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**OA/ID Number:** 13707  
**Folder ID Number:** 13707-006

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**Folder Title:**  
North Los Angeles County Prison Ribbon Cutting 3/1/90 [OA 6854]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

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SANE - taught by dep sheriff & unteachers

4, 5, 6 grades

373 school LA city

substances Abuse Narcotic Education

3 parts - just say no / drug abuse

- anti-gang

- paramater program  
re: cocaine abuse

Ames (1984)

Dave -

We're attaching Pink's  
comments. Dan didn't incorporate  
them —

Peggy

# STAFFING CHANGES

McGroarty/Dooley  
February 27, 1990  
6:00 pm  
[LAPRISON]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEDICATION OF NORTH COUNTY  
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
MARCH 1, 1990  
10:35 A.M.

*acknowledgments*

⊕ I'm delighted to  
be joined by the  
Governor of this  
great state, George  
Wilson.  
Deuk McC... by Senator Pete

Thank you, Sheriff (Sherman) Block. [Introductory

acknowledgements.] I understand your daughter Barbara is here --  
Sergeant <sup>PERSTEN</sup> Block of the Sheriff's Department. // \* Members of the  
L.A. County Sheriff's Department. Mike Antonovich <sup>(sp?)</sup> and his  
colleagues on the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors.

And all <sup>the</sup> other members of <sup>the</sup> Los Angeles law enforcement  
community here today -- all too often, you're the unsung heroes  
of the war on crime, of our assault on drugs. It's my honor to  
join you this morning. //

This is a first for me. I've attended a lot of opening days  
-- but never at a prison. [[I guess I should have worn my pin-  
stripe suit.... //]]

[[Seems a little strange to open a prison with a ribbon-  
cutting. I was expecting a sledgehammer. // Then we could all  
take turns breaking big ones into little ones. //]]

I've just completed the tour of Super Max. // The 900  
Block -- Maximum Security. I'll tell you -- it concentrates the  
mind. // Saw those cells in the Disciplinary Block. Big enough  
for you and your shadow, and that's about all. // [[Let me say



*Distinguished guests*

to all of you: You haven't seen L.A. law until you've seen this place. ]]

~~IT WAS A SHORT TOUR, BUT I'LL NEVER FORGET IT. IT WAS~~  
~~The fact is, even the short tour I took is long enough to~~  
 bring anyone face to face with the awful reality of what institutions like this represent. <sup>JAILS AND</sup> Prisons testify to something in the nature of man that most people prefer not to think about. About our capacity for violence. About the power of corruption. About our ability to turn our back on what's right -- and do wrong.

One of this nation's Founding Fathers said: "If men were angels, no government would be necessary." Well, men aren't angels. That's why there's Government -- to write the laws we live by -- and <sup>CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES LIKE THIS ONE</sup> ~~prisons~~ for the people who break them. ~~You know what's at stake: it's the Rule of Law Vs. the Law of the Jungle.~~

//

And the unfortunate fact is that this battle against the law-breakers never ends. This prison is going to fill every one of these new beds -- all twenty-one hundred of them. // Now, that's bad news for the criminals who wind up here. But it's the best of news for society -- for every law-abiding citizen who walks the streets of L.A. County.

⊗ When this ceremony is over, it'll be time for many of you to get back to business. Go after the people who turn our cities into <sup>battle grounds</sup> ~~jungles~~ -- and our kids into drug users. Get these people off the streets. Send them here -- send 'em north. To Super Max. ///

→ Los Angeles has been designated one of the Nation's 5 High-Intensity Drug Trafficking ~~Areas~~ Areas. And I want to thank all ~~the~~ officials from Los Angeles County & the City of Los Angeles for all they do in the fight against

This facility was built to meet the needs of L.A. County. Every penny produced by State and local funding. And that's a sign that the Los Angeles community -- the Los Angeles taxpayer -- knows that in the ~~war~~<sup>fight</sup> on crime and drugs, tough talk is not enough.

~~[[ It's time for every element in our society to take a stand -- not just those of you involved in public service, but in the private sector as well. Take the question of illegal drug use. I'm calling on the business community to adopt a policy of pre-employment drug testing. I know many companies already do pre-employment drug screening. I want to encourage every company to follow their lead. We need to send a clear signal to every American -- even the so-called casual drug user: if you do drugs -- you won't be hired. ]]~~

And if you're going to be tough on crime -- you've got to be tough on criminals. Talk to any law enforcement officer -- they'll tell you what that means. No more revolving door. No more criminals out on the street because there isn't enough cell-space to hold them.

And that's what this ceremony is all about. Today, Super Max opens its doors. Tomorrow, they can start slamming shut.

///

And I'm here to tell you -- citizens and law enforcement officials of Los Angeles County -- that the federal government is ~~going to~~<sup>ing</sup> do its part to combat crime. BUT THERE'S A LOT MORE TO DO.

That means more federal prisons. This year alone, we'll ~~spend \$1.4 billion dollars for~~ <sup>over \$1.5</sup> ~~will be devoted to~~ <sup>will</sup> prison construction. That ~~is over~~ <sup>will</sup> build over 24,000 new beds. ~~an increase in federal prison capacity of almost eighty percent.~~ And that's just this year. I've urged Congress to add another \$374 million dollars for more federal cell-space in 1991.

Fighting to win against crime and drugs means tougher laws. I've called on Congress to pass a tough, no-nonsense Anti-Crime Package. // Today, let me call on you: keep working with me, and with all elected officials -- at every level of government -- so that every American citizen can have faith that the law is on their side -- not the criminal's.

That means <sup>tougher state and federal laws:</sup> stiffer penalties for crimes of violence. More certainty in sentencing. It means an end to easy parole. No deals for criminals carrying a gun. And for anyone who <sup>murders</sup> ~~kills~~ an officer of the law -- justice means nothing less than the death penalty. //

I know every law enforcement officer here today wants only one thing: the chance to do his duty -- uphold the law. And for that, you deserve our thanks.

Now, I've read the newspapers -- I've seen the stories this past week about the <sup>ten</sup> indictments in the Sheriff's <sup>Department's</sup> ~~office~~. I know right about now in the L.A. County Sheriff's Department, morale

must be at an all-time low. <sup>Ⓜ</sup> ~~But I know something more: I know that that~~ <sup>Keep your heads high.</sup> If a "Bad Apple" turns up -- if an officer abuses our trust by doing wrong

Ⓜ But yours is the largest Sheriff's Dept. in the world -- 11,000 people fighting the good fight.

we must be that much more dedicated to  
supporting the countless officers who

5

~~-- it cannot tarnish any of all the upright law officers who~~  
honor the law by doing right. ///

You are -- as I said a few minutes ago -- society's unsung  
heroes. So today, I thank you for your service -- not just to  
your community, but to our country. //

Thank you all for this warm welcome. Now, Sheriff Block,  
I'll cut the ribbon, and officially open the North County  
Correctional Facility.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

90 FEB 28 P6:08

February 28, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: JIM PINKERTON

SUBJECT: North County Correctional Facility Draft

This draft takes, at times, a too negative tone in its explanation of the role of prisons. In a number of places, the draft emphasizes the negative side of human nature, which, though undeniable, is only one side of the coin and doesn't tell the whole story about prisons.

We suggest that the President take the tack that he wishes that the 2100 beds in this prison were never filled, even though he recognizes that they will be. And that we must address the root causes of crime even as we clamp down on the law breakers.

✓ X  
1,3,2 "I guess I should have worn my pinstripe suit."

This, and the sledgehammer joke at 1,4,2 ("I was expecting a sledgehammer. Then we could all take turns breaking big ones into little ones"), seem a little too swaggering on the one hand, and derisive of a stereotype about prisons on the other hand. Inasmuch as the audience will probably be made up of prison officials, it seems likely that they will have to force a laugh about this caricature of their organizations.

2,2 This graf, with it's "awful reality" and "our capacity for violence" and "our ability to turn our backs on what's right" strikes us as too negative -- particularly about what prisons represent. Without being Pollyannaish about prisons, we should be able to describe the role of prisons more accurately and, incidentally, more positively. E.g., "Prisons are the ultimate proof of the community's determination to protect itself and to serve justice."

2,3,1 "Well, men aren't angels."

Again, a bit too negative. We suggest instead perhaps a reference to Joseph Wambaugh's (who was an L.A. policeman) idea of the police as the "New Centurions" who protect civilization. This type of imagery maintains the toughness with being so dark

(more)

and Hobbesian.

2,5,3 "Get these people off the streets. Send them here....  
To Super Max."

Once again, this seems just too negative as does the similar phrase: "Today, Super Max opens its doors. Tomorrow, they can start slamming them shut," at 3,4.

5,5,2 "I know right about now in the L.A. County Sheriff's Department, morale must be at an all-time low."

It seems to us that if we seek to boost morale, we should not start by saying that morale is at an all-time low. This just provides an excuse for the media to play up the "low morale" story, and for the officers themselves either to deny it indignantly out of pride or to wallow in self-pity. In this sense, the sentence is too frank.

Better for the President to say, in effect, that we all have heard about these problems, and he is here to say 'You're doing a good job. Don't let it get you down.' The next graf takes this tack very ably: " if an officer abuses our trust...it cannot tarnish any of all the upright law officers who honor the law by doing right."

Other comments:

Purely by way of suggestion, the following is some suggested rhetoric for a prison event which we proposed early last year. That language used William Blake's line that "Prisons are the stones of justice" to make the connection between the President's "what works" pragmatism and his anti-crime stance:

"To paraphrase William Blake, prisons are [President gestures toward cement walls] the concrete of justice. Prisons are very much about the real world.

"There is a tendency -- particularly among people of great sensitivity -- to think about justice in airy and abstract terms: the idea, for example, that in spite of crime, all people are basically good. But it is unwise to think in the abstract when it comes to crime. Most people are good. But some /// are not.

"I have never been much for the abstract. I like what works. I like, so to speak, the concrete. To think concretely about crime, you should visit a prison."

###



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
SHERIFF'S INFORMATION BUREAU  
211 W. Temple Street, Room 239  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
FAX TELEPHONE NUMBER (213) 687-9953

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

PLEASE DELIVER TO: PEGGY MOONAN DOOLEY

FROM: SGT. LYNDA EDMONDS

LA50  
TELEPHONE NUMBER: (213) 974-0166

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 2

IF THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS WITH THIS FAX TRANSMISSION  
PLEASE CALL (213) 974-4211

NORTH COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY DEDICATION

STAGE GUEST

ANTONOVICH, MICHAEL ✓	Supervisor, Fifth District
ARGENTO, PHILLIP	Chairman, Presiding Judges Association
BAXTER, FLOYD	Presiding Judge, Newhall Municipal Court
BLOCK, SHERMAN ✓	Sheriff
BRAND, SYBIL	Chairperson, Inst. Inspection Commission
BUSH, GEORGE	President
BYRNE, RICHARD	Presiding Judge of the Superior Court
DANA, DEANE	Supervisor, Fourth District
DARCY, JOANNE	Mayor, City of Santa Clarita
DEUKMEJIAN, GEORGE	Governor
DIXON, RICHARD	Chief Administrative Officer
EDELMAN, EDMUND	Supervisor, Third District
GRAY, WILLIAM	Judge of the United States, District Ct.
HAHN, KENNETH	Supervisor, Second District
JAFFE, ELMER	Chairman, Inmate Welfare Commission
LYNCH, JOHN	Assessor, LA County
MACKEY, ROBERT	Chairman, Presiding Judges Association
SANDOVAL, JOE	Agency Secretary, Youth & Adult Corr. Agcy
SCHABARUM, PETER	Chairman, Board of Supervisors
WILSON, PETE	United States Senator

# The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations

## BLAKE—BLUNT

- 1 For Mercy has a human heart,  
Pity a human face,  
And Love, the human form divine,  
And Peace, the human dress.  
*Songs of Innocence. The Divine Image*
- 2 And there the lion's ruddy eyes  
Shall flow with tears of gold,  
And pitying the tender cries,  
And walking round the fold,  
Saying, 'Wrath, by His meekness,  
And, by His health, sickness,  
Is driven away  
From our immortal day.'  
*Ib. Night*
- 3 Can I see another's woe,  
And not be in sorrow too?  
Can I see another's grief,  
And not seek for kind relief?  
*Ib. On Another's Sorrow*
- 4 Cruelty has a human heart,  
And Jealousy a human face;  
Terror the human form divine,  
And Secrecy the human dress.  
*Appendix to Songs of Innocence and of Experience. A Divine Image*
- 5 Good English hospitality, O then it did not fail!  
*Songs from an Island in the Moon, xi*
- 6 Energy is Eternal Delight.  
*Marriage of Heaven and Hell: The Voice of the Devil*
- 7 The reason Milton wrote in fetters when he wrote of  
Angels and God, and at liberty when of Devils and  
Hell, is because he was a true Poet, and of the  
Devil's party without knowing it. *Ib. note*
- 8 The road of excess leads to the palace of wisdom.  
*Ib. Proverbs of Hell*
- 9 Prudence is a rich, ugly, old maid courted by In-  
capacity. *Ib.*
- 10 He who desires but acts not, breeds pestilence. *Ib.*
- 11 A fool sees not the same tree that a wise man sees. *Ib.*
- 12 Eternity is in love with the productions of time. *Ib.*
- 13 Bring out number, weight, and measure in a year of  
dearth. *Ib.*
- 14 If the fool would persist in his folly he would become  
wise. *Ib.*
- 15 Prisons are built with stones of Law, brothels with  
bricks of Religion. *Ib.*
- 16 The pride of the peacock is the glory of God.  
The lust of the goat is the bounty of God.  
The wrath of the lion is the wisdom of God.  
The nakedness of woman is the work of God. *Ib.*
- 17 The tigers of wrath are wiser than the horses of in-  
struction. *Ib.*
- 18 Damn braces. Bless relaxes. *Ib.*
- 19 Sooner murder an infant in its cradle than nurse  
unacted desires. *Ib.*
- 20 Truth can never be told so as to be understood, and  
not be believ'd. *Ib.*
- 21 Then I asked: 'Does a firm persuasion that a thing is  
so, make it so?'  
He replied: 'All Poets believe that it does, and in ages  
of imagination this firm persuasion removed moun-  
tains; but many are not capable of a firm persuasion  
of anything.'  
*Ib. A Memorable Fancy*

### SUSANNA BLAMIRE

1747-1794

- 22 And ye shall walk in silk attire,  
And siller ha'e to spare. *The Siller Crown*

### PHILIPP BLISS

1838-1876

- 23 Hold the fort, for I am coming.  
*The Charm. Ho, My Comrades, See the Signal!*

### ROBERT BLOOMFIELD

1766-1823

- 24 Strange to the world, he wore a bashful look,  
The Fields his study, Nature was his book.  
*Farmer's Boy. Spring, l. 31*

### HENRY BLOSSOM

1866-1919

- 25 I want what I want when I want it.  
*Title of song in Mille. Modiste*

### GEBHARD LEBERECHT BLÜCHER

1742-1819

- 26 Was für plündern!  
What a place to plunder!  
*On his visit to London in 1814. Attributed*

### EDMUND BLUNDEN

1896-

- 27 All things they have in common being so poor,  
And their one fear, Death's shadow at the door.  
Each sundown makes them mournful, each sunrise  
Brings back the brightness in their failing eyes. *Almswomen*

- 28 These were men of pith and thew,  
Whom the city never called;  
Scarce could read or hold a quill,  
Built the barn, the forge, the mill. *Forefathers*

- 29 I am for the woods against the world,  
But are the woods for me? *The Kiss*

- 30 How shines your tower, the only one  
Of that especial site and stone!  
And even the dream's confusion can  
Sustain to-morrow's road. *The Survival*

### WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT

1840-1922

- 31 God! to hear the shrill  
Sweet treble of her fifes upon the breeze,  
And at the summons of the rock gun's roar  
To see her red coats marching from the hill! *Gibraltar*

- 32 I would not, if I could, be called a poet.  
I have no natural love of the 'chaste muse'.  
If aught be worth the doing I would do it;  
And others, if they will, may tell the news.  
*Love Sonnets of Proteus, xcvi*

- 33 I like the hunting of the hare  
Better than that of the fox. *The Old Squire*

- 34 I like to be as my fathers were,  
In the days ere I was born. *Ib.*



OFFICE OF  
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE  
**COVER PAGE**

TO: Peggy Dooley

FROM: Stephanie Gaudner

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 5  
*(including cover page)*

DATE: 3/1/90

TIME: 8:45 (EST)

MESSAGE: \_\_\_\_\_  
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TELEPHONE NUMBER: (213) 277-3489

To POTW 2/1/90

McGroarty/Dooley  
February 28, 1990  
10:15 pm (E.S.T.)  
[LAPRISON]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEDICATION OF NORTH COUNTY  
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
MARCH 1, 1990  
10:35 A.M.

Thank you, Sheriff (Sherman) Block. I understand your daughter Barbara is here -- Sergeant Persten of the Sheriff's Department. // Members of the L.A. County Sheriff's Department. Mike Antonovich and his colleagues on the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors.

And all the other members of Los Angeles law enforcement community here today -- all too often, you're the unsung heroes of the war on crime, of our assault on drugs. It's my honor to join you this morning. //

I've just completed the tour of Super Max. // The 900 Block -- Maximum Security. I'll tell you -- it concentrates the mind. //

It was a short tour, but I'll never forget it. It was long enough to bring anyone face to face with the reality of what institutions like this represent. Jails and prisons do testify to something in the nature of man that most people prefer not to think about: the capacity for violence; the power of corruption; the ability to turn our back on what's right -- and

2

do wrong. But they are also the ultimate proof of the community's determination to protect itself and serve justice.

One of this nation's Founding Fathers said: "If men were angels, no government would be necessary." Well, I'm sure no one here would suggest that men were angels. That's why there's Government -- to write the laws we live by -- and correctional facilities like this one for the people who break them. //

When this ceremony is over, it'll be time for many of you to get back to business. Go after the people who turn our cities into battlegrounds -- and our kids into drug users. Help our communities fight back. ///

This facility was built to meet the needs of L.A. County. Every penny produced by State and local funding. And that's a sign that the Los Angeles community -- the Los Angeles taxpayer -- knows that the fight against crime and drugs, tough talk is not enough.

And if you're going to be tough on crime -- you've got to be tough on criminals. Talk to any law enforcement officer -- they'll tell you what that means. No mere revolving door. No more criminals out on the street because there isn't enough cell-space to hold them.

And I'm here to tell you -- citizens and law enforcement officials of Los Angeles County -- that the federal government is doing its part to combat crime. Right now.

That means more federal prisons. This year alone, over \$1.5 billion dollars will be devoted to prison construction that will

3

build over 24,000 new beds. And that's just this year. I've urged Congress to add another \$374 million dollars for more federal cell-space in 1991.

Fighting to win against crime and drugs means tougher laws. I've called on Congress to pass a tough, no-nonsense Anti-Crime Package. // Today, let me call on you: keep working with me, and with all elected officials -- at every level of government -- so that every American citizen can have faith that the law is on their side -- not the criminal's.

That means tougher state and federal laws: stiffer penalties for crimes of violence. More certainty in sentencing. An end to easy parole. No deals for criminals carrying a gun. And for anyone who murders an officer of the law -- justice means nothing less than the death penalty. //

I know every law enforcement officer here today wants only one thing: the chance to do his duty -- uphold the law. And for that, you deserve our thanks.

Now, I've read the newspapers -- I've seen the stories this past week about the ten indictments in the Department. Don't let it get you down. Yours is the largest Sheriff's Department in the world -- 11,000 people fighting the good fight.

Keep your heads high. If a "Bad Apple" turns up -- if an officer abuses our trust by doing wrong -- we must be that much more dedicated to supporting the countless officers who honor the law by doing right. ///

4

You are -- as I said a few minutes ago -- society's unsung heroes. And, I thank you for your service -- not just to your community, but to our country. //

Let me close by paraphrasing William Blake: "Prisons [gesture toward the prison walls] are the concrete of justice." Prisons are very much about the real world.

There is a tendency -- particularly among people of great sensitivity -- to think about justice in airy and abstract terms: the idea, for example, that in spite of crime, all people are basically good. But it is unwise to think in the abstract when it comes to crime. Most people are good. But some /// are not.

I have never been much for the abstract. I like what works. I like, so to speak, the concrete. To think concretely about crime, you should visit a prison.

Thank you all for this warm welcome. Now, Sheriff Block, I'll cut the ribbon, and officially open the North County Correctional Facility.

# # #

DRUG TRAFFICKING  
IN  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY



PRESENTED TO  
THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF DRUG CONTROL POLICY

NOVEMBER 30, 1989

**FROM THE DESK OF:**

FRIEDA K. WALLISON

February 27, 1990

TO: Ms. Peggy Dooley

As we discussed.

FKW

## INTRODUCTION

The County of Los Angeles respectfully requests designation as a "high intensity drug trafficking area" pursuant to the Wilson-Heinz provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Designation is requested for the entire County area which includes 4,000 square miles, 86 cities and over 8 million residents, for the following reasons:

- The County of Los Angeles is the major beachhead in the war on drugs - the largest center of drug importation, transshipment and money laundering in the nation;
- The drug abuse and trafficking crisis exists throughout every jurisdiction within the County's boundaries; and
- The components of the County's justice system, including the Sheriff and the 48 police departments in the County, Countywide prosecutorial, and Countywide judicial systems must continue to work together in a planned and coordinated fashion, together with Federal and State agencies serving the County area. No one jurisdiction working alone can win the war on drugs, and additional resources are needed to assist all jurisdictional levels.

The following report discusses the County's governmental structure and justice system. It further provides County data for each criterion established for consideration of an area's designation as a high intensity drug trafficking area.

The report concludes with a presentation of LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN. Designation of Los Angeles County and the implementation of LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN would have a major impact on drug trafficking in the Los Angeles County area and throughout the nation. The principal focus of LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN is twofold -- to increase the number of Federal agents and employees in key agencies (e.g. Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation and United States Attorney's Office) in the Los Angeles County area and to expand the capacity of correctional facilities in the area. A number of other steps are discussed which could also be taken in connection with designation of Los Angeles County.

