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McNally/Simon
February 23, 1990
Draft One (B:LA-BOWL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: "DRUG ABUSE IS LIFE ABUSE" SPEECH
SANTA ANA BOWL, CALIFORNIA
FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1990, 12:45 P.M.

[[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]]

Thank you for that warm introduction, Jim [[EVERETT, L.A. RAMS Q.B.]]. I hear someone asked Jim if he was excited about being with the President today, and he said: "Not as excited as I'll be next year -- **when we're invited to the White House after the Rams win the Super Bowl!**" \\\

No matter what team you like, you got to admit that Georgia Frontiere [[RAMS OWNER]] has built one of the toughest teams in pro football. **Who says there's no role for women in combat?!** \\

Although I follow football, my first love is pro baseball. And if the Angels are looking for replacement players to get the season started -- **I hope they'll remember that I used to play first base!** \\\

Since my oldest son is now a part owner of the Texas Rangers, I asked him if I could come try out for the club. He said: "Sure Dad. You can come down and throw the ball around. **But don't give up your day job!**" \\\

It's great to be back in Orange County.

Southern California is a place of both beauty and bounty, favored by some of the greatest wonders of nature and some of the most wondrous works of man. It's home to many of America's oldest traditions and newest ideas, the computerized pirate ships of Walt Disney, the real-life cowboys of the Irvine Ranch. And

LAT
11/89

Orange County is a special place, a place that's been blessed by **productive lands, productive minds, and productive people** -- one of the youngest and hardest working populations in the country.

And standing here today in Orange County -- leading the way into a new decade and a new century -- it's easy to see why many young people are looking to the future with a new sense of hope -- and seeing a world of limitless possibilities.

Something is happening in the world. Something new, something powerful, something wonderful. Czechoslovakia's Vaclav Havel -- who began the year as a prisoner and ended it as President -- summed it up in his visit to Washington last month. He said: "Things are happening so fast that we have no time to be astonished."

And today the wind rushing down from the mountains is not the hot fierce menace called the Santa Ana wind, but the new breeze I spoke of when taking office a year ago. It has swept around the world, bringing new hope in Europe, new hope in Africa, new hope in the Americas.

Vaclav Havel, free at last. Nelson Mandela, free at last. Nicaragua and Panama, free at last. \\\\

And just as people around the world are casting off the oppression of dictators, so people across America are casting off the oppression of drugs. \\\

Week by week, day by day, millions of Americans in thousands of towns are standing up to make the same courageous choice: **Drug-free neighborhoods. Drug-free schools. Drug-free kids.** \\

And anyone who thinks America lacks the will to win the drug war better take a look at the spirit we have here today in Orange County. \\\

I know we'll win the war on drugs because you have what a longtime resident of Orange County, John Wayne, had -- True Grit.

In his classic movie about the liberation of my home state of Texas, John Wayne stood before the Alamo and spelled it in his simple, ~~inimitable~~, point-blank style. He said:

"There's right, and there's wrong. You gotta do one or the other. You do the one, and you're living. You do the other, and you may be walking around, but you're as dead as a beaver hat."

As he did in the conduct of his own life, in that movie John Wayne voted for right, he voted for life.

And today in Orange County, thousands of you have made that same choice. **You've stood up for right. You've stood up for life. And you sum it up in a phrase: "DRUG ABUSE IS LIFE ABUSE."** \\\\

The slogan is powerful in its simplicity. And the logo itself is apt: In it, the word "LIFE" is literally torn apart, just as the lives of our young are torn apart and destroyed by the nightmare called cocaine.

While visiting Orange County last spring, I commended the L.A. Rams for having every player wear a "Drug Abuse Is Life Abuse" patch on his uniform -- a move that was copied by tens of thousands of local fans and student athletes here.

The Rams wore the patches for a year. Then the N.F.L. ordered them removed, saying the patches ran afoul of league policies against "personal messages."

LAT 9-7-89

But a Rams spokesman said: "If it dissuaded one young man or young girl from doing drugs, it was worth the whole year."

I agree. **In order to win, America's war on drugs must be total war. Waged from the boardroom to the classroom. From the White House to your house.** No element of our society is immune -- certainly not the world of professional sports. And with all due respect to the league, **I still think the patches are a good idea.** \\\\

LAT 9-7-89

Fighting drug abuse isn't a personal message -- it's a public service. And if, as they do, the Steelers and the Bears can wear patches saluting the heroes of yesterday, **then the Rams ought to be able to wear patches saluting the kids of today.** \\\

"Drug Abuse Is Life Abuse" is the right message because its goal is not punishing those who are hooked on drugs -- but deterring kids from ever getting started.

That message is beginning to sink in. By now just about everybody knows this simple truth: **Drugs aren't the answer. They never were. And they never will be.**

And recently, we have seen some scattered but hopeful new signs of progress against the haze and horror of drugs.

NIDA studies 1985-1988 illicit drug users fell from 23 million to 14.48 million (37%)

It began last summer, when a major nationwide survey found that the number of regular drug users in America had dropped by almost 40 percent in just three years. Then just two weeks ago,

another new survey showed that the number of high school seniors using drugs declined again last year, a long-term trend that has brought ~~student~~ seniors' drug use to its lowest level in 15 years.

There are other signs, visible in every city in America. In my old Congressional district outside Houston, the people got together and took back a park from the drug dealers. In Alexandria, Virginia, I visited a neighborhood where they hold all-night vigils every Friday to keep the pushers away from their kids. In the heartland, in Kansas City, I saw boarded-up crack houses bearing the six-word victory banner of the local activists: **"THIS NEIGHBORHOOD FIGHTS BACK AGAINST DRUGS."** \\\

And here in Orange County, thousands are doing their part. I think of heroic cops like Santa Ana Police Investigator Henry Cousin. [KOO-seen] Although severely wounded in a drug raid three years ago, Henry wouldn't quit. He joined a special federal task force, and recently helped take down the biggest drug seizure in Orange County history.

And I think of heroic mothers like Mrs. Rosa Perez, who's fought in Santa Ana for six years to rid her neighborhood of pushers. One time, even though she was pregnant, Mrs. Perez went to the aid of an officer that was struggling with a dope dealer.

But the battle isn't only being fought in the streets. About a year and a half ago, I came to Los Angeles for one of the most critical moments in the campaign -- the 1988 Presidential Debate. They asked if their were any heroes left in America. I named an astronaut. An AIDS researcher. A freedom fighter. **And**

I named a high school mathematics teacher from East L.A., a teacher who helped his Hispanic students see beyond poverty and neglect to the real potential of their own minds.

see transcript in file

Jaime Escalante. Investigator Henry Cousin. [KOO-SEEN] Mrs. Rosa Perez. **Three heroes. Two cities. One dream.** \\

All three are here today. And all three deserve our thanks.

We've covered a lot of ground in the drug war. But tough challenges remain. It's like when the Rams offense crosses the 50 yard line: With every yard you gain, your opponent digs in and progress gets that much harder, not easier.

But we're going to beat drugs the same way the Rams beat many of their opponents: **Relentless offense. A defense that refuses to give up a single yard to the opposition -- or a single child to these merchants of death.** \\\

Nat'l Drug Control Strategy Budget p. 2

Against drugs, a good defense means reducing demand -- through efforts like the record funding my Administration has devoted for increased drug education and treatment.

And a tough offense means an attack on all fronts.

2/15/90

Last month's Drug Summit in Cartagena marked a good day for law enforcement and a very bad day for the cocaine cartels. President Barco's courageous crackdown has seized or destroyed their cash, their homes, their labs, and their drugs. And 14 accused traffickers have been extradited to the United States and now face American justice in courtrooms in Miami and Tulsa, Atlanta and San Francisco.

Dan. Evaluation 633-2007 Justice Dept.

The days of the druglords may not be over yet. But their days are numbered. \\\

Here at home, my Administration recently designated the L.A./Orange County region as one of the nation's five "high intensity drug areas," a distinction that means increased resources and manpower this year. And nationwide, Congress has approved funding for the new agents, new prosecutors, and new prisons we asked for to catch, convict, and contain America's most dangerous drug offenders. \\\

But Congress also needs to act, and act soon, on my new anti-crime proposals. Congress needs to provide serious laws to deal with a serious problem.

Before we conclude, I'd like to mention one other pressing matter that requires Congressional attention. Last year, I proposed a constitutional amendment to ban flag-burning. Congress disagreed, preferring to enact a law instead. And last week that law was declared unconstitutional.

For more than 200 years, the world's proudest flag has protected the world's best Constitution. And now it's time for the Constitution to protect the flag. Congress should pass the constitutional amendment banning flag-burning now. \\\\

Ten years ago last month, in a tiny town in upstate New York, a group of American kids seized the American flag and went out and did the impossible. They beat an unbeatable team -- the Soviet Olympic ice hockey team. And from that arena in Lake

Placid a chant grew and swelled and boomed out across America: U-S-A. \\ U-S-A. \\ **U-S-A!** \\\

They called it the upset of the decade. And many today mark it as a first step, an early trumpet call or America's road back.

The lesson of that triumph is simple. And it stands the test of time: **In the United States of America, all it takes is desire and a dream. Because what Americans can dream, Americans can do.** \\\

We will win the war on drugs because we must. And let no one doubt the commitment we have in Washington. **The White House has declared war on the crack house.** And the only enemy response we'll accept is called "unconditional surrender." \\\

Thank you for your warm greeting. God bless you. God bless California. And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD McNALLY

SUBJECT: "DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE" SPEECH

I. SUMMARY

Attached are draft remarks for Friday afternoon's address, the keynote speech at an anti-drug rally in the Santa Ana Bowl.

II. DISCUSSION

At 12:20 p.m. on Friday, March 2, 1990, you are scheduled to arrive onstage at the Santa Ana Bowl, a large, open-ended stadium holding a crowd of 10-15,000 people. Although the community of Santa Ana itself includes a large population of Hispanic-Americans, the audience is expected to be drawn from throughout the Orange County area and include many students, local government workers, and law enforcement personnel.

