundreds of interested and involved anti-drug leaders outside the Federal Government. The result is a comprehensive blueprint for new direction and effort—and for success in the near- and long-term future.

I am especially grateful for the valuable contributions made during this process by Members of the Congress, with whom we

consulted broadly as our strategy was being conceived and formulated these past 6 months. I ask that this spirit of bipartisan cooperation now be extended to the difficult but necessary work that lies ahead: full swift funding and implementation of the many proposals and initiatives contained in this report. On behalf of those Americans most directly suffering from the scourge of drugs—and all the many more who must be further protected from it—I ask for your help and support.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

**Address to the Nation on the National Drug Control Strategy
September 5, 1989**

Good evening. This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important, so threatening, that it warranted talking directly with you, the American people. All of us agree that the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs. Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are stretched to the breaking point. The social costs of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs are sapping our strength as a nation. Turn on the evening news or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: Our most serious problem today is cocaine and, in particular, crack.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you straight out: everyone who uses drugs, everyone who sells drugs, and everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I'll tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

This is crack
ago by Drug En
just across the st
It could easily ha
as innocent look
ing our cities into
dering our child
take: This stuff is
drugs harmless
Drugs are a rea
threat to our ne
and our families.

No one among
When 4-year-old
strewn with disc
and crack vials, i
cocaine, one of th
ive illegal drugs, i
school kids—it's an
dreds of thousand
year to mothers w
babies born despe
most defenseless a

These are the tr
tics, but the numb
to tell. Let me sha
the recently comp
of the National In
compares recent d
tells us some good
news. First, the go

As you can see i
Government est
Americans were us
basis; that is, at lea
month. Last year t
than a third. That
fewer Americans
Good news.

Because we chan
toward drugs, casu
We have many to
forcement officers,
ers, community a
business and labor
the media for the
editorial coverage
space for antidrug
want to thank Pra
for their leadersh
people told the t
wrong and dangero

But as much co
from these drama
also bad news, ver

strategy was being
ed these past 6
pirit of bipartisan
nded to the diffi-
hat lies ahead: full
mentation of the
tives contained in
those Americans
om the scourge of
more who must be
it—I ask for your

George Bush

re sent to Thomas
ouse of Represent-
President of the

on the National

he first time since
that I felt an issue
reatening, that it
tly with you, the
us agree that the
facing our nation
have strained our
ustice. Our courts,
stem are stretched
The social costs of
ort, drugs are sap-
ation. Turn on the
the morning paper
e Americans know
ir front door: Our
day is cocaine and,

et me tell you
ho uses drugs, ev-
and everyone who

how many Ameri-
gs. I will present to
to deal with every
d I will ask you to
omises to be a very

This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent looking as candy, but it's turning our cities into battle zones, and it's murdering our children. Let there be no mistake: This stuff is poison. Some used to call drugs harmless recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, our friends, and our families.

No one among us is out of harm's way. When 4-year-olds play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials, it breaks my heart. When cocaine, one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs, is available to school kids—school kids—it's an outrage. And when hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs—premature babies born desperately sick—then even the most defenseless among us are at risk.

These are the tragedies behind the statistics, but the numbers also have quite a story to tell. Let me share with you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to 3 years ago. It tells us some good news and some very bad news. First, the good.

As you can see in the chart, in 1985 the Government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis; that is, at least once in the preceding month. Last year that number fell by more than a third. That means almost 9 million fewer Americans are casual drug users. Good news.

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

But as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news, very bad news. Roughly 8

million people have used cocaine in the past year. Almost 1 million of them used it frequently—once a week or more. What this means is that, in spite of the fact that overall cocaine use is down, frequent use has almost doubled in the last few years. And that's why habitual cocaine users, especially crack users, are the most pressing, immediate drug problem.

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

Earlier today I sent this document, our first such national strategy, to the Congress. It was developed with the hard work of our nation's first Drug Policy Director, Bill Bennett. In preparing this plan, we talked with State, local, and community leaders, law enforcement officials, and experts in education, drug prevention, and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long, hard look at all that the Federal Government has done about drugs in the past—what's worked and, let's be honest, what hasn't. Too often, people in government acted as if their part of the problem—whether fighting drug production or drug smuggling or drug demand—was the only problem. But turf battles won't win this war; teamwork will.

Tonight, I'm announcing a strategy that reflects the coordinated, cooperative commitment of all our Federal agencies. In short, this plan is as comprehensive as the problem. With this strategy, we now finally have a plan that coordinates our resources, our programs, and the people who run them. Our weapons in this strategy are the law and criminal justice system, our foreign policy, our treatment systems, and our schools and drug-prevention programs. So, the basic weapons we need are the ones we already have. What's been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address four of the major elements of our strategy. First, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. So, to start,



**BUILDING
A BETTER
AMERICA**

*"We live in a peaceful, prosperous time, but we can make it better...
A new breeze is blowing, and a nation refreshed by freedom stands ready
to push on. There is new ground to be broken, and new action to be taken."*

-- President Bush
Inaugural Address
January 20, 1989

December 11, 1989

December 11, 1989

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA
ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION

KEEPING THE ECONOMY STRONG

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

- o **Record Peacetime Expansion:** The current expansion reached 84 months in November. This is the second longest economic expansion in U.S. history and the longest peacetime expansion.
- o **Job Creation:** Over 20.7 million new jobs have been created during this expansion, and this year the unemployment rate has reached levels not seen in over 16 years. The benefits of robust economic growth have been shared by all demographic groups as indicated by historically low unemployment rates for women and minorities. During this decade, America has created more new jobs than Japan and the nations of Western Europe combined. A higher percentage of American adults is at work than at any other time in our history.
- o **Inflation Under Control:** Consumer price inflation has remained under 5 percent in each of the seven years from 1982 to 1988, and the recent slowing in economic growth to a sustainable rate will lessen price pressures in the near future. In the last twelve months, the CPI has increased only 4.5 percent and, in the last three months, the index has risen at an annual rate of only 2.6 percent.
- o **Record Income:** Real per capita disposable personal income -- personal income after taxes and inflation -- has risen 20 percent during this expansion.
- o **Higher National Saving and Investment:** Partly due to the discipline of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings process, the Federal deficit has declined from 6.3 percent of GNP in fiscal year 1983 to 3.0 percent in FY 1989. The personal savings rate averaged 5.3 percent over the first three quarters of 1989, well above its recent low of 3.2 percent in 1987.
- o **New Business Incorporations:** During the first nine months of 1989, 520,108 new corporations were formed. Ninety-eight percent of these new corporations are small businesses. At

the same time, business failures numbered just 37,820 -- a decline of 15.6 percent from the first nine months of 1988.

- o **Improved International Trade Position:** The international trade position of the United States has improved substantially. U.S. exports are at an all-time high and the trade deficit (as measured by exports minus imports) has been cut by 30 percent from its level in 1987.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Implementing Fiscal Restraint:** Throughout the year, the Administration negotiated with Congress to pass a fiscally responsible budget agreement that met the requirements of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. As a result of the negotiations, a series of appropriations bills and a budget reconciliation bill were finally enacted which meet the deficit reduction targets with no new taxes.
- o **Enhanced Rescission Authority:** On August 4, the President endorsed the Legislative Line-Item Act of 1989 (S.1553), providing the President with the enhanced rescission authority. Such authority will help the President reduce the federal deficit by allowing him to eliminate wasteful and unnecessary spending in appropriations bills.
- o **Capital Gains:** In February, the President proposed a carefully designed reduction in the top capital gains tax rate. Taxpayers who held certain investments would be able to exclude 45 percent of any gain they received from taxation. The maximum effective rate would be reduced to 15 percent and families with incomes under \$20,000 would be exempt from capital gains taxation. The President's proposal would promote risk taking and entrepreneurship thereby encouraging new businesses and small business which provide most of the new jobs to the American economy. The rate cut would also lower the cost of capital to American business and encourage a long-term focus for America's savers and investors. Majorities in both Houses of Congress are now on record in support of a capital gains tax rate reduction and its passage will be one of the Administration's top priorities when Congress reconvenes.
- o **Savings and Loan Reform:** The President signed the **Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989** on August 9. This legislation came to grips with the serious financial problems of the savings and loan industry, and has helped safeguard and stabilize America's system of thrift institutions. The President's plan, introduced in the first days of his Administration, assures that the long developing problems in our thrift industry will never happen again. It

- New requirements for installation of explosive detection devices in high-risk airports.
- Intense international negotiations to enhance security abroad.
- Establishment of the President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism.
- A proposed 17% increase in the budget for the Federal Aviation Administration.

INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

Record economic growth has provided Americans with the opportunity to invest in a brighter future. The President's programs are designed to focus our efforts on those initiatives most likely to continue to create growth in the years ahead.

EDUCATION

The President pledged to provide national leadership in education reform and mobilize society to achieve literacy for all Americans. His actions to improve education are guided by **four principles**: encouraging excellence; targeting federal assistance to those most in need; promoting flexibility and choice; and ensuring accountability.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o President Bush convened **"The President's Education Summit with the Governors"** on September 27 and 28 in Charlottesville, Virginia. This event marked only the third time in U.S. history that a President has convened the Nation's Governors to address a single issue of national importance. The Summit brought together the President, his Cabinet and the Governors in working groups and plenary sessions to focus on issues of choice and restructuring, teaching, the learning environment, governance, a competitive workforce and life-long learning, and postsecondary education.
- The President and the Governors issued a **Joint Statement** -- a "Jeffersonian Compact" -- committing to four objectives for education reform in America: establishing national education goals; increasing flexibility in the use of Federal funds in exchange for enhanced accountability; implementing state-by-state

restructuring of the education system; and measuring performance. A commitment was made to develop national goals and initiatives to increase flexibility and accountability by early 1990.

- o On April 5, the President submitted to Congress a comprehensive set of education initiatives, **The Educational Excellence Act of 1989**. The Act proposes:
 - **The Presidential Merit Schools program** -- to reward schools that are making substantial progress in raising students' educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the drop-out rate.
 - **A new Magnet Schools of Excellence program** -- to support the establishment, expansion or enhancement of magnet schools, focusing on disciplines important to the Nation's economic competitiveness such as math and science, increasing parental choice and improving quality education.
 - **The Alternative Certification of Teachers and Principals program** -- to assist States interested in broadening the pool of talent from which to recruit teachers and principals.
 - **President's Awards for Excellence in Education** -- to recognize public and private school teachers in every state who meet the highest standards of excellence.
 - **Drug-free Schools Urban Emergency Grants** -- to provide special assistance to selected urban school districts that are disproportionately affected by drug trafficking and abuse.
 - **A National Science Scholars program** -- to provide college scholarships to high school seniors who have excelled in the sciences and mathematics.
 - **Additional Funding Authorization for Endowment Matching Grants at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)** -- to strengthen HBCUs by building endowments, an especially effective way to create financial strength and long-term security.
- o On April 24, the President issued a new **Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities**. Highlights of the order include:

- Establishing the **President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities** in the Department of Education.
 - Directing **Federal agencies** to increase opportunities for HBCU involvement in Federal programs and directing the Secretary of Education to develop an Annual Federal Plan for Assistance.
 - Calling for the **White House Office of National Service**, along with other Federal offices to work to encourage private sector support of HBCUs.
- o On June 5, the President announced his intention to create the **President's Education Policy Advisory Committee**. Chaired by Paul O'Neill, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Alcoa, the committee's membership includes representatives from education, business, labor and the media. The committee, which met for the first time in November, advises the President on issues related to education policy.
 - o **Job Training Partnership Act Amendments:** As part of an overall effort to prepare those least skilled and most disadvantaged young Americans for the workforce of the future, the Administration has proposed amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act. The revisions to this nation's most successful job training program would provide a total support system for our at-risk youth -- job training plus remedial education, basic skills training, literacy, counseling and financial assistance.
 - o **Hispanic Initiative:** The President has directed the Secretary of Education to form a Task Force on Hispanic Education to assess how well federal education programs serve Hispanics and recommend ways to enhance the federal role.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development provides new knowledge that enables progress toward a wide range of national objectives. The President promised to strengthen Federal science and technology policy and oversight to ensure that national security and economic programs are based on sound scientific and technological principles. A number of major areas have been targeted as critically important to the Nation's economic health including: the physical sciences and engineering, life sciences and medical

issues, education, information policy, international R&D affairs, industrial technology, and industrial competitiveness.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Office of Science and Technology:** The President restructured the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) which will work with the Office of Management and Budget in analyzing and preparing federal R&D budgets and will play a central role in developing and coordinating Federal science and technology strategies. At the Administration's request, Congress provided a 78 percent increase in the budget for the OSTP.
- o **Tax Credit:** The President proposed that the tax credit for research and development expenditures be made permanent and that the allocation rules be revised to provide a greater incentive for private sector investment in R & D. The FY 1990 Budget Reconciliation Act provided a temporary extension of the tax credit.
- o **National Science Foundation Budget:** The President called for a doubling of the National Science Foundation budget by FY 1993. This proposal would greatly expand support for individual researchers, research groups and research centers-of-excellence. The final FY 1990 appropriations bill provided a smaller increase than requested by the President but will permit continued progress toward the his goal.
- o **Supercollider:** The President announced his support for the development of the Superconducting Supercollider, the largest pure science project ever undertaken. The Superconducting Supercollider will yield important new information on the fundamental structure of matter, opening the door to countless new developments in science and technology. Congress supported the President's proposal by providing \$218 million in FY 1990, more than doubling the FY 1989 level.
- o **Federal Coordinating Council:** The President revitalized and upgraded the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) to coordinate and integrate R&D planning among agencies government-wide.
- o **Council of Advisors:** The President also established a Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST), composed of twelve distinguished scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from the private sector, to advise him on science and technology.

FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE

A new assault in the war on drugs began with the announcement of the President's National Drug Control Strategy. The President set major new priorities in five principle areas: **the criminal justice system; drug treatment; education, community action, and the workplace; international initiatives; and interdiction efforts.** Throughout, the strategy emphasizes the principle of user accountability.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o In his first televised **Address to the Nation**, the President unveiled the National Drug Strategy, in September, describing a coordinated and comprehensive plan of attack under the leadership of the Director of National Drug Control Policy, William Bennett.
- o **The National Drug Control Strategy** recommends the largest dollar increase in the history of the drug war -- nearly \$2.2 billion, 39 percent above the FY 1989 level. Elements of the Strategy include:
 - **Expanding the criminal justice system** by providing funds for more agents, jails, prosecutors, and courts; and requiring drug testing of prisoners, parolees, and arrestees.
 - **Improving drug treatment** by holding Federally-funded treatment programs accountable for their effectiveness through performance criteria; requiring drug testing in treatment programs receiving Federal funds; exploring the expanded use of "civil commitment," whereby addicts are sent by the courts to residential treatment facilities; and improving drug treatment services for pregnant women.
 - **Promoting education, community action, and the workplace** by emphasizing community-level prevention of drug use; requiring schools and colleges to implement firm drug-free policies as a condition of receiving Federal funds; working for safe and drug-free public housing; promoting drug-free workplace policies in the private sector and implementing drug-free workplace policies within the Federal government; and by recommending testing for job applicants and employees in safety and sensitive positions.
 - **Increasing emphasis on international initiatives**, such as dismantling drug trafficking organizations, targeting international efforts closer to production

and trafficking sources; and reducing trafficking profits by focusing increased efforts on money laundering. The Treasury Department has initiated the Financial Crime Enforcement Network (FINCEN), a multi-source money laundering intelligence, analysis and targeting bureau. The President has also raised drugs as a priority in U.S. foreign policy. He approved an Andean strategy involving a \$2.2 billion five-year program to help the Andean nations attack production, processing and trafficking in drugs and to provide trade benefits in support of their efforts. Further, he called for increased cooperation and coordination of anti-drug programs with our allies, the Soviets and international bodies.

- **Taking a fresh approach to interdiction efforts** by creating interagency and interdisciplinary teams to analyze and target smuggling patterns, methods, and routes; targeting key individuals and high-value shipments; and enhancing the border interdiction systems, operations, and activities of the U.S. Coast Guard, Customs Service and the Department of Defense.
- o **Anti-Drug Treaty:** The Vienna Convention on Illicit Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was strongly endorsed by the President and forwarded to Congress for ratification. This is the most significant and far-reaching treaty on international cooperation on drug trafficking, chemical precursor control, and money laundering ever to be signed.