We would like to emphasize two critical points. A Federal investment through designation of the Los Angeles County area is vital to winning the war on drugs, as this area is clearly the major source of drugs for the rest of the nation. The investment of anti-drug resources in smaller communities in other areas of the nation would undoubtedly reap benefits in those communities, and we support such Federal assistance. However, County area drug traffickers have demonstrated sophisticated organizational capabilities in their exportation of drug marketing operations. They can be expected to move their trafficking operations from one area to another with ease. Unless the flow of drugs and the organizations of drug traffickers are stopped at their source in

the Los Angeles County area, the war on drugs will continue largely unabated throughout the nation.

Because of these factors, we believe it would be appropriate to measure the effectiveness of Federal resources targeted to the Los Angeles County area through designation not only in terms of impact in the County, but also nationally. Such measurements might include the size of increases in drug prices, the rate of reductions in reported drug trafficking activity, and the rate and size of seizures of cocaine and other illicit drugs.

## LOS ANGELES COUNTY

The County of Los Angeles is the **largest county government in the nation.** It encompasses over 4,000 square miles, 8 million residents and 86 cities. If the County were a state, it would be the eighth largest in the nation. A map of the County is included at page 2.

As established under California law, counties are subdivisions of the State, and they are governed by Boards of Supervisors. In Los Angeles County, this body is composed of five members, and it is vested with legislative and executive powers.

The County provides services for all residents within the County, regardless of city boundaries, under provisions of the California State Constitution, State statutes, and the County Charter. These include County-administered functions such as general law enforcement, judicial administration, including all felony prosecution and indigent defense, jails, probation services, public health protection and treatment, and other essential services.

In determining and evaluating the impact of the drug war on the governmental entity known as the County of Los Angeles, it is necessary to understand that all of the 86 cities which exist within the County of Los Angeles, including such large cities as Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Torrance, are completely dependent upon the County for specified law enforcement services, including the custodial care of all prisoners, all felony prosecutions and all other judicial services except non-felony prosecutions in certain jurisdictions. For example, the chart on page 3 compares the justice system responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles with those of a non-contract city within the County. (The Sheriff provides law enforcement services in the unincorporated areas, on a contract basis, to 38 cities within the County.)

The components of the County's justice system are interrelated and interdependent. The County Sheriff's Office and police departments throughout the County work together and support each other's enforcement efforts, as criminal activity recognizes no jurisdictional boundaries. Enforcement efforts, in turn, are affected by availability of jail custody space, by prosecutorial practices, judicial policies and procedures and so on. These local efforts also, of necessity, must be closely coordinated with Federal anti-drug agency efforts in the County area. The County's justice system is also affected by the health services system, i.e., the availability of drug treatment programs.

Recognizing the need for Countywide justice system planning and coordination, the County established the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC) in 1981 which may be unique in the nation and which could be used as a model for other

**COMPARISON OF COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES AND  
A NON-CONTRACT CITY'S JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSIBILITIES\***

	<u>County of Los Angeles</u>	<u>Non-Contract City</u>
Enforcement:	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Serves unincorporated areas of the County and 38 cities within the County)	Municipal Police Department (Serves within the city's boundaries)
Prosecution:	Los Angeles County District Attorney (Felony prosecution for <u>all</u> areas and jurisdictions within the County, including the juvenile court; misdemeanor prosecution in unincorporated areas, 59 cities, and juvenile court)	City Attorney (May handle misdemeanor prosecutions for the city)
Defense:	Los Angeles County Public Defender (Legal defense of indigents in misdemeanor and felony cases for all areas and jurisdictions within the County)	None
Courts:	24 Municipal Courts and 1 Justice Court (Jurisdiction over all misdemeanor trials and felony preliminary hearings within the County)  Superior Court - 10 Districts (Jurisdiction over all felony trials and misdemeanor appeals throughout the County)	None
Corrections:	Los Angeles County Sheriff Jail System (Responsible for extended custodial care of <u>all</u> arrestees within the County justice system)	Municipal Police Department (May provide temporary custodial care for persons arrested within the city)
	County Probation Department (Investigation and supervision of adult and juvenile offenders throughout the County; custodial care of juvenile offenders)	None

\* Non-contract cities include such cities as Los Angeles, Long Beach, Glendale, Torrance, Inglewood and Pasadena.

jurisdictions. Chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, CCJCC membership is broadly based, including Federal, State and local law enforcement, as well as elected officials, health and education agencies and others (Page 5). The CCJCC deals with all justice issues, coordinating the efforts of member agencies in the areas of program planning and development, automated systems, jail overcrowding and court processing, as examples. The justice system streamlining and increased efficiencies brought about through the work of the CCJCC have enabled the County to make most effective use of available resources in combating drug abuse and on other issues.

In addition, the County has established the County Task Force on Drug Abuse which includes the judiciary, Federal, State and city law enforcement agencies, the County Sheriff and other County agencies, such as the District Attorney, Probation and Health Services. This group has provided coordination specifically in the County's efforts to combat drug abuse.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
COUNTYWIDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

*Chairman, Board of Supervisors*

MEMBERS

Courts/Corrections

*Presiding Judge, Juvenile Court  
United States Attorney  
Presiding Judge, Superior Court  
Presiding Judge, L.A. Municipal Court  
City Attorney, Los Angeles  
Supv. Judge, Crim. Div. Superior Court  
Public Defender, L.A. County  
Chairman, Presiding Judges Assoc.  
Marshal, L.A. County  
Chief Probation Officer, L.A. County  
Chair, Assoc. of Municipal Court Admin.  
District Attorney, L.A. County  
Chair, Municipal Court Judges Assoc.  
County Clerk/Exec. Officer Superior Court*

Law Enforcement

*Sheriff, L.A. County  
Chief, Los Angeles Police Department  
Chief, California Highway Patrol  
Special Agent in Charge, Los Angeles Division, FBI  
President, South Bay Police Chiefs' Assoc.  
President, L.A. County Chiefs of Police  
Special Agent in Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration*

Government

*Councilman, Los Angeles City Council  
Mayor, City of Los Angeles  
City Administrative Officer, Los Angeles  
Chief Administrative Officer, L.A. County  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
California Contract Cities Association  
President, League of Calif. Cities, L.A. County  
President, Independent Cities Association*

Related Agencies/Departments

*Superintendent of Schools, L.A. City  
County Counsel, L.A. County  
Superintendent of Schools, L.A. County  
Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner, L.A. County  
Director, Community & Sr. Citizen Services, L.A. County  
Director, Internal Services Department, L.A. County*

**SUPPORTING DATA FOR DESIGNATION OF  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY AS A  
HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREA**

The Wilson-Heinz provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 contain four criteria to be considered by the Director of the National Office of Drug Control Policy in designating high intensity drug trafficking areas. In addition, the President's National Drug Control Strategy stated that the Administration would analyze a broad range of data concerning each proposed high intensity drug trafficking area and gave seven examples of data groups which might be included in that analysis. Factual data in these areas support County designation.

Each criterion and data group is addressed below with supporting facts describing drug abuse and trafficking in Los Angeles County.

**ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988 DESIGNATION CRITERIA**

**1. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE AREA IS A CENTER OF ILLEGAL DRUG PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING, IMPORTATION OR DISTRIBUTION.**

Based on data from the Los Angeles County Sheriff and the United States Attorney, Central District:

- Roughly 40% of the cocaine entering the United States is being shipped through the Los Angeles County area. Note: On September 29, 1989, in a drug seizure operation which included a multi-jurisdictional effort, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) officials carried out the largest narcotics seizure operation ever in the nation at a San Fernando Valley warehouse in Los Angeles City and County. The Federal agents seized approximately 20 tons of cocaine, worth up to \$6 billion in street value, packaged for transshipment.
- Los Angeles County street gangs are the nation's leading source of rock cocaine distribution with confirmed law enforcement arrests and/or contacts in 46 cities across the nation.
- As a major Pacific basin port of entry, Los Angeles County has continued to be a major source of Southeast Asian heroin imported and distributed by Sino-Thais, Chinese nationals and American Asians, and of Southwest Asian heroin involving Lebanese, Iranians and Pakistanis.
- Los Angeles County is the major distribution center for Mexican heroin in the nation.

- More than 50% of PCP sold illegally throughout the United States is manufactured in Los Angeles County.
- Clandestine laboratories in California, many of which are in Los Angeles County, provide up to 75% of the nation's supply of illicit methamphetamine.

2. **THE EXTENT TO WHICH STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES HAVE COMMITTED RESOURCES TO RESPOND TO THE DRUG TRAFFICKING PROBLEM IN THE AREA, THEREBY INDICATING A DETERMINATION TO RESPOND AGGRESSIVELY TO THE PROBLEM.**

The County's justice and health care systems have been overwhelmed by the drug abuse and trafficking crisis. The Board of Supervisors has met these enormous costs at the expense of other programs and services. The County's adopted budget for 1989-90 equals \$9.69 billion. Of this total, \$1.78 billion is revenue from Special Districts and Funds, such as libraries, and is not available for general County uses. Of the \$7.91 billion of revenue remaining for general County purposes, \$1.35 billion, or about 17%, is devoted directly or indirectly to substance abuse.

**ESTIMATED SUBSTANCE ABUSE COSTS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

1989-90 Estimated Costs	
\$ 328,005,000	<b>Sheriff's Department:</b> The Sheriff estimates approximately 80% of the total County jail population is attributable to substance abuse. The already overcrowded jail system, which has a capacity of 13,464, has consistently had to deal with an inmate population ranging as high as 22,000. The Sheriff is mandated to house all pre-sentenced inmates and inmates sentenced to a year or less in the County of Los Angeles. In addition to those costs, the Sheriff also incurs costs for the Substance Abuse and Narcotics Education program (SANE), Narcotics Bureau, and Law Enforcement, and estimates approximately 40% of their Crime Lab costs are related to substance abuse.
\$ 124,453,800	<b>Municipal &amp; Justice Courts:</b> The Courts are increasingly congested because of the large numbers of substance abuse related cases. The Courts estimate approximately 60% of their workload is attributable to substance abuse which is presumed to have an indirect relationship to the total number of jail inmates serving time for substance abuse.

\$	53,878,600	<b>County Clerk/Superior Court:</b> The Superior Court estimates approximately 60% of their criminal and juvenile delinquency workload is substance abuse related. Also reflected are related costs for Court-appointed private counsel and indigent defense investigations.
\$	88,041,800	<b>District Attorney-Criminal:</b> The Office of the District Attorney estimates approximately 69% of their overall criminal workload is substance abuse related. The District Attorney is responsible to represent the people in all felony/misdemeanor prosecutions and juvenile cases where there is no city prosecutor.
\$	41,944,500	<b>Public Defender:</b> The Office of the Public Defender estimates approximately 65% of their workload is substance abuse related. The Public Defender is required by law and/or by court order to defend all persons financially unable to employ counsel.
\$	1,191,500	<b>Medical Examiner-Coroner:</b> The Office of the Coroner estimates approximately 11% of their workload is attributable to substance abuse, specifically, drug-related homicides.
\$	165,502,500	<b>Probation:</b> The Probation Officer estimates approximately 75% of the juvenile detention and adult workload is substance abuse related. This amount includes costs of various programs administered by the Department specifically aimed at addressing the substance abuse problem such as High Risk, Narcotics Testing, Gang Alternative Prevention Program and Special Gang Supervision Program, as well as the costs of the Probation Officer's mandated responsibility to house all juvenile detainees for the County of Los Angeles.
\$	248,900,000	<b>Department of Health Services:</b> The County's health care system has been confronted with increasing costs for emergency medical treatments and related hospitalization due to substance abuse. Neonatal addiction requiring intensive and specialized medical care is on the rise and is of great concern to health officials. Additionally, the number of persons seeking treatment in publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs has significantly increased.

\$ 10,408,000	<b>Department of Mental Health:</b> The Department provides counseling and outpatient services to meet the social and emotional needs of those who have directly or indirectly suffered from the effects of substance abuse. Also reflected are costs for hospitalization of acute cases.
\$ 57,911,900	<b>Department of Children's Services:</b> Costs are reflective of the number of children served by the Department for whom substance abuse was listed as the primary reason for referral, and of the number of children for whom petitions were filed due to substance abuse by the parents, drug ingestion of minor, or infant in drug withdrawal.
\$ 1,983,000	<b>Department of Community and Senior Citizens Services:</b> Reflected are direct and indirect costs of various programs administered by the Department which provide services to substance abusers, and families or victims of substance abusers.
\$ 228,144,000	<b>Department of Public Social Services:</b> Reflected are costs incurred by the Department as a result of substance abuse related workload increases. Programs such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Indigent Aid have been noticeably impacted. For instance, prisoners have families whose support must come from public assistance, and adults who are incapacitated due to substance abuse can receive General Relief benefits.
\$ 356,700	<b>Community Development Commission:</b> Reflected are allocations of Community Development Block Grant funds to various public service programs for substance abuse prevention and/or recovery programs.
<hr/> \$ 1,350,721,300	<b>Total 1989-90 Estimated Costs</b>

Examples of specific law enforcement and prosecution programs include, but are not limited to, the following:

-- Sheriff

- Operation Safe Streets

Concentrates investigation, arrest, prosecution and information gathering efforts in high incidence areas and provides mobil tactical teams that can respond throughout the County.

- Narcotics Bureau

Investigates cases involving the illegal use, addiction, possession, sale and transportation of illegal drugs. Also gathers and disseminates narcotic information, coordinates disposal of controlled substances, participates in narcotics task forces and provided training for local law enforcement personnel.

- Specialized Uniform Patrol

Provides law-enforcement in the areas of gang suppression, narcotics, and gang-related search warrants.

-- District Attorney

- Major Narcotics Prosecutions and Forfeitures

Works closely with other law-enforcement agencies to provide specialized prosecution of major narcotics violation cases and processes Federal and administrative forfeiture cases.

- Hardcore Gang Prosecution

Provides prosecutors specially trained in gang identification and gang processes to work in close cooperation with specialized police units to vertically prosecute "hardcore" offenders, thereby increasing conviction rates.

-- Probation

- Narcotics Testing Program

Deter and detect narcotics use by probationers.

- Specialized Gang Supervision Program

Deter gang activity through intensive supervision and surveillance of identified gang probationers.

3. **THE EXTENT TO WHICH DRUG-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA ARE HAVING A HARMFUL IMPACT IN OTHER AREAS OF THE COUNTRY.**

-- A partial listing of cities which have reported the presence of Los Angeles area street gangs trafficking in crack cocaine includes:

New York	Atlanta
Washington, D.C.	Birmingham
Boston	Little Rock
Philadelphia	Memphis
Cleveland	Nashville
Columbus	New Orleans
Baltimore	Shreveport
Detroit	Albuquerque
Grand Rapids	Amarillo
Minneapolis	Fort Worth
St. Louis	Houston
St. Paul	Oklahoma City
Boise	Tulsa
Portland	San Antonio
Seattle	Tucson
Spokane	Denver
Vancouver	Kansas City
Yakima	Las Vegas
Anchorage	Reno
Juneau	Salt Lake City
Honolulu	

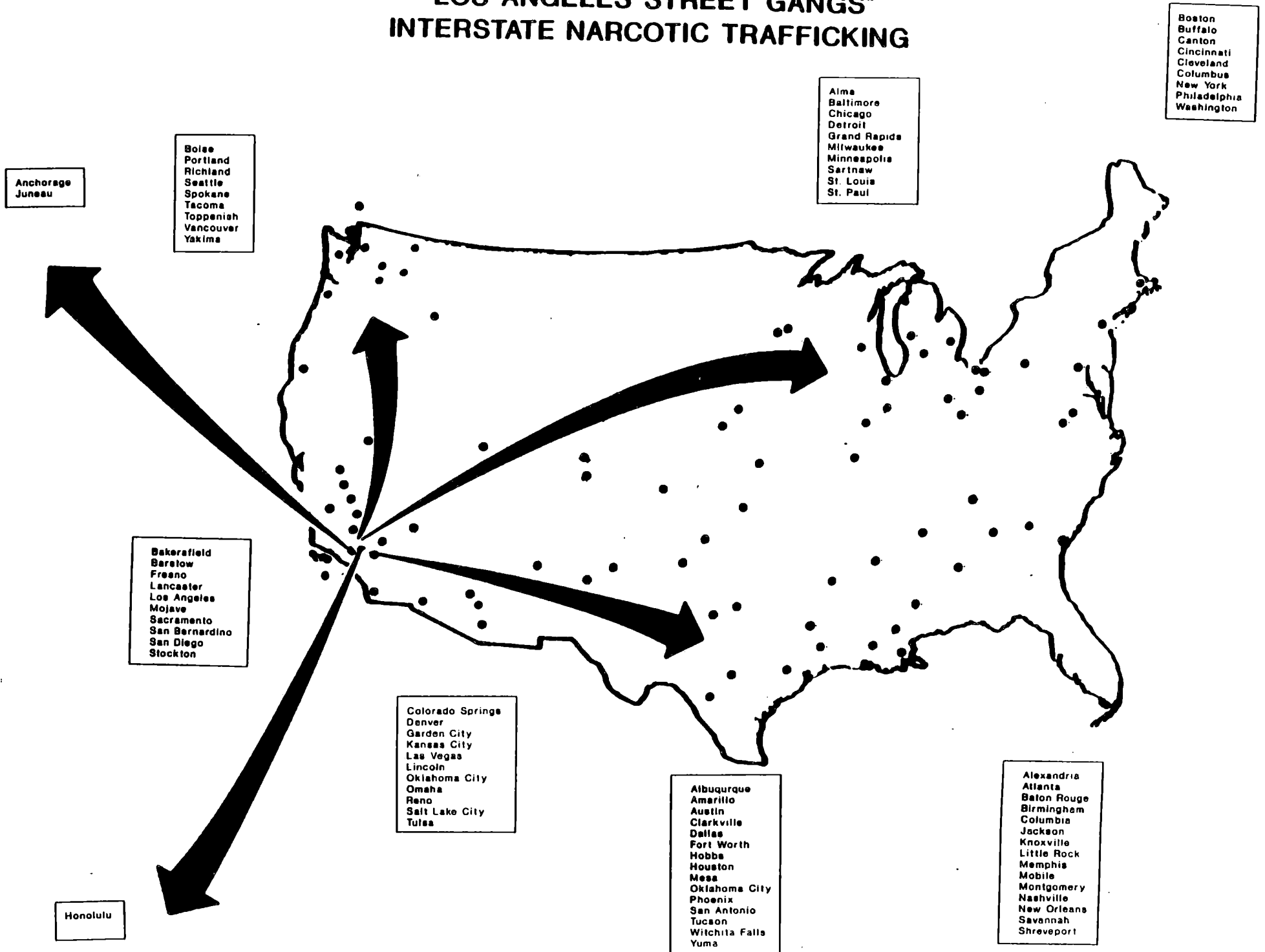
(See map display - Page 12)

Further, as indicated in #1 above, Los Angeles County is the major distribution center for the nation of Asian and Mexican heroin and the principal area of manufacture of PCP and Methamphetamine distributed and sold throughout the nation.

4. **THE EXTENT TO WHICH A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL RESOURCES IS NECESSARY TO RESPOND ADEQUATELY TO DRUG-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA.**

A significant increase in Federal resources is essential to win the war on drugs in Los Angeles County. The two major areas of need are the additional allocation of Federal anti-drug personnel and technology and increased resources to provide facilities to incarcerate drug offenders. Other areas of need include justice system support and expansion of drug education/prevention and treatment programs, as discussed below.

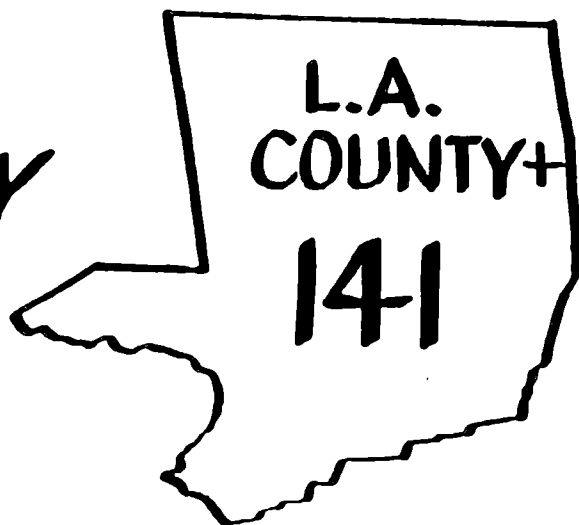
# "LOS ANGELES STREET GANGS" INTERSTATE NARCOTIC TRAFFICKING



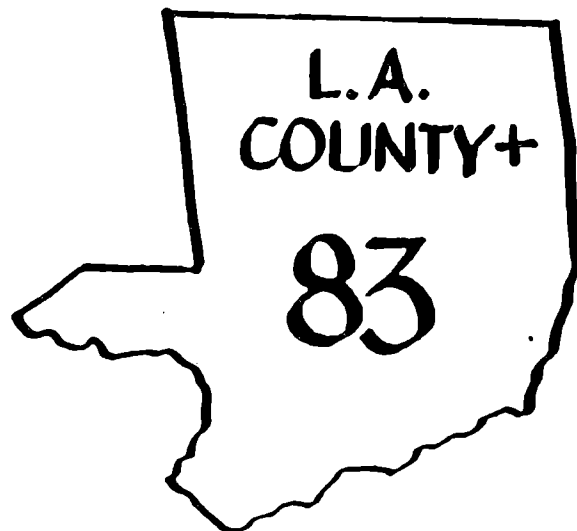
- Statistics and expert testimony provided by Federal and local officials demonstrate a shift in the past two years in drug trafficking patterns that has made Southern California the nation's major importation and distribution center.
- In 1988, local and Federal law enforcement agencies seized over 40,000 pounds of cocaine. Despite this success, officials estimate that only 10% of the drugs flowing through the County area is being stopped. For example, 20 tons of cocaine were seized in the nation's largest drug seizure on September 29, 1989, in Los Angeles. Furthermore, records found with the drug cache indicated that a total of approximately 60 tons had been shipped through that one warehouse in the last two years.
- Los Angeles County has outstripped New York and Miami as the nation's drug distribution center. Nevertheless, the relative allocation of resources to Federal drug enforcement agencies in the County area lags far behind (Page 14). The assignment of additional Federal personnel and technology to this area is critical to mounting the major coordinated assault on drug trafficking envisioned for Los Angeles County.
- Substantially increased Federal assistance is also necessary for the County's justice and health systems to carry out the National Drug Strategy in Los Angeles County. Despite the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars at the local level referenced above, the magnitude of the drug abuse and trafficking problem is so great that additional resources are needed to:
  - Provide facilities and resources to assure punishment of convicted drug offenders, including jail expansion and sentencing alternative programs for less serious offenders, i.e., community service, revocation of drivers licenses and other sanctions;
  - Provide additional resources to the courts to facilitate timely processing of drug offenders; efforts to enhance apprehension and prosecution have an immediate and direct impact on the courts.
  - Enhance County efforts to coordinate and expand automated identification and tracking systems of drug offenders with other local law enforcement agencies and complete tie-ins with Federal agencies;
  - Expand drug testing programs, including offenders on bail and on probation;

# COMPARATIVE ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL RESOURCES FOR DRUG ENFORCEMENT

**U.S.  
ATTORNEY**



**DEA**



- Expand programs such as the County Sheriff's SANE and Los Angeles Police Department's DARE in-school drug prevention and education programs to every school in the County. A recent survey indicates that additional drug education/prevention programs are particularly needed in grades K-3 and 7-12 throughout the 82 independent school districts and 1,603 schools K through 12 in the County;
- Fund the County proposal pending before the Bureau of Justice Assistance for an advertising campaign to reduce/eliminate community tolerance of casual drug use; the County purchased the services of a private marketing firm to develop the specific strategies which are contained in this \$500,000 proposal;
- Expand health services related to drug abuse including priority outreach to pregnant women whose babies are at risk of exposure to drugs and to reduce drug treatment waiting periods;
- Provide other new or expanded programs described under LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN.

**NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY DATA GROUPS**

**1. Emergency Room Statistics**

- In 1988, 50% of the County's emergency rooms were sampled and reported 8,457 emergency room drug cases, compared to 6,770 reported by the same 50% sample in 1986. The 50% sample includes all County-operated emergency rooms and some privately-operated. The 1988 emergency room drug mentions were attributable to specific drugs as follows: cocaine 3,967; heroin/morphine 1,937; PCP/PCP combinations 1,446; amphetamines/methamphetamines 325; and marijuana 782.

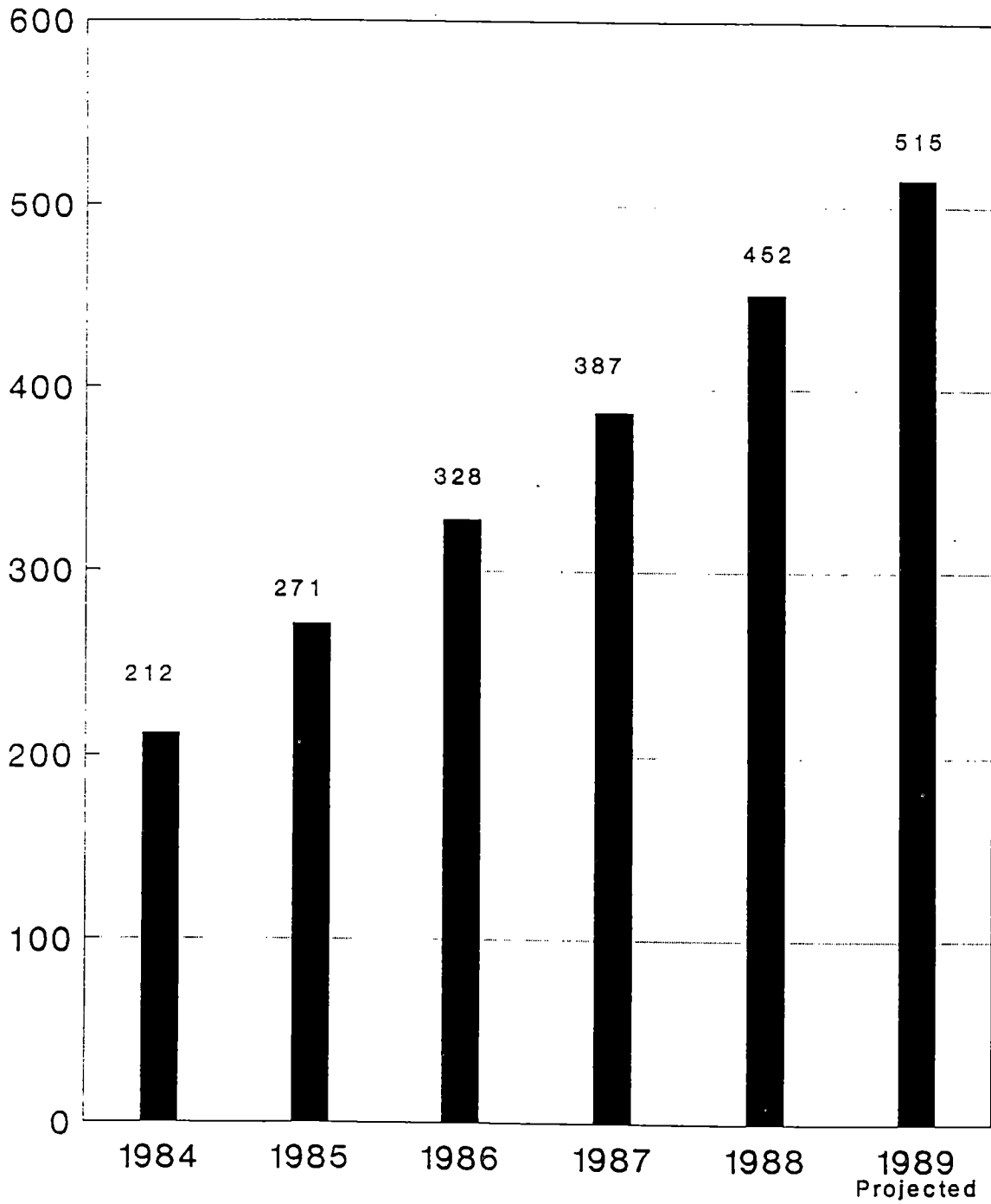
**2. Local Drug Prices**

- The price of a kilogram of cocaine locally has plummeted from \$40,000 per kilo in 1986 to as low as \$10,000 per kilo today.

**3. Gang Activity Indicators**

- There are 754 identified gangs in Los Angeles County, with approximately 70,000 members. Gang related homicides have increased by almost 150% since 1984 and are projected to total 515 for calendar year 1989 (Chart on page 16). Almost 1/4 of all homicides Countywide in 1988 were gang-related homicides.

# GANG HOMICIDE RATE



4. **Length of Drug Treatment Waiting Lists**

-- About 3,000 additional drug treatment slots are needed to adequately serve the County's drug abusing population and eliminate current waiting lists. For all residential drug treatment programs, the waiting periods vary from 3-6 months; for methadone maintenance programs, the waiting periods are from 4-6 months.

5. **Numbers of law enforcement personnel assigned to active drug-related duty.**

-- There are over 1,000 law enforcement personnel in local jurisdictions throughout Los Angeles County assigned specifically to active anti-drug enforcement. In addition, there are specialized gang enforcement programs, such as the Sheriff's Operation Safe Streets, in the larger jurisdictions. And finally, drug abuse and trafficking are so prevalent that all law enforcement officers, responding to robbery, burglary, assault and domestic violence calls, as examples, are working the drug problem, either directly or indirectly, as a very large proportion of their workload.

6. **Local Drug Seizures**

-- In 1988, local and Federal officers seized over 40,000 pounds of cocaine. In the same year, Federal and local narcotics agents seized more than \$100 million in cash, surpassing Miami. As noted above, the nation's largest drug seizure (20 tons of cocaine) took place in Los Angeles on September 19, 1989.

7. **Rates of Drug Related Arrests**

-- In 1988, total adult felony arrests in Los Angeles County totaled 176,053. In that same year, adult drug felony arrests by all jurisdictions throughout Los Angeles County totaled 63,984, a more than 50% increase over the 40,659 reported in 1984. There were also 5,379 juvenile drug felony arrests and 38,233 adult drug misdemeanor arrests in 1988.

## LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has requested County designation as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. This request is based on the County's demonstrated strategic importance in the nation's war on drugs. Objective data and expert opinion from Federal and local law enforcement and prosecutorial officials show that Los Angeles County is the primary drug importation, transshipment and money laundering area of the nation. We are proposing LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN as a specific strategy for a major victory in the war on drugs through designation of Los Angeles County.

## LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN Proposal

### Criminal Justice Priorities

Within the Los Angeles County area, Federal and local law enforcement officials have worked together to achieve a record volume of drug seizures. Despite these successes, the flow of drugs into and through the area to the rest of the nation continues, fueled by the immense profits to be gained.

The Los Angeles County experience suggests that the highest criminal justice priorities for designation of this area should be the additional allocation of Federal personnel and technology together with increased resources for detention facilities, with support of enhanced automated systems.

### FEDERAL PERSONNEL AND TECHNOLOGY

The first strategic step in LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN is to target and attack drug supply lines entering the Greater Los Angeles area across the Mexican border and at international airports and seaports. These points of entry are within Federal jurisdiction. LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN proposes:

- The expanded use of military personnel and technology to monitor, track and report on suspected incoming drug shipments.
- Increased Federal agency personnel at points of entry to mount major stop and search operations of suspicious incoming product shipments and traffic.

LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN also envisions increased allocations of locally based Federal field enforcement agents and prosecutorial anti-drug personnel. The Los Angeles County area Federal agencies have been understaffed compared with other areas of the nation. Testimony by the local heads of the U.S. Attorney's Office, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs and others attest to this need. Assignment of additional Federal anti-drug personnel, combined with cost-of-living salary adjustments for the Los Angeles area to make it possible to recruit and retain experienced Federal agents, is an essential element in the Los Angeles County area anti-drug plan. The investment in additional Federal staffing at the source of much of the nation's drug problem, in combination with other elements of LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN, should significantly reduce the flow of drugs and movement of drug traffickers from the County area to other parts of the nation. Therefore, such an investment should reap benefits of reduced workload for other Federal agency offices throughout the nation.

#### DETENTION FACILITIES

Primarily due to local drug enforcement efforts, the County's jails are overcrowded, resulting in pretrial release and post conviction early release of many offenders, including drug offenders. In the last 18 months, over 200,000 suspects/convicted offenders have been released due to lack of jail capacity, who would otherwise have been incarcerated. Therefore, a critical element of the overall plan is an increased capacity to house drug offenders in County jails and in alternative facilities such as boot camps. The County has explored innovative financing techniques to meet this need, and Federal funding for increased County jail and other detention facility expansion and staffing could be leveraged for maximum impact. The ability to incarcerate convicted drug offenders is an integral part of LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN.

As part of LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN, the County is committed to support stiffer State penalties for drug crimes. The County is further committed to swift and certain justice for drug offenders. The war on drugs must be fought block by block to regain control of our communities from drug traffickers. With additional Federal resources to provide the needed jail capacity and to support swift processing through the courts, the County and its cities will work to achieve this goal, rebuilding community confidence and support. The lack of jail capacity hinders achievement of these goals.

### INTELLIGENCE COORDINATION/AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

The Los Angeles County Sheriff, other local law enforcement agencies, and Los Angeles-based Federal agencies pool intelligence and statistical analyses regarding incidence of drug related crimes, availability and movement of drugs, street gang activity and other predictors of drug trafficking trends. These intelligence gathering and sharing activities among Federal and local agencies, however, can and should be expanded.

LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN proposes increased global and West Coast-based intelligence gathering and greater sharing of intelligence among Federal military and civilian and local anti-drug agencies. This strengthened intelligence base will support interdiction efforts to disrupt drug supply lines, Federal and local agency task force operations against major drug dealers, including money laundering trails, and local law enforcement targeting of Los Angeles County area street gang and other drug trafficking organizations and marketing networks. In essence, LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN proposes a drug intelligence "war room" operation, under strict security controls, to provide the strategic base for coordinated anti-drug agency operations.

To provide for the timely, effective use of intelligence data, LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN also proposes expansion of automated systems. Two examples of automated systems which, when fully developed, will dramatically impact the drug trafficking problem in the County area and the nation are the following:

- Compatibility of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) automated system with the State's criminal identification system (CAL ID) to make it possible to readily identify and deport illegal alien drug offenders. If deported drug offenders re-enter illegally, they will be prosecuted as felons.
  
- Full implementation of the Gang Reporting Evaluation and Tracking System (GREAT). There are currently over 700 gangs and 70,000 gang members in the GREAT data base. When fully implemented, the system will provide secure connectivity for law enforcement jurisdictions throughout the nation. The system is so designed that, upon its completion, law enforcement agencies nationwide will be able to obtain a secured-entry code into the system from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, which will enable them to access the system via PC/modem to obtain data on suspected Los Angeles area gang members who may be trafficking in drugs within their jurisdictions. This will be a major weapon in the fight against Los Angeles County area street gang drug trafficking operations being exported to other areas.

### EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

The County agrees that demand reduction is an equally critical element in winning the war on drugs. A broadly based, coordinated campaign to bring about a change in community attitudes to find even casual, recreational drug use unacceptable must be mounted together with criminal justice initiatives. Further, the community must recognize that drug traffickers are marketing death throughout the nation and actively support law enforcement efforts by reporting drug traffickers and participating in their prosecution.

Within LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN, the County proposes to influence community attitudes in three ways:

- Expand programs such as the highly successful Sheriff's SANE and Los Angeles Police Department's DARE programs into every school in the County. There is no area in the County where drugs are not readily available, and youth in all elementary, junior and senior high schools must get the anti-drug message.
- Launch an advertising campaign to reach into every home in the greater Los Angeles area with the anti-drug message, stressing family values and responsibilities. The County currently has this proposal pending for funding consideration by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, as noted earlier.
- Convene a summit meeting with leaders in private industry to develop and support a consensus on the drug-free workplace and to carry through with implementation actions on a Countywide scale.

### TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

The war on drugs must include a plan for meeting the needs of victims of the war. The County's health services system, which is the provider of last resort for persons in all areas of the County, has been overwhelmed by the consequences of the epidemic of drug abuse. In addition to the general need for more treatment slots for drug abusers, there are the very tragic and costly problems of drug-exposed babies and the growing numbers of HIV-infected intravenous drug users.

Under the LA COUNTY CRACKDOWN proposal, with County designation and availability of additional Federal resources, the County will:

- Expand the number of drug treatment slots to reduce or eliminate waiting lists;
- Increase the length and quality of treatment programs for cocaine addiction;

- Expand outreach and treatment programs for drug-abusing pregnant women and intravenous drug abusers. For example, fund the County's \$1 million research and demonstration proposal submitted to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration to expand services to pregnant, drug-abusing women and study effects of an enhanced day treatment program on reducing drug abuse and HIV-infection. The proposal is a collaborative effort of the County Department of Health Services and Children's Services, the courts, the University of Southern California School of Social Work Research Center and a private non-profit community based agency.

In addition, the County has undertaken a major new initiative to implement a program of pre-release and post-release drug treatment services for convicted drug abuse offenders. Available data shows that subsequent to arrest and conviction, the majority of heroin and cocaine users return to drug use within three months of their release, regardless of length of time served. The goal of this program will be to stop the revolving door of incarceration/release/return to use and re-arrest. This will be a collaborative effort of the Health Services Department, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Public Defender, the Probation Officer, the Superior Court and the Chief Administrative Officer.

Finally, the County develops an annual plan for drug abuse prevention and treatment services which describes the matching of available resources to community needs. The County also holds its private non-profit service providers accountable through "cost per unit-of-service" contracts. We agree that coordination and accountability are necessary components of the treatment portion of the National Drug Strategy and will work in partnership with the Federal government to expand in both these areas.

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# THE Federalist

*Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by*

JACOB E. COOKE



Wesleyan University Press  
*Middletown, Connecticut*



in their proper places. Without the development of this important principle, observations, which may be made, and enable us to form a more complete and accurate view of the principles and structure of the government.

Provision for that separate and distinct powers of government, which to be on all hands to be essential to the stability of the government. It is evident that each department should be so constituted; and consequently should be so constituted that the members of the one should have as little communication with the members of the others as possible. If the members of the several departments were to be intermingled together, it would be a great disadvantage for the supreme executive magistracies, should be drawn from the same body, the people, through channels that are as far as possible separated from one another. Perhaps the several departments would be so constituted that it may in contemplation appear that some additional expence, would be necessary to prevent some deviations therefore from the plan of the constitution of the judiciary might be inexpedient to insist on it, because peculiar qualifications are necessary for the exercise of the several powers, the primary consideration ought to be the choice, which best secures these powers. The permanent tenure by which the members of that department, must be held in that department, must be independent on the authority conferred on the other.

the members of each department should be as far as possible independent on those of the others, and should be held to their offices. Were the executive

magistrate, or the judges, not independent of the legislature in this particular, their independence in every other would be merely nominal.

But the great security against a gradual concentration of the several powers in the same department, consists in giving to those who administer each department, the necessary constitutional means, and personal motives, to resist encroachments of the others. The provision for defence must in this, as in all other cases, be made commensurate to the danger of attack. Ambition must be made to counteract ambition. The interest of the man must be connected with the constitutional rights of the place. It may be a reflection on human nature, that such devices should be necessary to controul the abuses of government. But what is government itself but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controuls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: You must first enable the government to controul the governed; and in the next place, oblige it to controul itself. A dependence on the people is no doubt the primary controul on the government; but experience has taught mankind the necessity of auxiliary precautions.

This policy of supplying by opposite and rival interests, the defect of better motives, might be traced through the whole system of human affairs, private as well as public. We see it particularly displayed in all the subordinate distributions of power; where the constant aim is to divide and arrange the several offices in such a manner as that each may be a check on the other; that the private interest of every individual, may be a centinel over the public rights. These inventions of prudence cannot be less requisite in the distribution of the supreme powers of the state.

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its own sake, which  
ustice.

ce speaks not of a  
human life but,  
es innocent human  
unique. In Larry  
ember it—classic  
some Dove," two  
end to a brutal  
and one of the out-  
e Spoon, the Rang-  
bad situation," says

Captain Call, moments before arresting his old friend. "But there he is. He put himself in it." McMurtry's saga, like the lives of the real-life pioneers who inspired it, reveals some simple truths. Most Americans believe each of us faces the innate temptation to succumb to evil and yet always has the freedom instead to choose to do good.

Today too many law-abiding Americans are prisoners in their own homes, and we really have to change that. We have got to change it. The wrong people are behind bars. Go to the community. If you can't talk to the lady and her husband in a Christian home, a cross and the Bible inside, locked in for fear of what's on the outside.

The first line of defense will always be our local law enforcement. But as in the days of legendary U.S. Marshals like Bat Masterson and Wild Bill Hickok, places like Kansas City again need the support of top-notch Federal lawmen. Congress deserves our thanks for providing the new Federal troops that we asked for—new agents, new prosecutors, new prisons to catch, convict, and contain those who prey on our cities.

But it's time for Congress, reconvening this very day, to finish the job, because it does no good to send the troops into battle wearing handcuffs. Shortly after taking office, I sent a comprehensive package to Congress to combat violent crime, to back up our new lawmen with new laws—laws that are fair, fast and final. Fair—an exclusionary rule designed to protect the truth and punish the guilty and not good cops who have acted in faith. Fast—habeas corpus reforms to stop the frivolous appeals that are choking our courts. And finally—fair, constitutionally sound death penalty provisions—because for any drug dealer who kills a cop, no penalty, in my view, is too tough.

Major portions of our crime bill still await congressional action. But today there's another bill, a Trojan Horse, standing at the gates of Congress. It's called S. 1970. It looks like a real crime bill. It sounds like a real crime bill. But look at it. Take a look at it. Go to the library and get it. In actuality it will be tougher on law enforcement than on criminals. And its so-called reforms of the exclusionary rule, habeas corpus, the

death penalty, and the Justice Department itself will only entrench and extend the legal loopholes and the redtape that disrupt honest law enforcement and have angered the American people for far too long. It must be defeated. America needs a crime bill with teeth, yes, but this is a sheep in wolf's clothing.

We don't question anyone's motives. One of the things I don't like about politics, maybe I should expect it, get into the arena, as Teddy Roosevelt called it. It seems to be a charge and countercharge. I propose one agenda and somebody else another. We don't have to question the other person's motives or integrity in making the proposal. But it is time to debate these differences openly. We can't accept anything, and I will not, that rolls back the clock on our ability to fight crime and punish wrongdoers. And good legislation shouldn't have to wait until the final weeks of an election year, as happened in 1984, 1986, and 1988, just by coincidence. And America wants it done right. And America wants it done responsibly. And America wants it done now.

You in Kansas and Missouri, right here, have set a personal example of courage in grappling with tough choices. In this city, you fought back and you got involved and you refused to look the other way. And you have my thanks and the gratitude of an admiring nation. In the Norman Rockwell painting that I mentioned earlier, the man with the blueprints is looking sharply to one side. They say a young boy saw the picture in a book, and asked his father, "Dad, Kansas City is in the center of America. Which way is the man facing—west or east?"

The father's answer was pure Midwest: "Well, son, it sort of depends on which way you hold the book." [Laughter]

Of course, the truth is, it doesn't matter how you hold that picture. Because no matter how you look at it, the Kansas City Spirit, the real "Kansas City Spirit," always faces the same way, forward to a brighter tomorrow, forward to the future ahead.

Thank you for an inspiring day. Thank you for this warm greeting on this January day. God bless you all as we begin a new

McGroarty/Dooley  
February 27, 1990  
6:00 pm  
[LAPRISON]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEDICATION OF NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
MARCH 1, 1990  
10:35 A.M.

Thank you, Sheriff {Sherman} Block. [Introductory  
acknowledgements.] I understand your daughter Barbara is here -  
- **Sergeant** Block of the Sheriff's Department. // Members of the  
L.A. County Sheriff's Department. Mike Antonevich {sp?} and his  
colleagues on the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors.

And all the other members of Los Angeles law enforcement  
community here today -- all too often, you're the unsung heroes  
of the war on crime, of our assault on drugs. It's my honor to  
join you this morning. //

This is a first for me. I've attended a lot of opening days  
-- but never at a prison. [[I guess I should have worn my pin-  
stripe suit.... //]]

[[Seems a little strange to open a prison with a **ribbon-**  
**cutting**. I was expecting a sledgehammer. // Then we could all  
take turns breaking big ones into little ones. //]]

I've just completed the tour of Super Max. // The 900  
Block -- Maximum Security. I'll tell you -- it concentrates the  
mind. // Saw those cells in the Disciplinary Block. Big enough  
for you and your shadow, and that's about all. // [[Let me say

to all of you: You haven't seen L.A. law until you've seen this place. ]]

The fact is, even the short tour I took is long enough to bring anyone face to face with the awful reality of what institutions like this represent. Prisons testify to **something in the nature of man** that most people prefer not to think about. About our capacity for **violence**. About the power of **corruption**. About our ability to **turn our back on what's right** -- and **do wrong**.