The address (15 minutes, TelePrompTer) emphasizes the efforts of your Administration to wage the drug war on both the demand-side and the supply-side, calls on every element of society to participate, and calls on Congress to pass your anti-crime bill now.

The text also notes some "scattered but hopeful new signs" of progress, and salutes the efforts of many in Orange County who have made a difference. Three of the heroes cited in the text (L.A. math teacher Jaime Escalante, Police Investigator Henry Cousin, and local anti-drug volunteer Rosa Perez) will be present on the stage.

McNally/Simon
February 27, 1990
Draft Two (B:LA-BOWL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: "DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE" SPEECH
SANTA ANA BOWL, CALIFORNIA
FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1990, 12:20 P.M.

Thank you Jim [Everett, LA Rams Quarterback]. And there are some people up here with me that deserve our thanks for making this day possible: Sheriff Brad Gates, Mike Hayde [HAID], President of "Drug Use is Life Abuse," and the Board of Directors of that great organization, including Dr. Robert Schuller and Georgia Frontiere. (Frun-TEER-EE) Also up here is some of Orange County's congressional delegation: Bob Dornan, Bill Dannemeyer, Dana Rohrabacher and Chris Cox. And I also have to salute one of America's best teachers: Jaime Escalante.

LA Rams
714
535-7267

Thank you for that warm introduction, Jim. I hear someone asked Jim if he was excited about being with the President today, and he said: "Not as excited as I'll be next year -- **when we're invited to the White House after the Rams win the Super Bowl!**" \\\

No matter what team you like, you've got to admit that Georgia Frontiere [[RAMS OWNER]] has built one of the toughest teams in pro football. **Who says there's no role for women in combat?!** \\

Although I follow football, my first love is pro baseball. And if the Angels are looking for replacement players to get the season started -- **I hope they'll remember that I used to play first base!** \\\

Since my oldest son is now a part owner of the Texas Rangers, I asked him if I could come try out for the club. He said: "Sure Dad. You can come down and throw the ball around. **But don't give up your day job!**" \\\

It's great to be back in Orange County.

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And standing here today in Orange County -- leading the way into a new decade and a new century -- it's easy to see why many young people are looking to the future with a new sense of hope -- and seeing a world of limitless possibilities.

Something is happening in the world. Something new, something powerful, something wonderful. Czechoslovakia's Vaclav Havel -- who began the year as a prisoner and ended it as President -- summed it up in his visit to Washington last month. Things are happening so fast, he said, that "we have literally no time even to be astonished."

And today the wind rushing down from the mountains is not the hot fierce menace called the Santa Ana wind, but the new breeze I spoke of when taking office a year ago. It has swept

around the world, bringing new hope in Europe, new hope in Africa, new hope in the Americas.

**Vaclav Havel, free at last. Nelson Mandela, free at last. Nicaragua and Panama, free at last. **

**And just as people around the world are casting off the oppression of dictators, so people across America are casting off the oppression of drugs. **

Week by week, day by day, millions of Americans in thousands of towns are standing up to make the same courageous choice: **Drug-free neighborhoods. Drug-free schools. Drug-free kids. **

**And anyone who thinks America lacks the will to win the drug war better take a look at the spirit we have here today in Orange County. **

I know we'll win the war on drugs because you have what a longtime resident of Orange County, John Wayne, had -- True Grit.

In one of his classic western movies, John Wayne spelled it out in his simple, all-American, point-blank style. He said:

"There's right, and there's wrong. You gotta do one or the other. You do the one, and you're living. You do the other, and you may be walking around, but you're as dead as a beaver hat."

As he did in the conduct of his own life, in that movie John Wayne stood for right, he stood for life.

And today in Orange County, thousands of you have made that same choice. **You've stood up for right. You've stood up for life. And you sum it up in a phrase: "DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE." **

The slogan is powerful in its simplicity. And the logo itself is apt: In it, the word "LIFE" is literally torn apart, just as the lives of our young are torn apart and destroyed by the nightmare called cocaine.

While visiting Orange County last spring, I commended the L.A. Rams for having every player wear a "Drug Use Is Life Abuse" patch on his uniform -- a move that was copied by tens of thousands of local fans and student athletes here.

The Rams wore the patches for a year. Then the N.F.L. ordered them removed, saying the patches ran afoul of league policies against "personal messages."

But a Rams spokesman said: "If it dissuaded one young man or young girl from doing drugs, it was worth the whole year."

I agree. **In order to win, America's war on drugs must be total war. Waged from the boardroom to the classroom. From the White House to your house.** No element of our society is immune -- certainly not the world of professional sports. And with all due respect to the league, **I still think the patches are a good idea.** \\\\

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That message is beginning to sink in. By now just about everybody knows this simple truth: **Drugs aren't the answer. They never were. And they never will be.**

And recently, we have seen some scattered but hopeful new signs of progress against the horror of drugs.

It began last summer, when a major nationwide survey found that the number of current drug users in America had dropped by almost 40 percent in just three years. Then just two weeks ago, another new survey showed that the number of high school seniors using drugs declined again last year, a long-term trend that has brought seniors' drug use to its lowest level in 15 years.

There are other signs, visible in every city in America. In my old Congressional district in Houston, the people got together and took back a park from the drug dealers.

In Alexandria, Virginia, I visited a neighborhood where they hold all-night vigils every Friday to keep the pushers away from their kids. In the heartland, in Kansas City, I saw boarded-up crack houses bearing the six-word victory banner of the local activists: **"THIS NEIGHBORHOOD FIGHTS BACK AGAINST DRUGS."** \\\

And here in Orange County, thousands are doing their part. I think of heroic cops like Santa Ana Police Investigator Henry Cousin [koo-ZEEN]. Although severely wounded in a drug raid three years ago, **Henry wouldn't quit.** He joined a special federal task force, and recently helped take down the biggest drug seizure in Orange County history.

And I think of heroic mothers like Mrs. Rosa Perez, who's fought in Santa Ana for six years to rid her neighborhood of pushers. One time, even though she was pregnant, Mrs. Perez went to the aid of an officer who was struggling with a dope dealer.

But the battle isn't only being fought in the streets. About a year and a half ago, I came to Los Angeles for one of the most critical moments in the campaign -- the 1988 Presidential Debate. They asked if there were any heroes left in America. I named an astronaut. An AIDS researcher. A freedom fighter. **And I named a high school mathematics teacher from East L.A., a teacher who helped his Hispanic students see beyond poverty and neglect to the real potential of their own minds.**

Jaime Escalante. Investigator Henry Cousin [koo-ZEEN]. Mrs. Rosa Perez. **Three heroes. Two cities. One dream.** \\

All three are here today. And all three deserve our thanks.

We've covered a lot of ground in the drug war. But tough challenges remain. It's like when the Rams offense crosses the 50 yard line: With every yard you gain, your opponent digs in and progress gets that much harder, not easier.

Make no mistake. Drug abuse in this country is still far too widespread. There is far too much suffering -- far too many wasted lives. But we're going to beat drugs the same way the Rams beat many of their opponents: **Relentless offense. A defense that refuses to give up a single yard to the opposition -- or a single child to these merchants of death.** \\\

Against drugs, a good defense means reducing demand -- through efforts like the record funding my Administration has devoted for increased drug education, treatment, and criminal justice.

And a tough offense means an attack on all fronts.

Last month's Drug Summit in Cartagena marked a good day for the rule of law and a very bad day for the cocaine cartels. President Barco's courageous crackdown has seized or destroyed their cash, their homes, their labs, and their drugs. And 14 accused traffickers have been extradited to the United States and now face American justice in courtrooms in Miami and Tulsa, Atlanta and San Francisco.

The days of the druglords may not be over yet. But their days are numbered. \\\

Here at home, my Administration recently named Los Angeles as one of the nation's five "high intensity drug trafficking areas," a designation that means increased federal enforcement manpower for the region. And nationwide, Congress has approved funding for the new agents, new prosecutors, and new prisons we asked for to catch, convict, and contain America's most dangerous drug offenders. \\\

But Congress also needs to act, and act soon, on my new anti-crime proposals. Congress needs to provide tough laws to deal with a tough problem. \\\

Working together, we can -- we will -- defeat this scourge.

Ten years ago last month, in a tiny town in upstate New York, a group of American kids seized the American flag and went out and did the impossible. They beat an unbeatable team -- the Soviet Olympic ice hockey team. And from that arena in Lake Placid a chant grew and swelled and boomed out across America: U-S-A. \\ U-S-A. \\ U-S-A! \\\

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The lesson of that triumph is simple. And it stands the test of time: **In the United States of America, all it takes is desire and a dream. Because what Americans can dream, Americans can do.** \\\

We will win the war on drugs because we must. And let no one doubt the commitment we have in Washington. **The White House has declared war on the crack house.** And the only enemy response we'll accept is called "unconditional surrender." \\\

Thank you for your warm greeting. God bless you. God bless California. And God bless the U.S.A.

# # #

DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE

Drug Use is Life Abuse
P.O. Box 28
Santa Ana, Ca. 92702-0028

(714) 476-3124
FAX (714) 567-3911

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: BOB SIMON
WHITE HOUSE SPEECHWRITING

FROM: SPENCER GEISSINGER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TIME: 6:00 PM. PST

DATE: 2-20-90

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DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE

A UNIQUE JOINT VENTURE

The decade of the 1980's has been a dramatic increase in the use of illicit drugs, particularly cocaine and heroin, in Orange County. Paralleling this increase has been the proliferation of drug use in segments of our society previously unaffected by such trends. As Sheriff-Coroner of Orange County, Brad Gates has been in a unique position to monitor the affects that this increasing drug use has had on Orange County citizens - particularly young people - and the facts are sobering. From January of 1987 through February of 1989 alone, 401 Orange County residents died cocaine- or heroin-related deaths. And these deaths represent a broad cross section of our county's population: from a two-year-old infant who died from the accidental ingestion of cocaine left on a coffee table, to an 82-year-old retired engineer who died of a heart attack while doing cocaine, a habit he had acquired in his mid-seventies.