COMBATTING VIOLENT CRIME

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

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o On June 15, President Bush sent to Congress **The Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989** to combat violent crime. The President's initiative includes:
 - **Strengthening Current Laws:** The President is calling on Congress to double the mandatory minimum penalties -- from five years to ten years in Federal prison -- for the use of semi-automatic weapons in violent or drug-related crimes. In addition, the Attorney General has advised federal prosecutors to end plea bargaining with persons accused of violent firearms offenses. President Bush called on Congress to enact the legislation necessary to implement the death penalty for the most serious Federal crimes, and urged state Governors to match these Federal initiatives -- **new mandatory sentencing**, tougher rules on plea bargaining, and implementing the death penalty -- in the States.
 - **Controlling Certain Semi-Automatic Weapons:** In July, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms took action to ban permanently the importation of those semi-automatic weapons which fail to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968. The President also called for enhanced penalties and the closing of loopholes related to the sale and transfer of such guns by certain classes of criminals, and he proposed prohibiting the importation, and manufacture, of gun magazines of more than 15 rounds.
 - **Augmenting Enforcement:** The President has directed the Attorney General and the Treasury Secretary, working together with state and local authorities, to launch a comprehensive, coordinated offensive against America's most violent criminals. President Bush requested funding for the hiring of 825 new Federal agents and staff -- 375 at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; 300 at the FBI; and 150 Deputy U.S. Marshals. This interagency effort, which also counts on the cooperation of state and local enforcement authorities, will target violent criminals and repeat offenders.
 - **Enhancing Prosecution:** The President proposed increased funds for the U.S. Attorneys' Offices to support 1,600 new prosecutors and staff, and increased 1990 funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 new positions, to handle drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters.
 - **Expanding Prison Capacity:** The President proposed an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction,

bringing the total FY 1990 budget to over \$1.5 billion. This will add 24,000 new Federal prison beds to the 32,000 beds currently available. Each of the above proposals for increased funding to fight violent crime was addressed in the appropriations bills for drug-related activities passed by Congress at the close of the first session and signed by the President on November 21.

THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

President Bush, a life-long environmentalist, has taken strong action to protect the environment. He has placed environmental protection, conservation, and wise management of our natural resources as high priorities on America's national agenda.

ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION:

- o **Clean Air Legislation:** On June 12, the President announced proposals that will take advantage of the power of the marketplace to reduce emissions which cause acid rain, urban smog and toxic air pollution. The proposals, the first major overhaul of the Clean Air Act to be proposed by an Administration in over a decade, call for a 10 million ton reduction in SO₂ emissions by the year 2000, a 2 million ton reduction in NO_x from projected levels, a 40 percent reduction in emission of volatile organic compounds, and a reduction of 75 to 90 percent in air toxic emissions. The proposal also calls for the use of alternative fuels in one million vehicles by 1997. Alternative fuels, while reducing emissions that cause smog, will also reduce the toxic aromatics which come from conventional gasoline. The President submitted a comprehensive Clean Air bill to the Congress on July 21 embodying the proposals announced on June 12.
- o **Clean Coal Technologies:** The President proposed \$710 million in FY 1990 for the Clean Coal Technology program.
- o **Asbestos Ban:** On July 7, EPA announced an almost total phase-out of nearly all uses of asbestos by 1997. The ban will prohibit importation, manufacture, and processing of asbestos, a carcinogen linked to lung cancer and mesothelioma (lung and chest cancer).
- o **Clean Water and Coastlines:** On March 10, EPA implemented a medical waste tracking program to track medical wastes to ensure proper disposal and prevent ocean pollution -- a

major step forward in a comprehensive program to help keep our beaches clean.

- o **Ocean Dumping:** To meet the President's commitment to end ocean dumping, the EPA negotiated agreements with local jurisdictions to stop dumping of sewage sludge by the end of 1991. This initiative also resulted in civil judicial or administrative penalty actions against 61 cities in 1989.
- o **Cleanup of Hazardous Wastes:** On March 10, The President announced he will be seeking legislation to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in order to give the United States Government authority to ban all exports of hazardous waste unless an agreement exists with the receiving country providing for the safe handling and management of those wastes.
- o **Department of Energy Facilities Cleanup:** Spending has been increased by \$500 million for waste cleanup at Department of Energy facilities. On August 31, the Energy Department published an aggressive, five-year cleanup plan which identifies site-by-site Departmental environmental restoration and waste management initiatives. In addition, the Department published a five-year Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Research and Development Plan which will exclusively focus its attention on addressing the contamination problems the Energy Department faces at its facilities. The Research and Development Plan will be the major effort to reduce outyear costs of cleanup of DOE facilities and should have major implications for private technology transfer.
- o **Superfund:** The President's budget proposed \$1.75 billion to pursue an aggressive cleanup schedule of toxic waste sites; the Administration opposed Congressional efforts to cut the Superfund budget to \$1.5 billion. On June 14, EPA Administrator Reilly, following the President's direction, concluded a Management Review of the Superfund Program. To implement reforms, E.P.A. is adding five hundred people to take aggressive enforcement action and ensure that sites are cleaned up.
- o **Alaskan Oil Spill:** The President sent a Cabinet-level team to assess the Alaskan oil spill, and a joint federal-state resource recovery team was convened. Vice President Quayle twice visited the cleanup site and met with local officials and affected businessmen. The National Transportation Safety Board is investigating the accident. Exxon has accepted the responsibility of paying for the cleanup, and for employing local civilian personnel necessary to control further damage. The Department of Transportation is heading the Administration's cleanup efforts while the EPA is

coordinating the Departments of Agriculture and Interior and the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration on long-range planning to restore the environment of Prince William Sound. The President has ordered a review of existing contingency plans for accidents such as this. The Administration has also called for Exxon to pay the full cost of environmental damages resulting from the spill. The President proposed, and the Paris Summit leaders accepted, a call for increased international efforts on oil spill prevention and cleanup.

- o **Oil Spill Legislation:** On May 11, the Administration transmitted to Congress comprehensive oil pollution liability and compensation legislation that broadens and strengthens our existing patchwork of laws. The bill provides swift and assured compensation for cleanup costs and damages through a liability system based on strict financial responsibility requirements for shipowners backed up by an oil industry financed-fund. The Interior Department also initiated a \$6 million, 3-year project with the American Petroleum Institute to conduct research and development on oil spill cleanup technology.
- o **Offshore Oil Drilling:** The President postponed lease sales and offshore oil and gas development in environmentally sensitive areas off the coasts of California and Florida. The President set up a task force to examine the issues and report back to him in January of 1990.
- o **Global Climate Issues:** The President has accelerated the Administration's activities on global change. Following the conclusion of the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change sponsored by the United Nations, which the Administration strongly supports and is participating in, the President has offered to host a conference next fall to negotiate a framework treaty on global change. Also, the President increased global environmental research for FY 1990 by 28 percent, to over \$663 million and endorsed NASA's Mission to Planet Earth as a key element in this research effort to ensure that critical global data sets are established. The President has announced a White House International Environmental Research Conference for the spring of 1990 to be attended by national delegations of science, environment, and economic ministers.
- o **Stratospheric Ozone Depletion:** The President called for a worldwide phaseout of ozone-depleting CFCs and halons by the year 2000 if safe substitutes are available. In addition, the U.S. has imposed fees on CFC production to reduce CFC emissions. The President's Clean Air initiative would also reduce pollution, cap emissions and create a powerful

incentive for conservation thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

- o **Wetlands, National Parks, and Reforestation:** The President is also committed to a national goal of "no net loss" of wetlands and is directing his executive branch agencies, through an interagency task force, to make recommendations to achieve that goal. He has also proposed a major increase in funding to expand and improve parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and recreational land. He included \$206 million in new money in the FY 1990 budget which was accepted by Congress, to expand and improve America's parks and wildlife refuges, preserving them for generations to come. Finally, the President supports increased lending by the development banks for reforestation programs. He also endorsed the call by the Paris Economic Summit for an end to deforestation worldwide. The Department of Agriculture has initiated a number of reforestation programs both domestically and abroad and the President has focused national attention on the importance of trees in his speeches and appearances around the country.
- o **Ban on African Elephant Ivory:** On June 5, the Administration announced a ban on imports of African elephant ivory into the United States, making importation from any country illegal. The ban covers both commercial and non-commercial shipments. Since announcement of the ban, world trade in ivory has fallen sharply.
- o **Driftnet Fishing Agreements:** The Administration successfully persuaded Japan, Taiwan, and Korea to enter into driftnet fishing agreements to monitor driftnet practices, and enforce laws prohibiting the taking of U.S. origin salmon.
- o **Council on Environmental Quality:** The President has begun revitalizing his Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President to adequately serve its important environmental advisory function within the White House.
- o **Food Safety:** In order to improve the federal government's ability to protect American consumers and the environment from potential dangers posed by the use of pesticides, President Bush proposed a comprehensive program to enhance food safety. The President's plan calls for major revisions to two key laws to streamline EPA's ability to remove potentially hazardous pesticides from the market. The President's proposal also strengthens enforcement, establishes scientifically sound threshold tolerance levels for pesticides in or on food, and provides for national uniformity in tolerance levels following a review of the latest scientific evidence.

National Drug Control Strategy

Executive Summary

January 1990

National Drug Control Strategy Executive Summary

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 published 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.

Executive Summary

The 1990 Strategy follows the same format as the first Strategy. Seven chapters (The Criminal Justice System; Drug Treatment; Education, Community Action and the Workplace; International Initiatives; Interdiction Efforts; A Research Agenda; and An Intelligence Agenda) present a thorough discussion of issues, policies, and programs related to our national drug control activities. The Administration's formal designation of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas and a broad review of Federal drug program management issues and budget proposals are included as 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. Additional detail on the National Drug Control Budget will be available in the "Budget Summary," a separate publication to be released January 29, 1990.

Highlights From The January 1990 National Drug Control Strategy

The Criminal Justice System

Expanded Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

- An additional \$115 million sought to provide more investigators and agents, additional financial crime specialists, intelligence analysts, and criminal attorneys.

Additional DEA and FBI agents

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

Expanded Precursor Chemical Program

- 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

- 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.
- Additional attorneys and staff for the Criminal and Tax Divisions of the Justice Department.

More U.S. Court Capacity

- Call for Congress to create 75 new Federal judgeships.
- Additional court clerks, administrators, court officers, and legal services for indigent defendants.

Expanded Federal Prison Capacity

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

Proposed Legislation on the Federal Death Penalty

- 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 results in death.

Drug Treatment

Improved Drug Treatment Services

- A total of \$1.5 billion for drug treatment grants and Federal treatment programs.
- 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

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

Executive Summary

Treatment for Pregnant Women and Infants

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

More Comprehensive Drug Treatment

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

Education, Community Action, and the Workplace

More School-Based Drug Education Programs

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

Community Drug Prevention

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

Drug-Free Public Housing

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

Drug-Free Workplace

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

International Initiatives

Expanded Andean Strategy

- \$206 million of increased military, law enforcement, and economic assistance to Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia.

Increased Cooperation with Mexico

- 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

- 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

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

Larger Department of Defense Role

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

A Research Agenda

Wider Range of Basic Drug Information

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

Regional and State Measures of Progress

- Development of an annual "status report" on State drug use indicators and drug control efforts.

Executive Summary

Medical and Scientific Research

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

An Intelligence Agenda

National Drug Intelligence Center

- Creation of a National Drug Intelligence Center to coordinate and consolidate drug intelligence from all law enforcement agencies, and produce information regarding the structure, membership, finances, communications, and activities of drug trafficking organizations.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Five Areas Designated as HIDTAs

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

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20500

White House Fact Sheet on Combating Violent Crime

May 15, 1989

The President outlined today a comprehensive program to combat violent crime. The program is designed to strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system and the Federal, State, and local law enforcement partnership. The program is grounded in the President's belief that greater certainty of apprehension, prosecution, and punishment will help deter crimes of violence. It includes proposals to strengthen current Federal, State, and local laws, to step up enforcement and to hold perpetrators of crimes fully accountable for their actions.

The President is proposing a common sense approach to crime with initiatives to limit access to weapons by criminals, to reform the criminal justice system, to enhance enforcement and prosecution, and to expand prison capacity to ensure both the certainty and severity of punishment.

Fundamental Principles

Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them.

- A primary purpose of government is to protect citizens and their property. Americans deserve to live in a society in which they are safe and feel secure.
- Those who commit violent criminal offenses should, and must, be held accountable for their actions.
- Our criminal justice system must have as its objective the swift and certain apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration of those who break the law.
- Success in accomplishing our criminal justice system goals requires a sustained, cooperative effort by Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities.

The President today proposed a comprehensive four-part program to strengthen current laws, enhance enforcement and apprehension of criminals, facilitate prosecutions, and expand Federal prison capacity.

this campaign calls for Congress to back up these new troops with 1,600 new prosecutors and staff. And now, there probably isn't a police officer here who hasn't seen a case where a dangerous felon—properly arrested, fully prosecuted, and sentenced to the maximum—walked out of jail early, sometimes years early, because prisons are bursting at the seams. That is not right.

Part of our common sense approach is a simple recognition that it doesn't do any good to provide new Federal agents, new assistant U.S. Attorneys, and new laws with long-term penalties if we don't have the prison cells to keep criminals where they belong. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link. And so, as the fourth front in this comprehensive effort, I am calling on the Congress to authorize an additional \$1 billion, over and above the \$500 million already slated for 1990, for Federal prison construction. These 24,000 new beds will boost Federal prison capacity by nearly 80 percent.

Not since Lincoln has a President stood in front of the Capitol and been just a few miles from the front lines of a war, never was the toll more visible than in the faces of the brave men and women, the families, gathered here today. And when I first stood here as President, over there, only moments after taking the oath of office, I made a promise: "This scourge will stop." And that's a promise that we intend to keep. Ladies and gentlemen, I offer my condolences for your fallen loved ones and for your fellow officers. And I salute your commitment, and I salute your courage, and as a citizen—grateful for the protection you have provided for me and my family and my fellow countrymen. I thank you, and I wish you Godspeed.

Thank you all, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:29 p.m. on the West Front of the Capitol. In his opening remarks, he referred to Suzy Sawyer, executive director of the Fraternal Order of Police Ladies Auxiliary; Dewey Stokes, national president of the Fraternal Order of Police; and Craig Floyd, president of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund.

Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1989

I. STRENGTHENING CURRENT LAWS

To ensure that those who commit violent criminal offenses are held fully accountable for their actions, it is essential to eliminate certain gaps in existing law and to strengthen some existing statutes.

A. Enhanced Penalties for Firearms Violations

The President proposed seven changes in Federal firearms laws which would:

1. double the mandatory penalty from 5 to 10 years under 18 U.S.C. 924(c) for the use of a semiautomatic firearm during the commission of a violent crime or drug felony;
2. amend the Armed Career Criminal statute to count as predicate offenses acts of juvenile delinquency which if committed by an adult would constitute a serious drug offense; many youthful repeat offenders now escape the enhanced career criminal penalties because most of their prior offenses were charged as juvenile delinquency;
3. allow for pretrial preventive detention of defendants in cases involving certain serious Federal firearms and explosive offenses;
4. authorize criminal penalties and mandatory minimum sentences for theft of a firearm;
5. enhance penalties for smuggling firearms into the United States while engaged in, or in the furtherance of, drug trafficking;
6. require mandatory revocation of Federal supervised release for those possessing a firearm anytime before the term of their supervised release expires;
7. double the current penalty for a knowing and materially false statement on ATF Form 4473 to a maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment.

The President also urged all States to adopt model legislation providing mandatory minimum sentences for criminal offenses involving firearms to parallel Federal mandatory minimum provisions.

He directed the Attorney General to provide the States with related technical assist-

ance through the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC's). At present, 30 States have some provision for mandatory terms of imprisonment for use of firearms in the commission of a crime.

The President proposed providing a 5 percent bonus to the formula portion of drug law enforcement grants for those States which adopt this model legislation.

B. Restricting Plea Bargaining

If our criminal justice system is to achieve its objective of ensuring that those who commit violent firearms offenses are held fully accountable for their actions, plea bargaining practices nationwide must be reformed. Too often, serious felons walk away from court after pleading guilty to minor offenses and misdemeanors because overburdened prosecutors have accepted plea agreements rather than going to trial. The lesser charges result in lesser sentences or probation, and repeat offenders continue to beat the system. To speed an end to such plea bargaining:

1. The President directed the Attorney General to issue and fully implement guidelines for Federal prosecutors regarding plea bargaining under the Sentencing Reform Act to ensure that Federal charges always reflect both the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and the Department's commitment to statutory sentencing goals and procedures. This will ensure that Federal prosecutors seek minimum mandatory penalties for all violent firearms offenses.
2. The President urged State and local governments to reform their plea bargaining and sentencing practices along similar lines and to devote increased resources to prosecutions.

C. Enacting Death Penalty Procedures

The criminal justice system must accord paramount importance to the protection of innocent life. The murderous assault weapon armed gang member, the terrorist, the traitor, and the assassin, who threaten American lives and the Nation's security, must know that they will face the death penalty for their crimes.