One of this nation's Founding Fathers said: "If men were angels, no government would be necessary." Well, men aren't angels. That's why there's Government -- to write the laws we live by -- and **prisons**, for the people who break them. You know what's at stake: it's the **Rule of Law Vs. the Law of the Jungle**.  
//

And the unfortunate fact is that this battle against the law-breakers never ends. This prison is going to fill every one of these new beds -- all twenty-one hundred of them. // Now, that's **bad news** for the criminals who wind up here. But it's the **best of news for society** -- for every law-abiding citizen who walks the streets of L.A. County.

When this ceremony is over, it'll be time for many of you to get back to business. Go after the people who turn our cities into jungles -- and our kids into drug users. Get these people off the streets. Send them here -- send 'em north. To Super Max. ///

This facility was built to meet the needs of L.A. County. Every penny produced by State and local funding. And that's a sign that the Los Angeles community -- the Los Angeles taxpayer -- knows that in the war on crime and drugs, **tough talk is not enough.**

[[ It's time for every element in our society to take a stand -- not just those of you involved in public service, but in the private sector as well. Take the question of illegal drug use. I'm calling on the business community to adopt a policy of **pre-employment drug testing.** I know many companies already do pre-employment drug screening. I want to encourage **every** company to follow their lead. We need to send a clear signal to every American -- even the so so-called casual drug user: **if you do drugs, you won't be hired.** ]]

And if you're going to be **tough on crime -- you've got to be tough on criminals.** Talk to any law enforcement officer -- they'll tell you what that means. **No more revolving door.** No more criminals out on the street because there isn't enough cell-space to hold them.

And that's what this ceremony is all about. **Today, Super Max opens its doors. Tomorrow, they can start slamming shut.**

///

And I'm here to tell you -- citizens and law enforcement officials of Los Angeles County -- that the federal government is going to do its part to combat crime.

That means **more federal prisons**. This year alone, we'll spend \$1.4 billion dollars for prison construction. That's over 24,000 new beds -- an increase in federal prison capacity of almost eighty percent. And that's just **this year**. I've urged Congress to add another \$374 million dollars for more federal cell-space in 1991.

Fighting to win against crime and drugs means **tougher laws**. I've called on Congress to pass a tough, no-nonsense Anti-Crime Package. // Today, let me call on **you**: keep working with me, and with all elected officials -- at every level of government -- so that every American citizen can have faith that the **law is on their side -- not the criminal's**.

That means **stiffer penalties** for crimes of violence. More **certainty** in sentencing. It means an **end** to easy parole. **No deals** for criminals carrying a gun. And for anyone who kills an officer of the law -- **justice means nothing less than the death penalty**. //

I know every law enforcement officer here today wants only one thing: the chance to do his duty -- uphold the law. And for that, you deserve our thanks.

Now, I've read the newspapers -- I've seen the stories this past week about the indictments in the Sheriff's Office. I know right about now in the L.A. County Sheriff's Department, morale must be at an all-time low.

But I know something more: I know that that if a "**Bad Apple**" turns up -- if an officer abuses our trust by **doing wrong**

-- it cannot tarnish any of all the upright law officers who honor the law by doing right. ///

You are -- as I said a few minutes ago -- **society's unsung heroes**. So today, I thank you for your service -- not just to your community, but to our country. //

Thank you all for this warm welcome. Now, Sheriff Block, I'll cut the ribbon, and officially open the North County Correctional Facility.

# # #

going to endorse  
come

pre-emp drug testing -  
Ch of Commerce  
brackets

sure that  
we have taken  
every step  
possible

McGroarty/Dooley  
February 27, 1990  
4:30 pm  
[LAPRISON]

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Maximum Security -- the 900 Block. I'll tell you -- it  
concentrates the mind. // Saw those cells in the Disciplinary  
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# # #

sweeping reform, to Adopt-a-School programs, to low-cost volunteer efforts. Our schools need your time and talents. If you're already involved, keep at it. If you're not, this is your decade to do it.

And where the most troubling challenge to our communities is concerned -- the enslavement of illegal drugs -- your members can help us turn the tables against the dealers, forever. So-called "casual" users and their money keep these merchants of death in business. So anyone who still considers drugs a victimless diversion needs to hear this: You shame yourselves and your country. America now condemns what has too long been condoned. We've \\ had \\ enough.

We need to make it very clear to every American that if you do drugs, you don't get hired. Many of you already do pre-employment drug screening. Let me encourage all of you: If a recreational drug user asks you for a job, Just \\ say \\ no.

Many of you are also involved with the nation-wide Partnership for a Drug Free America, and getting far-reaching results. But let me also encourage you to get involved with local efforts, at street level.

On every block, in every town and every city in America, there should be a home or a business willing to serve as a safe-house for kids -- where they can go for help. For information about drugs. For refuge from dealers. Or just for the comfort of a caring, listening heart. Ladies and gentlemen, our kids need our help.

To Peggy  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time 1:00

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Jack Scully  
of LA. Sheriff  
Phone 213 974-4101  
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>
RETURNED YOUR CALL		<input type="checkbox"/>	

Message \_\_\_\_\_  
Jack Scully  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Operator



AMPAD  
EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS

Barbara  
daughter = sgt.  
son = nurse  
Barry

1982 - Jan.

w/dept. since 1956

started as dep. sheriff

sgt

lt.

capt

cmdr

chief

asst sherrif

under

sherrif

? dep-sherrif

Sumner, CA  
K.C.

Crime + drugs death pen

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

GREAT -

Gang Reporting, Evaluation  
+ Tracking

80,000 gang members in  
LA City - 600 diff gangs

Sheriffs  
LAPD

LA City Probation Dept

~~for other~~ 1986

~~600 diff gangs~~

Drop, Programs a Year -  
Para-Mental - program w/STARS

High Security Block **THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON**

144 cells; 1 man = 1 cell

murder; dope dealer - serious escape  
risk

"900 Block"

extreme threat  
gang leaders  
anti-social

city + state bond fund ~~the~~ moneys

60 unsentenced / 40 sentenced

---

~~the~~ ACCF - Super Max

overnight → 2 yrs

sentence - year or less  
cons. sentences

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

single bunk  
ft steel toilet

no newsp - mags -  
letters  
TV

loss of pride

anti-suicide  
light on wall

exercise only

disciplinarily black - sol conf.  
violates jail rules

hold persons committed to jail  
pending trial; those  
sentenced

jail = misdemeanor  
dr. driving  
burglary/robbery  
~~embe~~

primary = felons awaiting trial

600 murder  
1000s drugs  
rapes -

3 bldgs - 512/ea.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

contracts.

w/ \$ avail in 1990,  
we'll build over 24,000  
beds

80%

why?

who there?

fun facts? - tour?

~~the~~ prisoners? - who gets sent  
there -  
to a county  
facility?

inmate intake area

med facility

high/max sec block - own cell

Pres + sheriff cut ribbon  
yellow

stage outside  
seated  
1500 - 2000

Mike Antonovich - Bd of Sup  
of dist.

Sheriff Sherman Block  
LA Cty sheriff

solitary confinement (word?)  
gen pop block - dorm-like  
main control - nerve center of  
jail

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 8 - 1st inmates

campus design

680,000 sq ft fl space

bakery - ~ 30,000 loaves  
bread a day

will feed ~~to~~ inmates citywide

under constr 3 yrs

~2064 inmates

3 large vocational areas

- inmate clothing
- printing shop
- bakery

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

county jail

S - 1 sheriff dept.

largest in world

over 11,000 members

5th largest law ent in US.

1 m in 39 inc. cities

contract to LA Sh for law ent

keeping jail + all prisoners in it

→ gen law ent over 2 m people

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

rah rah law enforcement

Capt. Mike Nelson  
jail

805/295-7800

Under sheriff - sheriffs in jail?

Bob Edmunds ackn.

213/974-4115

law enforce, sheriffs depts,  
police officers + elected  
officials ~2000

Diane Vandenberg 633-3914  
BOP

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1991 \$374 m

Construction on  
new prisons

↳ 175 new beds

operational - opening  
3,315 new beds this  
year (already built)

---

1990 \$1.4 billion

+1989 money

24,500 beds

St. Louis

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

How would crime bill  
help law enf?

McGettigan

Death pen? <sup>had corp reform</sup>  
<sup>excl law reforms</sup>  
McGettigan <sup>violation</sup> ↓

was passed last fall  
~~SES~~ Executive Forum

SANE - Frieda Wallison

212/326-3948  
202/879-3741  
Randy Davis  
202/879-3608

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Freida Wallison  
LA City -

efforts undertaken by  
LA City  
3 of 5 assignments  
Reports

\$1.3 B of city budget spent  
on law enforcement, parks

SAN E  
h  
n  
t  
c  
d  
n  
c  
c  
= 2 LA City & DARE

country must stop justice  
and commit

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

anti-drug abuse task  
force

G R E A T - tracking gang  
activity around  
country  
G P V r  
P P 9 o  
g p 1 c  
k  
i  
n  
g

County rept to Bennett's  
office

805-800-1000

805-780-1000

Mike  
Nelson

PD -

420

Exec  
Forum 1/18/90

- 2 -

crisis, or to make our education system number one again. Whether enhancing the quality of our environment or waging a stepped-up, all-out battle against drugs -- and I'm sorry that Bill Bennett is not here today. Our goal has been, and remains, you see, to build a better America.

These great objectives have been set down in our initial quarter. And now let's use the next quarter to make still greater progress.

Woodrow Wilson could have been describing our administration when he said, "It's always a beginning, not a consummation." In that spirit, let me simply observe: Just wait until the second-guessers see our second year. (Applause.)

You know, remember the old New England story about a man who was stuck in the mud with his car. The man was asked by this passing motorist whether he was really stuck. Finally, he responded with a shake of his head. "You could say I was stuck," he said, "if I was really going anywhere."

Well, America is going somewhere -- toward a better future. It is not stuck. And much of the credit belongs to you, the people in this room. You are changing the way Americans view their government. Franklin had a word for it. Not Ben, Aretha. It is RESPECT. She and Rodney Dangerfield. (Applause.) And in your own way you've helped ensure that just as millions have become free from tyranny abroad, millions more will know freedom from want, crime and drugs at home.

Toward that end, we've sent proposals to the United States Congress to confront our most crucial issues. And while I'll listen to reasonable alternatives, I will not compromise on the principles upon which our proposals are based. And so I call upon the Congress to work with the White House and complete the job that we were all sent here to do. (Applause.)

For instance -- let me just give you some examples. I can't possibly spell out every initiative. For instance, our commitment to the environment is crystal clear. We have sent Congress legislation to reduce acid rain, air toxics, and urban smog. It is the first rewrite of the Clean Air Act in over 10 years. And I asked both Houses to preserve the careful balance in that bill, help clean up our air and preserve jobs. We've laid down a fair-minded compromise. And now let's break the stalemate. Let's protect our environment for decades to come. Let's get moving. (Applause.)

But that isn't all -- far, far from it. We've also made proposals to stem drug use and crime. Proposals to ensure stiffer penalties for violent criminals, greater certainty in sentencing, an end to early release and easy parole.

Eight months ago, I sent legislation to the Congress, and since then, more money has been provided for additional prison space and more federal law enforcement officers. And yet Congress has left too much work undone. I see our Attorney General nodding, and he's been out in the forefront and he understands that. And so I call upon Congress to act now, quickly and responsibly. We need mandatory time for these firearm offenses. No deals when criminals use a gun. And for anyone who kills a law enforcement officer, no legal penalty is too tough -- and that does mean the death penalty -- not at some point, not sometime, but now. (Applause.)

Next is -- another example -- education. And here also we need the Congress to act. I sent legislation up to give greater choice to parents and students, reward excellence, and demand greater accountability. And so let's ensure that every child in America grows up with a decent education. (Applause.)

I look at these Cabinet officers up here with me, and I see so many -- I'm thinking as my mind is running -- so many other initiatives that, with your help, they have taken in taking our

MORE

BABA  
1990

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 SO<sub>2</sub> emissions by the year 2000, a 2 million ton reduction in NO<sub>x</sub> 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

spraying or maintenance tonight from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m., weather permitting. Wind forced the helicopters to stop spraying after one hour last week in the Downey-Norwalk-Bellflower area.

**Area:** 41 square miles encompassing parts of Bellflower, Cerritos and parts of Artesia, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Downey, East Los Angeles, Lakewood, Long Beach, Montebello, Norwalk, Paramount, South Gate and Santa Fe Springs.

**Precautions:** Stay indoors; keep animals indoors; wash animal dishes and toys left outside; cover cars; keep doors and windows closed.

**Information:** Toll-free numbers for the Agricultural Commissioner: (800) 356-2894; (800) 225-1346.

## Spotted Off Point Vicente

Samples of a possible spill of a "white milky substance with foam on top" spotted floating off Point Vicente in Rancho Palos Verdes on Wednesday were collected by the Coast Guard for analysis, a spokesman said.

But before Cutter No. 41373 could return to Terminal Island with its three samples, the vessel was dispatched on a search and rescue mission, delaying tests of the material.

"We don't know what it is," said Petty Officer Gerry Ryan.

A patch of the substance, measuring approximately 10 yards by 30 yards, was reported floating about 200 yards offshore at about 5:30 p.m.

**Smokin' Bones**—6138 N. Figueroa St., Los Angeles. Closed 1/23 and remains closed. \* No public health permit; dirty floors; dirty walls and ceilings; vermin infestation; poor general sanitation.

**Steve King Burgers**—3312 W. Florence Ave., Los Angeles. Closed 1/18 to 1/19. No plans submitted; no public health permit.

**Sushi Fune**—3820 Fountain Ave., Los Angeles. Closed 1/16 to 1/18. Vermin infestation.

**Taqueria Michoacan Restaurant**—11624 Atlantic Ave., Lynwood. Closed 1/2 to 1/5. Vermin infestation; gross contamination of food preparation surfaces.

**The Townhouse Restaurant Bar**—112 E. Foothill Blvd., Azusa. Closed 1/8 to 1/16. Unsafe food temperatures; unsanitary equipment

**Tikal Restaurant**—2007 W. 6th St., Los Angeles. Closed 1/31 and remains closed. \* Vermin infestation.

**Uptown Cafe**—1510 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles. Closed 1/16 to 1/18. Unsanitary equipment; vermin infestation.

**Van's Chinese Fast Food**—10123 E. Valley Blvd., El Monte. Closed 1/16 to 1/18. Vermin infestation; unsanitary equipment.

**Yuan Ten Restaurant**—207 Ord St., Los Angeles. Closed 1/9 to 1/10. No public health permit; unsafe food temperatures; unsanitary equipment; sewage system failure.

**Yum Yum Donuts**—2628 W. Pico Blvd., Santa Monica. Closed 1/26; reopened same day. Sewage system failure.

\*Remained closed as of Feb. 1.

The people got together, raised money, hit the telephone, circulated petitions, searched records and began pounding on the door of City Councilwoman Joy Picus.

Picus counts land developers if not among her dearest friends at least among her dearest financial supporters.

But something's been happening in L.A. The people are speaking up and the legislators are listening. Money doesn't always talk. Votes count too.

About 18 months ago, Topanga Canyon beat back a \$100-million mountain resort called Montevideo.

The project included everything but an NFL stadium. It would have been an obscenity against nature in the rolling hills overlooking the San Fernando Valley.

Topangans are not a subdued people. They raised hell to such a degree that even County Supervisor Mike

Antonovich was forced to listen. Up until then, Mike was to land developers what Sandy was to Little Orphan Annie.

His strongest objection to their rampant construction was a mild "arf."

But when vote time came, Antonovich arfed with the people. Maybe it was the waving pitchforks that did it. Who knows? Down went Montevideo.

They didn't wave pitchforks around Warner Ridge. They handed Joy Picus petitions bearing 5,000 names, and they leaned, quietly but steadily, for almost four years.

It was the political equivalent of a full court press.

Spound fought back with publicists, lobbyists, lawyers and an elegant dinner for those in the neighborhood who tilted his way.

But in the end, Picus went with the people and manipulated Spound's defeat before the City Council with the virtuosity of a tightrope walker. She stayed up, but down went the Warner Ridge Project.

Victory can be measured in many ways, by points or by the cries of a powerful land developer ground under by the will of the people.

It terms of social significance, the latter prevailed last Sunday. How sweet it was.

## Only in L.A. By Steve Harvey

LA Times 2/23/90



**Romancing L.A.:** From old bookstores to sentimental sonnets to woo your love.

"I'm short like he is, about 5-5," Brewster added. "I could play his brother."

There you have it, Hollywood.

Does anyone out there have a project titled: "The Sonny Bono Story?"

The author of a newsletter called "Romancing L.A." is getting married again.

Which is ironic, in a way, because Robert Badal came up with the idea to start the 5-year-old publication "after I got a divorce and lost all my money. I figured if I was gonna be broke I might as

well do something that makes me happy."

The former commodities broker now has 1,400 subscribers. For \$38 a year, they receive a monthly issue containing such items as romantic settings in L.A. and suggested poetry to read to one's lover ("Shakespeare's sonnets—Nos. 18 and 130 are the most famous.")

One of his favorite spots is the landmark Acres of Books store in Long Beach.

"The dark corridors and all those musty books bring out a romantic urge in me," explained Badal, 34.

He also conducts several seminars around town, including "Fifty Romantic and Unusual Weddings."

As romantic as L.A. is, though, you don't want to run the risk of getting too much of a good thing.

Badal and his fiance will be married in Monterey.

The Great Kazoo Surplus is dwindling at Cal State Long Beach.

The crisis began two weeks ago when the university offered to give kazoos to the first 5,000 people to attend the 49ers basketball game with North Carolina-Charlotte. Only 2,194 fans showed. Since then Cal State has been foisting the kazoos on fans attending any school sports event. Several hundred remain.

Warning: You're next, 49er baseball fans.

What-Lawyers-Do-When-No-One's-Looking Dept.:

A sign in the locked women's room of the downtown L.A. Law Center Building says:

"Please do not throw coffee on the walls."

You can't get discovered in Schwab's anymore. "Star Search '90" seems mostly interested in showing off younger folks.

So Joe Brewster, a 43-year-old prospective actor, has thought of a new way to catch a producer's eye.

Brewster will trade 160 acres of land in Casa Grande, Ariz., for a supporting role in a mainstream Hollywood movie. That's right: He'll hand over the deed.

"I've cornered just about every casting director that's come to town without any luck," said Brewster, the operations manager for a Tucson TV station. "Then it occurred to me: What producers understand is money."

The former St. Louis disc jockey described his spread, located about 50 miles from Tucson, as "flat and hilly desert land. I figure it's worth at least \$200,000."

But Brewster, who also owns a home in Tucson, added: "I don't want to be in some independent deal that no one's heard about. It's gotta be a quality movie."

While his credits are limited to a few commercials on local TV, Brewster said he resembles a certain former pop singer turned desert politician.

# Bennett Has a Hug for Neighborhood Plagued by Drugs

By DAVID FERRELL  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

*LA Times 2/22/90*

Saul J. Hill, who has spent 50 of his 91 years in the crowded blue-collar neighborhood near Jefferson High School in Los Angeles, did a spry little dance there Wednesday on 40th Place, a street plagued by drug sales and gang gunfire.

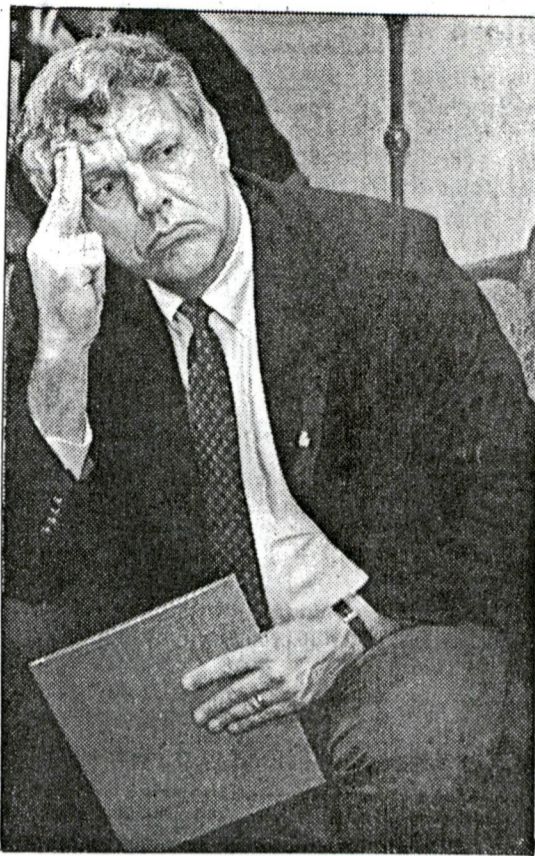
Wearing a ball cap and tennis shoes, Hill was looking excited and optimistic on a block that had been, to some extent, under siege.

A few weeks ago, responding to repeated drive-by shootings, Los Angeles police began six months of stepped-up, 24-hour patrols of the neighborhood. Residential streets were barricaded with warning signs: "Narcotics Enforcement Area: Open to Residents Only."

Now, in an atmosphere of calm, Hill had stepped out to welcome a newcomer to the block—federal drug czar William J. Bennett, making one of his first stops on a three-day visit to Southern California.

"It's going to do some good," Hill said happily.

Please see **BENNETT, B4**



Bennett dropped in on a resident near Jefferson High School, where he listened intently.

# Firm Seeks Landfill in City, County

By MYRON LEVIN  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

A major waste disposal firm that wants to expand its regional San Fernando landfill to allow for a decade of dumping has collected more than \$100,000 since its campaign committees in Los Angeles County supervisors' and city council members' offices show.

Browning-Ferris Industries Inc. has contributed \$106,000 more than a dozen lobbying firms and consultants work for BFI and others have contributed \$193,610 to the election during the same five-year period, according to a Times review of public records.