Tens of thousands of Orange County lives are being affected by illicit drug use. We have seen the emergence of an entirely new criminal subculture; thousands of innocent people victimized; an overburdened criminal justice system; staggering economic and social costs; and a deep erosion of the health and well-being of our citizens. And the way in which we face the threat of drugs today may well determine the success or failure of our entire country in the future.

Law enforcement has made major inroads in stemming the flow of drug trafficking into the county, in dealing with the supply side of the drug problem. Sheriff Brad Gates and the Orange County Sheriff's Department - through a cooperative effort with numerous local law enforcement agencies - created the Regional Narcotics Suppression Program in 1986. This model project has successfully pooled the resources of over a dozen different law enforcement agencies into a coordinated effort that has resulted in the confiscation of 35 million doses of cocaine, over 9 million injections of heroin, 1 million marijuana cigarettes, and over $38 million in drug traffickers cash and assets.

But law enforcement, however successful, can only attack the supply side of our current drug problem. It is only through an equal effort to diminish and end the demand for illicit drugs that a complete solution to our drug problem can be accomplished. The drug problem facing our society necessitates a level of community response never before seen in this country. And to accomplish that end, a mechanism must exist to channel such a grass-roots movement. It was in response to this need that Drug Use Is Life Abuse was created. As a support group of the Sheriff's Advisory Council, Drug Use Is Life Abuse is a stand-alone, full-time entity working to coordinate and initiate drug use prevention and awareness programs between the Sheriff's Department and Advisory Council, the business community, student, parent, school, civic, and religious organizations. Drug Use Is Life Abuse provides a means through which various organizations and businesses in the community can get directly involved in this effort. We now have the organizational vehicle necessary to fight a full scale war on drugs.

DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE

in south... Area Home War on Drugs (took back parks) heartland— Mississippi KC... this neighborhood fights back against drugs"

out east Alex... slogan

The Drug Use Is Life Abuse marketing plan calls for a cyclical focus on various elements in the marketing environment, such as convenience stores, the fast food industry, theme parks, and the entertainment industry, areas that are both important and highly visible to younger market segments. But, just as the drug problem is not confined to one segment of our society, neither does this plan restrict itself to simply the younger audience. Business and community groups are called upon; senior and religious organizations play vital roles. The plan calls for a relentless image campaign supporting drug-free lifestyles, a plan designed to support and promote a change in the way society perceives drug use.

One constant and unifying element in this campaign is its professionally prepared graphics package centering around the Drug Use Is Life Abuse logo. By making the Drug Use Is Life Abuse logo available to businesses and organizations, and encouraging its use, a mechanism exists for the entire community to express a common sentiment and speak with a single voice. The Los Angeles Rams debuted a Drug Use Is Life Abuse sports patch designed around the logo worn on their uniforms during the '88 season currently over 25,000 Orange County CIF athletes are wearing a similar Drug use Is Life Abuse logo patch, 45,000 County Little Leaguers were distributed patches, and the California Angels are considering a patch program of their own. Hundreds of businesses - from fast food franchises to life insurance companies, automobile dealerships to residential developers - are currently employing the logo in their display advertising, metered mail, and collateral materials.

a life torn apart

Drug Use Is Life Abuse intends to play a major role in a county-wide effort to eliminate the demand for illicit drugs. To be successful, Drug Use Is Life Abuse will work closely with the Sheriff's Department and must encourage all segments of the prevention community to take advantage of its resources to enhance their individual efforts. For, ultimately, our separate efforts have one shared goal: we all support a drug free Orange County.

faces

DRUG USE
IS
LIFE ABUSE

"Positively Know"

A Drug Education Curriculum for 4th - 6th Grades

This curriculum is designed for classroom presentations by a uniformed Deputy Sheriff or Police Officer . It consists of (4) fifty minute presentations, once a week for (4) weeks.

The creation of this curriculum is the result of the combined efforts of professional educators,law enforcement, private industry, professional Sports and "Drug Use Is Life Abuse."

"Drug Use Is Life Abuse" is a Non-profit charity dedicated to drug abuse awareness, education and prevention which originated in Orange County.

Our Purpose Is to:

Introduce characters that stimulate students' curiosity to continue on in the book.

Attract the reader.

Provide material that summarizes main points using graphics and simplified text.

Give information about drugs (graphics, street names, effects) in sequence of format used by deputies.

Choose text and pictures that are most relevant to the audience (i.e. real pictures, immediate effects.)

Increase student awareness and knowledge of drug addiction and the laws relating to them.

Increase student awareness of environment and social pressures around them.

Give students a strategy and opportunity to practice dealing with these pressures.

Emphasize the idea that true friends only use positive pressures.

Provide opportunities for parent/child interactaction.

Provide material that stresses and illustrates positive peer pressure, family involvement and the importance of seeking help.

Provide local resources.

Emphasize the interdependency of the family and the impact drug abuse has on the family unit.

Provide information about warning signs of and common reactions to drug abuse.

Provide helpful suggestions for prevention.

DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE

MISSION STATEMENT

The abuse of drugs in Orange County continues to threaten the lives of our young people and the future of our society. Burglary, robbery and violent crime continue to be major problems, and the direct casual relationship between drug use and criminal behavior has been clearly established. Addiction, injury and loss of life are often the effects of abuse. The individual, the family and all of society are at risk unless we change the prevailing tolerant attitude toward drug usage and become committed to the goal of a drug free society.

Drug Use Is Life Abuse, a support group of the Orange County Sheriff's Advisory Council, was formed in response to this pressing need. The Organization endeavors to bring together leaders in business, government, education, religion, families and law enforcement to work together towards changing the way society perceives drug use.

THE GOALS OF DRUG USE IS LIFE ABUSE INCLUDE:

1. To initiate action and coordinate efforts to bring the message "Drug Use is Life Abuse" to every citizen of Orange County.

2. To provide tangible support for our citizens, particular our young people, to let know that they are not alone in the campaign to create a drug free society.

3. To empower each citizen to make a personal commitment not to abuse drugs and to enable them to encourage others to make this commitment.

4. To help our young people find positive ways of dealing with the stress of growing up through the encouragement of life-positive programs.

5. To rally support within the entire Orange County community to make the commitment to accomplish these goals.

Thank you, Jim [EVERETT, LA RAMS Q.B.]. There are some people up here with me that deserve our thanks for making this day possible: Sheriff Brad Gates, Mike Hayde [HAID], President of "Drug Use is Life Abuse," and the Board of Directors of that great organization, including Dr. Robert Schuller and Georgia Frontiere. Also up here is some of Orange County's congressional delegation: Bob Dornan, Bill Dannemeyer, and Chris Cox. And I also have to salute one of America's best teachers: Jaime Escalante.

Further Fall in High School Students' Drug Use Found

By DOUGLAS JEHL
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—In a new indication of a declining American appetite for illicit highs, a federal study has found that the use of drugs by high school students continued to decline last year even as the availability of the substances appeared to increase.

While the Bush Administration hailed the new findings as evidence of success in curbing the demand for drugs, its top anti-drug official warned that the government still must muster its energies behind efforts designed to cut off their supply.

"More work needs to be done on the supply side," said drug czar William J. Bennett, underscoring the Administration agenda for this week's summit in Cartagena, Colombia, where U.S. officials hope to reinvigorate an anti-drug offensive "where the coca is."

The latest survey by the National Institute on Drug Abuse confirmed that broad trends toward declining drug use are continuing, but it also showed that the reductions were becoming less steep and that the number of frequent users of crack cocaine remained about constant.

The proportion of high school seniors who said they had used drugs within the last year dropped to 35.4%, the lowest figure since the closely watched surveys began in 1975.

The percentage of students who acknowledged using cocaine within the previous month decreased to 2.8% in 1989 from 3.4% in 1988—a smaller decline than the year before. Almost all of last year's decline appeared to be in use of

Please see DRUGS, A10

Los Angeles Times
2/14/90

DRUGS: Study Finds Declining Use by Students

Continued from A1

powdered cocaine, with regular crack users essentially unchanged at 1.4% of those surveyed.

Meanwhile, the proportion of students who said cocaine would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get climbed to 58.7%, an all-time high.

Researchers said the survey indicated that drug use among hard-core users has persisted in defiance of an otherwise widespread shift in national behavior. It also suggested that future reductions in usage are likely to be smaller than the dramatic declines of past years.

"The further down we go, the more difficult it will be," said Frederick K. Goodwin, a senior official at the Department of Health and Human Services.

Bennett, the architect of a new Administration strategy designed to curb drug use, described the findings as a "welcome sign that progress against the drug problem can be made." The slowdown in the rate of decline, however, showed that "the work may now get harder," he said.

The conclusion that drug use has continued to fall, which was based primarily on a survey of some 17,000 high school seniors, was supported by the findings of a companion study of about 10,000 high school graduates. The latest disclosures follow last summer's release of a major national institute survey that found the number of regular drug users in American households had declined by 37% from 1985 to 1988.

"Demand is changing," said University of Michigan researcher Lloyd Johnston, who headed the survey of high school seniors and cited the likely influence of anti-drug peer pressure, media coverage and drug education programs.

Noting that the President's anti-drug strategy has aimed in large part at curbing demand, Bennett and other officials emphasized at a White House briefing Tuesday that the Administration would continue those efforts.

"We are on the right course," said Louis W. Sullivan, secretary of health and human services, "and we must not allow our efforts to slacken."

But Bennett, a longtime champion of law enforcement efforts aimed at staunching the flow of cocaine, said he found "particularly disturbing" the parallel indications that the drug remained readily available even to high school students.

The latest indications of a gradual decline in drug use held true for nearly every illicit substance, including marijuana, LSD and cocaine. The only significant increase was in the use of PCP, with current use reported up from 0.3% to 1.4% in the past year. Federal officials said they were concerned by the upsurge.

The researchers who conducted the latest high school study acknowledged that it may tend to underestimate the exact rate of drug use because it is based on self-reporting by students and is not administered to dropouts.