The President proposed to restore an enforceable death penalty for the most aggravated Federal crimes. His proposal includes

forcement Coordi-
's). At present, 30
n for mandatory
r use of firearms
ie.

l providing a 5
mula portion of
grants for those
model legislation.

ing
stem is to achieve
that those who
offenses are held
actions, plea bar-
ide must be
felons walk away
guilty to minor
rs because over-
e accepted plea
ing to trial. The
sser sentences or
iders continue to
l an end to such

ed the Attorney
fully implement
l prosecutors re-
g under the Sen-
ensure that Fed-
fect both the se-
ndant's conduct
commitment to
goals and proce-
ire that Federal
mum mandatory
ent firearms of-

State and local
n their plea bar-
g practices along
levote increased
ns.

Procedures
em must accord
the protection of
rderous assault
er, the terrorist,
in, who threaten
Nation's security,
l face the death

to restore an en-
the most aggra-
proposal includes

adequate standards and constitutionally sound procedures for applying the Federal death penalty provisions that now appear in Federal statutes for homicide, espionage, and treason. It would also authorize the death penalty for a number of new offenses, such as murder for hire. In direct response to the increase in firearms-related violence, the proposal specifies that the use of a firearm in committing the offense or a previous conviction of a violent felony involving a firearm constitute aggravating factors justifying capital punishment.

D. Restricting Imported Weapons

When the study of imported weapons by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is completed, the administration will make permanent the temporary suspension on the imported weapons, if any, that fail to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 925).

E. Preventing Circumvention of Import Laws

The administration will propose an amendment to ensure that actions taken under the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 shall not be circumvented by domestic assembly of such weapons or any combination of domestic and foreign assembly of such weapons.

F. Restricting Gun Clips and Magazines

The administration will propose legislation prohibiting the importation, manufacture, transfer, or sale of gun magazines of over 15 rounds for use by private citizens.

G. Limiting Access to Weapons by Criminals

In addition to greater penalties for misusing firearms, it is also important to limit access to weapons by criminals. This can be facilitated in three ways:

1. Strengthening and Expanding Prohibitions on Access to Weapons by Criminals.

a. The President proposed to bar the sale of firearms to, or possession of firearms by, persons convicted of any violent offense, expanding the existing prohibition to cover individuals convicted of violent misdemeanor offenses.

b. The President also proposed to bar the sale of firearms to, or possession of firearms

by, persons who are convicted of any serious drug offense.

2. Improving Mechanisms for Identifying Criminals Who Attempt to Purchase Firearms. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires the Attorney General to develop a system for the immediate and accurate identification of felons and others who attempt to purchase firearms, but are barred by Federal law [18 U.S.C. 922(g)(1)] from buying or possessing firearms. The initial stage of the study must be completed by November 18, 1989.

a. The President directed the Attorney General to expand the National Criminal Records Identification System Implementation study to include a review and evaluation of State and local procedures which have effectively limited criminal access to firearms and, based on that review and in consultation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, to develop recommendations for model State legislation and procedures to complement and enhance efforts to reduce felons' access to firearms.

Model State legislation or procedures might include a reasonably structured waiting period or use other devices to facilitate accuracy in determining whether an individual seeking to purchase a weapon from a licensed gun dealer is ineligible by reason of Federal law. At present, more than 20 States have waiting periods, identification requirements, or other procedures which effectively limit criminal access to weapons.

b. The President urged States to transfer criminal history conviction, sentencing, and other case disposition records to the proper Federal authorities. He also directed the Attorney General to recommend additional improvements in the criminal records data system. The quality of criminal history data is a critical factor in crime control and prevention. At present, the only criminal history records consistently reported by States and localities are arrest records.

Timely and accurate reporting of conviction, sentencing, and other case disposition records is essential to the effective operation of the Nation's criminal justice system.

To improve the national data base, States should make such criminal record reporting mandatory and take steps to ensure that centralized State criminal history repositor-

ies are adequately funded and managed. In addition, States should maintain records and report on all serious crimes committed by juveniles who frequently continue their criminal careers into adulthood, but often escape early identification as repeat offenders and recidivists because their juvenile records are not reported.

3. *Eliminating Loopholes and Clarifying Existing Offenses.* The President also proposed to eliminate loopholes and clarify existing offenses related to the sale or transfer of firearms, in order to:

- a. facilitate the prosecution of unlicensed gun dealers engaged in illegal weapons transfers to aliens or transients;
- b. expand Federal jurisdiction to permit prosecution of transactions in stolen firearms and weapons lacking serial numbers in cases where the firearms have previously moved in interstate or foreign commerce (present law requires the firearms be moving in interstate commerce at the time of the offense);
- c. provide a uniform standard to determine whether a person is under Federal firearms disabilities based upon State convictions;
- d. require that persons convicted under State law of a serious drug offense or violent felony apply to Federal authorities in order to have their firearms rights restored;
- e. amend provisions regarding the disposal of forfeited firearms; and
- f. clarify the definition of burglary in the Armed Career Criminal Act to eliminate loopholes caused by differing State laws.

H. Making Drug Testing a Condition of Release

The President also proposed to authorize and fund nationwide implementation in 1990 of drug testing as a mandatory condition of Federal probation, parole, or supervised release. It is estimated that 81,500 people will be on some form of Federal supervised release in 1990. The Justice Department and the Federal Judiciary will coordinate implementation of this program.

The President urged States to adopt similar mandatory drug testing programs as a condition of parole.

II. AUGMENTING ENFORCEMENT

A primary purpose of government is to protect citizens and their property. This requires the sustained cooperative commitment of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials. Apprehending violent offenders requires increased enforcement personnel, improved cooperation among law enforcement authorities, and not permitting the exclusion of evidence on legal technicalities.

A. Additional ATF Special Agents

The President proposed to increase funds for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to provide for the hiring, training, and equipping of 375 ATF special agents, inspectors, and support personnel to investigate assault weapon and other firearms violations by armed career criminal and repeat offenders.

B. Additional U.S. Marshals

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Marshals to provide for about 150 additional positions for the Marshals Fugitive Investigations and Court Orders Program. This would direct greater Federal efforts to capturing fugitives and career criminals.

C. Additional FBI Agents

The President proposed to increase funds for the FBI to provide for about 300 additional positions for the Bureau's Violent Crime and Major Offenders Program and Organized Crime Program and to assist States and localities improve their efforts in fighting violent crime through greater Federal/State cooperation.

D. Coordinated Task Forces

The President directed the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury to develop a coordinated strategy for the deployment of the additional U.S. Marshals, ATF and FBI agents. Their deployment will emphasize working closely with State and local authorities in task forces to target and investigate career criminals who are subject to prosecution as repeat offenders under Federal firearms laws and related statutes.

CEMENT

if government is to
ir property. This re-
operative commit-
, and local law en-
prehending violent
eased enforcement
cooperation among
rities, and not per-
f evidence on legal

ial Agents

ed to increase funds
ohol, Tobacco and
the hiring, training,
ATF special agents,
personnel to investi-
l other firearms vio-
criminal and repeat

hals

ed to increase funds
o provide for about
s for the Marshals
and Court Orders
rect greater Federal
igitives and career

ts

ed to increase funds
for about 300 addi-
e Bureau's Violent
nders Program and
gram and to assist
rove their efforts in
rough greater Fed-

rces

ted the Attorney
of the Treasury to
strategy for the de-
onal U.S. Marshals,
eir deployment will
sely with State and
forces to target and
nals who are subject
at offenders under
nd related statutes.

E. State and Local Resources

The President urged State and local authorities to increase their law enforcement resources devoted to identifying and apprehending violent criminal offenders.

F. Exclusionary Rule Reform

The President proposed to establish a general "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule which would permit evidence to be admitted if the officers carrying out a search or seizure acted with an objectively reasonable belief that their conduct was in conformity with fourth amendment requirements. The reform legislation would clarify that in the absence of explicit statutory authority for doing so Federal courts may only exclude evidence on the basis of constitutional violations.

III. ENHANCING PROSECUTION

In order to assure that criminals are held accountable for their offenses, certainty of prosecution must accompany severity of punishment. Federal, State, and local authorities must expand and coordinate their prosecutorial efforts.

A. Additional Assistant U.S. Attorneys

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Attorneys Offices to support 1,600 additional positions to handle the increased number of Federal defendants and to prosecute more drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters.

B. Additional Criminal Division Attorneys

The President proposed to increase funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 additional positions to focus on drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters, including activities to foster State and local cooperation and coordinated law enforcement strategies.

C. Additional Housing for Unsentenced Prisoners

The President proposed additional funds for the U.S. Marshals Service to provide transportation and 300,000 added jail days for unsentenced prisoners and pretrial detainees.

D. Additional Judicial Branch Resources

The President proposed increasing the administration's budget request for the Judi-

ciary by \$40 million for FY 1990 to cover costs associated with processing increased numbers of criminal defendants and for additional Federal criminal prosecutions.

E. Habeas Corpus Reform

The President proposed immediate enactment of habeas corpus reform to establish a general 1-year time limit on Federal applications by State prisoners and to require deference in Federal proceedings to the results of fair and reasonable State court determinations. This will correct the existing system of review, under which over 10,000 cases are annually filed in Federal court.

IV. EXPANDING PRISON CAPACITY

Prison overcrowding remains a national problem. The most acute problem is at the Federal level. At both the Federal and State level prison overcrowding is a factor in sentencing. At the State and local levels it is often responsible for the early release of convicted criminals.

A. Expanding Federal Prison Construction

The President proposed an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction, bringing the total 1990 budget to over \$1.5 billion. This will increase prison capacity by about 77 percent, adding over 24,000 new Federal prison beds. The present rated Federal prison capacity is 30,951 beds; the present Federal prison population is approximately 48,000.

B. Converting Unused Federal Properties

The President directed the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Education, and the Administrator of the General Services Administration to work with the Attorney General to identify expeditiously properties and facilities suitable for conversion for use as Federal prisons or jails.

C. Deporting Criminal Aliens

The President proposed to provide the Attorney General with \$14 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Executive Office for Immigration Review in order to expedite the deportation of convicted criminal aliens.

Crimes committed by aliens are rising disproportionately in relation to the general population and entailing more violent and drug-related crime.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has identified 9,254 aliens in its facilities, 20.6 percent of its total inmate population.

D. Encouraging State Prison Construction

The President commended and encouraged State prison construction efforts. States currently have construction of 63,452 new bedspaces underway. An additional 78,094 bedspaces are planned, and funding has been secured for their construction. Moreover, States have requested construction of 72,190 additional bedspaces.

E. Review of Court-Ordered Prison Caps

The President directed the Attorney General to conduct a review of the role of court orders and consent decrees in prison crowding situations, including an assessment of the scope of judicial authority in formulating and issuing such orders, the impact of such orders on the operation of prison systems and public security, and non-judicial means of addressing prison crowding. The Attorney General will report his findings to the President and recommend any necessary remedial actions.

Legislation to implement elements of this initiative will be transmitted shortly by the Attorney General.

FUNDING SUMMARY

Enforcement:	
BATF.....	\$18.8 million
U.S. Marshals.....	\$12.0 million
FBI.....	\$19.5 million
Prosecution:	
U.S. Attorneys.....	\$49.6 million
Criminal Division.....	\$5.4 million
Unsentenced Prisoner Support	\$13.0 million
Courts.....	\$40.0 million
Drug Testing:	
Mandatory Testing.....	\$10.7 million
Criminal Alien Deportation:	
INS.....	\$12.5 million

FUNDING SUMMARY—Continued

EOIR (Executive Office for Immigration Review).....	\$1.6 million
State Grant Bonus:	
Office of Justice Programs (Bonus).....	\$6.0 million
Subtotal (nonprison).....	\$189.1 million
Prisons:	
Federal Prison Construction.....	\$1.0 billion

This will bring the total 1990 prison construction budget to over \$1.5 billion, which includes \$115 million available from the Special Forfeiture Fund available to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and \$401 million in the original Bush Budget.

Total Increase ¹ \$1,189.1 billion

¹ This total can be accommodated within the overall domestic discretionary spending cap set in the Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

White House Statement on the President's Meeting With Cornelio Sommaruga

May 15, 1989

The President met today with Cornelio Sommaruga, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The visit provided an opportunity for President Bush to express American appreciation for the impressive humanitarian and human rights work of the ICRC around the world. ICRC efforts on behalf of refugees, the hungry, the displaced, political prisoners, and prisoners of war are well-known and well-respected.

The President and Mr. Sommaruga specifically discussed ICRC activities in Afghanistan and Sudan, and Mr. Sommaruga thanked President Bush for the recent special contribution of \$10 million as a humanitarian gesture for ICRC activities in these countries.



Gordon S. Black Corporation

1661 Penfield Road
Rochester, New York 14625
(716) 248-2805

News Release

EMBARGOED:

Date To Be Announced

1/24/90

Naron

CONTACT:

Dr. Gordon S. Black
(716) 248-2805

AMERICA IS READY TO BE MOBILIZED IN THE WAR AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUGS

Public Is Ready To Volunteer Time And Money

Respondents Divided Over The Degree Of Progress Thus Far

Millions of Americans are ready and willing to step forward and become President Bush's "thousand points of light" in the fight against illegal drugs.

Overall, 106 million (60%) adult Americans are willing to volunteer at least 5 hours a week or more in their communities to work against illegal drugs, and an equal number would voluntarily donate from \$20 to \$100 to help in the effort to stop the sale and use of illegal drugs in their communities.

- The 60 percent volunteering time would contribute more than 500 million hours of time per week in their communities.
- In total, Americans are willing to donate nearly \$5 Billion to this effort in financial contributions, if they are asked.

These results are based on a national poll of 810 randomly selected U.S. residents. The survey was paid for and conducted by the Gordon S. Black Corporation on behalf of Partnership for a Drug Free America, and the results appeared recently in USA TODAY. The survey was conducted by telephone during the second week of January.

In general, the drug problem is recognized by nearly all Americans as a critically important problem that must be solved. Eighty-four percent of the respondents described the illegal drug problem in their community as very or somewhat serious. However, only half (52%) of the respondents felt that some or great progress has been made fighting drugs in their communities and nationally, with 10% indicating that they believe no progress has been made at all.

THE PUBLIC'S "VOLUNTEERISM" HAS YET TO BE MOBILIZED

Despite the willingness of Americans to donate their time and money to fighting illegal drug use, this "spirit of voluntarism" is only partially tapped at present. Only 57% of the respondents are aware of anti-drug programs in their community; but 1 in 10 Americans are already involved directly themselves or have a member of their family who is involved directly in the fight against illegal drugs.

USA Today Editor
246-3400

Peter Richard
John Seigenthaler

U.S. Today balked

Of those involved today, 38% are involved with the schools, 28% with local governmental activities, and 10% in religious activities. The remainder are split between a variety of other types of organizations.

The public remains optimistic that the problem can be solved, however, with 59% of the respondents indicating that they believe the use of illicit drugs can be reduced by 75% within 15 years. Only 14% said they did not believe the problem could ever be reduced by 75%.

Dr. Gordon S. Black, the author of the poll, commented on these findings: "The first rule of voluntary activity is that you have to ask". Too many of community leaders aren't "asking", and that is unfortunate!"

ILLEGAL DRUGS CONTINUE TO AFFECT MILLIONS

A very large number of Americans have contact with people who use or sell illegal drugs. Overall, 36% of the respondents know somebody who uses illegal drugs. Exposure to drug use continues to be the greatest among 18-34 year olds where 51% know somebody who uses illegal drugs.

Additionally, 22% of the respondents know a person from whom they could obtain illegal drugs if they wanted to do so. Among 18-34 year olds, 4 in 10 respondents know a person from whom they could obtain illegal drugs if they so desired. Thus, despite the overwhelming public support for anti-drug measures, illegal drug use continues to be a part of everyday experience for millions of Americans, particularly young adults.

AMERICANS WANT TOUGHER POLICIES AGAINST DRUG USERS

Americans are ready for tough measures when dealing with the users of illegal drugs. For example:

- 84% of the respondents feel that the police should make a major effort to arrest those who buy and use illegal drugs.
- 68% of the respondents indicated that the courts are too lenient when dealing with the users of illegal drugs.

This supports the consistent finding that Americans want their communities to take action against the users of illegal drugs, instead of just concentrating on the sellers.

Said Dr. Black: "Interdiction and concentrating on the sellers has been only partially successful. The key today is to concentrate our resources on efforts aimed at reducing the demand for these drugs, and that means concentrating our new efforts on the users."