# Class Asks Noriega for His Side of Story—and Gets It

By DENISE HAMILTON  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Eighth-grade teacher Alan Haskvitz always tells his students to get both sides of the story.

So when his current events class at Suzanne Middle School began studying the U.S. invasion of Panama, Haskvitz suggested they write a letter to Gen. Manuel Noriega, asking the deposed dictator for his point of view.

On Tuesday, a handwritten letter postmarked Miami with no return address arrived at the Walnut junior high school.

"Dear students," began the letter, written in Spanish and signed, "With appreciation from General Manuel Antonio Noriega."

After politely thanking the

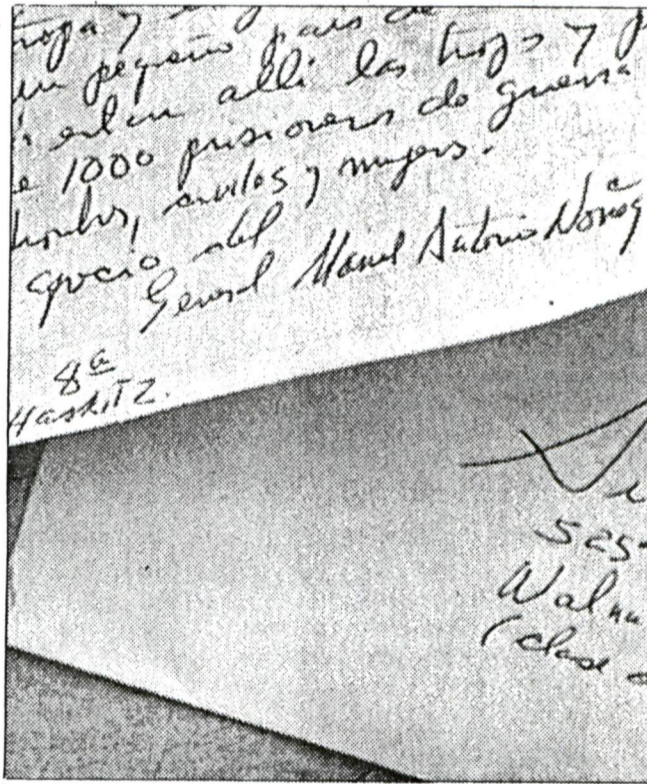
class for its interest, the letter went on to defend Noriega's actions and lashed out at the negative publicity he has received. The Panamanian strongman is being held at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Dade County, Fla.

"The press of your country . . . has misinformed and distorted the image of a nationalistic and patriotic leader who struggled, struggles and will struggle for the sovereignty of his country, Panama," the letter said.

It also accused the U.S. Army of killing thousands of innocent men, women, children and elderly people during the December invasion.

"That was the Christian Christmas that the troops and government of your country gave

Please see **NORIEGA, B8**



Deposed Gen. Manuel A. Noriega sent this letter to students.

Hughston said board members already knew before the meeting that they lacked the power to enact an outright ban on aerial malathion spraying, which is allowed under the emergency eradication order signed by Gov. George Deukmejian at the beginning of the Medfly infestation late last year.

But Paparian said that if the city was unable to stop the spraying, it could try to stop the helicopters.

"We may not stop the spraying, but we're going to give it a shot,"

**JOE KENNEDY / Los Angeles Times**  
Charles Blair, a California State Police officer, stands guard over helicopters at El Monte Airport in an effort to prevent vandalism.

Hughston said. "We're not going to roll over and play dead."

Police officials told the board that they would send a helicopter to follow the state helicopters and monitor their spraying. If any state aircraft entered the city, its identification number would be recorded

and the pilot ticketed for breaking a city ordinance.

The violators could be required to appear in Pasadena Municipal Court on misdemeanor charges that carry a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Police spokesman Gregg Hen-

presence of the city's police helicopter. Jim Josephson, owner of the helicopter company under contract with the state to fly the spraying missions, said that if police pilots drew close enough to read the identification numbers on a state helicopter, they would be too close for comfort.

"I can't believe any pilot would try to fly around us when we're in a precision formation," he said. "That's just unsafe."

## BENNETT: Pep Talk for a Troubled Neighborhood

Continued from B1

"This is what we need. You can never stop trying."

Bennett, who met with teachers, parents and students at Jefferson High before touring the racially mixed neighborhood, was on his first trip to Los Angeles since the Bush Administration designated the Los Angeles-Orange County region a "high-intensity" drug trafficking center in January.

Under the new anti-drug strategy, Los Angeles and four other targeted areas—Houston, Miami, New York and the U.S.-Mexican border—qualify to share \$25 million this year in special federal funds to combat the drug problem, and twice that much in 1991.

Bennett, a graying, tousle-haired administrator nearing the end of his first year as federal drug czar, spent much of Wednesday meeting with state, city and county officials to hear their ideas about anti-drug tactics and to brief them on the federal program.

But, playing a favorite role as cheerleader and first-hand observer, he also took time to look at the problems of a particular neighborhood. In choosing the area surrounding Jefferson High, the nation's top drug official sought a place that has been hard hit by drugs and related crime—and a place that is doing something about it, according to Bennett's aides.

This is another foray for me

into the heart of America," Bennett told a crowd of several dozen residents from a lectern placed in the middle of 40th Place. Traffic was blocked off by police cars while mounted LAPD officers rode past homes like figures out of the Old West.

The street is home to a Latino gang—Crazy Street Kids—which reportedly has been feuding with a gang to the south known as the 33rd Street Gang, said Sang Brown, a block captain of the local Neighborhood Watch program.

There have been eight attempted drive-by shootings reported on 40th Place in the last 18 months, according to Brown. Around the high school, located down the block, there were 37 drive-by shootings and 112 assaults last year, police said.

Bennett described 40th Place as a tough neighborhood in a tough region—noting that 47 gangs inhabit 10 square miles of South-Central Los Angeles.

"And yet progress is being made [here]," Bennett said. "This community is starting to turn itself around. Everybody I've talked to said it's better. You can walk the streets now."

The LAPD barricade program, nicknamed "Operation Cul-De-Sac," is given much of the credit—along with community Neighborhood Watch groups—for discouraging drug dealing and drive-by

attacks.

The six-month program is designed to make it more difficult for dealers and gang members to drive through residential areas. In its first two weeks, police said, the program has contributed to a decrease in crime and, at the same time, an increase in daily attendance at 2,590-student Jefferson High.

"One of the most striking things I've ever heard, I heard today," Bennett told residents after a closed-door meeting with school Principal Philip Saldivar. "And that's that 150 to 200 more students are back in school" during the day.

Some residents are concerned, however, over what might happen once the program ends. Asked whether drug dealers and gang shooters will renew their attacks, Bennett optimistically called for homeowners to take over a part of the burden of patrolling their street and reporting crime.

"You never entirely remove the police," Bennett said. "But the responsibility may pass on to other

people."

Rather than rely on several policemen, he said, patrols may be taken over by "three or four civilians, with a policeman down the block. That's one way to do it."

"Drug dealers . . . run from a policeman," he added. "They also run from a flashlight. They run from a neighbor with a bullhorn. Someone told me drug dealers behave like roaches—you put the light on them and they run."

One resident, however, described that outlook as overly optimistic. Calvin Wills, who has watched the neighborhood deteriorate over 20 years, said the stepped-up patrols have come too late.

"With a show of force like this, naturally things are going to slow down," Wills said. "[But] the people committing the crime, they'll know the exact second the police leave. Then they'll start all over again." Pausing, he added: "Maybe it won't be as much as in the past."

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# NORIEGA: Ex-Panama Leader Answers Students' Letter

Continued from B1  
to a small country of 2 million people. And still they are there and have one thousand prisoners of war—men, civilians and women under your control," Noriega continued.

The letter was written on a sheet from a yellow legal pad. Haskvitz said he did not attempt to authenticate it, but believes it to be Noriega's response because "the tone of the letter . . . sounds like him."

"It's really wild for the kids," Haskvitz said. "For the first time in their lives, they're in contact with someone in the news."

Already, the project has reaped some desired results.

"Mr. Haskvitz told us there are two sides to everything, but most of us didn't really know what was going on until we got the letter," a breathless Lisa Isomura said Wednesday. "Now we know Mr. Noriega's side as well."

The idea was born last month when Haskvitz, a social studies teacher who has won numerous awards for his innovative approach to learning, heard students discussing some of the outlandish

rumors they had heard about Noriega.

"In my class, they always have to back up what they say with fact, so I said, 'Let's find out,'" Haskvitz said.

A committee of students drafted the letter, which was then translated into Spanish and mailed Jan. 31.

"We are interested in getting your side of the story on the Panama invasion," the class wrote to Noriega. "Would you please tell us what happened, how you plan to escape jail, how is the food and your family? The letter will be printed in the school newspaper."

On Wednesday, Haskvitz shared Noriega's letter with the rest of the school. But his students have had little time to bask in the glory of their infamous correspondent because Haskvitz has already assigned them another letter.


This one will be addressed "Dear Mr. President." Haskvitz wants the students to ask George Bush to respond to Noriega's allegations, enclosing a copy of the letter they just received. Next, the class will track down the U.S. general in

charge of the invasion of Panama and ask him to respond to Noriega's allegation that 1,000 Panamanians are still held prisoner.

And with any luck, Haskvitz says, "We'll end up getting the viewpoints of the three most important people in this operation."

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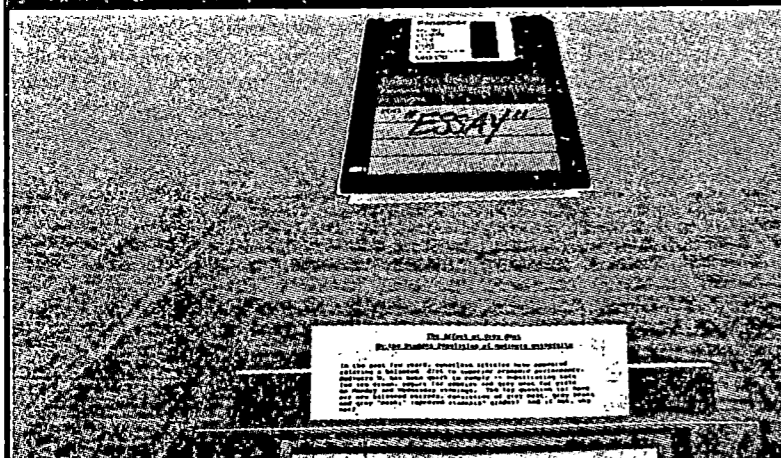
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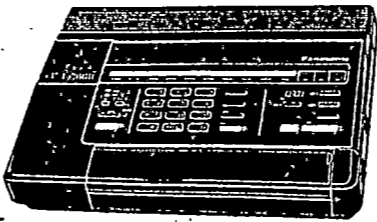
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# Demand for Autopsy Is Dropped

By STEVE PADILLA  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

The coroner's office on Thursday agreed not to perform an autopsy on a Jewish man whose children, citing religious objections, had obtained a last-minute court order to prevent the procedure.

Paul Reznek, an 83-year-old retired pharmacist, died Feb. 14 from injuries he suffered in December when he was mugged in downtown Los Angeles while on his way home.

Deputy County Counsel Richard Townsend said prosecutors with the district attorney's office reviewed the case Thursday morning at the request of the coroner and decided that an autopsy, while preferable, was not absolutely necessary.

There have been no arrests in the case.

Townsend said authorities initially opposed the family's request to forgo the autopsy because they were "not prepared to gamble and throw away a felony case" by not completing the investigation. Medical examiners researched their files and could not find any homicide case that had been prosecuted without an autopsy report, he said.

Reznek's children argued that the autopsy was unnecessary because doctors had clearly established a tie between Reznek's death and the Dec. 12 attack that left him with a broken hip. He had been hospitalized until his death.

Reznek was a pharmacist for 50 years in Maryland, a well-known leader of professional organizations and civic groups, his children said.



Paul Reznek

law.

The dispute has distressed family members. "This has been insanity," Donald Reznek said.

"We should have been able to take our father home," Dorothy Reznek said sadly.

Shortly before the autopsy was to begin at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday, the family obtained a temporary restraining order halting the procedure. As a formality on Thursday, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge John Zembrowski signed a court order compelling the coroner's office to release the body to the family as soon as possible.

Although the coroner's office agreed not to perform the autopsy, Townsend stated that the office does not relinquish its right to perform autopsies to investigate deaths.

People can sign waivers objecting to autopsies on religious grounds, but the coroner can overrule those objections, Townsend said.

After a brief court hearing, Dorothy Reznek criticized the coroner's office for not allowing family

# LAPD Does the Honors for Heroes in Its Ranks

By TRACEY KAPLAN  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

In what authorities deemed "The Year of the Gang" because gang-related homicides topped 400 in Los Angeles County, detectives from a juvenile narcotics unit in South-Central Los Angeles seized dozens of guns and \$800,000 worth of drugs.

For their work that year, 1988, the five detectives were honored Thursday during the Los Angeles Police Department's 11th annual Recognition Day awards ceremony held in Studio City.

They were among 105 police officers and civilian employees who were honored for showing bravery in acts ranging from battling drug traffic to calming a suicidal woman to attempting to save a drowning woman who had driven her Jaguar into her Brentwood swimming pool.

The detectives from South Bureau's juvenile narcotics squad, one of four special units in the city

that bust young drug dealers and their suppliers, said at the awards ceremony that they were proud of their arrest and seizure record.

In 1988, the five men seized 95 guns in their work with the South Bureau gang unit, which patrols the south end of Los Angeles, from South-Central to San Pedro.

"We did it without firing a shot," Detective Frank Goldberg said. "What can I say—we're just 110-percenters."

But Goldberg, sounding a familiar theme, said that with only five officers the unit is barely able to make a dent in narcotics activity among youngsters.

Despite a rising number of LAPD officers and Los Angeles County Sheriff's deputies, gang-related homicides skyrocketed to a record 570 in 1989, outstripping 1988's total of 452, according to statistics from both departments.

Another group of narcotics officers—a northeast San Fernando Valley unit that conducts undercover busts of street-level drug dealers—also received a meritori-

ous unit citation. The only one of its kind in the city composed of patrol officers instead of detectives, the unit has arrested 1,000 dealers since its inception almost two years ago, said Sgt. Cary Krebs, head of the unit.

"There will never be a need to put up barricades to keep out drug dealers in Pacoima and other areas of the Foothill division," Krebs said. "We have found we can rid the neighborhoods of drug dealers by being out there day and night busting people."

Not all the awards went to officers fighting gangs or drug traffic.

Five members of the bomb squad, four of whom were unable to pick up their medals Thursday because they were in West Los Angeles dealing with a bomb threat there, also were honored.

Throughout the ceremony, LAPD Chief Daryl F. Gates and Dodgers' announcer Vin Scully constantly reminded the audience of officers and their families that

the lives of the bomb squad detectives were in danger because pickup truck loaded with suspected explosives had burst into flames outside Internal Revenue Service offices on Olympic Boulevard forcing the evacuation of thousands of people.

But Officer Ken Lockwood, who picked up the award for the squad played down the unit's bravery saying, "You are trained to do a job and you do it."

Twenty-seven officers receive decorative medals for acts of bravery and service. Officer Karen Kubly, the only woman to receive a medal for bravery, used Spanish she had learned in the Police Academy to calm a 67-year-old intoxicated woman while her partners grabbed the woman off the edge of the roof of a Hollywood apartment house.

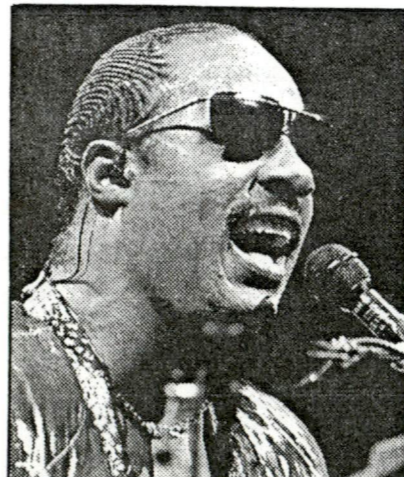
And Officer John Lopata was honored for diving into a Brentwood swimming pool to rescue a 81-year-old woman whose Jaguar had sunk to the bottom. The woman died despite Lopata's efforts.

# WONDER

Continued from B1  
my Award and a Grammy Award in 1985.

Wonder, 39, who has sold millions of records and has been inducted into the Songwriters Hall of Fame, said he got the idea for the song in July, 1976, while being driven to a hotel in Hollywood from his mother's house in the San Fernando Valley.

He testified that he created "enough of a working idea for a verse and a chorus" during the ride to make a recording of the song the



of melody," said Apetzweig, 39, a Pasadena research chemist. As to the similarity of some of the lyrics, he said, the jurors decided that the words 'I just called to say I love you,' were not unique enough to warrant a conclusion that one song was a copy of the other.

U.S. District Judge David W. Williams, who presided over the trial, said from the bench that he concurred with the verdict.

Williams' handling of the case was severely criticized by Chiate's lawyer, who at one point asked for a mistrial because of comments the judge made to the jury.

"He kept out evidence that

not handle the suspense, and he could not be reached for comment.

King said Wonder had been vindicated by Thursday's verdict but added that the past several weeks had been particularly trying for the singer.

The attorney said he thought it was "probably impossible" for someone of Wonder's stature to totally protect himself from similar suits.

Wonder said at one point he was so upset by the accusations hurled by the other side that he planned to countersue Chiate "for everything he had."

"But God said to me that's not

never have crimes are still vastly under-reported, Mornell said the rising statistics may be attributed

Jews. By comparison, Muslims were the second-most frequent target of crimes against any reli-


vated by sexual orientation, assaults accounted for nearly two-thirds of the crimes. Please see HATE CRIMES, p. 1.

LATimes 2/23/90

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN G. KELLER JR.  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

FROM: SPENCER E. GEISSINGER   
LEAD ADVANCE REPRESENTATIVE

SUBJECT: SURVEY OF THE NEW NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.

A Survey was conducted on February 24, 1990 by Spencer Geissinger, Lead Advance and representatives from the Secret Service, White House Communications, and HMX. The following background, theme, scenario and schedule have been developed for your consideration.

BACKGROUND:

The North County Correctional Facility is a maximum security jail built to house 2064 inmates with an additional 48 disciplinary cells. It is located on a thirty-seven acre site east of the existing Maximum Security jail at Pitches Honor Ranch in northeast Los Angeles County. This facility consists of an Administration building, an Inmate Services building, a Health and Intake building, five Inmate Housing buildings and a building which contains the Kitchen, Bakery and Vocational Shops.

The Facility was funded by a State Bond Issue and Local Government matching funds at a cost of 134 million dollars. No Federal monies were used to fund the project and the County was not ordered to build this facility by the Federal Government. The site for this project was selected before the overcrowding problem occurred in L.A. County. The North County Facility is completely finished, however it is unoccupied and will remain so until after the Ribbon Cutting Ceremony on Thursday, March 1, 1990.

The Ribbon Cutting Ceremony was already scheduled by the L.A. County Sheriff's Department to take place on March 1st prior to the February 24th Survey. THE PRESIDENT'S participation could easily be included into the existing program.



9:55 am MARINE ONE arrives North Los Angeles County Correctional Facility.

- \* TOUR OF JAIL
  - Press Pool
  - (10:05 am - 10:30 am)
  
- \* LOS ANGELES COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT ADDRESS AND OPENING CEREMONY NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL
  - Open Press
  - Remarks
  - Teleprompter TBD
  - Ribbon Cutting
  - (10:35 am - 11:10 am)
  
- \* MEETING WITH LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
  - Closed Press
  - (11:15 am - 11:30 am)

11:40 am MARINE ONE departs North Los Angeles Correctional Facility en route Santa Monica Airport.

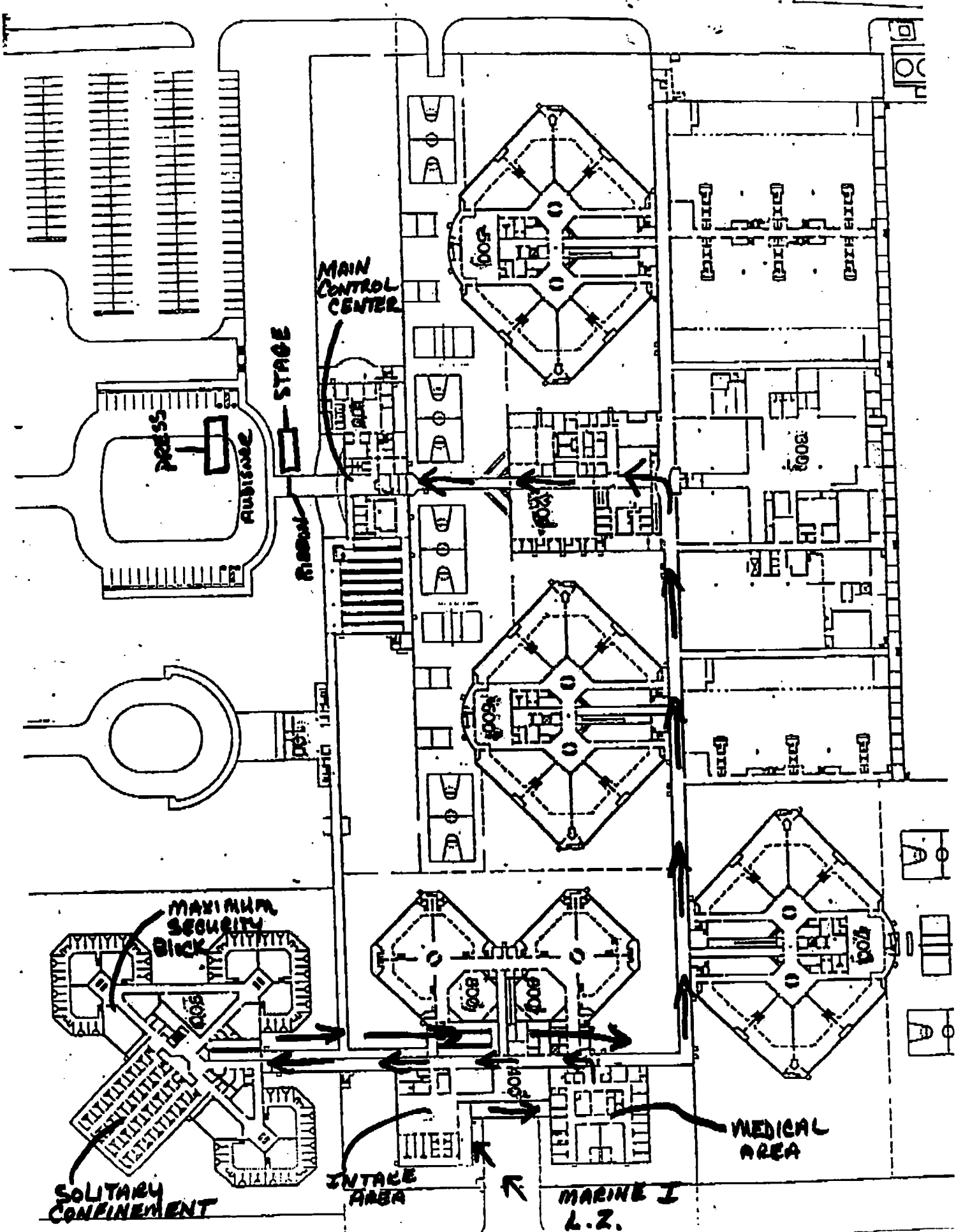
(Flying Time: 25 Minutes)

12:05 pm MARINE ONE arrives Santa Monica Airport.