But they said that studies of frequent truants—regarded as "near dropouts"—have also shown overall declines in consumption of illicit drugs.

As secretary of health, Sullivan expressed particular concern that the use of tobacco and alcohol by high school students has failed to decline at a similar pace.

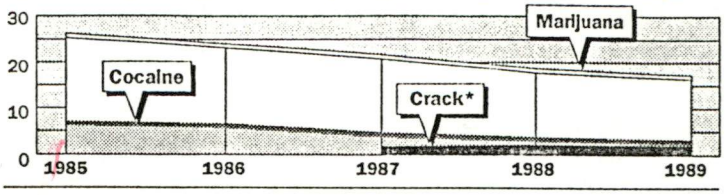
He noted that the survey found that 29% of high school seniors were current smokers—the same proportion as in 1981—while the percentage of those who had used alcoholic beverages in the last month was 60%, only a modest decline from a 72% peak in 1980.

In an effort to help force progress in those areas, Sullivan said he would favor a bid to "push to the forefront" programs designed to curb underage drinking and cigarette smoking. But Bennett, noting that his job description calls for him to concentrate on illegal drugs, said he was content to focus on drug traffickers rather than beer company mascots.

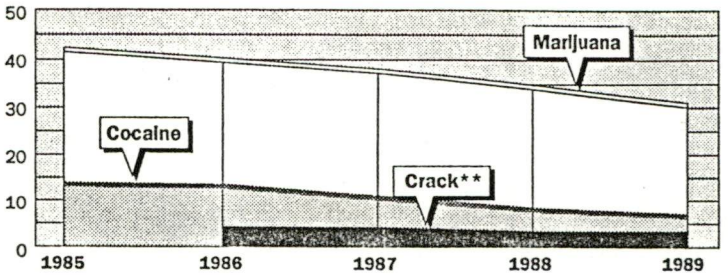
"There's a difference between going after Pablo Escobar," he said, "and going after Spuds McKenzie."

HIGH SCHOOL DRUG USE

Trends in frequent drug use among high school students.
Figures reflect percentage of students reporting use of drugs within the last 30 days.



Trends in occasional drug use among high school students.
Figures reflect percentage reporting use of the drugs within the last year.



*Figures not available for crack in 1985 and 1986.
**Figures not available for crack in 1985.
Source: National Institute of Drug Abuse

LIGAYA GRITZ / Los Angeles Times

Like when Romo got injured and had to cross the 50 yard line - gets harder, not easier

Leslie
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2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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January 16, 1990, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 472 words

HEADLINE: Bush Visits Housing Project to Praise Residents Anti- Drug Efforts

BYLINE: By TOM RAUM, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: ALEXANDRIA, Va.

KEYWORD: Bush - Drugs

BODY:

President Bush dropped in unannounced on a public housing project Tuesday to salute residents for holding all-night vigils against drug dealers.

"We simply have got to win this fight," he declared.

The president used his visit to the Charles Houston development in this Washington suburb to promote both his administration's battle against drug pushers and legislation to encourage more home ownership among public housing residents.

"With home ownership comes pride. Along with ownership comes strengthening of the family. So our program is aimed at this whole concept of home ownership," Bush told a group of community activists.

The president praised the courage of residents who, for the last four weekends, have staged all-night prayer vigils and camped out in drug -infested areas.

Speaking to a group of anti- drug activists in the kitchen of a community center, Bush said he had dropped by "to say 'thank you' to those in the community who are standing shoulder to shoulder with those who are fighting this drug menace. We simply have got to win this fight."

Bush was accompanied by Jack Kemp, the secretary of housing and urban development, on the early-afternoon tour.

Kemp said the visit should be seen as a signal to drug dealers that "public housing no longer is going to be a free haven" for their activities.

Bush and Kemp discussed the adminstration's $$2.1 billion package, introduced in November, to provide matching federal grants to make it easier for public housing residents to buy their dwellings.

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The president called on Congress to act on the measure when it reconvenes Jan. 23, and to pass a long-languishing proposal for urban enterprise zones that would give businesses tax breaks for establishing in inner cities.

Security was tight for Bush's foray into the high-crime neighborhood; reporters travelling in his motorcade were not told of his destination until he arrived. Helicopters hovered overhead and the area was cordoned off by police.

In mild spring-like weather, a steadily building crowd gathered outside hastily assembled police barricades to watch Bush, Kemp and other members of their entourage visit an a unit in the development and then the community center about a block away.

"We were just driving by," Kemp joked.

Their first stop was the home of community activists Pete and Corina Jones in one of many of the two-story brick buildings that make up the housing project. "I was a little shocked to see the president come into my house," Jones said later. "It shows we do have a president who cares."

The president praised Ramona Younger, leader of the Alexandria Public Housing Residents Council and an organizer of the all-night vigils.

"I've been inspired by the stories I've heard of her leadership, her toughness, her willingness to take these people on," Bush said.

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September 7, 1989, Thursday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part 2; Page 1; Column 5; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 570 words

HEADLINE: NFL JUST SAYS NO TO RAMS' SPORTING ANTI-DRUG PATCH

BYLINE: By GENE WOJCIECHOWSKI, Times Staff Writer

BODY:

Despite a series of gentle Rams protests, the National Football League has prohibited the team from wearing jerseys featuring a small patch that reads: " Drug Use Is Life Abuse. "

The patches, which made their debut on Rams jerseys during last year's Oct. 23 game against the Seattle Seahawks at Anaheim Stadium, were the idea of Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Brad Gates. Gates then enlisted the help of Rams owner Georgia Frontiere, who had the slogans sewn on every Rams uniform.

But unlike several other NFL teams that have added patches to their playing attire in past years, the Rams failed to ask or even inform the league of their plans. The result was predictable: The NFL sacked the patch.

Jim Heffernan, NFL director of public relations, said Wednesday that the Rams were reminded last year of league policy concerning the use of such uniform patches, even ones with noble messages. And two weeks before the start of the 1989 Rams exhibition season, the NFL again expressed its dis pleasure with the patches and told the team to remove them from the jerseys.

According to NFL rules, a player is prohibited from wearing or displaying equipment, apparel or other items that carry commercial names, names of organizations other than the player's team, or personal messages of any type.

The Pittsburgh Steelers wear a patch in memory of their late owner, Art Rooney, and the Chicago Bears wear the initials "GSH" on their uniforms, in honor of their late owner, George S. Halas. A league official indicated that both teams petitioned the NFL for approval to use those emblems, which honor two of the NFL's founding fathers.

Rams team officials readily admit that they didn't tell the NFL about the patches last year. But then again, they said they saw no reason to.

"We felt that it was really in compliance with the league's drug policy. . . . We just felt it was something that should be done," said Marshall Klein, Rams vice president for media and community relations. "It's not a commercial message, any more than you would say, 'God bless America.' I mean, nobody has to check before they do the national anthem."

Klein said Frontiere was "disappointed" by the NFL's decision but that the organization would abide by the rule and had no plans to appeal the decision. And while Klein said the Rams understood the league's motives for creating

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the rule, he suggested that perhaps the NFL had missed the point of the patches.

"If it is a commercial message, it's a message of the highest priority," Klein said. "If it dissuaded one young man or young girl from doing drugs, it was worth the whole year.

"We would have thought that the league would have let it continue."

Gates could not be reached Wednesday for comment about the league's decision.

The patches, according to the Orange County Student Advisory Council Against Drug Abuse, are worn by more than 50,000 high school athletes. Plans call for an additional 80,000 patches to be distributed to elementary school athletes.

In a letter sent to NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle, the council criticized the league's decision, asking why "such a successful and mutually beneficial program would be terminated."

Heffernan, while supporting the sentiment of the patches, said the ruling is final. Klein reluctantly agreed.

"We saw no downside," Klein said. "But the league, in its opinion, feels the uniform is no place for special interests."

GRAPHIC: Photo, A Rams player wearing the controversial anti-drug patch.

SUBJECT: DRUG EDUCATION; UNIFORMS; NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE; LOS ANGELES RAMS (FOOTBALL TEAM); SPORTS RULES AND REGULATIONS

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Washington Post
Pg. C1
2/11/90

Drug Wars—Hey, We're Winning!

Bush's Message in Cartagena Should Be That the Cocaine Crackdown Works

By Guy Gugliotta

THIS THURSDAY, President Bush will join Presidents Virgilio Barco of Colombia, Alan Garcia of Peru and Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia for a summit meeting at the Colombian resort city of Cartagena. The presidents will talk about drugs, devising an "Andean strategy" that will seek to press the advantages won by Colombia's six-month crackdown on cocaine trafficking. And they will be energized by a simple lesson learned in fighting the drug trade over the last few years. The lesson is: Repression works—not perfectly, but well enough to make strong-arm tactics an important component of any drug control strategy.