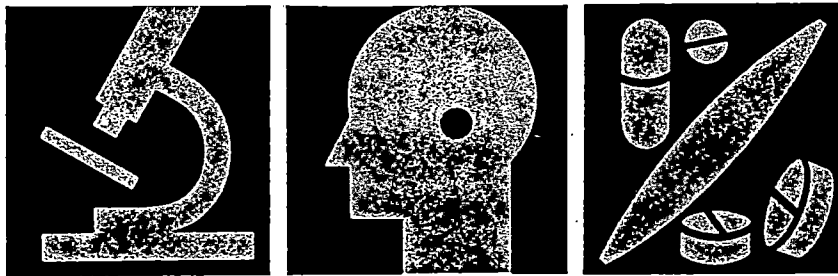
ABOUT THE STUDY

This national study of 782 adult Americans was conducted by telephone between January 10th and 12th, 1990. A survey of 782 randomly selected respondents has a margin of error of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points for percentages of the whole sample. For a percentage near 50 percent, for example, this means that repeated samples would produce results between 46.5 percent and 53.5 percent 95 out of 100 times. All interviewing was conducted from the central telephone facility of the Gordon S. Black Corporation in Rochester, New York.

This study was voluntarily conducted for the Media-Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America by the Gordon S. Black Corporation. The Partnership is a national coalition of media and advertising companies, and their national associations, all of whom are contributing their time and talent to a Billion Dollar voluntary effort to use advertising to reduce drug abuse in the United States.

The Chairman of The Partnership is Mr. James Burke and the Executive Director is Mr. Thomas Hedrick.

The Gordon S. Black Corporation is a firm specializing in market research and public opinion polling, with offices in Rochester, New York City, and Washington D. C. The firm is the polling firm for USA TODAY and CNN NEWS, and its clients include other newspapers and television stations across the United States. Dr. Gordon S. Black was the author of the survey. Dr. Black has a Doctorate degree in Political Science from Stanford University and is a widely known authority on public opinion, voting behavior, and opinion research methods.



NATIONAL INSTITUTE
ON DRUG ABUSE

NIDA



STATEMENT BY
LOUIS W. SULLIVAN, M.D.
SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

JULY 31, 1989

I am pleased to report to you today the findings of the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, and to share with you some very hopeful results. While the survey shows that drug abuse remains a severe problem in our country, I am happy to say that it also shows some very encouraging and widespread declines in drug abuse. It finds positive trends throughout the country, and these trends are occurring in many of the most important categories which are used to measure illicit drug use.

Most of all, I believe these survey results show what can be achieved when the Nation commits itself to an "all fronts" effort against drug abuse in our society.

The survey found significant decreases in illicit drug use since the last survey in 1985. Whereas, in 1985, some 37 million Americans had used marijuana, cocaine, or other illicit drugs at least once in the past year, this year's survey found a decrease of almost 25 percent, to 28 million. Even better news, the number who used illicit drugs in the past month (classified as "current users") is also down -- a sharp decrease of 37 percent, from 23 million in 1985 to 14.5 million in 1988.

Of course, these numbers are still much too high. But these trends are positive and impressive.

We are also very encouraged by the overall trend in cocaine use -- but at the same time, we continue to confront undiminished problems of frequent use among those who are still using this drug.

The number of current cocaine users decreased by half, from 5.8 million in 1985 to 2.9 million in 1988. This drop in cocaine use shows that the American public is responding to the warnings about the dangers of this drug and its social and legal consequences. More and more people are avoiding cocaine in the first place, or, if they already use it, are stopping cocaine use either on their own or with treatment.

There are many others, unfortunately, who continue to use cocaine. The survey found that the use of cocaine did not change significantly among Blacks or Hispanics. The percentages of Blacks who used cocaine in the past year was 6.2 percent in 1985 compared to 4.4 percent in 1988. Hispanic use was 5.1 percent in 1985 compared to 5.7 percent in 1988. There was also a significant increase in lifetime prevalence of cocaine use among Hispanics, from 7.3 percent in 1985 to 11 percent in 1988.

The use of crack, a highly addictive form of cocaine, has been of great concern to all of us. The survey found that almost a half million people in all age groups currently use crack. And more than one million people had used crack in the past year.

Of the eight million who had used any form of cocaine in the last year, the survey found that 862,000 used the drug once a week or more, compared with 647,000 in 1985; and some 292,000 used the drug daily or almost daily in 1988, compared with 246,000 in 1985. For these individuals, the survey underscores what we have already learned from research--that cocaine is an extremely addictive drug which frequently entraps its victims.

Another troublesome fact is that the highest rates of cocaine use were among young adults aged 18-25 and the unemployed. Large metropolitan areas also had high rates, as did the Western United States.

Of great concern, 600,000 young people aged 12 to 17 had used cocaine within the past year, which places them at heavy risk for continued use, addiction and severe medical consequences, as well as the potential social consequences of dropping out of school, juvenile crime, and unplanned pregnancy, which can be the result of prostitution in exchange for drugs.

Another very serious problem that we have been hearing and reading about all too often is the increasing number of babies born suffering from the consequences of their mother's drug use. For instance, here in the District of Columbia, officials recently released a report attributing the rise in infant mortality to heavy drug use among women of child-bearing age. The Household Survey found that more than five million (9 percent) of nearly 60 million women in the child-bearing years of 15-44 had used an illicit drug in the past month. Almost one million had used cocaine and four million had used marijuana in the past month.

The Department is all too aware of this alarming situation. The National Institute on Drug Abuse is funding numerous grants to learn more about the immediate and long-term adverse effects of drug use during pregnancy. And our Office for Substance Abuse Prevention has awarded grants for demonstration programs to develop effective prevention, education, and treatment services for substance abusing pregnant and post-partum women and their infants.

With regard to alcohol and cigarette use, I am pleased to be able report a decline. This is especially significant because use of these two drugs has a disproportionate impact on the public health system. According to the 1988 survey, current drinkers of alcohol decreased from 113 million in 1985 to 106 million in 1988. Current smokers declined from 60 million in 1985 to 57 million in 1988.

What do these survey findings mean for the future? Although the general decline in drug use indicates that our national media campaigns, school- and community-based prevention programs, and intervention efforts in the workplace are having an impact, the most difficult and challenging part of the drug abuse problem is now apparent. We need to strengthen our efforts to reach those who require more intensive prevention efforts and those who need treatment.

For instance, we need to help those young people who are the most vulnerable to drug abuse because of drug abuse in their families, limited opportunities to succeed in school, and the attraction of a drug underworld whose immediate promise of material benefits appears deceptively to outweigh the long-term advantages of education and employment.

A greater commitment will be needed to provide treatment and rehabilitation services for those who are addicted. We in the Department have accelerated our research program to discover new diagnostic techniques, therapeutic approaches, and medications to assist in cocaine and other drug abuse treatment. We look forward to these efforts resulting in further improvements in the care of drug dependent people.

Many Americans feel helpless in the face of the drug problem because it is one of many social problems that defies a simple solution. But we must continue to work to change the way people think about drugs and their tolerance for drug use.

Illicit drug use by Americans remains much too high. Its consequences in health, crime, and cost to society remains unacceptable. But the dramatic declines in overall drug use identified in the Household Survey are very encouraging.

Attitudes ARE changing. And this is testimony to years of hard work by parents, educators, health care providers, employers and religious leaders, as well as government efforts, to create a general social attitude that drug use is wrong and intolerable. The media has given valuable assistance in carrying out this effort, and we will need their help in the future.

Mindful of the destructive power of drugs and those who peddle them, the survey should be viewed not as a declaration of success, but as a rallying point for sustaining and invigorating initiatives to reduce the demand for, and supply of illicit drugs. While we celebrate these impressive gains, let us resolve to reinforce and build on them.

Now I would like to welcome and introduce, Mr. William Bennett, the Director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.

###



**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500**

STATEMENT BY DIRECTOR WILLIAM J. BENNETT

PRESS CONFERENCE AT RELEASE OF THE
1988 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1989
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Secretary Sullivan has nicely summarized the essential "good news, bad news" character of NIDA's latest figures. I'd put it this way: there's some very good news, and some very bad news. I won't restate the numbers in detail. They speak for themselves. And they confirm a wealth of already available data -- both empirical and anecdotal -- about the changing shape and size of the nation's drug problem.

With this Household Survey, the government is reporting what most drug enforcement, drug treatment, and drug prevention experts know to be the truth -- though in much sharper relief. Here's your headline for tomorrow: Most use of most drugs by most Americans -- overall drug use -- is off sharply. But cocaine addiction has dramatically intensified.

There are two basic points to be made about these new statistics, insofar as future drug policy is concerned. First, they mean that the people who say "all is lost" and "we can't win" have never been more wrong. Drugs are potent, cheap, and available almost everywhere, and yet millions of Americans who once used them regularly appear now to have recently given them

up altogether. In my view, this is primarily a triumph of changed attitudes. I know some of the drug awareness campaigns of past years have been caricatured and ridiculed. Today I think the men and women active in those campaigns -- parents; educators; students; clergy; local, state, and federal officials across the country -- have been fully vindicated. I want to salute the media for its efforts. It has paid attention, and that has paid off. All these efforts have worked. Their message has been heard. And we'll need more from them in the months and years ahead.

The second point to be made is even more important: We are not out of the woods yet, not by a long shot. The reductions in American drug use highlighted by this report are not the whole story, as anyone who watches television, reads a newspaper, or lives in a city can see for himself. Drug crime is up, drug trafficking is up, drug deaths are up, drug emergencies in our hospitals are up -- all since 1985. And much of this can be explained in one word: crack.

Secretary Sullivan gave you the bad news about cocaine. Among those who report any use of cocaine, the percentage using the drug "frequently" -- one or more times a week -- has doubled since 1985. And despite overall reductions in cocaine use nationwide, the estimated number of Americans who are "frequent" cocaine users has climbed 33 percent since 1985. That is a shocking and unacceptable jump in just three years. It also exactly coincides with the appearance of crack on our inner-city

streets. The fact that first sightings of crack are now reported almost daily in suburbs and rural areas around the country is an alarming portent for the future.

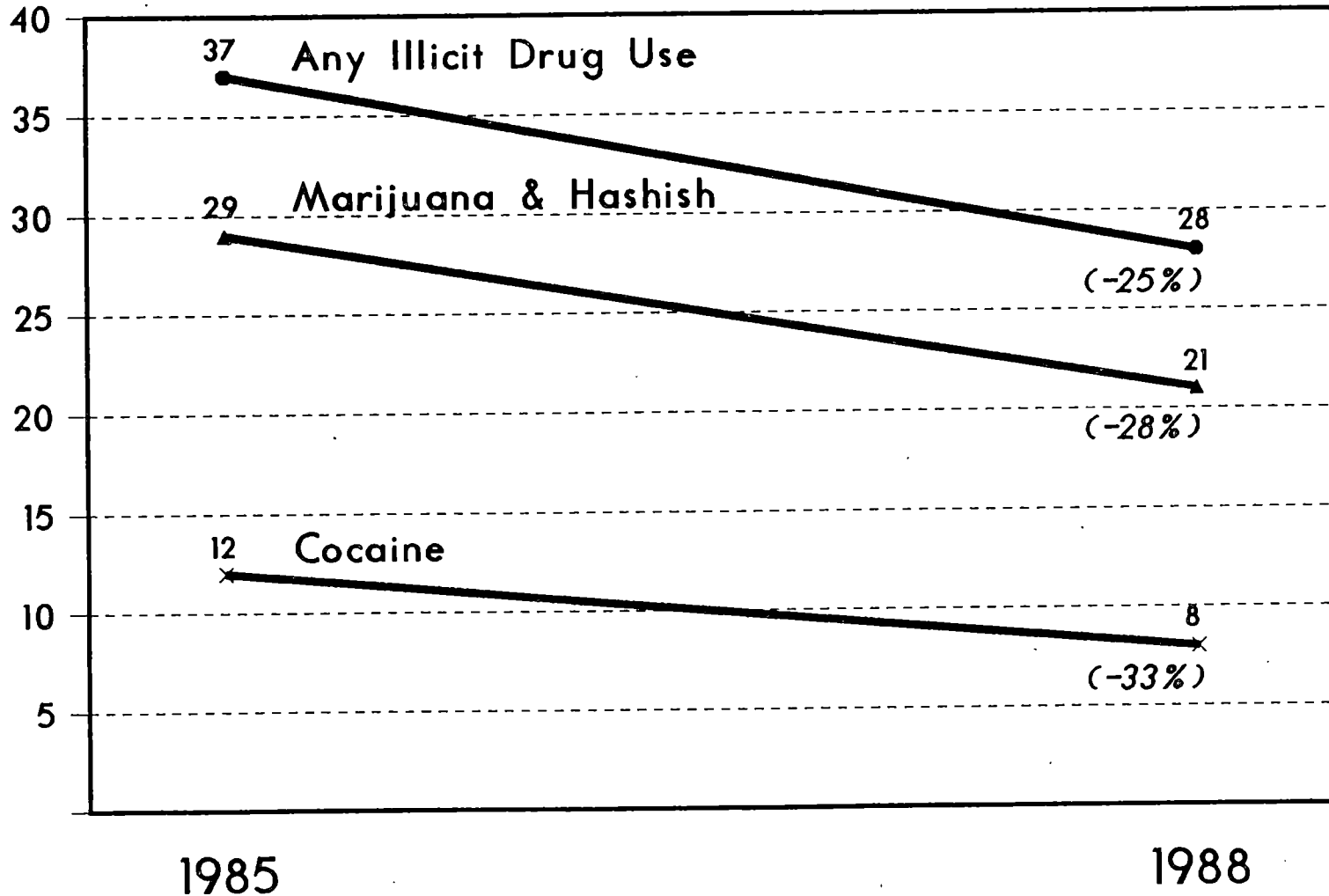
So we are now fighting two drug wars, not just one. The first and more manageable one is against "casual" use of drugs by most Americans, and though it is not yet won, we are winning it. The other, much more difficult war is against chronic and addictive cocaine use. And on this second front, we are not winning. We have to do better -- fast. This Administration intends to mobilize the country to provide help to those individuals and neighborhoods being ravaged by crack. On that front we must -- and we will -- start to win.

So here's where we are, to paraphrase Churchill: This is not the end, not even the beginning of the end. But it may well be the end of the beginning. Our drug problem remains acute, it remains national in scope and size, and it continues to involve drugs of every sort. President Bush will announce a comprehensive drug strategy early next month, and I think you'll see it reflects a full and sensitive understanding of these Household Survey numbers -- and everything else that we know about the problem.

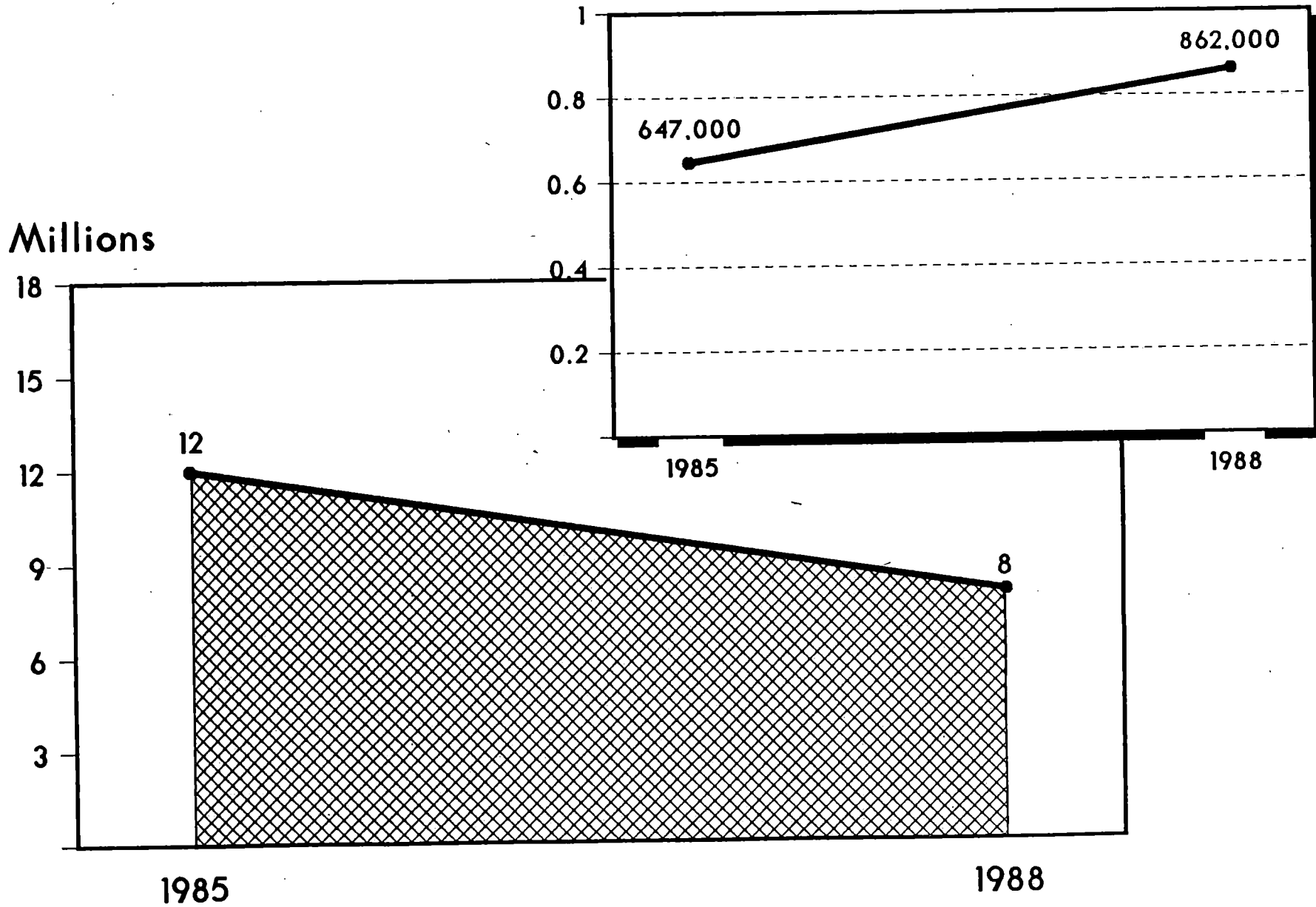
Annual Use of Illicit Drugs

(In Millions)

Millions



Weekly Use Among Past Year Cocaine Users



Numbers of Past Year Cocaine Users

SPEAKERS

1988 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE

Press Conference

July 31, 1989

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Frederick K. Goodwin, M.D., Administrator, Alcohol,
Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, DHHS
(Moderator)

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D., Secretary, U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services

William J. Bennett, Director, Office of National Drug
Control Policy

Charles R. Schuster, Ph.D., Director, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, ADAMHA, DHHS

RESOURCE CONTACTS

1988 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE

Charles R. Schuster, Ph.D., Director, National
Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), (301)443-6245

Edgar H. Adams, Sc.D., Director, Division of
Epidemiology and Prevention Research, NIDA, (301)
443-6504

Joseph Gfroerer, Chief, Statistical Analysis and
Population Survey Section, Division of Epidemiology and
Prevention Research, NIDA, (301) 443-6637

Susan Lachter David, Chief, Community and Professional
Education Section, NIDA (301) 443-6245

Mona Whittaker, Press Officer, NIDA (301) 443-6245

THE NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE, 1988
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

The 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse is the ninth in a series that began in 1971 under the auspices of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse. Since 1974 the survey has been sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The 1988 survey was conducted by the Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina at a cost of \$2.5 million.