12:10 pm MOTORCADE departs Santa Monica Airport en route Jimmy's Restaurant.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

12:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Jimmy's Restaurant.



Mary Hughes  
Helen

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377 in fr.  
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See  
und  
Fertigung

201-524-3060

Larry Foster

Grace Murrell  
OPD - Justice  
633-4104

Jim Burke  
Ed  
Himmelfarb  
633-4109

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kind of crime.

And third, when a criminal commits a crime with a gun and someone dies, justice demands something in return: the ultimate penalty, the death penalty. And I call on Governors to match the Federal initiative and propose these same three standards at home -- mandatory time, no deals without cooperation, and the death penalty for these kinds of crime.

Fourth, at my direction, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms suspended the importation of certain assault weapons. ATF is continuing its examination to determine which, if any, of these weapons are not acceptable under the standards in existing law. And the standard talks about suitability for sporting purposes, and you're hearing this from one who prides himself on being a sportsman, and have been a hunter all my life. And at the conclusion of this study, and after careful consideration, we will permanently ban any imports that don't measure up to these standards. I am going to stand up for the police officers in this country.

And toward this end, I am proposing the prohibition of the importation and manufacture of gun magazines of more than 15 rounds for citizens' use. I just don't believe that sportsmen require these 30-round magazines if the legitimate purpose is sports.

And finally, I am requesting funding for the hiring of 825 new Federal agents and staff: 375 at Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; 300 at the FBI; and 150 new Deputy U.S. Marshals. And these new law enforcers should be matched by 1,600 new prosecutors and staff. And we're asking for an additional \$1 billion, over and above \$500 million already slated for 1990, for Federal prison construction. This will mean 24,000 new beds to boost Federal prison capacity by nearly 80 percent. In short, I am proposing more law enforcers to catch criminals, more staff to prosecute them, and more prisons to keep them off the streets.

You here at Glynco play a major role in this war on crime. And to say it exists to "foster interagency cooperation" is a forgivable understatement. It creates a bond between you and your roommates, your classmates, your fellow officers of the law. And this is a bond that can be known only by those who put themselves on the line every day in the service of a great cause. In a country where criminals threaten to erode the very liberties that we hold so dear, you here at Glynco are domestic freedom fighters in this war on crime. And for this reason, you have a friend in the majestic Oval Office, and you have the gratitude and the support of the American people.

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

Note: The President spoke at 11:41 a.m. in the Steed Building. Prior to his remarks, he participated in a wreath-laying ceremony at the Peace Officers Memorial. Charles F. Rinkevich is the Director of the Center. The President referred to Pam's, a local bar. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

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But right here, State law enforcers work with Federal agents to learn how to crack a drug ring. And here, our U.S. Ambassadors learn to recognize and avoid terrorists. Investigators and regulators -- they learn how to work together to track down those who would poison our lakes and our rivers.

And nowhere else do law enforcers from so many agencies train together. You may be a security officer from the State Department or a U.S. Marshal. At this center you learn that there are many agencies that fight crime, but you are all members of one team, the united forces of justice.

The Peace Officers Memorial here at Glynco is a somber reminder of this shared cause and shared sacrifice. Thirty-nine names, thirty-nine slain Federal officers. All were graduates of this Center. Among the names is one that I recognize and knew well: Ariel Rios, a Special Agent of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, graduated from the Center in March 1979, and gunned down, shot to death, while working undercover trying to break up a drug ring in south Florida just 3 years later, in December of 1982. Julie Cross, Special Agent, U.S. Secret Service -- her name marks a poignant distinction. When she was killed in Los Angeles in June of 1980 while working a criminal counterfeit investigation, Julie became the first female Secret Service Agent to die in the line of duty. And sadly, these are not the only names of slain officers. Of 161 officers killed in the line of duty last year, 152 were State or local officers. More than 1,500 law enforcement officers have been killed in the past 10 years. And that is almost 1 death every 2 days. And 1 death for every 2 days -- that is too much.

I'm here today to deliver a message. I said it in New York, after the murder of Special Agent Everett Hatcher. And I came here to Georgia to lay a wreath and to repeat a warning: Better that you have never been born than to attack one of America's finest. We are going after those who kill or wound our police officers.

And so, I've also come here to send a message to the United States Congress: We can work together to protect those who protect us. And I've come here today to sign a transmittal, an official message to Congress detailing our crime package. Usually, this would entail nothing more than a quick flourish of the pen and then sending an aide on a 10-minute car ride up from Pennsylvania Avenue, 1600, on up to Capitol Hill. But when it comes to fighting crime, you deserve more than business as usual. And that's why I have come almost a thousand miles to this wonderful center to let you know we intend to back you where it counts -- on the streets and in the courtroom.

And first, I call on Congress to do for dangerous firearms what it has wisely done for dangerous drugs. I propose to double the mandatory penalties for the use of semi-automatic weapons in crimes involving violence or drugs. And those who use a semi-automatic weapon in Federal crimes, or so much as have one during the commission of a crime, will do an automatic 10 years in Federal prison -- and I mean 10 years. No excuses, no probation, no parole. And let's put the handcuffs on the criminals, not on the criminal justice system.

Secondly -- and I know our able Attorney General agrees with this -- we can't plea bargain away the lives of your loved ones, the lives of fellow cops and kids. And I have directed the Attorney General to advise America's Federal prosecutors to end plea bargaining for violent Federal firearms offenses. Our message: Pack a gun, and we will pack you away. No plea bargaining for that

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We've had a lot of talk about the various kinds of training that our law enforcement people from all different agencies go through, and they were telling me about the shooting range. I also hear that a distinguished graduate of one of the courses was a predecessor in the ambassadorial training. Shirley Temple Black was here, soon to be our Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, a tough assignment which she'll do very well. But I'm told that in shooting she had an almost perfect score: four shots right on the target. The target was a picture of a tourist with a camera. [Laughter] She's going to do well in Czechoslovakia.

But when you graduate from this center, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, you're going to leave, you graduates, with a knowledge that you've already confronted the hardest questions that any peace officer must face. You will have already been tested under fire. And you will know, from the Firearm Training Center, whether or not you would shoot when you must shoot and if you would hold your fire when the apparent bank robber turns out to be a child with a toy gun. And you will know from "Hogan's Alley" just how fast your reaction time really is. And in short, you will have been tried and tested, all of your reflexes -- physical, mental and moral. And when you return to duty -- whether your duty is at the Federal courthouse in Atlanta, the mountain hollows of West Virginia, or the city streets of New York -- you will take with you a confidence and a self-assurance that can only be earned, never bestowed.

And you might guard a NASA rocket, a witness under the threat of a murder contract, or a visiting Prime Minister. Or you might be a member of the U.S. Customs, the Secret Service, or practically any Federal agency. Or you might be a local or State law enforcer. But wherever you're from, whatever you do, you wear a badge over your heart, a badge of service, a badge of honor. And I came here to salute each and every one of you.

This center is dedicated to a special partnership between every man and woman with a badge. The bulk of law enforcement is provided by one partner: the States and localities, those closest to the streets and homes of America. The other partner, the Federal Government, is best equipped to fight specialized crimes, from interdicting drugs on the high seas to putting prison stripes on high-rolling crooks that are now in pinstripes. And the Federal Government is adept at yet another task: training. And that's why this center is so well-suited to this special partnership.

This center is renowned for its high-tech, state-of-the-art facilities and many talented instructors. And it was my pleasure just now to meet several of those talented instructors. But it's more than your ample resources and your excellent faculty that make Glynco one of the most unique law enforcement training facilities in the world. It's also your singular and unwavering commitment to fighting crime. And you teach many agencies, but you are one academy with one purpose: to catch today's criminals with tomorrow's methods and to lift the shadow of fear from our neighborhoods, from our communities, yes, from our entire country.

And here, investigators learn how to track down insurance or telecommunications fraud, money laundering, computer crimes. Glynco's Financial Fraud Institute will allow agencies to keep up with a boom industry, the quiet larcenies of white-collar crime. And let me just say parenthetically: If we are going to be fair about it, the white-collar criminal has got to pay along with the common street criminal.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks to Law Enforcement Officers at the Federal Training  
Center in Glynco, Georgia

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 911

June 15, 1989

LENGTH: 2126 words

I don't want to do anything less than solemn on an occasion like this, but I'll be darned if I'm going to sweat up here. I'm going to take my coat off, and I hope all you will, too.

Well, thank you all very much. In a sense, there's a little nostalgia in the air, because just 44 and a half years ago, Barbara and I had our honeymoon 14 miles from here, or just a few miles from here. So, I feel like it's coming back in a sense.

And I want to thank Charlie Rinkevich, who has really epitomized what cooperation stands for between law enforcement agencies. And I worked with him, as Nick Brady said, hand in hand; as we did battle against narcotics in south Florida. And the South Florida Task Force was a success. And one of the reasons that this place here has been a demonstrable success is that Charlie brought those same skills that he had of getting people working together and has applied them right here at Glynco.

I want to salute our Attorney General [Richard L. Thornburgh], who really is doing a superb job, shaping for me an anti-crime package that I want to talk with you a bit about today. I want to salute Secretary Brady. Many don't realize that the Secretary of the Treasury has tremendous responsibilities in the field of law enforcement, and Nick's doing an outstanding job.

And then on the political front, I wasn't quite sure that anybody could ever fill the shoes of Bo Ginn, who's over here, your own. And sure enough, [Representative] Lindsay Thomas, who flew down with us on Air Force One, is doing a superb job for Georgia, and he's right here with us today. And I want to say I'm pleased he's here.

And unrelated though it is to battling crime, we brought with us another son of Georgia, and that is the Honorable Paul Coverdell, who had been a member of the State senate here, and is now the Director of the Peace Corps, worldwide. Paul, over here. [Applause]

And the last thing I would like to do -- those of you in the back can't see them -- but one of the things this center does is offer training in certain anticrime techniques and self-preservation techniques to Ambassadors. And I see that several of those who I have selected to be United States Ambassadors serving in foreign countries are here with us today, and I'd like to ask them to stand. [Applause]

This is such a warm summer day, I think Charlie ought to take you all over to Pam's. [Laughter] Sorry about that, Charlie. [Laughter]

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Note: The President spoke at 10:09 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Frank W. Donaldson, U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, and Richard A. Stacy, U.S. Attorney for the District of Wyoming.

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crime that operates beyond the reach of any one State like the Rukn street gang whose members were convicted of conspiring with Libya to acquire military weapons for terrorist operations in America.

And in addition to my directive on plea bargaining, there's a second important message that I ask you to bring home to your districts. Your colleagues in State and local law enforcement need the same tools we've proposed for you: Mandatory time for weapons offenders, no plea bargaining on guns, the death penalty for heinous crimes, and the kind of increased resources -- police, prosecutor, prisons -- that ensure these vicious thugs will be pursued, prosecuted, and put away for good.

United States Attorneys are a breed apart -- invariably bright, committed, tenacious public servants. I really believe the country understands that about all of you. Four former U.S. Attorneys hold leadership roles in our administration: Dick Thornburgh of Western Pennsylvania, [Secretary of Transportation] Sam Skinner of Northern Illinois, [Director of Central Intelligence] Bill Webster of Eastern Missouri, and [Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation] Bill Sessions of Western Texas. And we hope to see yet another -- Bob Fiske of New York joining our ranks here soon.

Your efforts against violent crime are important, but no less important than the other law enforcement priorities that you have so ably addressed. And over the years, America has watched in admiration, and sometimes awe, as the accomplishments of your offices roll across America's television screens. And we're not going to tolerate the corruption of labor by organized crime, as the landmark Teamster settlement proved. And crime is crime, whether committed with a briefcase or a gun. And we will not tolerate greed over honest business, whether the business is defense contracting -- Operation Ill Wind -- Wall Street, where you're owed congratulations on last week's convictions; banking -- polar cap was the largest money laundering case in history -- savings and loans -- where the legislation we've proposed will give you the tools you need to wipe out the financial fraud that has devastated that industry.

Nor will we tolerate civil rights violations, as the recent Klan convictions in Alabama prove. And as the recent indictments against two major drug gangs right here in Washington show, we will not tolerate the corruption of our youth by the poison they call cocaine. This scourge will stop. I said it in my inaugural address and I'll repeat here: This scourge will stop.

And it's easy to understand why our people are so grateful to those of you who have sacrificed to serve on the firing line -- whether in court or on the streets. And day and night your skypagers and mobile phones are active, as those you command monitor court-authorized intercepts, or move undercover into the breach. It is exciting and principled work, an integral link in a system of justice that remains the envy of the world. In today's new effort, and in all your efforts, you have the gratitude, the respect, and the support of the American people -- and certainly of me. For your kids, for mine, for America's kids. Take back the streets.

And thank you for coming here today. Godspeed in the challenges ahead. And God bless you, your families, and the Nation that you work so ably to protect. Thank you for coming to the White House.

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And those guidelines are being distributed today, I'm told. And you've been summoned to Washington to hear it from the top. No more loopholes. No conditional surrender. No more rolls of the dice. If a criminal carries a gun, all deals are off. And when a criminal carries a gun and someone dies, I firmly believe that that person should pay with his life.

We're going to up the stakes for those who calculate that our criminal justice system is a crapshoot where the risks are worth the rewards. And when criminals think about reaching for a gun, they're going to know, and they're going to learn, that they will do time -- hard time. And yes, this policy may mean more trials. And I understand that firearms cases, like narcotics cases, are not always very popular with some on the bench. But it can be done. And in fact, already is being done -- even in districts with these overcrowded dockets like the Southern District of New York, where plea bargains for 924(c) violations have been banned since 1987.

And yes, we recognize that more offenders serving longer sentences obviously means more prison space. And here again we've matched our rhetoric with resources: an unprecedented \$1.5 billion building program for federal prisons, boosting present capacity by 80 percent. These are tough budgetary times, as everybody here knows. But \$1.5 billion is what I want to see go into this program.

And finally, yes, we also know how understaffed and overworked your offices are. And we've called in the cavalry -- Federal reinforcements are on the way. And if Congress will move -- and move quickly -- in addition to 825 new agents to investigate violent crime, I have asked the Congress to provide funding for 1,600 new prosecutors. New positions for your district -- the largest one-time expansion in U.S. history -- with increases in both prosecutors and then the support staff. And we're also seeking over 150 new attorneys at this end, adding more muscle to the Department's Criminal Division.

These forces must be marshaled effectively. And the Attorney General is proposing to consolidate the strike forces so that they are led not from distant Washington, but by you -- the commanders at the front lines. And of course, new laws and new manpower aren't the only tools at your disposal. Your leadership on the law enforcement coordinating committees has already produced new initiatives to meet the challenge of violent crime. In Chicago, Tony Valukas has led a cooperative effort to rid the community of dangerous offenders by charging gang leaders and other repeat offenders under tough Federal armed career criminal laws. And in the last 2 years, working together, we've jammed the revolving door on 20 such criminals -- all are now serving life without parole in Federal prisons. And one of Tony's counterparts, the director of the Illinois State Police, responded to the Federal initiative by launching a violent crime task force. Similar partnerships on violent crime are being led by U.S. Attorneys like Benito Romano up in New York, Jay Stephens right here in the District, Rob Banner in L.A., whose promotion to the Federal district court was recently confirmed by the Senate.

And there are other innovations. To attack the profusion of gang and street violence, you may use some of your new slots to recruit seasoned ADA's or others trained in prosecuting gunshot crime. In those States where police are not protected by death penalty provisions, we should make full use of those Federal laws that permit the death penalty for cop-killers. And we should always use our unique Federal resources and expertise to wipe out the kind of violent

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role in fighting violent crime. And when leadership is called for, we've got to respond, we've got to seize the day.

One month ago, on a really somber, rainy day here, I was standing in front of the Capitol to commemorate the police officers who were slain in the line of duty. And many were agents or officers who had worked with you or the prosecutors that you supervise. And to honor their sacrifice, I called upon the United States Congress to join me in launching a new national strategy, a new partnership with America's cities and States, to take back the streets. And to do that we must raise our voices to correct an insidious tendency -- the tendency to blame crime on society rather than on the criminal.

And let me be extra clear on my own beliefs here today. I, like most Americans, believe that we can start building a safer society by first agreeing that society itself doesn't cause the crime. Criminals cause the crime. And we are foursquare behind the men and women like you who make sacrifices every day to protect the vulnerable, to safeguard the law-abiding, and to ensure that those who scorn justice are brought to justice. And we must hold people accountable for their actions. And I said it at the Capitol: A commonsense approach to crime means that criminals must know that if they commit a crime, they will be caught; and if caught, they will be prosecuted; and if convicted, they will do time.

A plain-speaking predecessor of mine was Harry Truman. And he said it pretty well 37 years ago when he met with the U.S. Attorneys here at the White House. And he summed it up, "We don't want any crooks left out of jail when they do crooked things." And nowhere is this precept more critical than in combating violent crime. The killing must stop, and it must stop now. And I'm here to ask your help -- to ask you to take a leadership role in your districts in helping put away our nation's most wanted: the privileged class of violent, repeat, and fugitive offenders hellbent on proving that crime really does pay.

The comprehensive plan that we sent to Congress seeks to take violent criminals off the streets with an attack on four fronts: new laws to punish them, new agents to arrest them, new prosecutors to convict them, and new prisons to hold them. And all four are essential. Your role is essential. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

The first link is some tough new laws, and everyone here is familiar with title 18's section 924(c). And well we have asked Congress to do for dangerous firearms what it has wisely done for dangerous drugs -- double the mandatory penalties. As we've said, the math is simple. Anyone using a semiautomatic for crime, or so much as having one in hand during a crime, will do an automatic 10 extra years in Federal prison. No probation. No parole. No matter which judge they get.

And I'm asking each of you to see that this message is brought to life in the streets and courtrooms of your cities and towns. Because for these laws to be effective, we can't plea bargain away the lives of our cops and our kids. And I want and expect that when suspects are arrested with serious weapons, that they'll face serious weapons charges. And so, last month, I directed the Attorney General to issue guidelines to ensure that, in all but the most exceptional cases, all firearms offenders are prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks to United States Attorneys

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 916

June 16, 1989

LENGTH: 2273 words

Welcome to the White House. Thank you all very much. Thank you, Dick, and thank all of you for that warm welcome here. But let me welcome you to the White House. I'm just delighted to have the U.S. Attorneys here.

First, a word about our able Attorney General. I feel very confident about our Justice Department under his able leadership. And the integrity that Dick brings to this job is known nationwide, and I know it's going to enhance the work that you all are involved in every day of your lives, serving this country. So, I want to thank the Attorney General for all he is doing and to salute him in front of you who work closely with the Department and with him.

This is a time where we get around and tell lawyer's jokes. [Laughter] I was thinking of having Frank Donaldson come up -- Alabama's own -- to tell a few -- [laughter] -- but this is a kinder and gentler White House, and I'm not sure we need that. But -- [laughter].

You know, when I flew out to Wyoming on Monday, I got off Air Force One out there -- beautiful -- and Richard Stacy was there to shake my hand. And he said, "I'm here to represent rural America." [Laughter] Simple, dramatic words. So, my name is George Bush, and I represent the United States. [Laughter] And with words like these, you and your assistants begin a Federal criminal trial. And it's a great and rare honor to represent the United States, and I'm honored to share that distinction with you. I share the pride that you feel every time you say that.

Two hundred years ago, a few months after becoming President, George Washington signed the act that gave birth to the offices that you hold. And it's a distinguished tradition. And one of the reasons that I was so delighted when Dick arranged for this little meeting was that I wanted to be able to tell you the respect I feel for the job that you all do. And, in the words of a former Attorney General, you represent "one of the most powerful peacetime forces known to man."

Peacetime? Well, I expect some of you would debate that. The situation in our streets has been aptly compared to a shooting war. And that's why you're here for an assembly unprecedented in modern times. And I did want you to know how strongly I feel -- and I'm grateful to Dick for his comments on this -- about violent crime in America, and how firmly I support what you all do every single day.

The problem today is violent crime, some call it blood and thunder, involving these high-powered weapons of a new class of criminals who impose the law of the jungle out of the barrel of a gun. And the fundamental responsibility for protecting America's streets and neighborhoods from violent crime must remain with our cities and States. But there's an increasing and important Federal

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economy, especially our competitive world economy. And I think those four good men could really help in that effort.

The President. Well, let us try, and I appreciate the suggestion. And for those out around here from Illinois, I must say I am very pleased to be working with Sam Skinner in this field. I know the frustrations around this table when you see this tremendous highway trust fund and wonder why those funds aren't immediately available for the purposes for which they were earmarked. And the answer, obviously, is budgetary. But, yes, I'd be very happy to ask the four of them to get together.

#### Competitiveness

Q. Nice to see you again, Mr. President. I just wanted to follow up on the point that you had made and offer, for whatever it's worth, my congratulations on the September 27th summit, vis-a-vis education.

I would like to say that the Southern Growth Policies Board, which Carroll Campbell has headed for this past year and which I will head for this next year, is concerned. As the world grows smaller, cheap is not enough. We must be flexible and smarter. And we've undertaken, Mr. President, the goal to address adult illiteracy in our part of America. And I would encourage your team at the educational summit to address that question in context of the whole nation.