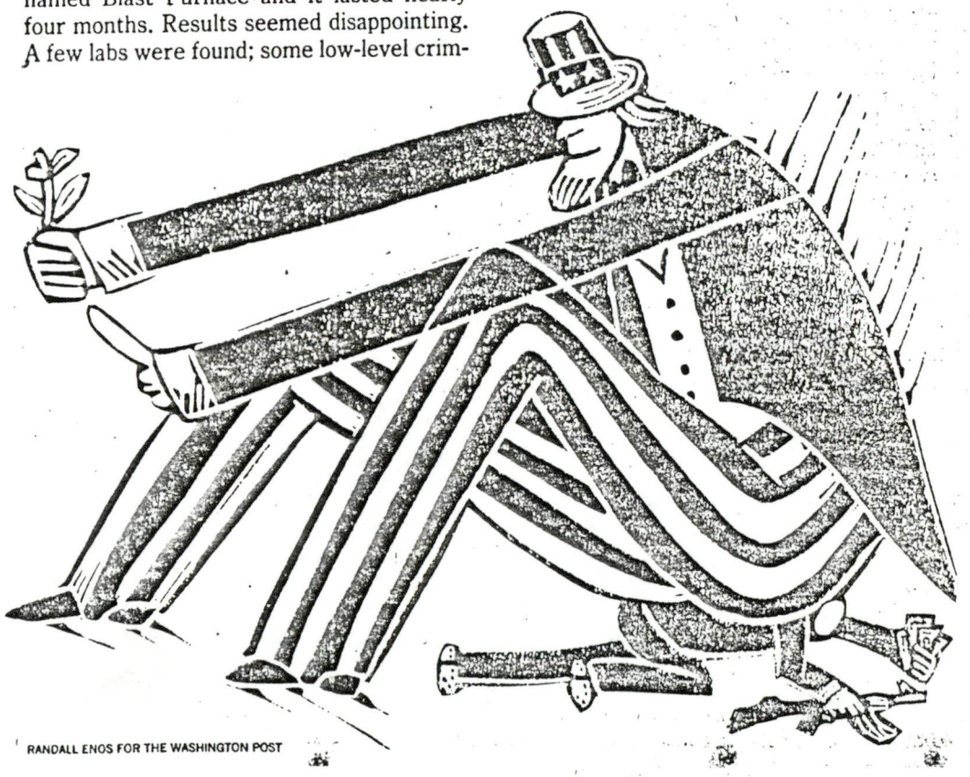
Guy Gugliotta is a Latin America specialist and co-author of "Kings of Cocaine," a history of the Medellin cartel.

The first positive evidence, almost ignored at the time, came in the last half of 1986 when the United States embarked on a bold experiment in the wilderness of northern Bolivia. Six U.S. Army Blackhawk helicopters were sent on a mission to destroy jungle cocaine laboratories and disrupt an illicit agribusiness then worth $600 million per year to hundreds of thousands of impoverished Bolivians. The operation was codenamed Blast Furnace and it lasted nearly four months. Results seemed disappointing. A few labs were found; some low-level criminals were arrested; almost no cocaine was seized. It looked bad on the evening news—another misguided failure in the misguided war on drugs.

But one thing was encouraging. During the time the Blackhawks were there, Bolivia's cocaine trade virtually stopped. Nobody made cocaine, nobody sold cocaine.

See INTERDICT, C2, Col. 1





RANDALL ENOS FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

Winning the Drug War

INTERDICT, From C1

Most important, nobody bought coca leaves from thousands of campesino farmers who grew them. And unlike the fat-cat traffickers with rainy-day money socked away in European banks, the campesinos had no savings. If processors weren't buying leaf, the campesinos couldn't eat. Maybe they should find another line of work?

But funding for the operation ran out by mid-November, and the Army went away. The traffickers fired up their processing plants and labs, and pretty soon it was business as usual. Blast Furnace was forgotten.

Until now. During the last six months Colombia's drug crackdown has sent traffickers scurrying for cover as never before. Their cocaine has been seized, their labs destroyed, their bank accounts frozen, their hideouts ransacked. Colombia has extradited 14 accused traffickers to the United States. On Nov. 22 police and soldiers came within an eyelash of capturing Medellin cartel boss Pablo Escobar, driving him from a safe house in the middle of the night and forcing him to escape down a jungle river, wearing nothing but a pair of jockey shorts and a sub-machine gun strapped to his arm. And on Dec. 15, a task force stalked, trapped and finally killed Jose Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, another Medellin chieftain, at a ranch near the Caribbean coast.

The effects of the crackdown outside Colombia have been slow to materialize, but in the last 100 days, coca leaf prices, both in Bolivia and Peru, have plunged. The Colombian traffickers, lying low to avoid capture, are not buying leaf, and campesinos today are offering it for $10 per hundred pounds. A year ago they could get $100 for it.

What we have today is Blast Furnace writ large. The U.S. Army isn't on hand. Indeed, in the wake of the Panama invasion the Andean countries have made it clear they will not allow U.S. combat soldiers in their countries. But Colombian security forces, by suppressing the traffic in their own country, have caused a massive dislocation affecting the entire cocaine industry. Nature has made Bolivia and Peru the only countries in the hemisphere capable of growing high-yield coca. Enterprise and ruthlessness have made the Colombians dominant as cocaine producers and traffickers. The Colombians must buy coca in Peru and Bolivia, and the campesinos of Peru and Bolivia must sell to Colombians. By interrupting this equation, the Colombian government has given the rest of the world an unprecedented opportunity. For the first time in the sordid, 15-year history of big-time cocaine, the good guys can see a ray of hope.

It would be nice to report that President Barco won his victories through persuasion and sweet reason, but that would be a lie. Last August, in what has to be their stupidest blunder ever, the traffickers killed presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galan and declared "total and absolute war" against the Colombian state. Barco took them at their word. He proclaimed a state of siege, ordered martial law in some cities and sent troops and police rampaging through the Colombian underworld.

And it worked. Barco, the nondescript bureaucrat with the opaque personality and the Coke-bottle glasses, landed on the Medellin cartel like the plague. Cops and soldiers took more than 20 ranches, mansions and apartment buildings away from Rodriguez Gacha before they killed him, froze $60 million of his bank assets, seized tons of his cocaine and put a $625,000 bounty on his head. In October they arrested his cocaine shipper and extradited him to Tulsa. Early in December they released his imprisoned son Fredy and followed him until he led them to his father. Fredy died with his father, and the police dumped both bodies in a pauper's grave.

The strategy that the presidents will discuss at Cartegena envisions $2.2 billion in U.S. aid spread over five years, much of it destined for military purposes. But the strategy also extracts promises of U.S. economic aid and development projects for the front-line states of the Andes. If the crackdown continues, Barco will need to refill his war chest. If the Peruvian and Bolivian campesinos give up coca farming, they will need something else to do. This is the price of the war.

It is a price that we in the United States should be willing and eager to pay. The Andean nations, like the Democrats here, believe that curtailing U.S. demand is the key to final victory in the drug war—that the violence and crime that are cocaine's handmaidens can only be controlled if the number of U.S. drug users shrinks to a manageable size.

But the Colombian crackdown has also demonstrated that curtailing supply through repression and law enforcement can work, too, at least in the short run. Our responsibility to our allies is clear: We should help them economically, for by fighting their war, they are fighting ours.

And unless we help them, they will likely abandon us. What most Americans fail to understand is that other countries don't necessarily identify with our problems. Drug abuse, for instance, is not a major issue in Latin America. Also, it would be hard for a resident of Medellin, Colombia to get excited about Washington, D.C.'s one-a-day murder rate; Medellin has 17 murders a day, the most violent city in the most violent country in the world not undergoing a full-scale civil war. Similarly, crack babies and drug-ridden slums have little significance for the governments of Peru and Bolivia and their impoverished citizens. Paz Zamora has to worry about finding new jobs for more than 300,000 people who make a living from cocaine. Peru's Garcia has an empty treasury, unpayable debts and a full-scale Maoist insurgency to contend with. The point is that all nations—unless they are ruled by madmen or fools—fight wars for their own reasons. Take those reasons away and the war is over.

It thus behooves us to listen to our allies and heed their requests. Without U.S. economic aid and development assistance, neither Peru nor Bolivia has the slightest incentive to curtail the coca business. The good of mankind? What good does it do for campesinos if the government bankrupts them, takes away their livelihood and puts them in the ranks of the unemployed?

The Colombian case is more complex, and more urgent, for the war on drugs there is rapidly reaching a crossroads. In mid-January the drug traffickers issued a much publicized 11-point "surrender" document, accepting "the triumph of the state" and promising to give up cocaine trafficking, turn over their weapons, release their hostages and cease their bombings and their murders of public figures. In return they asked nothing, simply expressing "the hope of obtaining from the government and from society respect for our rights and our return to our families and communities."

The "surrender" marked the traffickers' third full-scale peace proposal in the last six years. This one, like the others, was seen as a ploy to buy time and win sympathy from those Colombians so tired of the violence and stress that they would accept a settlement at any price. And "respect for our rights," the government believes, is yet another euphemism for amnesty and immunity from extradition, the traffickers' long-standing baseline demands.

Barco has publicly rejected the current proposal, but he knows that the peace lobby is a strong current in Colombia, where the public mood yo-yos radically with each success or failure in the anti-drug campaign. When Rodriguez Gacha was killed, Barco's ratings went way up. But when Escobar and other traffickers began to kidnap prominent people, Barco's ratings went way down. The peace track currently enjoys support from two ex-presidents and the Roman Catholic cardinal of Bogota.

There are those who think that the government is negotiating with the cocaine bosses even as you read this, but nothing that Barco has done up to now suggests that he is going to back off. He came to office nearly four years ago with the idea that he could ignore drug trafficking, but his administration was quickly and repeatedly humiliated through violence, intimidation and threats. Barco is now locked in a death struggle to rescue his nation from institutional collapse. And so far, he has done well. With Rodriguez Gacha's death, the bombings and murders declined markedly. Escobar took over as field general, and kidnapings became the favorite tactic. When this didn't work, the traffickers began freeing their captives and "surrendered."

This is the seductive and innovative aspect of the traffickers' current peace proposal. Why should Barco not proclaim victory, cut a deal and retire in splendor? Not a bad swan song for a not particularly popular president who has only six more months to serve.

Except the war isn't over. U.S. officials estimate it will take another four to six months of depressed prices before Peruvian and Bolivian campesinos begin to abandon coca cultivation in large numbers and another year before the cocaine pipeline empties out and the U.S. market begins to show scarcities. It will take even longer for U.S. economic aid and development projects to be installed and ready to provide alternative employment.

So Colombia must keep the pressure on, for even if the Medellin cartel is indeed reeling and near death; there are a hundred traffickers ready to take its place. While the Medellin traffickers were wasting strength and resources in a bloody confrontation with the government, their brethren from Cali bided their time and quietly grew more powerful. U.S. drug agents now believe the Cali cartel is responsible for at least 50 percent of the cocaine coming into the United States.

And the Cali traffickers have no quarrel with Barco or Colombia's democratic institutions. Its members will give the Colombian government no reason to crush them: The war is over, let's do business.