The survey covers the population age 12 and older living in households in the contiguous United States (excluding Hawaii and Alaska.). The results are based on personal interviews combined with self-administered questionnaires from 8,814 respondents, randomly selected from the household population, the largest sample ever used in this survey. This year for the second time, blacks and Hispanics were over-sampled in order to provide more accurate data on these special population groups. In addition, the 1988 survey collected information on health consequences and measures of dependency. Not included in the survey are persons living in military installations, dormitories, and other group quarters, and institutions such as hospitals and jails.

Four major population groups are covered in this survey:

Youth age 12 to 17 Young adults age 18 to 25
Mid-adults age 26 to 34 Older adults age 35 and older

Data are also reported by Metropolitan Area:

Large--SMSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more in 1980
Small--SMSAs with a population under 1,000,000
Non-metropolitan--Areas that are not part of a SMSA

Data are also reported by Region:

NORTHEAST includes CT,ME,MA,NH,RI,VT,NJ, NY, PA;
NORTH CENTRAL includes IL,IN,MI,OH,WI,IA,KS,MN,MO,NE,ND,SD;
SOUTH includes DE,DC,FL,GA,MD,NC,SC,VA,WV,AL,KY,MS,TN,AR,LA,TX, OK;
WEST includes AZ,CA,CO,ID,MT,NV,NM,OR,UT,WA, and WY.

The survey data provide the basis for prevalence estimates and other statistics which contribute to an understanding of the extent of drug use in the United States in 1988. As with any sample survey, the results of this survey are estimates of the values that would be obtained if the data were collected from all members of the population from which the sample was drawn. Statistically, since the sample was drawn according to strict random (probability-based) procedures, each sample result is the single best estimate of the corresponding population value.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES R. SCHUSTER, PH.D.
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

Press Conference

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

July 31, 1989

Thank you Dr. Goodwin. As we have seen this morning, the good news is the continued, and quite dramatic, decline in the abuse of most illicit drugs. As Secretary Sullivan said, 28 million Americans used illicit drugs at least once in the past year, down from 37 million. Current use is also down, from 23 million in 1985 to 14.5 million in 1988. Current cocaine use has been cut in half from almost 6 million to less than 3 million.

But we also must recognize that there are still almost two million teenagers currently using illicit drugs. These youngsters require intensive interventions especially designed to address their needs. As Dr. Sullivan said, these youth are at risk for a variety of reasons and our prevention research is devoted to addressing the causes of their drug problems to help develop effective prevention and intervention programs.

Over the past few years, the abuse of cocaine and its freebase derivative, crack, has become the number one drug problem of concern. We are very pleased to see the significant reductions in cocaine abuse, but many still suffer its severe consequences and have difficulty in trying to stop their drug use. Of the 8 million

who used cocaine in the last year, 862,000 or 10.5 percent, used the drug once a week or more. Over half (55%) of the weekly users made at least one attempt during the year to cut down on their use. Even chronic cocaine users are trying to cut down or discontinue their cocaine use, which is consistent with overall decreases found in the survey.

In addition, our Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), which tracks medical emergencies and deaths, has found a five-fold increase in medical emergencies due to cocaine abuse since 1984--from 8,831 to over 46,000 in 1988. Cocaine-related deaths have more than doubled in the same period. Emergency room episodes related to crack, or smoking freebase cocaine, have increased from 549 cases in 1984 to over 15,000 in 1988--a 28-fold increase. We have expanded our treatment research efforts to address the increased intensity of cocaine use and its concomitant medical consequences.

The household survey found geographic differences in cocaine abuse. The highest rates were found in the Western region where 6.1 percent of the population have used cocaine in the last year and in large metropolitan areas where 5.1 percent have used during that time.

The household survey also shows the differential rates of drug abuse among the employed vs. the unemployed. Among 20-to-40 year olds, 12 percent of the full-time employed currently used illicit drugs as compared to 24 percent of the unemployed. Three percent of the full-time employed currently used cocaine, compared to 7

percent of the unemployed. Those who are unemployed remain at higher risk to drug abuse.

As for marijuana, the most widely abused illicit drug, the survey found that current use of marijuana decreased from 18 million in 1985 to 12 million in 1988. Marijuana has led the decline in illicit drug use since 1979, especially among youth and young adults where the rates are at the lowest level since the survey began in 1972.

Despite this decline, almost 66 million Americans, or 33 percent of the population, age 12 and over, have tried marijuana, including virtually all segments of society--black, white, Hispanic, the prosperous, the poor, college graduates, high school dropouts--no segment has been immune.

The 1988 survey shows that many of the people who have tried marijuana have used the drug extensively. Twenty-one million Americans have used marijuana in the past year. When we look at the frequency of use for these marijuana smokers, we see that almost one-third used once a week or more, and almost one-fifth used the drug daily or almost daily.

It is difficult to report these findings without placing special emphasis on the level of drug use by our teenagers. The 1988 survey reports decreases in the percentage of 12 and 13 year olds who have experimented with drugs. The survey shows the percentage of 12 and 13 year olds who tried marijuana dropped from 5.8 percent in 1985 to 4.2 percent in 1988. Cigarette smoking decreased from 28 percent in 1985 to 23 percent in 1988 in this age

group.

We are making progress in changing attitudes about illicit drug use. Among our youth, 37 percent saw "great risk" in smoking marijuana regularly in 1985. This increased to 44 percent in 1988.

The behavior and attitude trends we see in the Household Survey generally parallel the trends we have measured among high school seniors and young adults in our 1988 National High School Senior Survey. Both surveys strongly demonstrate the relationship between negative attitudes towards drugs and antidrug behaviors. These are very good signs that media campaigns, school- and community-based prevention programs, and workplace initiatives appear to be working.

We are making important inroads into the drug abuse problem. Millions of people among the general population have decided to never try an illicit drug; and millions of others are stopping their drug use on their own or with help. While we must maintain the momentum of our efforts with the general population, we must recognize the tough job that still remains in many of our communities. This is the time to redouble our efforts to reach those we haven't reached--the chronic users, the children of substance abusers, the poorly educated, the unemployed. That should be our goal for the future.

Thank you for your attention. We will now be glad to entertain questions.

###

Capsules

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1988 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

TREND ANALYSIS

- Current use (past month) of illicit drugs continued a decreasing trend which began in 1979 and accelerated between 1985 and 1988. Current prevalence rates for any illicit drug use decreased from 23 million (12%) of the population aged 12 and over in 1985 to 14.5 million (7%) in 1988.
- Between 1985 and 1988, current drug use declined significantly in all age categories, among both men and women, and for blacks, whites, and Hispanics. The decline also was seen in all regions of the United States and for all levels of educational attainment.
- Alcohol and cigarette use also declined from 1985 to 1988. There were 105.8 million current drinkers of alcohol in 1988, compared with 113.1 million in 1985. This represents a decrease in the rate from 59% to 53% for those aged 12 and over. Current cigarette use in this period dropped from 32% to 29%. This is a decrease of 3.2 million in the number of cigarette smokers.

1988 ANALYSIS

- Overall, 72.4 million Americans age 12 or older (37 percent of the population) had tried marijuana, cocaine or other illicit drugs at least once in their lifetime.
- Twenty-eight million Americans (14%) had used marijuana, cocaine or other illicit drugs at least once in the past year.
- Among youth (aged 12 to 17), 17% used an illicit drug in the past year and 9% used an illicit drug at least once in the past month. Comparable rates for young adults (aged 18-25) are 32% and 18%, respectively; for mid-adults (aged 26 to 34), 23% and 13%, respectively; and for older adults (aged 35+) 6% and 2%.
- While the overall current prevalence of (any) illicit drug use was 7%, the rate for males (9%) was higher than the rate for females (6%). Other demographic subgroups with elevated current rates were those in large metro areas (9%), those living in the West (10%), those employed part time (9%) and the unemployed (18%).

- o Over 5 million (9%) of the nearly 60 million women 15-44 years of age, the childbearing years, have used an illicit drug in the past month. Almost 1 million (2%) have used cocaine and 3.8 million (6%) have used marijuana in the past month.
- o Among 20-40 year old full-time employed Americans, 22% used an illicit drug in the past year, and 12% used an illicit drug in the past month. Ten percent used marijuana and 3% used cocaine in the past month.

ANALYSIS BY DRUG

Cocaine

- o The number of current cocaine users decreased significantly from 5.8 million in 1985 to 2.9 million in 1988. The rate decreased from 3% of the household population aged 12 and older in 1985 to 1.5% in 1988.
- o Among the 8.2 million people who used cocaine in the past year, 11% used the drug once a week or more, and 4% used the drug daily or almost daily. Although this represents a decrease in past year users from 12.2 million in 1985, only 5% of the 1985 users were weekly users and 2% were daily or almost daily users.
- o Rates of use of cocaine in the past year declined for youth from 4% to 3%; for young adults (aged 18-25) from 16% to 12%; and for older adults (aged 26+) from 4% to 3%.
- o Over half (53%) of youth in 1988 believed that trying cocaine poses a great risk, compared to only 31% of youth in 1985. A similar increase in awareness of the danger of cocaine use occurred in young and older adults.
- o The rate of current (past month) cocaine use was 1.5% overall. The demographic subgroups for which the rates of current cocaine use were the highest were the unemployed (4.6%) and those aged 18-25 (4.5%). The rate of current cocaine use for males (2%) was twice as high as that for females (1%).
- o While lifetime prevalence of cocaine use remained stable for whites and blacks, a significant increase occurred among Hispanics between 1985 and 1988, from 7% to 11%. The Hispanic population also did not experience a decrease in current cocaine use during the period.
- o Approximately 1.9 million (8%) lifetime cocaine users have used cocaine intravenously at some time in their lives and 2% have done so during the past year. Thirty-one percent of past year users smoked cocaine during the past year.
- o Approximately 1.3% of the population aged 12 and over have used crack at some time in their life, and one-half of one percent used in the past year. This translates to about one million past year crack users. Past year use is highest among 18-25 year olds (2%).

Marijuana

- o Marijuana remains the most commonly used illicit drug in the United States. Almost 66 million Americans (33%) have tried marijuana at least once in their lives. Four million youth, 17 million young adults, and over 45 million adults aged 26 and older have tried marijuana.
- o In 1988, the lifetime rate of marijuana use for youth was 17%; the rate for young adults was 56%. These rates have been steadily decreasing since 1979, when they were 31% and 68%, respectively. The lifetime rate among adults 26 and older was 31% in 1988 and has been steadily increasing since 1972. The increase in this age group is largely explained by the aging of individuals who began using drugs in previous years.
- o Current use of marijuana continued to decrease, as it has since 1979, for all age groups. The number of current users declined from 18 million (9%) in 1985 to 12 million (6%) in 1988. Prevalence rates for youth and young adults were the lowest measured since the survey was first done in 1972.
- o Of the 21 million people who used marijuana (at least once) in the past year, almost one-third, or 6.6 million, used the drug once a week or more.

Alcohol and Tobacco Products

- o Half (50%) of the youth have tried an alcoholic beverage at some time in their lives. Use in the past year (45%) is almost as high; and 25% have had at least one drink during the past month. These rates are all significantly lower than comparable rates for youth in 1985 (56%, 52% and 31%, respectively).
- o For young adults, the prevalence of drinking (alcohol) is substantially higher than for youth: 90% have tried alcohol, 82% had used alcohol in the preceding year, and 65% had used alcohol during the preceding month. The 1988 rates for drinking among young adults in both the last year and last month, however, are significantly lower than those for the 1985 (87% and 71%, respectively).
- o Of the 135 million people who drank (alcohol) in the past year (68%), more than one-third, or 47 million, drank once a week or more often.
- o Three-quarters of the American population (75%) have tried cigarettes, and between a quarter and a third (29%) are current smokers. Current use of cigarettes among youth is 12%; among young adults, it is 35%; and among adults 26 and older, it is 30%. There were significant decreases in the current prevalence rates for smoking among youth and older adults between 1985 and 1988, but this was not true for young adults.
- o Seven percent of youth and 9% of young adults used smokeless tobacco during the past year. Among youth, more males (13%) than females (1%) used smokeless tobacco in the past year. Comparable figures for young adults are 17% for males and less than one half a percent for females.

Other drugs

- o Hallucinogens, which first gained prominence during the mid-sixties, include such drugs as LSD, PCP, mescaline, and peyote. Prevalence rates for hallucinogens did not change significantly for any age group between 1985 and 1988. Lifetime prevalence is highest among 26-34 year olds (18%).
- o While too many youth (9%) have experimented with inhalants, current use is rare: only 2% of youth and young adults, and less than one-half of 1% of older adults (aged 26+) used an inhalant in the past month.
- o Current nonmedical use of psychotherapeutic drugs, that is, sedative, tranquilizers, stimulants, and analgesics, decreased from 3.2% in 1985 to less than 2% of the population in 1988.
- o The rate of current use of psychotherapeutic drugs was slightly higher for females than males (2% versus 1.4%), and the rate was higher for those in the 18-25 age group (4%) than for those in any other age group (1% to 3%). The rate of use for psychotherapeutic drugs, however, was down from 1985 for females and those 18-25, as it has for most other demographic subgroups.

Capsules

OVERVIEW OF THE 1988 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE

The 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse is the ninth in a series that began in 1971 under the auspices of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse and has been sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse since 1974.

The survey covers the population age 12 and older living in households in the contiguous United States. The results are based on personal interviews combined with self-administered answer sheets from 8,814 respondents, randomly selected from the household population. This is the largest sample ever used in this survey and includes an oversampling of Blacks, Hispanics, and young people, enabling us to make reliable estimates about the levels of drug use among these populations. Not included in the survey are the homeless, persons living in military installations, dormitories, and other group quarters, and institutions such as hospitals and jails.

Three major age groups are covered in this survey: youth age 12 to 17; young adults age 18 to 25, and older adults age 26 and over. The survey data provide the basis for prevalence estimates and other statistics which contribute to an understanding of the extent of drug use in the United States in 1988.

As with any sample survey, the results of this survey are estimates of the values that would be obtained if the data were collected from all members of the population from which the sample was drawn.

The following tables show the trends in prevalence of drug use, based on the surveys from 1972 through 1988.

Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research.

Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use: 1972 to 1988
(Use in lifetime)

Drug (Unweighted N)	Youth Age 12-17								
	1972 (880)	1974 (952)	1976 (988)	1977 (1,272)	1979 (2,165)	1982 (1,581)	1985 (2,246)	1988 (3,095)	
Marijuana & Hashish	14.0	23.0	22.4	28.0	30.9	26.7	23.6	17.4+++	
Inhalants	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	--	9.2	8.8	
Hallucinogens	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.3	3.5	
Cocaine	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	3.4+	
Heroin	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	*	*	0.6	
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic	--	--	--	--	7.3	10.3	12.1	7.7+++	
Stimulants	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7	5.6	4.2	
Sedatives	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.8	4.1	2.4+	
Tranquillizers	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	2.0+++	
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.2	
Cigarettes	--	52.0	45.5	47.3	54.1	49.5	45.2	42.3	
Alcohol	--	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2	55.5	50.2+	

Drug (Unweighted N)	Young Adults Age 18-25								
	1972 (772)	1974 (849)	1976 (882)	1977 (1,500)	1979 (2,044)	1982 (1,283)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (1,505)	
Marijuana & Hashish	47.9	52.7	52.9	59.9	68.2	64.1	60.3	56.4	
Inhalants	--	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	--	12.4	12.5	
Hallucinogens	--	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1	11.3	13.8	
Cocaine	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3	25.2	19.7++	
Heroin	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.4+	
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic	--	--	--	--	29.5	28.4	26.0	17.6+++	
Stimulants	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.1	11.3+++	
Sedatives	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7	11.0	5.5+++	
Tranquillizers	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1	12.0	7.8++	
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	11.8	12.1	11.3	9.4	
Cigarettes	--	68.8	70.1	67.6	82.8	76.9	75.6	75.0	
Alcohol	--	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6	92.6	90.3	

Drug (Unweighted N)	Older Adults Age 26+								
	1972 (1,613)	1974 (2,221)	1976 (1,708)	1977 (1,822)	1979 (3,015)	1982 (2,760)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)	
Marijuana & Hashish	7.4	9.9	12.9	15.3	19.6	23.0	27.2	30.7+	
Inhalants	--	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	--	5.0	3.9	
Hallucinogens	--	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	
Cocaine	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.3	8.5	9.5	9.9	
Heroin	*	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic	--	--	--	--	9.2	8.8	13.8	11.3+	
Stimulants	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.2	7.9	6.6	
Sedatives	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.8	5.2	3.3++	
Tranquillizers	5.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	7.2	4.8+++	
Analgesic	--	--	--	--	2.7	3.2	5.6	4.5	
Cigarettes	--	65.4	64.5	67.0	83.0	78.7	80.5	79.8	
Alcohol	--	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	88.2	89.4	88.6	

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Past Year Prevalence of Drug Use: 1972 to 1988
(Use in past year)

Youth Age 12-17								
Drug (Unweighted N)	1972 (880)	1974 (952)	1976 (986)	1977 (1,272)	1979 (2,165)	1982 (1,581)	1985 (2,248)	1988 (3,095)
Marijuana & Hashish	--	18.5	18.4	22.3	24.1	20.6	19.7	12.6+++
Inhalants	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	--	5.1	3.9
Hallucinogens	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.8
Cocaine	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.9
Heroin	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*	0.4
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic	--	--	--	--	5.6	8.3	8.5	5.4++
Stimulants	--	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.3	2.8+
Sedatives	--	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.7
Tranquilizers	--	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.6++
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0
Cigarettes ¹	--	--	--	--	13.3	24.8	25.8	22.8
Alcohol	--	51.0	49.3	47.5	53.6	52.4	51.7	44.8+++

Young Adults Age 18-25								
Drug (Unweighted N)	1972 (772)	1974 (849)	1976 (882)	1977 (1,500)	1979 (2,044)	1982 (1,283)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (1,505)
Marijuana & Hashish	--	34.2	35.0	38.7	46.9	40.4	38.9	27.9+++
Inhalants	--	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.8	--	2.1	4.1+
Hallucinogens	--	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.6
Cocaine	--	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3	12.1+
Heroin	--	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	*	0.6	0.3
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic	--	--	--	--	16.3	16.1	15.8	11.3++
Stimulants	--	8.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.9	6.4++
Sedatives	--	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.0	3.3
Tranquilizers	--	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	4.6
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	5.2	4.4	6.6	5.5
Cigarettes ¹	--	--	--	--	46.7	47.2	44.3	44.7
Alcohol	--	77.1	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	87.2	81.7++

Older Adults Age 26+								
Drug (Unweighted N)	1972 (1,613)	1974 (2,221)	1976 (1,708)	1977 (1,822)	1979 (3,015)	1982 (2,760)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
Marijuana & Hashish	--	3.8	5.4	6.4	9.0	10.6	9.5	6.9++
Inhalants	--	*	*	*	1.0	--	0.8	0.4
Hallucinogens	--	*	*	*	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6
Cocaine	--	*	0.6	0.9	2.0	3.8	4.2	2.7++
Heroin	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic	--	--	--	--	2.3	3.1	6.2	4.7+
Stimulants	--	*	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.7+
Sedatives	--	*	0.6	*	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.2+
Tranquilizers	--	*	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.8	1.8+
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	0.5	1.0	2.9	2.1
Cigarettes ¹	--	--	--	--	39.7	38.2	36.0	33.7
Alcohol	--	62.7	64.2	65.8	72.4	72.0	73.6	68.8+++

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Current Prevalence of Drug Use: 1972 to 1988
(Use in past month)

Youth Age 12-17								
Drug (Unweighted N)	1972 (880)	1974 (952)	1976 (986)	1977 (1,272)	1979 (2,165)	1982 (1,581)	1985 (2,246)	1988 (3,095)
Marijuana & Hashish	7.0	12.0	12.3	16.6	16.7	11.5	12.0	6.4+++
Inhalants	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	--	3.4	2.0+
Hallucinogens	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.8
Cocaine	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1
Heroin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic	--	--	--	--	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.4
Stimulants	--	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2
Sedatives	--	1.0	*	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6
Tranquilizers	--	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9
Cigarettes ¹	--	25.0	23.4	22.3	12.1	14.7	15.3	11.8++
Alcohol	--	34.0	32.4	31.2	37.2	30.2	31.0	25.2++

Young Adults Age 18-25								
Drug (Unweighted N)	1972 (772)	1974 (849)	1976 (882)	1977 (1,500)	1979 (2,044)	1982 (1,283)	1985 (1,813)	1988 (1,505)
Marijuana & Hashish	27.8	25.2	25.0	27.4	35.4	27.4	21.8	15.5+++
Inhalants	--	*	0.5	*	1.2	--	0.8	1.7
Hallucinogens	--	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.9
Cocaine	--	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5++
Heroin	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic	--	--	--	--	6.2	7.0	6.3	3.8+
Stimulants	--	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.4
Sedatives	--	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9
Tranquilizers	--	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5
Cigarettes ¹	--	48.8	49.4	47.3	42.8	39.5	36.8	35.2
Alcohol	--	69.3	69.0	70.0	75.9	70.9	71.4	65.3++

Older Adults Age 26+								
Drug (Unweighted N)	1972 (1,813)	1974 (2,221)	1976 (1,708)	1977 (1,822)	1979 (3,015)	1982 (2,760)	1985 (3,979)	1988 (4,214)
Marijuana & Hashish	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.3	6.0	6.6	6.1	3.9++
Inhalants	--	*	*	*	0.5	--	0.5	0.2
Hallucinogens	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cocaine	--	*	*	*	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.9++
Heroin	--	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonmedical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.2	2.5	1.2++
Stimulants	--	*	*	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Sedatives	--	*	0.5	*	*	*	0.6	0.3
Tranquilizers	--	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	0.6
Analgesics	--	--	--	--	*	*	0.9	0.4+
Cigarettes ¹	--	39.1	38.4	38.7	36.9	34.6	32.8	29.8+
Alcohol	--	54.5	56.0	54.9	61.3	59.8	60.6	54.8++

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹For 1979, includes only persons who ever smoked at least 5 packs.

+Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .05 level.

++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .01 level.

+++Difference between 1985 and 1988 statistically significant at the .001 level.

Source: NIDA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Capsules

Drug	12 - 17 yrs. (pop. 20,250,000)		18-25 yrs. (pop. 29,688,000)		26 + years** (pop. 148,409,000)		TOTAL*** (pop. 198,347,000)	
	Current User	% Ever Used	Current User	% Ever Used	Current User	% Ever Used	Current User	% Ever Used
Marijuana & Hashish	17	3,516,000	6	1,296,000	56	16,741,000	16	4,594,000
Hallucinogens	3	704,000	1	168,000	14	4,093,000	2	569,000
Inhalants	9	1,774,000	2	410,000	12	3,707,000	2	514,000
Cocaine	3	683,000	1	225,000	20	5,858,000	5	1,323,000
Crack	1	188,000	*	*	3	1,000,000	1	249,000
Heroin	1	118,000	*	*	*	*	1	1,686,000
Stimulants	4	852,000	1	245,000	11	3,366,000	2	718,000
Sedatives	2	475,000	1	123,000	6	1,633,000	1	265,000
Tranquillizers	2	413,000	*	*	8	2,319,000	1	307,000
Analgesics	4	840,000	1	182,000	9	2,798,000	1	440,000
Alcohol	50	10,161,000	25	5,097,000	90	26,807,000	65	19,392,000
Cigarettes	42	8,564,000	12	2,389,000	75	22,251,000	35	10,447,000
Smokeless Tobacco	15	3,021,000	4	722,000	24	6,971,000	6	1,855,000

31	45,491,000	4	5,727,000	33	65,748,000	6	11,616,000
7	9,810,000	*	*	7	14,607,000	*	*
4	5,781,000	*	*	6	11,262,000	1	1,223,000
10	14,631,000	1	1,375,000	11	21,171,000	2	2,923,000
*	*	*	*	1	2,483,000	*	484,000
1	1,686,000	*	*	1	1,907,000	*	*
7	9,850,000	1	791,000	7	14,068,000	1	1,755,000
3	4,867,000	*	*	4	6,975,000	*	*
5	6,750,000	1	822,000	5	9,482,000	1	1,174,000
5	6,619,000	*	*	5	10,257,000	1	1,151,000
89	131,530,000	55	81,356,000	85	168,498,000	53	105,845,000
80	118,191,000	30	44,284,000	75	149,005,000	29	57,121,000
13	19,475,000	3	4,497,000	15	29,467,000	4	7,073,000

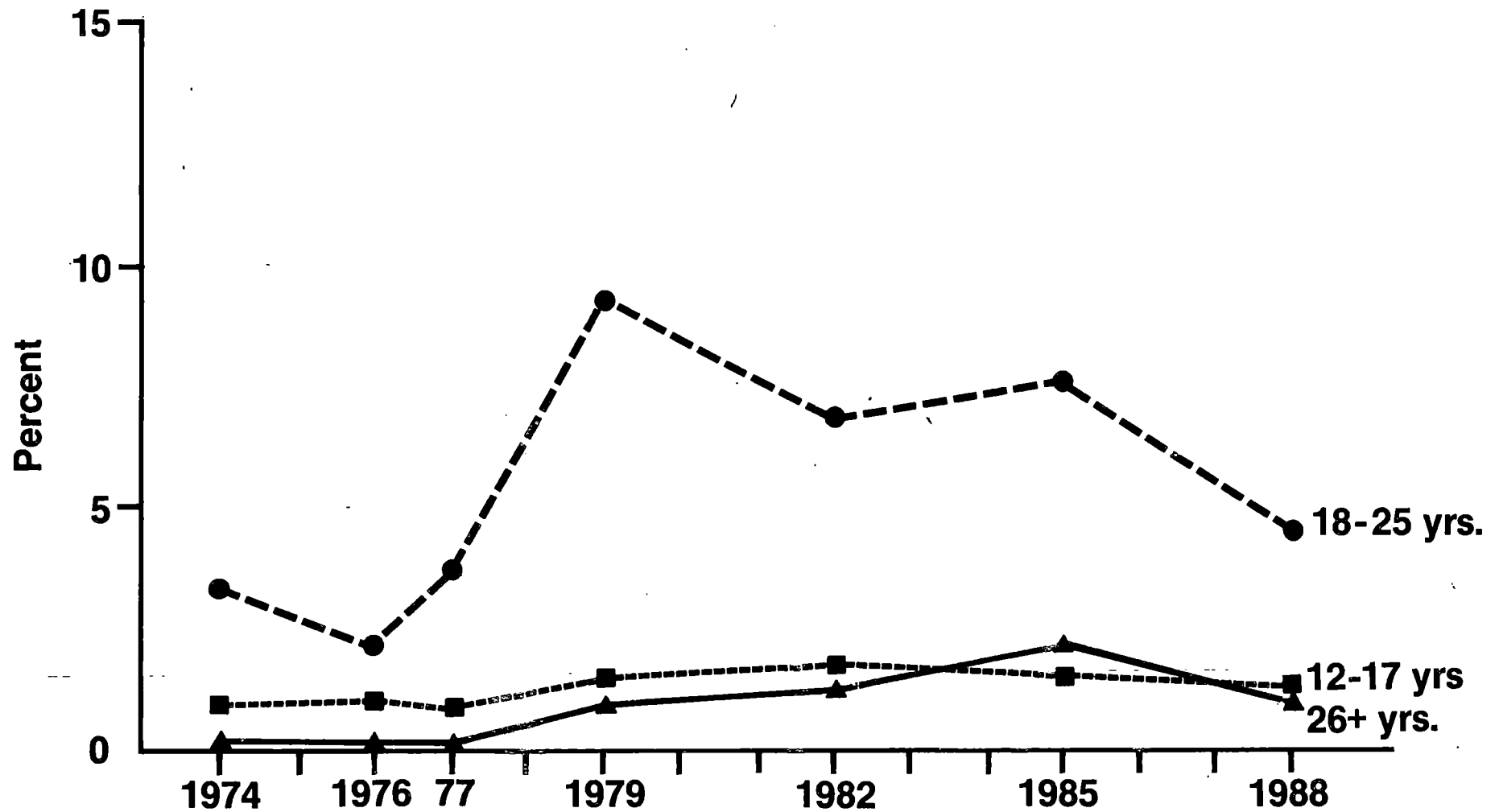
* Amounts of less than .5% are not listed
 Terms:
 Ever Used: used at least one in a person's lifetime.
 Current User: used at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey.

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF LIFETIME AND CURRENT DRUG USE, 1988
 The following are estimates of the number of people 12 years of age and older who report they have used drugs nonmedically. Drugs used under a physician's care are not included. The estimates were developed from the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Revised August 1989

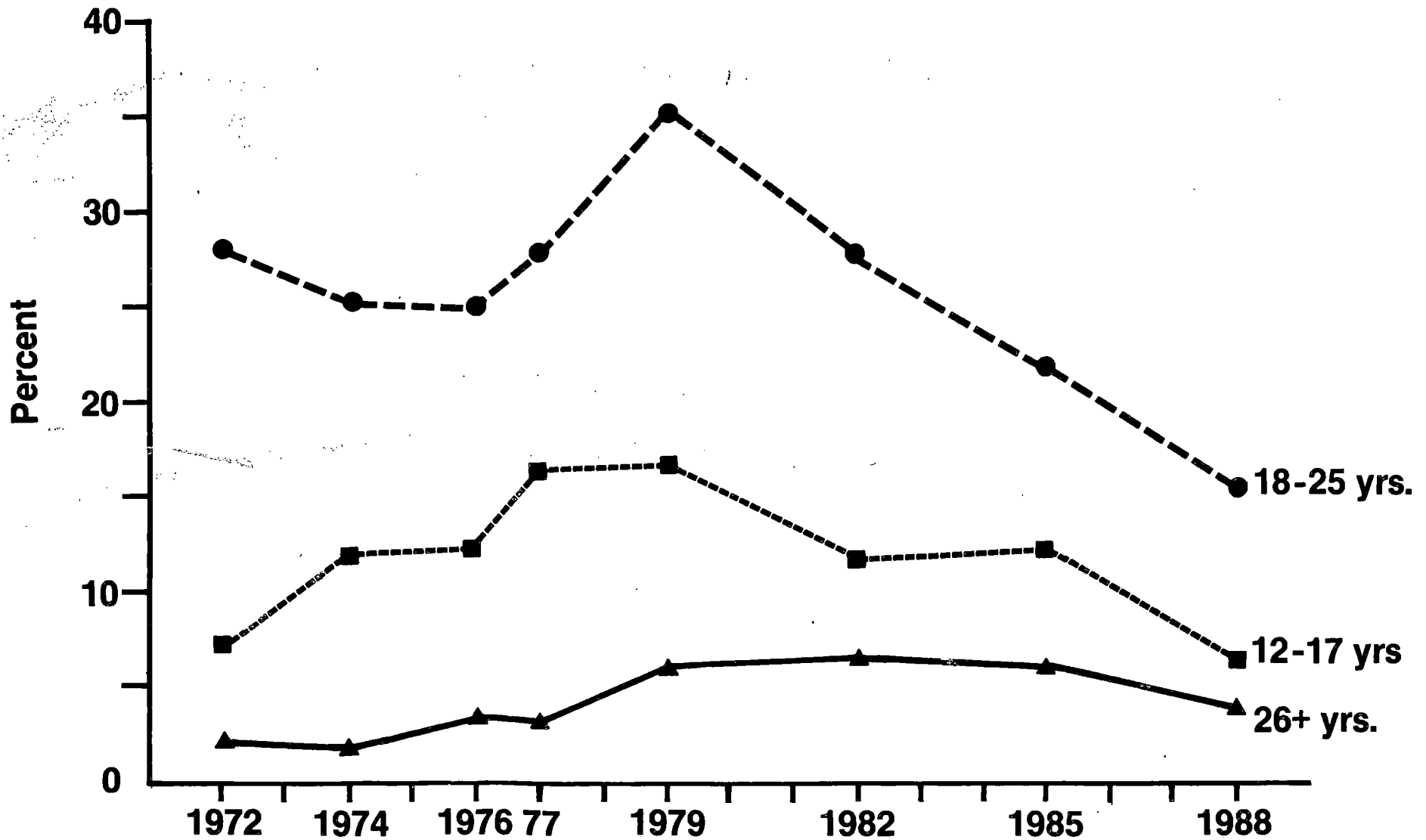
C-84-3

Cocaine Trends in Past Month Use by Age Group



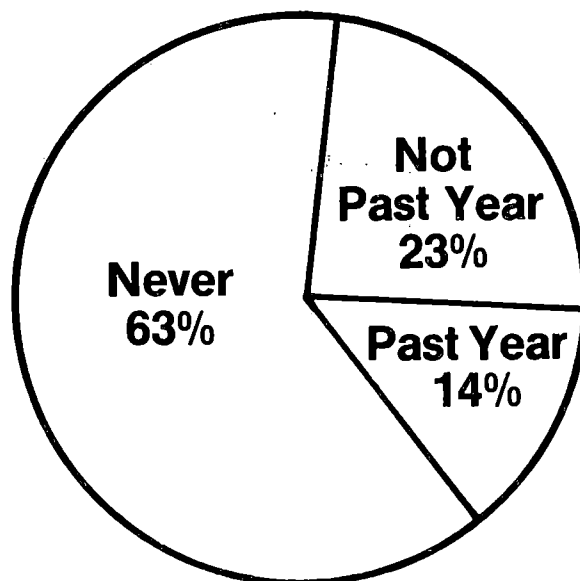
In 1974, 1976 and 1977 the estimates were less than .5% for the 26+ yrs. age group.
Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Marijuana Trends in Past Month Use by Age Group