It seems to me that we're going to be making some products -- one product, one person, one sale, rather than mass production. And it seems that the quality of our work force will be the key to us being competitive -- not just the price of the work force, but the quality of the work force. That's one of our assignments in the South, and we're hoping you can help us nationwide. What I'm trying to say, Mr. President, is send money. Thank you. [Laughter]

The President. I thought I heard that.

Q. I said it poorly, as usual, but -- [laughter]

The President. Let me say that, on this educational summit, I don't view this as something where -- like today where I come here for 2 minutes and then take off. I mean this is going to be a session where we will have an opportunity together, you and me, to take a considerable amount of time to discuss these kinds of issues. I think it is important, and maybe Governor Branstad would be one to turn to to have a little group for the agenda on this. And our Education Secretary will be involved. But sure, we should take that up. And I want you to know I will be personally involved in learning from this kind of involvement.

But thank you all very, very much. With permission, could I just say hello to everybody here.

Note: The President spoke at 10:08 a.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Lt. Col. William R. Higgins, USMC, chief of the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, who was kidnapped on February 17, 1988, and allegedly hanged by pro-Iranian terrorists on July 31, 1989.

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But, Bill, I'd also say that what you've talked about and you've pioneered, along with others around this table -- I can single out Governors Baliles and Kean because they'll both be unemployed here in a few weeks. But this concept of encouraging excellence the way your States have done it I think has great applicability for how a high school senior gets forward and gets into college. So, anyway -- but it would be an agenda item.

Q. Governor Celeste of Ohio.

The President. Where's Dick? I didn't recognize you. Yes? [Laughter]

#### Health Care

Q. Mr. President, you just alluded to the notion of worthy goals and budget realities. And this morning the Governors around the breakfast table talked at length about the problems we're facing now with Medicaid and the mandated costs that are built in as a consequence of decisions that have been made in the Congress. And I think it's our feeling that we would like to, number one, share with our congressional delegations the realities we're now contending with as Governors, but to call on them and perhaps to seek the assistance of the administration, as well, to have a 2-year moratorium on any additional mandates in terms of Medicaid with a commitment that all of us sit down together on a bipartisan basis -- Governors, the Congress, the administration -- to look at this whole issue of health care: how we assure coverage to those who need it; how we deal with this problem of sort of backing into a system which is virtually universal now for various pregnant women and small children, and to do it in a cost efficient way. And I'm wondering whether you would be comfortable with a notion, for example, of a moratorium on additional mandates at this point and whether there's a way in which we could work together on this important issue.

The President. Well, I'd like to consider it. And certainly you're trying to hold the line on the spiraling costs. We're in a battle now -- and I think we can resolve it properly -- with some of our doctors in terms of the increased costs of physicians' fees. But, yes, without getting into the specifics, I'd certainly think we could cooperate fully. Maybe we could take one more. Okay.

#### Transportation

Q. Mr. President, under our chairman's direction this spring and summer, I conducted a series of hearings around the Nation on our nation's transportation infrastructure. Two key facts came out of those hearings. One, those nations which make an increased investment in their highways, their bridges, their harbors, their air and rail systems, their water systems are more competitive in the world economy than those nations who do less. And secondly, those nations who make such investments stimulate more private investment than those nations who do less.

I don't have a question; I have a suggestion, if I might be so bold. Could you ask Director Darman, Secretary Brady, Secretary Skinner, and Secretary Mosbacher to form kind of a working group to make sure that our tax laws and our transportation policies are doing everything we can to encourage a renewal of America's transportation infrastructure? I know it will be part of Secretary Skinner's national strategies plan, but I think there needs to be more focus in Washington on the benefits of infrastructure investment and a return on our

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all a little closer, a little closer to the stars.

I have committed the powers of my office to lift America, starting in the classrooms and the streets. Working together, I am absolutely convinced that we can achieve a national consensus in spite of the overriding budgetary problems that the Federal Government faces. Working together, we can make the next century an American century.

Thank you. Thank you all for what you do for this country, and I'm delighted to have been with you. Thank you very much.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. The President has agreed to take a couple of questions. I'll call on our vice chairman, Governor Branstad of Iowa, for the first question.

#### Education

Q. Mr. President, we're very honored that you've invited us in the third only Presidential summit with the Governors on the topic. And I'm delighted that you've chosen education because that's going to be an area of focus of the Governors for this coming year. And I just want to add my appreciation and say that we look forward to working with you and developing consensus goals to improve the quality of education, and we want to involve all the people in this nation that are concerned about rebuilding and strengthening the quality of education. Thank you for that commitment.

The President. Thank you for your question.[Laughter] No, but thank you, Terry, and we look forward to working with you.

Q. Mr. President, first of all, we appreciate your speech and your commitment both to fighting drugs and to improving education. I support, as I think you know, your education position. I'm for accountability, choice, alternative certification. One thing that concerns me in our State, and I think is a concern around the table here that I'd like to hear you comment on, is the relative lack of competitiveness of our high school seniors with many of the other countries with which you've been negotiating new economic, environmental, and defense arrangements. What do you think the Federal role ought to be in trying to increase the number of people who can afford to go on to college -- or who can't afford to go on to college but need to so that they can be internationally competitive? And do you believe that that ought to be a part of our education summit in September? I'm very concerned about that, and that's something that neither the States nor the Federal Government has adequately addressed, in my judgment, in these 3 or 4 years.

The President. I think, clearly, the Federal Government has a role. We have some programs. I know everybody would like to see them financed more fully, thinking of Pell grants and things of this nature. And I've been intrigued with some of the private sector approaches. A fellow named Pat Taylor in New Orleans has a program that I believe -- I don't know whether Governor Roemer -- I didn't -- where is he -- can comment on. I don't know whether he likes it or not. But nevertheless, it's a program that has some applicability to what we're talking about here. It's happened in other States. But, yes, I think it should be a key agenda item for the summit that we're talking about. Again, every time we get to worthy goals, I have to say, Wait. How do we meet Gramm-Rudman's targets and all of that? But clearly, in terms of objective, it must be that.

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But there is more to be done. On June 5th, I asked the business community to study what the private sector can do to energize and support educational reform. And there are wonderful programs in effect now where business leaders assign people from their companies to help in the local school districts. These have been pushed and fostered by many of you around this table. I want to renew my pledge to assemble the Governors in a summit to share ideas and to explore options for educational progress.

Only twice before have the Governors met with the President on an issue of vital national importance. And now there will be a third such conference, an historic meeting on education. And so, I invite you to work with me at a Governors summit on education to be held on September 27th and September 28th. We have not yet selected a place, but we want to go forward and do that. And together, we can find ways to strengthen our schools, to enlarge opportunities, and to improve our nation's educational performance.

As chief executives, we also see drugs and crime as the most harrowing domestic threat to the future of America. And I proposed on May 15th a commonsense approach to deter the criminals' use of weapons, to reform the criminal justice system, to enhance enforcement and prosecution, and to expand prison capacity to ensure both the certainty and the severity of punishment. I proposed the hiring of 825 new Federal agents and staff, 1,600 new prosecutors and staff, and an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction. And I've proposed tough new laws, including mandatory prison terms, no deals without cooperation, and the death penalty for those who murder our police officers. But I need your leadership to see results. Work with me. Toughen your laws and put the worst offenders behind bars. And if you do, we will take back the streets.

And finally, America cannot continue to lead the world if we lag in providing opportunity at home. And last year, as you know, Congress and the administration enacted major welfare reform legislation, the Family Support Act of 1988. And this act grew out of a consensus that the well-being of children depends on more than material needs. Children need a family environment that encourages self-sufficiency -- in a word, character. With this in mind, I reestablished the Low Income Opportunity Board within the White House. And I've asked that board to assist you in the complex and time-consuming process of obtaining these Federal approvals for experiments in State welfare reform. So many innovative policies have come from the States. So, we want to work together to keep your administrations free to experiment, free to be creative. In fact, I have asked our Domestic Policy Council and the Low Income Opportunity Board to make flexibility the guiding principle, so that States will have greater freedom to experiment with welfare reform. and I am pleased to announce that this week the DPC, Domestic Policy Council, has committed itself to give you greater room to maneuver and to grant waiver requests as quickly as possible.

Many of our responsibilities overlap in education, law enforcement, and welfare. At times, there's been friction, a lot of friction between the States and the "feds." And perhaps what we need between the Federal Government and the States is a friendly competition well-known to Chicagoans. Here, along the majestic lakefront skyline, there's been an ongoing competition among developers to retain the title of the world's tallest building. You talk about one-upsmanship, this is it -- a whole new meaning. Yet this is the kind of one-upmanship that builds, not destroys; that lifts, not lowers; that takes us

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Depression. And today we don't meet in a spirit of immediate crisis. Plenty of problems out there, but the Nation is fundamentally sound. But the decline of our educational system and the threat of crime and drugs, the economic dependency of so many and, yes, that ever-present Federal deficit and the problems that come with it -- these problems threaten to endanger the very leadership position of America in the next century. And for America to remain competitive will require your best efforts and your executive know-how. The ultimate challenge, as Governor Baliles put it, is "to become again the Yankee traders that we once were." And he's not talking about George Steinbrenner [owner of the New York Yankees baseball team]. He is referring to the clipper ships. Your creative response to our nation's competitive position is more than perceptive; it's forward looking, an attribute to the best kind of leadership.

At this economic summit that I mentioned, the competitive position of our nation was an underlying theme in the discussions of the great economic issues of trade and monetary policy and international debt. But no less important to the America was the start of my journey, that part that took us to eastern Europe and central Europe. Poland and Hungary today are not the economic magnets that we find in Western Europe or the Pacific rim, but I saw a tremendous potential in the awakening spirit of those lands. It is absolutely amazing -- the changes that are taking place on the economic front there and on the political front as well. And the beauty of it is that we can boost reform without massive government-to-government programs. We can do the most good as American leaders by simply facilitating trade and investment, by simply opening doors for opportunity and encouraging those governments to move as fast as they can towards privatization.

But to open these doors will require leadership at every level of government. You've already established a great tradition of searching for those opportunities abroad. And now I ask you to include Poland and Hungary on your list. While Governors have no formal role in foreign policy, you are becoming our economic envoys and ambassadors of democracy. You're a new force in restoring American international competitiveness and expanding world markets for American goods and services.

And of course, your focus is and, I think, must be on the critical domestic issues. As chief executives, we know firsthand how crucial our social health is to the future position of America. A nation in which half of our youth is ignorant of geography, in which drugs are rampant, in which a substantial proportion of the population knows little hope -- such a nation will not long remain competitive. And in the final analysis, improving our schools, driving out drugs, and bringing hope and opportunity to those who need it most -- these are issues of our national well-being, even our national security.

First and foremost are our children and their education. Working together, we can raise the level of learning in the classrooms of America. On April 5th, I sent a package to the Congress, an educational reform package based on four principles rooted in the practical experience of the States. To have reform, excellence and achievement must be recognized and rewarded. To have reform, Federal dollars should be targeted to those most in need. To have reform, we need flexibility and choice -- choice for parents, choice for schools in their selection of teachers and principals. And finally, the essence of reform is accountability in education and reward for those schools that show progress. If implemented, I believe that these measures will restore the quality of American education and redeem the future of millions of children.

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And Terry Branstad, the incoming president -- let me say I look forward to working with you, and I hope we'll have an era of real cooperation, just as we have with Governor Baliles.

Let's begin by saying what is the role of the Governor in the American political life? Well, De Tocqueville, the great 19th century observer, once asked a country politician the same question, and the answer he got was this: "The Governor counts for absolutely nothing and is paid only \$1,200." Well, you still can't get rich off a public salary. But today I don't think there's any question in the minds of the American people that the office of Governor counts for an awful lot, counts for a great deal. In fact, leadership in America is increasingly the sum of your efforts and of your vision. And that's why I consider myself a Federalist. I was there when President Reagan issued the Executive order on federalism, and I want you to know that I stand by it.

We believe in federalism, and yet we are a people, one nation, indivisible. And just as we share our cherished Constitution, so we also share common challenges and responsibilities. To cure our nation of illiteracy and drug abuse and crime, we must act in tandem, President with Governor, Governor with mayor, up and down the line. And in short, we've got to find our collective will as a nation.

And that's why I've come to Chicago to meet with all of you, fellow chief executives. We share as executives a special responsibility. And some describe it as a great burden, but for us, if it is a burden, it is one that is cheerfully accepted. And to sit where the buck stops, to resolve disputes, to help those in need and to set a course for the future is to know a special kind of satisfaction.

In fact, our missions as executives are so similar that many Presidents have called on you for guidance. Teddy Roosevelt, who called the Nation's first conference of Governors, the forerunner of this association, convened the Governors at the White House. And he brought the Nation's Governors together to call for conservation, for an end to the reckless denuding of our forests. And they started a tradition that we are carrying on today, working together as President and Governors for a cleaner environment.

I thought you might be interested in a peripheral note here. I'm just back from the economic summit in Europe, and the whole question of environment is on the minds of these Western European leaders, unlike any time that I've ever seen. And I think that's a good thing. And I think it is going to cause all of us to work together internationally, just as my plea is here that we work together inside our great country.

We have proposed, as you know, the first major revision of the Clean Air Act in more than a decade. And I read a headline in one of the great newspapers of this country where some say it didn't go far enough and others said it went too far. I figured, well, maybe we're not doing too bad on it. But it sets tough standards. It gives States and industry the flexibility needed to reduce costs and break the longstanding legislative logjam. The potential for consensus is there. The American people want clean air. And we can work together to see that they get clean air.

Then it was another Roosevelt, great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who called on the Governors to help him stem the financial crisis of the Great

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks at a Meeting of the National Governor's Association  
in Chicago, Illinois

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July 31, 1989

LENGTH: 3894 words

The President. Thank you, Governor Baliles. Thank all of you -- bill [Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas].

Before I make my remarks, I want to comment on a very disturbing report that we've just heard. There are unconfirmed reports that Colonel Higgins has, indeed, been executed. And I had planned to go on out to Nevada for another appearance today and then to go to Oklahoma tonight. But this matter is of such concern to me and to all of you and to the American people that I think it's appropriate that I go back to Washington.

Whether the report is true or not, I know I speak for all here when I try to express to the American people the sense of outrage that we all feel about this kind of brutality, this uncalled-for terrorism. And this was a young American colonel serving in an international force, and it is incumbent on all of us to try to rectify this situation, if at all possible. And I have no more to share with you on this. We have not been able to confirm this horrible report, but I will go back to Washington and convene our top national security people and, first, establish to the best of our ability if the report is true and then figure out what might conceivably be done. So, I'm sorry to bring to this meeting a message of that nature, the bad news, but I felt you would want to know about it.

Jerry [Baliles], that said, thank you very much. I want to comment you on your success as chairman of this group. I studied Latin for 4 years. Soon you will be chairman emeritus. "E" in Latin means out -- "meritus" damn well deserves to be. So, I will -- [laughter] -- but I want to commend you -- that having been said -- commend you on that. It's been a joy working with you. And I want to salute our host and my friend, Jim Thompson -- a great Governor, former NGA chairman, who's rocked the world of Illinois politics by announcing that he will not run for a fifth term. They were just getting used to him out here, and now he's not going to run. But thank you for your hospitality.

I'd like to rise to John Sununu's defense: He is not quiet and retiring. That's all I will say about it. [Laughter] But I think it is good to have a Chief of Staff who knows how the Governors function and the importance of the Governors in this whole federalist system.

I think Jerry mentioned [Secretary of Veterans Affairs] Ed Derwinski, a member of my Cabinet, a good friend of longstanding. And I want to salute him and also our Secretary of Transportation, Illinois own Sam Skinner, who is with me here today. Both doing outstanding jobs -- Sam digging in now, working on a national transportation strategy.

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this job at the table. One of the frustrations is the mail, and the volume is horrendous. But your having raised it, I trust somebody will -- he will be hearing from him sooner than he might have. But we've got to be responsive on these -- [laughter] -- it's an understandable frustration when somebody asks. And I would simply take this opportunity to ask for forbearance and to say we will endeavor to do our very best.

When I left for summer vacation, the backlog on our mail was something like 100,000 letters. It was down to 9,000 when we got back -- somebody else doing all the heavy lifting, obviously. But we do want to do better on it. And especially when somebody is crying from the heart for help on a problem of this sensitivity. But we'll look into that one and see when he -- and hope he gets a very positive response. I expect, your having brought it up, he will.

Listen, thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:57 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

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the government in Detroit -- train people, job retraining -- training them for jobs that will exist. And that, of course, gets back into what we were talking about at our table, about educational excellence. So it's education, job retraining, all of which impact in this question of housing. If a person has a job and a reasonable salary, he hopefully can afford to have an apartment or make a down payment on a house.

All right, she was very persistent, over here, screaming in outrage because I boycotted the table. This is the last one.

Q. Thank you very much.

The President. I'll say ahead of her question that I've always learned that the last question is the one that gets you in trouble. So let me see the seams on this one. [Laughter]

#### Prison Overcrowding

Q. In Pittsburgh, we are arresting drug suspects and they're being turned loose from the Allegheny County Jail because of overcrowding. A Federal court order has mandated a certain population cap. Across the river, still Pittsburgh, our State prison facility has been ruled an overcrowded firetrap by another Federal judge. My question is, our Allegheny County commissioner has written you asking you for permission to open military bases, underused or closed military facilities, to house some of these prisoners, especially the drug suspects that we're letting go. How will you respond to --

The President. I'll respond to this as being given serious and active consideration. You talk about closing a military base now, come on out and try it sometime.[Laughter] Even though the law prescribes it, and even though we have a sound program up there right now in the Senate, some people are challenging the closing of these bases. And it isn't much fun to have to go to a community that's been dependent on a base and say we're going to close your base.

Every Congressman wants to close bases in somebody else's district -- or every Senator, but in someone else's State. And we have a program to do this, and part of it might well be active consideration being given to a concept of using these facilities for jail space. There's some existing bases where we might be able to do that. There's some trading where you take prisoners from one jurisdiction and boarding them in somebody else's jail. They're innovative programs in terms of jail construction of lease backs. And so there's a lot of new thinking going on, including the proposals that are in our strategy of -- and this doesn't get directly to your question -- of more Federal prisons.

But I think the man, whoever -- this fellow suggested this -- is on to something, and we will try to be very cooperative in that regard.

#### Mail Received by the President

Q. How soon might you respond to him if he's written about a week or two ago?

The President. Well, tell him to get in line; I get about 100 -- let's see, how many -- I'll tell you, one of the great -- they were asking me the joys of

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escape. Now we see that it was wrong. We see that in condoning it, for whatever the reason, should have been condemned. And I think as those national mores change, then I think you're going to find that the future of not just my 11 grandchildren, but the others, is far brighter. And mine, you know, are blessed with not having some of the pressures of a neighborhood where there are high incidences of cocaine use.

But, now we've got to take these changing mores and have inner city America, highly-impacted America understand. And of course that has to, in my view, be coupled with opportunity -- opportunity to work, have an honest living instead of one where you're a lookout at \$100 a crack for some drug addict. And so, we've got a big educational job to do.

But I do worry about it, and I don't think any kid is immune from this peer pressure. But I'm absolutely convinced it's changing. You know, you embark on something like a war on drugs and people say, yes, yet another war, and you have your cynics out there. And I can understand it because there have been efforts made and they've gone off the radar screen. But this one isn't going to go off the radar screen. And what I've got working for me in this timeframe in which I'm serving as President is this changing feeling in the country that we've got to do something about it. It's not just the administration, it's not just a handful of teachers or some parents group, it's the country itself. And that is very different and that is working for us.

And so, this gentleman doesn't feel I'm giving him the brushoff. You see, I think if we then go out and legalize drugs, we work just the opposite from what I'm saying are the appropriately changing mores in this country, and that's why I strongly oppose it. And as long as I'm President, there will not be any Federal Government-level consideration given to the legalization of narcotics. It simply is counterproductive as we try to help in this whole field of education.

#### Urban Housing

Q. In Detroit we have severe drug problems, but we also have other problems: blight, abandoned housing, and decay. UDAG [Urban Development Action Grant] monies and block grant monies have been decreased significantly over the past few years. Will those monies be returned in some capacity, and how does the Bush administration propose rebuilding America's inner cities, including Detroit?

The President. We've got a brand new Secretary of Housing [Jack F. Kemp] who is aggressively going after tenant ownership and changes in the housing programs. I don't want to mislead you. I don't think you'll see a change soon on revenue-sharing or increased UDAG's, for example, you asked about. But I think we've got a program that emphasizes tenant ownership, helping to clean the existing projects from narcotics' reach, and then I come back to jobs -- jobs. And it's got to be the economy that is going to lift people up. A job in the private sector is the best poverty program.

And you look at the demographics -- and we again bored you all at lunch about this -- but they're changing. And in the year 2000 -- and what, Roger [Roger B. Porter, Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy], somebody help me -- 2010 there are going to be more jobs than there are people looking for jobs. And that says then to the Federal Government, the State government,

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But I see the President using the bully pulpit of the Presidency to stay on it, to encourage and to exhort and to help financially through this national strategy where we can. But I got to keep making the point, the Federal Government isn't going to solve it. But you're asking about inner cities? But you can get the job done and do it in a lot of different ways, including involving ourselves in the lives of others.

And I don't care how much grief I get -- and it's not so much anymore because people are beginning to understand it -- about the thousand points of light. But it is one American helping another; it's a teacher who cares; it's a foster parent; it's those 10 black mothers in the D.C. Hospital. And it's on and on and on. And that is how the problem, along with the municipalities and the State governments and the Federal Government are going to solve this problem. But the President, I think, has a disproportionate responsibility to have a strategy which we now have and then to -- not forget it -- to followup on it.

And I do believe that in the final analysis we can whip the problem. I was encouraged, and I expect others were here, too, about the decline in casual use of cocaine -- off 30 percent. And that's a good sign. Now, how do we do the same thing for the crack user, instead of having it go the wrong way? And I don't see as much on the media, for example, and the entertainment media in terms of condoning that which we now condemn. You don't see that much about it any more. It used to be the joke. And I keep citing -- I hope without prejudice -- the scene in "Crocodile Dundee" with the guy in his tuxedo and it was humorous, the use of cocaine. Today you don't see that. It's because the industry itself has moved in.