Without an obvious reason to continue the war, Colombia may thus lose its resolve. We cannot let this happen, for our war is not over, and we need Colombia to help us fight it. Barco has proved to be a faithful and courageous ally. He and Colombia should have something to show for their efforts besides blood, sweat and tears.

New York Times A16 2/14/90

Survey Shows Use of Drugs By Students Fell Last Year

By RICHARD L. BERKE
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — The number of high school seniors who say they have used illicit drugs at least once continued a downward trend last year, although there was no decline in reported use of the highly addictive crack, according to a national survey released today.

The federally financed annual survey, by the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan, questioned 17,000 of the nation's 2.7 million seniors. It found that narcotics use continues to be a grave problem, with 50.9 percent of those questioned in 1989 reporting that they had at least tried an illicit drug like marijuana or cocaine, as against 53.9 percent in 1988 and 56.6 percent in 1987. The 3.1 percent of seniors who said they had used crack in the past year did not mark a shift from the previous year.

Administration officials, highlighting Federal anti-drug efforts two days before the drug conference in Colombia on Thursday, called a news conference at the White House today to hail the study as evidence that their national drug strategy was succeeding and that narcotics use was becoming unfashionable among young Americans. At the drug conference, Latin American leaders are expected to urge Mr. Bush to intensify efforts to reduce drug demand in the United States.

"It is obvious from these survey findings," said Louis W. Sullivan, the Secretary of Health and Human Services. "that young people have made dramatic changes in their own use of most illicit drugs, as well as changes in their attitudes toward drug use by others during the decade of the 1980's."

Dr. Sullivan and other officials at the conference, including William J. Bennett, the Federal drug policy director, attributed the shift to heightened concerns among students about the ill effects of drug use.

But critics of Administration policy immediately questioned the study, noting that the figures probably understate the problem because they do not include high school dropouts, unemployed workers and other groups among whom the drug problem is particularly pronounced.

The survey did break out respondents who are frequently truant or have poor grades, and it showed that among those seniors the trends were generally the same as for the overall sampling.

The confidential survey of 17,000 students at 135 public and private high schools across the country, is one of the most widely used indicators of drug use in the United States. Although it can never be known how forthright students are in revealing their own drug use in the confidential survey, those authorities who conducted it said that they believe the trends over the years have been consistent and supported other surveys.

The institute that conducts the survey does not say the results show the exact percentage of high school seniors in the population as a whole using drugs. Since the figures that the institute provided are only for the group surveyed, they do not involve a margin of error as is the case when a survey group is used to project trends in the overall population.

Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of Manhattan who is the chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, said that the survey was of "extremely limited value" and cited Federal figures showing a high school dropout rate of more than 27 percent. "The individuals with the greatest drug and crime problems are not even included."

Crack Use Is Little Changed

The survey showed no significant reductions in crack use, with occasional use of crack among high school seniors surveyed not changing appreciably, falling to 4.7 percent in 1989 from 5.4 percent in 1987 for who reported ever using the drug. Still less change was reported among users who reported using crack in the past 30 days, the group with the most serious addiction problem. Use by people in that group remained unchanged, at 1.4 percent in 1989 as against 1.3 percent in 1987.

Lloyd D. Johnston, a University of Michigan social psychologist and the principal investigator of the study, said that the crack problem may be even worse than the survey suggests. "We know we are not going to capture many heavy crack users in these surveys," he said. "And it is clear from other types of information that there are plenty of heavy users out there." But he said that with time there may be a decline in crack use, citing as evidence for that a slight drop in use from 1987 to 1989 among college students and other young adults also questioned as part of the survey.

There were other troubling signs in the survey, notably an increase in the reported use of PCP, a dangerous animal tranquilizer known for its hallucinogenic effects. Reported use of PCP among the seniors questioned rose to 1.4 percent in 1980 from 0.3 percent the year before. Dr. Johnston said he could not explain the increase.

The survey found little change in cigarette smoking rates in the past decade, with 29 percent of the seniors questioned saying that they smoke regularly. Mr. Johnston called the findings about cigarettes "by far the most disappointing part of the story."

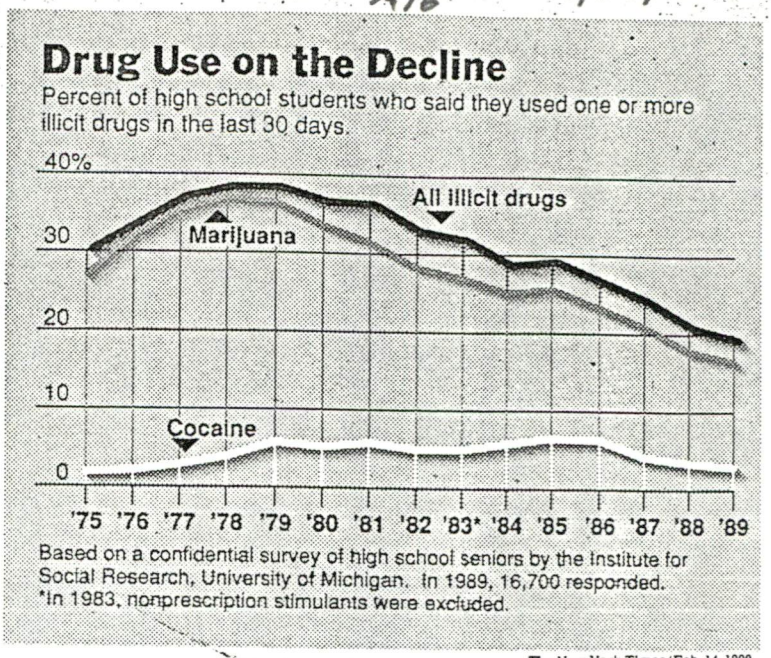
Federal authorities also said they were concerned about the use of crystal methamphetamine, or "ice," a stimulant that has many of the effects of crack and was included in the survey for the first time last year. About 1.2 percent of the seniors surveyed said they had used the drug in the past year, and use was highest in the west, where 3 percent of the seniors sdaid they had used it.

Druges Easier to Obtain

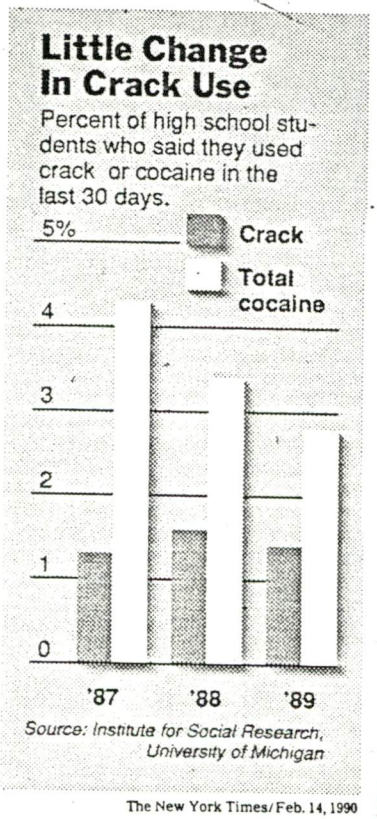
Despite the overall decline in reported drug use, a considerably higher percentage of seniors said it would be easy for them to get drugs. Forty-seven percent said they could get crack fairly easily in 1989, an increase of 4.9 percentage points from the previous year, while 58.7 percent said they could get cocaine, an increase of 3.7 percentage points.

On the positive side, the use of marijuana in the prior 30 days reported in the survey was down to 17 percent in 1989 from a peak of 37 percent in 1979. Cocaine use in the previous 30 days, which began declining in 1987, fell from 6.2 percent in 1986 to 2.8 percent in 1989. Amphetamine use in the prior 30 days was down to about 4 percent last year, from more than 12 percent in 1980. The reported use of tranquilizers, barbiturates and methaqualone have reached such low levels that they showed little additional decline.

Most of the seniors questioned said they drink alcohol, but the proportions declined. Sixty percent of the seniors said they had consumed alcohol in the previous 30 days, down from a peak of 72 percent in 1980.



The New York Times/Feb. 14, 1990



The New York Times/Feb. 14, 1990

Big Cocaine Dealer in Capital Sentenced to Two Life Terms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — A Federal district judge today sentenced Rayful Edmond, one of Washington's biggest cocaine dealers, to two terms of life in prison without possibility of parole.

Mr. Edmond, 25 years old, was convicted in December of conspiracy and running a continuing criminal enterprise. Prosecutors described him as the head of a drug-selling network that netted up to $2 million a week in the capital.

United States Attorney Jay B. Stephens said that the sentence, imposed by Judge Charles Richey, was appropriate and that it "should be a lesson to the young people in this community because they will learn from this sentence that if you deal in drugs, if you use drugs to avoid the tough decisions about your future, you will pay a heavy penalty."

McNally/Simon 26
February ~~23~~, 1990
Draft One (B:LA-BOWL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: "DRUG ABUSE IS LIFE ABUSE" SPEECH
SANTA ANA BOWL, CALIFORNIA
FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1990, 12:45 P.M.

[[ACKNOWLEDGMENTS]]

Thank you for that warm introduction, Jim [[EVERETT, L.A. RAMS Q.B.]]. I hear someone asked Jim if he was excited about being with the President today, and he said: "Not as excited as I'll be next year -- **when we're invited to the White House after the Rams win the Super Bowl!**" \\\

No matter what team you like, you got to admit that Georgia Frontiere [[RAMS OWNER]] has built one of the toughest teams in pro football. **Who says there's no role for women in combat?!** \\

Although I follow football, my first love is pro baseball. And if the Angels are looking for replacement players to get the season started -- **I hope they'll remember that I used to play first base!** \\\

Since my oldest son is now a part owner of the Texas Rangers, I asked him if I could come try out for the club. He said: "Sure Dad. You can come down and throw the ball around. **But don't give up your day job!**" \\\

It's great to be back in Orange County.