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

Any Lifetime Experience with Illicit Drug Use* 1988



Household Population 12 and Older

	<u>Youth 12-17</u>	<u>Young Adults 18-25</u>	<u>Adults 26 to 34</u>	<u>Adults 35 and Older</u>
Never	75	41	36	77
Past Year	17	32	23	6
Not Past Year	8	27	41	17

*Includes Marijuana, Hallucinogens, Inhalants, Cocaine, Heroin, or Prescription-type Psychotherapeutic Drugs (Stimulants, Sedatives, Tranquillizers and Analgesics) for Nonmedical Purposes.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

Capsules

USE AND CONSEQUENCES OF COCAINE

Trends in Past Year and Past Month Use of Cocaine by Age Category - 1972-1988

Estimated Percent of the Household Population

	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988
Age 12-17								
Used in Past Year	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.9
Used in Past Month	.6	1.0	1.0	.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1
Age 18-25								
Used in Past Year	NA	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3	12.1
Used in Past Month	NA	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5
Age 26 and Above								
Used in Past Year	NA	*	.6	.9	2.0	3.8	4.2	2.7
Used in Past Month	NA	*	*	*	.9	1.2	2.0	.9

*less than 0.5 percent
NA = Not Available

Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988.

1988 Population Estimates of Cocaine Use

	Age 12-17	Age 18-25	Age 26 & Older	Total
Ever Used Cocaine	683,000	5,858,000	14,630,000	21,171,000
Used in Past Year	591,000	3,584,000	4,034,000	8,208,000
Current Use of Cocaine	225,000	1,323,000	1,375,000	2,923,000

Note: Current use: Use in the month prior to the survey.

Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1988

(More)

C-84-04

Revised August 1989

Trends in Lifetime, Past Year, Past Month and Daily Use
of Cocaine and Crack by High School Seniors - 1981-1988

Class of:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Ever Used Cocaine	16.5	16.0	16.2	16.1	17.3	16.9	15.2	12.1
Used in Past Year	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9
Used in Past Month	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4
Used Daily	.3	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.3	.2
Ever Used Crack							5.6	4.8
Used Crack in Past Month							1.5	1.6

Terms:

Ever Used: Used at least one time.

Used in Last Year: Used at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Used in Past Month: Used at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey.

Used Daily: Used 20 or more times in the month before the survey.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, 1988

(More)

Trends in Hospital Emergency Rooms (ER) and Medical Examiner (ME)
Mentions of Cocaine

Total DAWN System and Metropolitan Areas	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total ER Mentions*	8,831	11,099	20,383	34,661	46,020
of which:					
New York	2,643	2,944	4,515	6,486	6,540
Washington, D.C.	522	793	1,350	3,182	5,211
Detroit	600	992	2,596	4,633	4,422
Philadelphia	399	570	1,306	2,670	4,156
Chicago	521	714	1,635	2,817	3,907
New Orleans	477	501	442	1,907	3,221
Los Angeles	1,006	1,606	2,339	2,248	2,988
Baltimore	148	221	498	962	1,341
Dallas	77	157	480	985	1,381
Seattle	238	246	434	839	1,321
Total ME Mentions* (excludes New York)	628	717	1,223	1,724	1,589**
of which:					
Philadelphia	21	36	72	173	254
Los Angeles	176	151	378	447	198
San Francisco	67	63	86	152	155
Washington, D.C.	57	61	92	179	124
Miami	90	70	124	47	91
Detroit	14	41	107	159	83
Boston	14	51	74	56	83
Newark	47	53	46	160	81

*Based on consistently-reporting ERs with at least 90 percent reporting in the first 12 months, the second 12 months, and the last 36 months. The metropolitan areas listed represent those which make up 76 percent of ER and 67 percent of ME mentions in calendar year 1988.

**Provisional data due to lag in reporting.

Source: NIDA, Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) March 1989 data file.

(more)

Trends in Hospital Emergency Rooms (ER)
By Number of Mentions of Smoking or Injecting Cocaine - 1984-1988

Total DAWN System and Metropolitan Areas	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total ER Cocaine Mentions:*	8,831	11,099	20,383	34,661	46,020
Number Smoking Cocaine	549	1,166	4,400	10,698	15,306
By Selected Metro Area:					
New York	99	140	1,252	2,681	2,846
Detroit	51	159	948	2,419	2,522
Washington, D.C.	12	29	219	1,132	2,191
New Orleans	11	12	25	466	1,459
Los Angeles	243	561	746	726	1,048
Philadelphia	13	31	171	623	1,013
Chicago	33	70	276	717	883
Number Injecting Cocaine	3,717	4,210	6,041	9,754	12,461
By Selected Metro Area:					
Philadelphia	167	226	443	921	1,485
New York	1,102	1,148	1,170	1,471	1,416
Baltimore	92	113	281	605	1,283
New Orleans	304	324	202	988	1,238
Chicago	186	246	521	918	1,224
Los Angeles	193	280	515	615	833
Washington, D.C.	234	330	395	674	684

*Based on consistently-reporting ERs with at least 90 percent reporting in the first 12 months, the second 12 months, and the last 36 months.

Source: NIDA, Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) March 1989 data file.

###

Ref.
PN6081
.C27
WH

The Harper Book of
AMERICAN
QUOTATIONS

Gorton Carruth and Eugene Ehrlich

A Hudson Group Book



1817

Harper & Row, Publishers, New York
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

12. AMERICA

27 America is woven of many strands; I would recognize them and let it so remain. . . . Our fate is to become one, and yet many—This is not prophecy, but description.

RALPH ELLISON, *Invisible Man*, 1952.

28 I esteem it a chief felicity of this country that it excels in women.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "Manners," *Essays*, Second Series, 1844.

29 In America the geography is sublime, but the men are not: the inventions are excellent, but the inventors one is sometimes ashamed of.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "Considerations by the Way," *The Conduct of Life*, 1860.

30 The office of America is to liberate, to abolish kingcraft, priestcraft, caste, monopoly, to pull down the gallows, to burn up the bloody statute-book, to take in the immigrant, to open the doors of the sea and the fields of the earth.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, entry written in 1867, *Journals*, 1909-1914.

31 America is the country of young men, and too full of work hitherto for leisure and tranquility; yet we have had robust centenarians, and examples of dignity and wisdom.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "Old Age," *Society and Solitude*, 1870.

32 I hate this shallow Americanism which hopes to get rich by credit, to get knowledge by raps on midnight tables, to learn the economy of the mind by phrenology, or skill without study, or mastery without apprenticeship.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "Success," *Society and Solitude*, 1870.

33 America means opportunity, freedom, power.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, "Public and Private Education," *Uncollected Lectures*, 1932.

34 We're not a political people. We've just been preaching the issues. We're trying to be the moral conscience of the nation. I don't equate America with Christianity. I don't wrap the cross in a flag.

JERRY FALWELL, at a news conference in Washington, D.C., January 27, 1981.

35 Who stole America?

LAWRENCE FERLINGHETTI, *Starting from San Francisco*, 1961.

36 France was a land, England was a people, but America, having about it still that quality of the idea, was harder to utter—it was the graves at Shiloh, and the tired, drawn, nervous faces of its great men, and the country boys dying in the Argonne for a phrase that was empty before their bodies withered. It was a willingness of the heart.

F. SCOTT FITZGERALD, *The Crack-Up*, 1945.

37 We go forth all to seek America. And in the seeking we create her. In the quality of our search shall be the nature of the America that we created.

WALDO FRANK, *Our America*, 1919.

38 There is much cant in American moralism and not a little inconsistency.

J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, in a speech in the U.S. Senate, March 25, 1964.

39 Our country has liberty without license, and authority without despotism.

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, in a speech in Rome, Italy, March 25, 1887.

40 America will tolerate the taking of human life without giving it a second thought. But don't misuse a household pet.

DICK GREGORY, *The Shadow that Scares Me*, 1968.

41 Thou, O my country, hast thy foolish ways, Too apt to purr at every stranger's praise.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, SR., "An After-Dinner Poem," 1843.

42 America is the only place where man is full-grown!

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, SR., *The Professor at the Breakfast-Table*, 1860.

43 One flag, one land, one heart, one hand, One Nation, evermore!

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, SR., "Voyage of the Good Ship Union," 1862.

year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:39 a.m., November 13, 1989]

Remarks to the National Association of Realtors in Dallas, Texas
November 10, 1989

Thank you, Ira. I know I speak for everyone here today when I salute you for serving so ably as the president of the National Association of Realtors. And my best wishes to your successor, Norm Flynn. And let me also recognize—rerecognize, if you will, the man who is doing such wonderful work, bringing vision to HUD, putting through the tough new reforms that ensures that his agency serves people in need, my outstanding Secretary of HUD, Jack Kemp. I am so proud he's with me here today. And of course, an old friend and a fine Member of Congress who traveled down on Air Force One with Barbara and Jack and me today, Dallas' own Congressman Steve Bartlett. And of course, I'm delighted that the mother of the Texas Rangers boss is here today, my wife, Barbara, the "Silver Fox."

Before going into my main remarks, let me just say a word about the momentous events in East Germany. I was moved, as you all were, by the pictures of Berliners from East and West, standing atop the Wall with chisels and hammers, celebrating the opening of the most vivid symbol of the Iron Curtain. And then today, just on the plane coming down, I read a report where 18 new border crossings would be made in the Wall in the near future. And to be honest with you, I doubted that this would happen in the very first year of this administration. Twenty-eight years after the desperate days of 1961, when tanks faced off at Check Point Charlie and that terrible barrier was built—now the East German Government has responded to the wishes of its people. And while no one really accurately predicted the speed of the changes under-

way in Eastern Europe—and certainly I didn't—but last May, right here in Texas, over at Texas A&M, I noted hopeful, indeed, remarkable signs of a Soviet break with the cycles of the past. And I called upon the Soviet Union to support self-determination for the nations of eastern and central Europe and to tear down the Iron Curtain. And now we're seeing it happen. And when I visited Poland and Hungary in July, I sensed that historically important events there held the seeds for even more dramatic change.

And this played a big part in the decision last July made, really, at the G-7 meeting in Paris. On the way back, I proposed a face-to-face meeting with President Gorbachev before next spring's summit. And the Malta meeting, given recent events, takes on, I think, even more importance than when I conceived the idea 3½ months ago.

The changes in recent months make clear that the process of reform initiated by the Eastern Europeans and supported by Mr. Gorbachev and by America and by our allies is real, offers us all much hope, and deserves our continued encouragement. We're living in fascinating times, and we will seize every opportunity to contribute to lasting peace and to extend democracy. And in doing so, I will conduct the foreign policy of this great country with the prudence that these fascinating times, times of change demand—and with the imagination. The 1980's has been the decade of American renewal. And I believe that around the world, the 1990's will inevitably be the decade of democracy.

Ira mentioned to me that my speech is a special occasion for this association, and I said I was honored. And then Ira said, "Well, it's not often that we're addressed by someone who lives in public housing." [Laughter] And you know something: Barbara and I get just as emotional about it today as the day we first walked in there. The truth is, I am not a real estate wizard. When I was elected to Congress—and I get reminded about this by Barbara—when I was elected to Congress in 1966, we needed to make housing arrangements up in Washington. We were in Houston. And at that time, Senator Al Simpson's father, Milward Simpson, was retiring and moving back to

Wyoming. So, I bought the Simpson house, sight unseen over the telephone. And when we got to Washington, there were just two problems: We found out right away that the house wasn't quite big enough for our family, and we found out when we put the place up for sale that it wasn't worth quite as much as we paid for it. [Laughter] And that's my claim to fame in your business. I'm the only person who ever lost money in Washington real estate in the last 20 years. [Laughter] Ira, where the hell were you when I needed you? [Laughter]

But few people have done more for the real estate industry than Barbara and I have. We've moved 28—this is true—we have moved 28 times in our 44 years of marriage. [Laughter] You ought to be smiling. Now, I know what you're thinking: What a dream client my family would make for any realtor. [Laughter] In fact, [Director] Dick Darman over at OMB is calculating the commissions we've paid over the years, measured as a percentage of the gross national product. [Laughter]

But I came here today to lay out a comprehensive agenda to help bring basic shelter and affordable housing within reach of millions of Americans, and I call it America's HOPE, Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere.

But before I tell you about HOPE, I want to speak for just a minute about the single most important factor in helping millions of Americans realize the American Dream: the economy. Because the truth is, there is no better housing policy than a growing economy. And we've got one, one that provides jobs and wages and opportunities for advancement—long-term interest rates that open ownership opportunities to hundreds of thousands of first-time home buyers because every drop in interest rates makes it possible for more families to buy that home they want. And I pledge that my administration will vigorously support the mortgage-interest and property-tax deductions. These deductions encourage home ownership, and they are vitally important to our overall economic prosperity.

And all signs point to continued strength in the economy. November marks the 84th month of economic expansion—the longest peacetime expansion on record. And here's one statistic that really hits home: mortgage

rates are down from almost 14 percent back in November of '82 to less than 10 percent today. And my goal and Jack's goal, the goal of our entire administration—to pursue policies that will bring them down even further.

Of course, part of any responsible economic policy is getting our fiscal house in order. And I want you to know that my administration is hanging tough for a responsible budget, with real deficit reduction, no smoke and no mirrors. We don't like sequestration; no one does. But we'll have to live with it if we have to and if it's the only way to rein in spending and bring that deficit down to the Gramm-Rudman target. I'm ready to sign a budget bill whenever Congress is ready to strip off all those costly extras and add-ons hidden away in those omnibus spending bills.

We're getting down to the wire, and I'm optimistic—optimistic that my administration and the Congress can agree on a responsible budget; optimistic that we'll see more and more Americans prospering—providing better lives for their families and looking to all of you to help them realize their dreams. And I know we can count on you, just as we counted on your strong support in helping to pass that 1988 Fair Housing Act. Ira, that is a tribute to your leadership, to your strong organization, and to its dedication to the right of all people to be free from discrimination and prejudice.

But more must be done, and that's where the HOPE initiative comes in. This initiative will address the full range of housing concerns, from shelter for the homeless to affordable housing for low-income families to initiatives that open access to expanded job opportunities and help millions more Americans own their homes.

Let's start right there, with what HOPE can do for first-time home buyers. You all know about families working to buy that first home. Well, they deserve our help, and they're going to get it. I will ask Congress to enact legislation allowing first-time buyers to draw, without penalty, on IRA savings as a down payment for that first home.