I cited in my drug speech the efforts of a man named Jim Burke who was the former chairman of Johnson & Johnson. He's guaranteeing, to the best of his ability, that \$1 million a day will be spent -- \$1 billion over the next 3 years -- on reaching out in education, you know, changing a whole condoning culture into a condemning culture. And so, I am excited about the potential provided everybody pitches in together. And so what do you say to a kid in the city? There's something better for you, and we've got to prove it.

Last, says Marlin [Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President].

Q. Your last question -- you mentioned your grandchildren a while ago, and this is kind of a personal question, maybe putting this in perspective for us. How do you feel as a human being and as a grandfather about the drug scourge? Are you afraid that your family members, your grandchildren, your friends, relatives, the people in the White House family are going to be seduced by drugs? Do you identify with the grandparents across the Nation?

The President. Yes, I worry about it, of course I do, about these kids. Peer group pressure -- enormous. Declining, I hope, but enormous. And so, when I stand out there in the garden with the DARE program that teaches these kids out of the efforts by police officers all across this country to turn their back and how to resist peer pressure, I can identify with that, perhaps more than if I didn't have these 11 grandchildren.

But I'm not pessimistic about it. I think America is waking up, and we are beginning to condemn that which, let's face it, we've condoned. We condoned it in my theory in a kind of a post-Vietnam period, or even in the Vietnam war period. We have got to understand the pressures that lead one that wants to

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pressuring Congress to reduce chemical use?

The President. I think we have a responsibility under our Environmental Protection Agency to look carefully at the realities of agricultural chemicals, because it does get into the food chain and -- if there's abuse. But I also think that you need a balance in it and EPA's looking at it right now. So I'd have to wait and see what recommendations they make and try to do our best. But we can't overlook that because of the controversy that it's caused in the agricultural community. And that's a little broad in general but that's the only way I know to respond to that one.

#### Drug Use in Rural Areas

Q. Your drug strategy is often seen as an urban inner-city initiative. How pervasive do you feel the drug problem is -- I come from rural Minnesota -- and how much of a priority is dealing with drug education and interdiction and helping law enforcement in rural areas?

The President. Well, I think in terms of interdiction, it's national and the effect of it is national. In terms of the international affairs component, for example, support for Colombia and what they're trying to do, it will impact favorably if we can encourage them on rural America and on city America.

I think you have to look in terms of treatment and in terms of impact of Federal money for education on those areas that are where the most heavy use is. And I think we have to do some vectoring of funds to the highest impact areas. And I think you'll see that when the program goes forward. But in terms of education and the need to have kids understand the risk, it is totally national and it cannot be confined just to metropolitan areas.

#### Impact of the Administration's Drug Strategy on Washington, DC

Q. I've been in Washington a few days. There's two things that seem to be on people's minds. The first one is why Joe Gibbs [head coach, Washington Redskins] went for "Pass the ball" in the third-and-two situation. [Laughter]

The second thing that comes to mind is the drug issue. We all come from across the country, but in our Nation's Capital, it's a pervasive problem that has intensified for the past 4 years. Coming from across the country, we sometimes look to DC as a symbol of what's going to happen. What do you see your drug plan doing for the people of the Nation's Capital and the inner city?

The President. You mean with --

Q. What the drug plan is doing for the people who live in the inner city -- DC.

The President. Raising hope. I see it raising hope and if, we follow through, helping solve the problem. It isn't going to solve it alone. It's going to need those 10 black mothers in the D.C. ward. It's going to need the schools involved with their local control and their local ability to go into their communities with a sensitivity that the Federal Government will never have.

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### Legalization of Drugs

Q. Mr. President, there have been many good efforts through the years to interdict drugs and solve our drug problem that way. Do you envision a day when we might throw in the towel and treat it like we did prohibition and say let's shift our money from law enforcement back toward education, accept the legalization of drugs and try to fight in a more academic way?

The President. No, no. I don't visualize such a day.

### Nomination of Gene McNary as Director of Immigration and Naturalization

Q. A local question: You recently nominated St. Louis County Executive Gene McNary to be the Director of Immigration and Naturalization. There are some people, even some admirers of Mr. McNary, who say there doesn't seem to be anything in his background that shows a sensitivity, perhaps, to work with minorities and so forth in that job. What did you see in Mr. McNary that led you to make the appointment to what is a growing -- a job that has a growing responsibility?

The President. Extraordinarily capable manager. And that job is a major management job, and Gene McNary will do a first-class job in it.

### Drug Testing for Public Officials

Q. Mr. President, today, at this very hour, there are three candidates for mayor of Cleveland taking urinalysis tests to prove that they do not have a drug problem. Has our drug problem in America gotten to that extent where even elected officials now have to prove that they're not a part of the problem, but part of the solution?

The President. No, I don't know that it's gotten to that case. I am one who favors testing in certain categories. And there's a certain lack of dignity that goes, I guess, with that in some ways. Having said all that, I guess you'll remember that a couple of years ago President Reagan and I submitted ourselves to that, what some thought was indignity. But if you believe in a drug-free workplace or the drug-free armed forces, certain testing is involved in that. I don't know the context of the Cleveland race, so how much of it is -- I just leave to others to assess how much of it's political and how much of it sets a pattern or sets a standard for others. But I think we've come to the point in this fight on drugs that people should be a little less concerned about testing than they have in the past.

And again, I don't live and die by polls. If I did I wouldn't be standing here as President; we all remember that from about a year ago. But I would say that I think there is a shift in public opinion and people are much more serious about this fight on drugs. And I think there's much more support for a drug-free workplace, and I think there is much more support for testing.

### Agricultural Chemicals

Q. I'd like to talk about a chemical of a different sort. You campaigned as an environmental candidate. Agricultural chemicals are more and more being discussed now as a major pollutant and a major concern. I'm wondering how aggressive your administration is prepared to be in either helping or

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going to try to hold the line as President of the United States on Federal taxes.

#### NATO Defense Spending

Q. Mr. President, on drugs and taxes, we're currently paying \$150 billion to \$170 trillion a year to defend Europe. And the congressional panel estimates that's a lot more than the other 15 NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] countries put together. Since the standard of living is higher in other countries and in Europe than it is here now, and since Gorbachev is offering deep cuts in the Warsaw Armed Forces, why not halve our contribution to the NATO forces and put that money in on the drug war?

The President. Because we have a very realistic approach to the Soviet Union, and I am delighted to see the changes that are taking place there. And I've heard a lot of rhetoric, and I welcome it. And I hope we can move forward on strategic arms and chemical weapon reductions in accord with the innovative proposal that we made and that NATO supported for conventional forces. But I'm like the guy from Missouri: Show me, and take your time, and do it right. And Europe has had peace for some 40 years now; and if you look at your textbooks, why, you'll see that that's a long, long time in an area of the world that has been troubled by conflict, in an area of the world that has involved us in this century in two -- where we've been involved in two massive wars, that overnight expenditures went right through the roof, if we're talking about it in terms of money.

So, what I want to do is work -- first place, keep the alliance strong. Secondly, prudently deal with the Soviet leadership. And I'm looking forward to sitting down with Mr. [Foreign Minister] Shevardnadze next week. I'm looking forward to the substance that will be talked by [Secretary of State] Jim Baker and Shevardnadze out in Wyoming following the meeting with me. But not taking gambles and gambling on the outcome by making universal cuts in our commitment to a strong NATO. We have got to keep that alliance strong. And I know there's almost a euphoria in some quarters that there are no risks in the world anymore. Well, I don't believe that. And if you look at the Soviet Union modernizing its nuclear arsenal at a rather ferocious pace, I'm prudent enough to say, Why? What's happening here? Why are they doing this? Why, if it's all euphoria and everything is rosy, nobody has anything to worry anymore about, how come? And so, let's not let down our alliance guarantees because we are more optimistic about peace.

I can look at my grandkids today and say, I am much more optimistic about their growing up in a world where they don't go to school worried about nuclear conflict -- much more -- but how we handle our end of the equation, I think has a lot to do with that. Q. But the American taxpayer, sir, is paying twice as much as the European taxpayer to defend Europe.

The President. Well, I'm not sure of your numbers. I've never heard that statistic before. But I'm doing what I think is in the national interest of the United States. And part of that is our participation in an alliance that has kept the peace for 40 years, and so that's the way I would look at it. And look, if you're asking me would I welcome any country in the alliance doing more, the answer is yes. And that wouldn't extend just to the NATO alliance, it would be every alliance we have.

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Q. Mr. President, the mayor of Philadelphia and other local elected officials are facing a possible \$80 million deficit within a budget they've already slashed by \$70 million. They took a look at your drug war and said, "It's a great plan, but if you're counting on us for any money, this plan cannot work." Many other good city mayors facing similar budget problems have expressed the same concern. How much of this is going to be passed on to the States and the cities? And if it's a good chunk, as the local officials are saying, how can it work when they have no money?

The President. Well, you're talking to a President who's facing a rather substantial Federal deficit, too, so tell the mayor we're in this thing together. We both have enormous deficits. And I am bound under the law to reduce the deficit -- the law being Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. And I can't give you the specific figure -- maybe somebody can help me with it -- that's to be passed on to the States. But there are funds to go to the States and municipalities. But it isn't going to be solved by the Federal Government alone. It is the first time we have had a national strategy. It is aimed at the four categories I told you about. We will do everything we possibly can to help, but the message is: Everybody has to be in this together. And the Federal Government is facing an enormous budget deficit.

Q. But their answer to that is, "This can't work." Do you --

The President. Well, that's the answer of the cynics. That is the answer of some of the cynics, the reflex critics that say the first time out of the box, raise taxes. That's what some say to every problem we face in this country. And I took the case to the American people last year on that, and I don't think the American taxpayer is undertaxed. And we made a proposal that was received enormously well by the American people -- some 70 percent saying they supported this national strategy. And so, we can't do everything we'd like to do. I'm going to protect the interests of the working man and woman in this country by not going out and raising his taxes and still having a strategy that I think is unique and imaginative and will take us an enormous way down the road to solving this drug problem.

#### Illinois Tax Burden

Q. Mr. President, in the State of Illinois, they have spent a half a billion dollars to build 11 prisons -- 4 more under construction. The county jail in Cook County is fined \$1,000 a day for overcrowding. Aren't you saying, sir, that we're going to have to build more jails out in Illinois, but it will have to be paid by raising taxes in Illinois and in Cook County?

The President. Well, I've talked to Governor Thompson, who incidentally signed a rather comprehensive drug bill the day after I announced our strategy. And to me, they dovetail rather nicely. But as you know, the Federal Government has certain responsibilities for Federal prisons. And included in our recommendation are substantial amounts of money for increased prison capacity. And, yes, the States and localities are having to step up themselves and do stuff.

Q. Raise taxes to do it?

The President. Well, that's up to them. I'm not going to criticize a Governor or a municipality that has to do something on the revenue side. I'm

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Q. Mr. President, I'm from Louisville, Kentucky, where a madman went on a rampage yesterday and killed seven people and then himself. He had an arsenal of weapons, including an AK-47. I know they say, Guns don't kill people, people do; but why do we allow people to get hold of these weapons and massacre other people? What would you tell those families in Louisville, Kentucky, who don't have a dad, a brother, a mom after what happened yesterday?

The President. I'd tell them I feel horrible about the loss of life. I would tell them I'm from Texas; and I remember in that Texas tower a mad person grabbing, in this case, not an automatic weapon but a hunting rifle and killing a lot of people. And I would tell them that we must do everything we can to enforce laws that are already on the books. I don't know whether Louisville has antiautomatic weapon legislation on its books. A lot of communities do. I would tell them I don't think banning weapons is going to be the ultimate answer or could ever safeguard against that kind of tragedy.

If you have somebody that is deranged -- and I don't want to prejudge this poor soul -- but if he was deranged, I'm afraid you're going to have incidents like this. And it is terrible, and the loss of human life is horrible. But I have seen no evidence that a law banning a specific weapon is going to guard against it.

So, my view is: Do everything you can in terms of education; do everything you can in terms of enforcing your laws that are on the handbooks. And let me diverge for 1 minute, because I remember back in the sixties, when I was a Member of Congress, and I took my arsenal down to be registered down here at the DC police headquarters. And the guy looked at me like I'd lost my mind. And it was the second-to-last day of registration. And I had a .22 and .410. And I'm a hunter, and I like that. And I gave them the serial numbers, and I said, "How many people have registered?" He said, "We estimate about 11 percent." This was the day before. And I said, "Well, are you getting a lot of criminals to turn their guns in?" He said, "No, it's a bunch of suckers like you from Northwest Washington." And it made a profound impression on me.

#### War on Drugs

Q. Mr. President, speaking of finding funds for the drug war, an independent group of the National Governors' Association and the National Conference of State Legislatures just reported that primarily, that money is coming from -- as a diversion from other grants to States and localities for public housing, immigrant training, EVA programs, and juvenile justice. If that's the case, then aren't we essentially paying for the drug war by taking money away from other important needs?

The President. I don't think it is the case, and I don't think we're paying for it by other important needs. You see, I still am of conviction that there are ways to make the Government more efficient in terms of spending. And we spend a tremendous percentage of our gross national product, a high percentage of our GNP, on Federal. And I think it is much less productive spending in terms of enriching the lives of people. So, what we tried to do is suggest certain offsets, and some of them we said we're flexible on this. We're very flexible on how you, the Congress, decide you want to pay for this; but here's our suggestions. And I don't think any one of them would have decimated the quality of life of the individuals in this country.

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Q. We have treatment programs in Columbus who are very anxious about this money -- if and when, assuming it does come through, for treatment programs. But some of them are worried about the future. Will this money actually come through? If the Nation, as you say, is so concerned about drugs, why wouldn't the people be willing to go for a tax increase to pay for this, to know that the money is going to come year after year?

The President. Well, I touched on that a little bit because of my desire to see the economy continue and to have more and more jobs for people. And I think a tax increase would be counterproductive in that objective.

But we had this discussion here at this table not on that economic side but on the involvement of others. The Federal Government is not going to solve the treatment problem by itself. Yes, I think the money will be forthcoming. And it won't be enough of it to solve the treatment problem in every community in the country. And so, what does that leave you? It leaves you local government, State Government, and involvement of citizens in the lives of others.

And I mentioned -- I don't want to bore the people that drew the bean that had them sitting here having lunch with me, but I told them about visiting D.C. General Hospital the other day. And there was a ward full of what they call boarder babies -- boarder in the sense that they're boarding, not coming from the border, boarder babies. And that ward was paid for not by the local government, not by the Federal Government, but by ten black mothers that got together. They had been blessed by having things a little better than the mothers that had given birth to these children, and they were taking care of it.

So, it's going to be an all-out effort where, in addition to the Federal Government doing its thing, people are going to have to help.

Q. You don't think people care enough, though, to pay a higher tax?

The President. Well, I don't think it's a question of taxes. I think people want a fiscal policy that is going to keep this recovery that I mentioned going. And I don't know of any economists who would argue that an increase in taxes would encourage the continuation of that. And so, I think we have to do both. We have to have proper revenues -- and I think we're getting them -- that we can bring to bear on this problem, and then I think we have to involve ourselves in the lives of others.

But you could go out and ask a question: Would you be willing to pay more taxes if you knew it would solve the problem of drugs? I bet you people would say yes. Would you be willing to pay more taxes if you knew you would never have the threat of nuclear war again? Probably say yes to that one. And so, it depends how you ask it.

But we've designed a national strategy that doesn't have to adversely impact the lives of the American working man and woman by raising taxes. And I don't think that there's a great cry out there in the country for more taxes. And they've got a President that doesn't want to raise taxes and is going to work against it, and you've got a President who believes deeply that we've got to stop this drug problem.

Gun Control

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I was asked here, Why the Governors, and what about the role of these professionals that are quite knowledgeable? But in my view, the Governors are the most knowledgeable political leadership in terms of education experience. And I am looking to share new ideas in a number of areas, including teacher recruitment and retention; how to instill a drug-free and crime-free environment in our schools; increasing choice -- I'm a great believer in increased choice for parents and students -- and the role of the Federal, State, and local governments in meeting the educational needs. All these topics will, I'm sure, be discussed. And we're going to have some roll-up-your-sleeve meetings. Hopefully, the outcome will be new ideas that can help us develop national educational goals and objectives. I'm not sure we've had that before.

And let me just say that before coming over here -- and I don't know that you -- maybe you've been briefed on these. There were some new economic statistics released today. Good news! Producer prices declined in August for the third month in a row. The principal reason was a decline in energy prices. And the PPI dropped .4 percent in July, .1 percent in June. Industrial production rose .3 percent in August -- some rebound in the coal and auto industries. And then the merchandise trade deficit -- which continues to plague us -- but that deficit declined in July to \$7.6 billion. And that was the smallest deficit since December of 1984. Imports fell \$1 billion while exports were off .6 percent.

So, on the net basis, the situation was improved. And I would add that the economy continues to go forward. I think in October it will be the longest expansion, if you will, in the history of the United States. And so, I'm not totally relaxed on all corners of the economy -- on all quarters, but basically, why, it continues to produce jobs for the American people.

Now I'll be glad to take questions.

#### War on Drugs

Q. Street agents in the DEA, FBI, ATF, and so forth tell us that they've developed good working relationships in the fight against drugs, but that frequently their efforts to do a combined effort are hampered by the conflicting investigative priorities of the various Federal law enforcement agencies. What do you see being done to try to pull that effort together on a policy level among various Federal law enforcement agencies?

The President. One of the roles of the Drug Czar, Bill Bennett, is coordination. And we have had meetings around our Cabinet table to try to cope with bureaucratic competition that exists. I can't tell you we've got it whipped. I can tell you we've made progress. But I think from a management standpoint the Drug Czar, with the full confidence of the President, offers the best hope to be able to have us minimize, if not eliminate, the rivalries that sometimes have adversely affected the concerted effort.

But I do think it's a little better. I know it's not solved, because even in my line of work you hear directly from some of the various agents in the various Departments. So, I know we've still got some work ahead, but the answer would be the Drug Czar office. But to get that to work, because he is not statutorily in the Cabinet, he has to have the full support of the President.

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a Luncheon for  
Members of the Regional News Media

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1371

September 15, 1989

LENGTH: 6148 words

The President. Well, welcome to the White House. And before taking your questions, which I'll be glad to receive, I just wanted to say welcome. I hope that your briefings this morning were interesting, and I'm delighted to follow on. I brought some experts along in case I stumble and fall; not an unlikely happening in this highly complicated world we're living in. But I'm pleased to have several of our very top advisers with me at this lunch.

Two items of immediate administration interests -- and hopefully national interest -- drugs and education have the highest priorities as issues of concern to the American people. And we've laid out a national drug strategy. We had a chance to talk about it a little at our table here, to deal with the scourge of drugs over the long term. And it's a complex strategy in which all pieces fit together in a reinforcing way. We're attacking the use of drugs, the supply of drugs, the law enforcement problems, and then the international aspects of this question. In addition, we've suggested a funding program of about \$8 billion -- making it an \$8 billion effort. And we believe that we've accommodated this kind of spending, which incidentally is a substantial increase, without jeopardizing either the national security interests or without having to raise taxes on the working men and women of this country.

Under Bob Dole's leadership up in the Senate, we are about to engage in detailed discussions with the Democratic leadership in the Congress. And as I said earlier, we're flexible in terms of the funding method, but I strongly believe that we must retain the integrated elements of this drug strategy, which took more than 6 months to develop. And we can't afford to sacrifice our military preparedness. And you know what I mean by that. Whenever there's a demand for more funds, somebody says we'll simply take it out of the Defense budget. And we're in complicated times. We're in interesting times vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. And we've got a good national security budget, and we've got a good national security strategy. And I view protecting that as a prime responsibility of the President of the United States. So, our military, incidentally, is an integral part of this drug strategy -- drug effort.

The other issue is this education summit that will be convened on September 27th and 28th in Charlottesville. We've invited the Nation's Governors to come together for a 2-day period to focus on the educational system, a system which is not, in spite of the money being spent per capita, is not making the grade. And in a recent comparison of 13-year-old students in the United States and 11 other countries, the United States placed last in math and near the bottom in science. And we're spending more money on education than most other countries and, frankly, getting less in terms of our investment. So, in summary, the results are not there. And the educational system is basically well-fed, but it's undernourished. And we must find innovative, accountable ways to improve performance.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN G. KELLER JR.  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

FROM: SPENCER E. GEISSINGER   
LEAD ADVANCE REPRESENTATIVE

SUBJECT: SURVEY OF THE NEW NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.

A Survey was conducted on February 24, 1990 by Spencer Geissinger, Lead Advance and representatives from the Secret Service, White House Communications, and HMX. The following background, theme, scenario and schedule have been developed for your consideration.

BACKGROUND:

The North County Correctional Facility is a maximum security jail built to house 2064 inmates with an additional 48 disciplinary cells. It is located on a thirty-seven acre site east of the existing Maximum Security jail at Pitches Honor Ranch in northeast Los Angeles County. This facility consists of an Administration building, an Inmate Services building, a Health and Intake building, five Inmate Housing buildings and a building which contains the Kitchen, Bakery and Vocational Shops.

The Facility was funded by a State Bond Issue and Local Government matching funds at a cost of 134 million dollars. No Federal monies were used to fund the project and the County was not ordered to build this facility by the Federal Government. The site for this project was selected before the overcrowding problem occurred in L.A. County. The North County Facility is completely finished, however it is unoccupied and will remain so until after the Ribbon Cutting Ceremony on Thursday, March 1, 1990.

The Ribbon Cutting Ceremony was already scheduled by the L.A. County Sheriff's Department to take place on March 1st prior to the February 24th Survey. THE PRESIDENT'S participation could easily be included into the existing program.



9:55 am MARINE ONE arrives North Los Angeles County Correctional Facility.

- \* TOUR OF JAIL
  - Press Pool
  - (10:05 am - 10:30 am)
  
- \* LOS ANGELES COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT ADDRESS AND OPENING CEREMONY NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL
  - Open Press
  - Remarks
  - Teleprompter TBD
  - Ribbon Cutting
  - (10:35 am - 11:10 am)

~~\* MEETING WITH LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

- Closed Press
- (11:15 am - 11:30 am)~~

11:40 am MARINE ONE departs North Los Angeles Correctional Facility en route Santa Monica Airport.

(Flying Time: 25 Minutes)

12:05 pm MARINE ONE arrives Santa Monica Airport.

12:10 pm MOTORCADE departs Santa Monica Airport en route Jimmy's Restaurant.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

12:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Jimmy's Restaurant.