Southern California is a place of both beauty and bounty, favored by some of the greatest wonders of nature and some of the most wondrous works of man. It's home to many of America's oldest traditions and newest ideas, the computerized pirate ships of Walt Disney, the real-life cowboys of the Irvine Ranch. And

Orange County is a special place, a place that's been blessed by **productive lands, productive minds, and productive people** -- one of the youngest and hardest working populations in the country.

And standing here today in Orange County -- leading the way into a new decade and a new century -- it's easy to see why many young people are looking to the future with a new sense of hope -- and seeing a world of limitless possibilities.

Something is happening in the world. Something new, something powerful, something wonderful. Czechoslovakia's Vaclav Havel -- who began the year as a prisoner and ended it as President -- summed it up in his visit to Washington last month. He said: "Things are happening so fast that we have no time to be astonished."

And today the wind rushing down from the mountains is not the hot fierce menace called the Santa Ana wind, but the new breeze I spoke of when taking office a year ago. It has swept around the world, bringing new hope in Europe, new hope in Africa, new hope in the Americas.

Vaclav Havel, free at last. Nelson Mandela, free at last. Nicaragua and Panama, free at last. \\\\

And just as people around the world are casting off the oppression of dictators, so people across America are casting off the oppression of drugs. \\\

Week by week, day by day, millions of Americans in thousands of towns are standing up to make the same courageous choice: **Drug-free neighborhoods. Drug-free schools. Drug-free kids.** \\

And anyone who thinks America lacks the will to win the drug war better take a look at the spirit we have here today in Orange County. \\\

I know we'll win the war on drugs because you have what a longtime resident of Orange County, John Wayne, had -- True Grit.

In his classic movie about the liberation of my home state of Texas, John Wayne stood before the Alamo and spelled it out in his simple, all-American, point-blank style. He said:

"There's right, and there's wrong. You gotta do one or the other. You do the one, and you're living. You do the other, and you may be walking around, but you're as dead as a beaver hat."

As he did in the conduct of his own life, in that movie John Wayne voted for right, he voted for life.

And today in Orange County, thousands of you have made that same choice. **You've stood up for right. You've stood up for life. And you sum it up in a phrase: "DRUG ABUSE IS LIFE ABUSE."** \\\\

The slogan is powerful in its simplicity. And the logo itself is apt: In it, the word "LIFE" is literally torn apart, just as the lives of our young are torn apart and destroyed by the nightmare called cocaine.

While visiting Orange County last spring, I commended the L.A. Rams for having every player wear a "Drug Abuse Is Life Abuse" patch on his uniform -- a move that was copied by tens of thousands of local fans and student athletes here.

The Rams wore the patches for a year. Then the N.F.L. ordered them removed, saying the patches ran afoul of league policies against "personal messages."

But a Rams spokesman said: "If it dissuaded one young man or young girl from doing drugs, it was worth the whole year."

I agree. **In order to win, America's war on drugs must be total war. Waged from the boardroom to the classroom. From the White House to your house.** No element of our society is immune -- certainly not the world of professional sports. And with all due respect to the league, **I still think the patches are a good idea.** \\\\

Fighting drug abuse isn't a personal message -- it's a public service. And if, as they do, the Steelers and the Bears can wear patches saluting the heroes of yesterday, **then the Rams ought to be able to wear patches saluting the kids of today.** \\\

"Drug Abuse Is Life Abuse" is the right message because its goal is not punishing those who are hooked on drugs -- but deterring kids from ever getting started.

That message is beginning to sink in. By now just about everybody knows this simple truth: **Drugs aren't the answer. They never were. And they never will be.**

And recently, we have seen some scattered but hopeful new signs of progress against the haze and horror of drugs.

It began last summer, when a major nationwide survey found that the number of regular drug users in America had dropped by almost 40 percent in just three years. Then just two weeks ago,

another new survey showed that the number of high school seniors using drugs declined again last year, a long-term trend that has brought student drug use to its lowest level in 15 years.

There are other signs, visible in every city in America. In my old Congressional district outside Houston, the people got together and took back a park from the drug dealers.

In Alexandria, Virginia, I visited a neighborhood where they hold all-night vigils every Friday to keep the pushers away from their kids. In the heartland, in Kansas City, I saw boarded-up crack houses bearing the six-word victory banner of the local activists: **"THIS NEIGHBORHOOD FIGHTS BACK AGAINST DRUGS."** \\\

And here in Orange County, thousands are doing their part. I think of heroic cops like Santa Ana Police Investigator Henry Cousin. Although severely wounded in a drug raid three years ago, **Henry wouldn't quit.** He joined a special federal task force, and recently helped take down the biggest drug seizure in Orange County history.

And I think of heroic mothers like Mrs. Rosa Perez, who's fought in Santa Ana for six years to rid her neighborhood of pushers. One time, even though she was pregnant, Mrs. Perez went to the aid of an officer that was struggling with a dope dealer.

But the battle isn't only being fought in the streets. About a year and a half ago, I came to Los Angeles for one of the most critical moments in the campaign -- the 1988 Presidential Debate. They asked if their were any heroes left in America. I named an astronaut. An AIDS researcher. A freedom fighter. **And**

I named a high school mathematics teacher from East L.A., a teacher who helped his Hispanic students see beyond poverty and neglect to the real potential of their own minds.

Jaime Escalante. Investigator Henry Cousin. Mrs. Rosa Perez. **Three heroes. Two cities. One dream.** \\

All three are here today. And all three deserve our thanks.

We've covered a lot of ground in the drug war. But tough challenges remain. It's like when the Rams offense crosses the 50 yard line: With every yard you gain, your opponent digs in and progress gets that much harder, not easier.

But we're going to beat drugs the same way the Rams beat many of their opponents: **Relentless offense. A defense that refuses to give up a single yard to the opposition -- or a single child to these merchants of death.** \\\

Against drugs, a good defense means reducing demand -- through efforts like the record funding my Administration has devoted for increased drug education and treatment.

And a tough offense means an attack on all fronts.

Last month's Drug Summit in Cartagena marked a good day for law enforcement and a very bad day for the cocaine cartels. President Barco's courageous crackdown has seized or destroyed their cash, their homes, their labs, and their drugs. And 14 accused traffickers have been extradited to the United States and now face American justice in courtrooms in Miami and Tulsa, Atlanta and San Francisco.

The days of the druglords may not be over yet. But their days are numbered. \\\

Here at home, my Administration recently designated the L.A./Orange County region as one of the nation's five "high intensity drug areas," a distinction that means increased resources and manpower this year. And nationwide, Congress has approved funding for the new agents, new prosecutors, and new prisons we asked for to catch, convict, and contain America's most dangerous drug offenders. \\\

But Congress also needs to act, and act soon, on my new anti-crime proposals. Congress needs to provide serious laws to deal with a serious problem. \\\

Working together, we can -- we will -- defeat this scourge.

Ten years ago last month, in a tiny town in upstate New York, a group of American kids seized the American flag and went out and did the impossible. They beat an unbeatable team -- the Soviet Olympic ice hockey team. And from that arena in Lake Placid a chant grew and swelled and boomed out across America: U-S-A. \\ U-S-A. \\ **U-S-A!** \\\

They called it the upset of the decade. And many today mark it as a first step, an early trumpet call on America's road back.

The lesson of that triumph is simple. And it stands the test of time: **In the United States of America, all it takes is desire and a dream. Because what Americans can dream, Americans can do.** \\\

We will win the war on drugs because we must. And let no one doubt the commitment we have in Washington. **The White House has declared war on the crack house.** And the only enemy response we'll accept is called "unconditional surrender." \\\

Thank you for your warm greeting. God bless you. God bless California. And God bless the U.S.A.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

714-647-1801
Raoul Ramos
underscribe

694-~~1686~~
1492

desire, not a meaning. Desire is the theme of all life! It's what makes a rose want to be a rose and want to grow like that, and a rock want to contain itself and remain like that."

—Charles Chaplin pep-talking, with mime, to a suicidal Claire Bloom in Charles Chaplin's *Limelight*
(Original Screenplay by Charles Chaplin)

13.
"To life! To the magnificent, dangerous, brief, brief, wonderful life and the courage to live it! You know, Baron, I've only lived last night, but that little while seems longer than all the time that has gone before."

—Lionel Barrymore drinking and talking himself into a faint in Edmund Goulding's *Grand Hotel*
(Screenplay by William A. Drake; based on the play and novel by Vicki Baum)

ALSO SEE: Life and Death; Live; Adolescence-3; Cameras-3; Champagne-2; Children-1; Children-4; Cigarette-3; Death-4; Eyes-1; Fear-5; Fights-8; Firsts-9; Firsts-10; Goals-1; Goodbyes-8; Head-2; Help-2; Illusions-5; Knowledge-7; Lies-24; Love-18; Love-40; Mad Act-2; Men-19; Nature-2; Never-11; Prayers-1; Prison-3; Privacy-2; Realities-5; Screenplays-3; Self-Perception-11; Similarities-2; Suicide-8; Tired-3; Together-3.

LIFE AND DEATH

1.
"You remember the last time I went up in that plane? Well, something went flooey, and the ship went into a spin, and then one of those guys that goes around collecting people—he pulled a boner. All the time he thought I was dead, I wasn't dead at all. He grabbed me up before my time, and, while I'm arguing with him whether I'm dead or not, you cremate me. Then, they gotta make good. They gotta get me another body. Get it?"

—Robert Montgomery explaining his rather unprecedented predicament to James Gleason in Alexander Hall's *Here Comes Mr. Jordan*
(Screenplay by Sidney Buchman and Seton I. Miller; based on HEAVEN CAN WAIT, a play by Harry Segall)

2.
"What can I do, old man? I'm dead, aren't I?"

—Orson Welles preferring to hold on to his official "deceased" status than help his friends in Carol Reed's *The Third Man*
(Original Screenplay by Graham Greene)

3.
"Now, I may sound like a Bible-beater yelling up a revival at a river-crossing camp-meeting, but that don't change the truth none. There's right, and there's wrong. You gotta do one or the other. You do the one, and you're living. You do the other, and you may be walking around but you're dead as a beaver hat."