Our HOPE initiative also means efforts to improve low-income housing. As you know, my administration rejects these costly new

public construction programs that, in the past, have too often produced the housing projects that symbolize the very absence of hope in our inner cities. There's a better way: housing vouchers that empower low-income families to choose where they want to live.

So, our idea is to create incentives for the construction and rehabilitation of the housing low-income families need. That's why I'm calling on Congress to renew the low-income housing tax credit, but make it part of a package that also includes the cut in the capital gains tax. I don't care what the political opponents say, what the critics say. A cut in capital gains means an increase in jobs, investment, and growth. And I'm grateful for the fact that the National Association of Realtors has fought hard to make a capital gains cut a reality. Well, let me tell you something: That fight is not over.

We've got to go one step further, as a matter of fact. In those pockets of poverty where despair has driven out hope, we've got to eliminate the capital gains tax altogether. And that's a key element in the enterprise-zone legislation that I want to see enacted, that Jack Kemp has worked so hard to produce. I've called on Congress to create at least 50 enterprise zones over the next 4 years to help create the jobs and incomes that are the real key to affordable housing. I hope Congress gets the message. It is time that we gave the green light to our inner-city entrepreneurs.

And HOPE can help us reverse a trend that's stunting growth and development in low-income areas. Over 9 million Americans live in these FHA-insured homes, and every year nearly a half a million first-time home buyers use FHA to help them make their dream affordable. My administration has announced major reforms to ensure that FHA is true to its primary mission of making housing affordable for low- and moderate-income families. We will change the destructive practices which have kept FHA out of the inner cities and distressed communities that most need its support.

And frankly, at all levels of government, we have got to take a second look at some of the well-intended housing policies that actually decrease our housing supply. I'm talking about the excessive rules, regulations, and red tape that add unnecessarily

to the cost of housing by tens of thousands of dollars or that create perverse incentives to allow existing housing to deteriorate. And so, I've asked my able Secretary, Jack Kemp, to convene a blue ribbon commission to identify barriers to affordable housing and then to make recommendations on how these barriers can be removed. And let me make the first recommendation right here, Mr. Secretary: No city, State, or town should receive a single penny of HOPE funding until they have identified barriers to affordable housing in their own backyard and take steps to remove them.

Someone once said, "We shape buildings; and thereafter, they shape us." The same is true when it comes to low-income housing policy. That's the real centerpiece of our HOPE initiative: to recapture the American dream of home ownership, for those who have been left behind, through resident management and resident ownership. It's already working—Kenilworth-Parkside, back in Washington; Cochran Gardens in St. Louis; in East L.A., public housing through community leaders, like Alicia Rodriguez, and by encouraging nonprofit and resident groups. It's going to work right here in Dallas—at places like Rhoads Terrace under the take-charge leadership of a courageous mother named Jessie Toles—and all across the United States.

The results are promising because, you see, with tenants in control, we see better maintenance, more rents paid on time, a decrease in people on the welfare rolls. And we see something more: a sense of pride that is the very core of any thriving community. I don't know any better way to revive hope in our inner cities than to give tenants themselves a say in running their communities; a stake in the future; and the belief that they, too, can own a home. Because the true measure of success isn't how many families we add to housing assistance rolls; it's how many families move up and out and into the ranks of homeowners.

But let's face it. There's more to the HOPE initiative. And now I'm talking about people who stand in the shadows of what is otherwise a very bright economic picture, who live a nightmare in the midst of the American dream. We see them every day on the streets of our cities, sleeping on the

steam grates, living out of cardboard boxes. Of course, I'm talking about the homeless.

And for most of us, November is the time of year when we start looking forward to the holiday season: Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's. For the homeless, November is the time of year the temperature starts to drop and simply making it through the night becomes a life-and-death struggle.

Think about the children. Pretty soon your kids—our kids—will be dreaming about Christmas toys—new video game or the bike they'd like. And it's different for kids on the street, though. I read a story not long ago that stuck in my mind about a little boy without a home. And here's what he dreams about at night: "I dreamed my Mom got her housing assistance," he said, "and we got a house with a great big backyard." But in the morning, for that little boy, the dream is over. He is up at 5:30 a.m., out of a shelter and back onto the streets. Now, that is a tragedy because no child in America should have to grow up on the streets and every family in America should have a roof over its head.

We've got to do better. And my administration is going to do its part to expand emergency shelters. And yesterday I signed a bill that substantially increases funding under the McKinney Act to reduce homelessness. And we're going to continue to push for full funding of homeless programs under that law. And today I'm also asking Jack Kemp to find new ways to put a portion of our FHA foreclosures into the hands of nonprofit groups, groups that are doing such wonderful work rehabilitating abandoned homes, fighting poverty in our inner cities.

But the real answer for the homeless, those with mental problems or dependent on drugs or alcohol, is shelter plus care: shelter supplemented by the necessary support services to get these people the help they need to live in dignity. And that means a partnership—a combined Federal, State, and local effort—to supply the funding and other resources that constitute a comprehensive solution for the hardcore homeless. And if we care about them, we've got to take more than a one-dimensional approach to the problem.

The HOPE initiative will include improved coordination of basic needs, like

shelter with other social services, to help the homeless get the treatment that they need to get control of their lives; to help them find and hold down jobs; to help them regain hope and leave life on the streets, leave that life behind for good.

Helping the homeless; helping low-income families find affordable housing, decent housing; helping more of the 80 million Americans who don't own a home join the ranks of homeowners—these are the aims of the HOPE initiative, and these are aims well within our reach. And think about that little boy I spoke about a moment ago. Think about his dream because it really is the American Dream, what all of us want for ourselves and our families.

We must unleash the resources of the profit and nonprofit sectors, of churches and synagogues, States and localities in our great national enterprise to assure safe, decent, and affordable housing for all. And only then will we be able to replace hopelessness with hope. And only then will we be able to wage war on poverty and despair. And only then will we be able to complete our vision of a free and prosperous America, full of opportunity for people everywhere.

Thank you all very much. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 2:10 p.m. in the Chantilly Ballroom at Loew's Anatole Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Ira Gribin, president of the association. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

White House Fact Sheet on the HOPE Initiative: Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere
November 10, 1989

President Bush today announced an initiative to increase homeownership opportunities for low- and moderate-income families and to create jobs and entrepreneurial activity in the Nation's distressed urban and rural communities. The President's forward-looking plan for housing is called HOPE—

Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere.

The major components of the plan include a \$2.1 billion matching grant program to encourage resident ownership of low-income housing, a program to combine housing resources with supportive services for the long-term homeless, and a proposal to allow the use of tax-deferred Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's) as downpayments by first-time homebuyers.

Today's announcement builds on a comprehensive set of reforms introduced by Housing and Urban Development [HUD] Secretary Kemp on October 3, 1989, to restore ethical, managerial, and financial integrity to the Department's programs, including the Federal Housing Administration.

The President's housing and inner city job creation strategy embraces the following fundamental principles:

- empowering low-income families to achieve self-sufficiency and have a stake in their communities by promoting resident management and urban homesteading;
- expanding homeownership and affordable housing opportunities for low-to-moderate income families and young families just starting out;
- helping to end the tragedy of homelessness and to provide special emphasis on the long-term homeless who are in need of social services or health care;
- creating jobs and economic opportunities in our nation's distressed inner cities and rural areas.

HOPE GRANTS

Goal: To empower low-income families to become homeowners with a stake in their communities by providing funds for resident homeownership in public housing, government-held vacant and foreclosed properties, and financially distressed properties held in the FHA portfolio.

Background: Although homeownership for low-income families and empowerment of the poor through resident management are two of the administration's key goals for housing policy, HUD does not have permanent programs for these purposes. Currently, these goals are funded by special set-

asides from other programs. HOPE grants will enable many public housing residents to purchase their homes, will capitalize on the existing strengths and abilities of non-profit organizations and community-based housing development organizations, and will increase the housing resources available to the Nation's poor.

- HOPE grants will provide \$2.15 billion over 3 years to increase homeownership opportunities for low-income families. The grants will be used in public housing, vacant and foreclosed properties currently held by the Government, and distressed properties held in the FHA portfolio.
- States, localities, or nonprofit organizations will be required to provide \$1 for every \$2 in Federal HOPE grant funds.
- HOPE grants will be used for rehabilitation, acquisition, technical assistance, capital reserves, security, and mortgage assistance, but not for new construction. \$250 million in HOPE grant funds will be set aside to provide replacement housing for public housing developments that convert to low-income homeownership.

SERVICE SUPPORTED HOUSING

Goal: To combine Federal housing assistance for the long-term homeless with social and health care services that many homeless may need to address problems of substance abuse or mental impairment.

Background: The McKinney Act authorizes assistance to the homeless through a wide variety of programs administered by almost every agency of the Federal Government. The President remains committed to obtaining full funding of the McKinney Act. HUD administers several McKinney Act programs, including Transitional Housing, Supportive Housing, Assistance for Single Room Occupancy Dwellings, and Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless. These programs work well for those who are temporarily homeless. The long-term homeless, however, are not equally well served by either the housing delivery system or the social-service network. The long-term homeless need intensive services and long-term supportive

is. HOPE grants housing residents will capitalize on abilities of non-community-based organizations, and sources available

vide \$2.15 billion ase homeowner-low-income families used in public foreclosed properties the Government, ties held in the

onprofit organization to provide \$1 for al HOPE grant

used for rehabilitation assistance, utility, and mortgage not for new construction in HOPE grant de to provide reconvert public housing convert to low-

SING

eral housing assistance with social that many home- problems of sub-

inney Act author-omeless through a s administered by e Federal Govern-

ains committed to the McKinney Act. al McKinney Act nsitional Housing, assistance for Single lings, and Supple- cilities to Assist the ms work well for rily homeless. The owever, are not either the housing the social-service homeless need in- ng-term supportive

housing arrangements provided in a more systematic, coordinated manner.

- Service Supported Housing will coordinate Federal housing assistance with supportive services that can best be provided by States, localities, and nonprofit organizations.
- \$728 million in Federal housing funds will be provided over 3 years, to be matched dollar for dollar by States, localities, or nonprofit organizations. Certain programs that are federally funded but locally administered, such as the Mental Health Block Grant program, may be used to provide the needed matching funds.

USE OF INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS FOR FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYERS

Goal: To expand homeownership opportunities for young families and first-time homebuyers.

Background: As housing prices increase, it is often difficult for first-time homebuyers to accumulate the savings needed for a downpayment and closing costs. While moderate-income families are eligible to receive tax-deferred treatment for savings through IRA's, they are not currently permitted to make IRA withdrawals without penalty for what is likely to be the biggest investment in their lives: their homes.

- The HOPE initiative will help achieve homeownership by allowing first-time homebuyers to withdraw funds in their tax-deferred IRA's without penalty.
- The maximum amount that can be withdrawn from an IRA for a downpayment is \$10,000 and the maximum house price is 110 percent of the average area purchase price.

PRESERVATION OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING

Goal: To empower low-income residents of federally insured and subsidized-housing communities by giving them the opportunity to buy their own homes in cases where their owners opt out of the low-income housing program.

Background: Over the next 15 years, owners of some 334,000 units of FHA-insured multifamily housing will become eligible to prepay their mortgages, thereby potentially eliminating low-income use restrictions on these properties. With the

HOPE initiative, and depending on circumstances, different methods may be used to protect tenants. These include giving tenant groups first right to purchase and convert their building to a resident-owned cooperative; providing Federal aid for such conversions; giving owners additional financial aid to maintain lower income occupancy, or if owners elect to convert their projects and sever their relationship with HUD, protecting tenants with housing vouchers, thereby helping them afford higher rents.

- If an owner decides to prepay, HOPE will offer resident groups and nonprofit organizations the opportunity and the resources to purchase their buildings and become homeowners. In such cases, tenants will have a right of first refusal to purchase their projects.
- Tenants will receive an amount equal to the present value of 10 years of housing vouchers, to be used for acquisition, rehabilitation, technical assistance, and other uses. Housing vouchers, the administration's principal tool for assisting low-income families with housing, give eligible families the difference between 30 percent of their income and the amount that is needed to obtain suitable housing in their community.
- Once purchased by a low-income family, units may only be resold to other low-income families.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT

Goal: To extend tax incentives needed to encourage the private sector to construct and rehabilitate the Nation's rental housing stock and make it available to low-income families and the working poor.

Background: Tenant-based housing vouchers and certificates are the Federal Government's primary tool for assisting rental households. However, direct rental assistance is only one tool for meeting the need for low-income rental assistance. The low-income housing tax credit was included in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 as an incentive for the development of new rental housing opportunities. States have the authority to allocate credits to their most important needs, and the program encourages

the participation of nonprofit organizations. The tax credit expires at the end of this year.

- The HOPE initiative proposes to renew the low-income housing tax credit as part of a package of reforms that includes a cut in the capital gains tax.
- Residents and nonprofit organizations will ultimately be given an option to purchase properties constructed or rehabilitated using the low-income housing tax credit.

ENTERPRISE ZONES

Goal: To provide tax incentives to help promote entrepreneurship and create jobs in our nation's distressed urban and rural communities.

Background: Incentives are needed to create jobs and promote entrepreneurial activity in distressed urban and rural communities that have too often been redlined for despair.

- HOPE includes a proposal to create 50 enterprise zones that will provide incentives for low-income workers and attract seed capital for business development. It will eliminate the capital gains tax rate on tangible investments located in the enterprise zones.
- The refundable tax credit for low-income employees provides for a tax credit of up to \$525, or 5 percent of the first \$10,500 in wages earned by an employee in an enterprise zone.
- Expensing of investor purchases of corporate stock in enterprise zone businesses will create the seed capital needed for new businesses by allowing investors immediately to deduct the cost of their investment, up to \$50,000 per investor.
- A zero capital gains tax rate will apply to capital gains realized on tangible assets in enterprise zones and will be a powerful incentive for entrepreneurship in inner cities that are now without appreciable business activity or jobs.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITY ZONES

Goal: To help eliminate barriers that States and localities all too often erect that

make housing less affordable for low- and moderate-income families.

Background: The principles behind the enterprise-zone concept can be used to spur construction or rehabilitation of housing in many inner city areas that have large amounts of poor housing, limited homeownership, vacant land, or abandoned and substandard housing.

- The HOPE initiative proposes 50 housing opportunity zones, which will target Federal incentives to those distressed communities that best remove tax and regulatory barriers to affordable housing.
- Zones will be chosen through a competitive process from applications by local and State governments. Applicants that best identify and institute plans to remove barriers—such as exclusive zoning, regressive property tax burdens, complex building codes, rent controls, excessive fees—will be selected.
- The Federal incentives provided include targeted FHA insurance and rental rehabilitation grants at \$70 million per year.

ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF THE HOPE INITIATIVE

Frail Elderly: Elderly people are often in need of supportive services to help them stay in their homes and avoid institutionalization. The HOPE initiative includes a demonstration project to provide service-supported housing for the frail elderly by coupling housing vouchers with assistance to help pay the costs of the services they need.

Operation Bootstrap: Housing assistance is an essential part of the social safety net, but for families capable of working it should be a transitional tool that helps them achieve self-sufficiency and join the economic mainstream. Beginning in fiscal year 1991, all tenant-based vouchers and certificates will require public housing authorities and local governments to help welfare families and those with low earnings achieve upward mobility through job training, child care, transportation, and other assistance.

Each of these initiatives will nurture the promise of America. Yet urban problems won't fade until we meet the challenges I discussed in 1988 -- the challenges you face each day: Drugs and crime, education, housing, and the plight of our homeless. Can we meet them? I believe we can. Because I believe in America, nothing is impossible. // ((Perhaps an ex-baseball player put it best. "When I was a little boy," Craig Nettles said, "I wanted to be a [big-league] player and join the circus. With the Yankees, I've accomplished both."))

I believe that as partners we, too, can accomplish what some might deem impossible. So let us assault the drugs and crime that form the first of our challenges. Rescuing our kids from crack and cocaine won't be easy -- but but it can be done. //

Eight months ago, I sent proposals to the Congress to help win the war on crime. Eight months later, while the clock is running, America's patience is running out. I ask you to support our legislation to take back the streets. // [We need mandatory time for firearms offenses. No deals when criminals use a gun. And for killing a law enforcement officer -- we need the death penalty. Not someplace. Or some time. But here -- and now. //

Consider that last year, 23 million Americans used illegal drugs on a "current" basis -- at least once in 30 days. And eight million people used cocaine ^{in the last year} And according to one study, America's gross drug sales topped \$110 billion -- double the profits of all Fortune 500 companies. // A Nation with those numbers cannot long preserve its soul. //

*Drug Speech
Sept 5 '89
NIDA
180 88
NIDA
31 445-6295
N.H. Drug
Stat.*

C.H.

*NCNDI
468-2600*