—John Wayne voting for right and life in John Wayne's *The Alamo*
(Original Screenplay by James Edward Grant)

4.
"You're just walkin' around to save funeral expenses."

—Valerie Perrine noting the burned-out condition of her ex (Robert Redford) in Sydney Pollack's *The Electric Horseman*
(Screenplay by Robert Garland; based on a screen story by Paul Gaer and Robert Garland and story by Shelly Burton)

5.
"No, I'm fine. In fact, considering I've been dead for 16 years, I'm in remarkable health."

—Howard St. John dating his death from the time he sold out to Broderick Crawford in George Cukor's *Born Yesterday*
(Screenplay by Albert Mannheimer; based on the play by Garson Kanin)

6.
"Yes, it's pleasant to be back again, amongst the living. Hurray!"

—Leslie Howard welcoming an exciting crisis to his otherwise drab life in Archie Mayo's *The Petrified Forest*

February 23, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: EDWARD McNALLY

SUBJECT: THE PHANTOM DRUG TRAINING CENTER OF ORANGE COUNTY

Less than a year ago, on April 25, 1989, the President traveled to Orange County and spoke at Rancho del Rio, a fugituve drug trafficker's estate that had been seized by Justice Department and other authorities. Standing next to Orange County Sheriff Brad Gates, the President announced that:

> "This is the first piece of forfeited drug property turned over for use by local officials in Orange County. It's going to serve as an International Narcotics Training Center and as a reminder to these merchants of death: Your money won't help you; in fact, we're going to use it against you.
>
> "So, what you see on these tables behind us is over $4 million...of laundered drug money recently seized by U.S. Customs [and others]. And today I'd like to formally turn these funds over to Sheriff Gates to help fund the Rancho del Rio project."

However, last night I learned from the United States Attorney's office in Los Angeles that -- far from becoming the International Narcotics Training Center announced by the President -- local officials in California have decided to sell Rancho del Rio. The status of the $4 million we gave Orange County to run the new center is unclear.

One week from today, the President will return to Orange County to speak at an anti-drug rally in the Santa Ana Bowl -- and again be flanked by Sheriff Brad Gates. The concern here -- that our opponents will seek to exploit this autonomous, local action as evidence that the federal war on drugs as phoney as this phantom training center -- is obvious. I would recommend that the Departments of Justice and Treasury (Customs) be asked to look into this matter as soon as possible.

cc: Chriss Winston

12:45

Haime Escalante

debate Jim Everett - intro

Gamble 23 chiefs of police
Sheriff - Coroner

Mooke Haydle - Pres. + CEO Western National Properties
into Everett
bd. of directors

high school band Marine Band

Janet Evans - gold medal

Capt. Bill Miller - Sheriff's
714-647-6000

John Wayne airport
football

call { Dornan
Chris Cox

marines in Panama? call USMC HQ NO

private - donations

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

non-profit

Teen Challenge - drug users
ranch - for troubled teens
residential program - go to homes

25 years
Dennis Griffith
805-832-4920 w
805-833-6742 h
704-582-8980 on Mon.

Henry Cousino - Santa Ana cop
96 - drug
shot in neck + bust
face Killed suspect

Kevin Perrid
Rep. ~~Watson~~ Lewis office
714-999-0980

Rosa Perez - Santa Ana
pregnant helped
a cop

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~Henry Cousins~~

7 centers So. California

Bakersfield

Riverside

Santa Ana

Since 1963 in LA

Started nationally 1958

by a pastor in Pa.

"The Cross + the Switchblade" book

150 centers in the world

volunteer board - audited

drug edu in schools, etc.

interview residential rehab for adults

✓ outpatient counseling

1 year

Kid intervention for adolescents

consol dt juv. hall

all private + church money

no charges

no refunds from dt. but don't seek it.

American dream → descent to nightmare of drugs

Bob Dorman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

one of 5 high intensity drug ~~intensity~~ area

crosses all ~~class~~ economic lines

highest employment rate

beautiful weather

best place in country

female gangs – in LA

Rancho del Rio – supervisors vote on disposition

Cartagena → we have to stop demand

brain → computer – why destroy

save them $ to come on vacation

these increase in population

Cambodians
Laotians
Armenian – new church
Korean, Chinese,
Romanians
Phillipos
Hispanics
Vietnamese
Salvadoran

LA Debate
10/13/88

Dukakis: Well, I think when I think of heroes, I think back not presently, Anne, but there are many people who I admire in this country today. Some of them are in public life, in the Senate and the Congress some of my fellow governors who are real heroes to me. I think of those young athletes who represented us at the Olympics, who were tremendously impressive. We were proud of them. We felt strongly about them and they did so well by us.

I can think of doctors and scientists Jonas Salk who, for example, discovered a vaccine which cured one of the most dread diseases we ever had; and he's a hero. I think of classroom teachers classroom teachers that I have had, classroom teachers that youngsters have today who are real heroes to our young people because they inspire them, they teach them, but more than that, they are role models. Members of the clergy who have done the same. Drug counselors out there in the street who are providing help to youngsters who come up to me and others and ask for help and want help and are doing the hard work, the heroic work which it takes to provide that kind of leadership, that kind of counseling, that kind of support.

I think of people in the law enforcement community who are taking their lives in their hands every day when they go up to one of those doors and kick it down and try to stop this flow of drugs into our communities and into our kids. So there are many, man heroes in this country today. These are people that give of themselves every day and every week and every month. In many cases they're people in the community who are examples and are role models.

And I would hope that one of the things that I could do as president is to recognize them, to give them the kind of recognition that they need and deserve so that more and more young people can themselves become the heroes of tomorrow, can go into public service, can go into teaching, can go into drug counseling, can go into law enforcement and be heroes themselves to generations yet to come.

Moderator: One minute for Vice President Bush.

Bush: I think of a teacher right here largely Hispanic school Jamie Escalante, teaching calculus to young kids, 80 percent of them going on to college. I think of a young man now in this country named Valladeres who was released from a Cuban jail; came out and told the truth in this brilliant book, ''Against All Hope'' about what is actually happening in Cuba.

I think of those people that took us back into space again Rick Hauck and that crew as people that are worthy of this. I agree with the governor on athletics. And there's nothing corny about having sports heroes, young people that are clean and honorable and out there setting a setting the pace. I think of Dr. Fauci probably never heard of him you did? (reference to Ms. Compton) He's a very fine research, top doctor at the National Institute of Health, working hard doing something about research on this disease of AIDS.

But look, I also think we ought to give a little credit to the President of the United States. He is the one that has gotten us that first arms control agreement and the cynics abounded

Moderator: Mr. Vice President

Bush: and he is leaving office with a popularity at an all-time high

Moderator: Mr. Vice President, your time has expired

Bush: because American people say, he is our hero.

Q: Anne has a question for you, Mr. Vice President.

Q: Let's change the pace a little bit, Mr. Vice President. In this campaign, some hard and very bitter things have been spoken by each side, about each side. If you'd consider for a moment Governor Dukakis in his years of public service, is there anything nice you can say about him, anything you find admirable?

Bush: Hey, listen, you're stealing my close. I had something very nice to say in that.

Q: Somebody leaked my question to you?

Bush: No, look, I'll tell you what, no, let me tell you something about that. And Barbara and I were sitting there before that Democratic convention, and we saw the governor and his son on television the night before, and his family and his mother who was there. And I'm saying to Barbara, "You know, we've always kept family as a bit of an oasis for us. You all know me, and we've held it back a little." But we use that as a role model, the way he took understandable pride in his heritage, what his family means to him.

PRISON OVERCROWDING

ABC's Joe Bergantino reports that the Springfield, Mass. sheriff on Friday ordered his deputies to take over a crosstown National Guard Armory, which was virtually empty most of the time, and then move 15 prisoners from the overcrowded jail in.

(Sheriff Michael Ashe: "As far as I'm concerned, taking the National Guard Army might seem extreme, but it doesn't to me because I think it called for this kind of action when you look at what's happening in our criminal justice system today.")

In recent years, jail overcrowding has forced Ashe to release 1,200 prisoners before their sentences were up. Last week 30 felons sentenced to serve time were set free because of lack of space.

(Sheriff: "This means that the criminal's taken over the system, and what I'm trying to show is that I'm not going to be part of this. I want to stand up, be counted.")

The sheriff's bosses, the Hampden County commissioners, are standing behind him, as are some residents of Springfield. But National Guard officials who say the armory belongs to the state and not the county are accusing the sheriff of trespassing. Tomorrow a court hearing will be held to determine whether the sheriff can continue using this armory as a makeshift prison until a new county jail is completed in 1992. (ABC-8, NBC-7)

Brokaw: The nation's prison crisis shows no signs of letting up tonight. In Oklahoma, state officials now have told seven counties to stop sending prisoners to the state system because of severe overcrowding. The Oklahoma system was designed to handle fewer than 8,000 inmates; as of this weekend, the prison population had topped 10,000. (NBC-6)

FEMALE GANGS

Sawyer reports that in the past year or two, police from New York to L.A. have had to confront the emergence of female gangs.

ABC's Karen Burns reports that female gangs have broken away from male gangs, creating a language, culture and style outsiders can't penetrate. They roam the streets staking out territory and dealing drugs. In ten years, the FBI says arrests of women for violent crimes have increased by 41 percent, almost twice as much as violent crimes by men. Cops on the street say that women are often more violent and brutal than men, and that much of the crime is related to gang activity. In addition, many of the girls are now mothers. It is estimated there are now 7,000 female gang members in Los Angeles, and thousands more around the country. (ABC-7)

VMI/JUSTICE DEPT.

Sawyer reports that the Justice Department is at war tonight with one of the nation's most prestigious military schools, the Virginia Military Institute. The Justice Department says their policy barring women is against the law and has told VMI that they must come up with a plan to do something about it by tomorrow. VMI has already said no.

Consumers without cable service would need to buy a receiving antenna for about $300 and pay subscription fees that would come to roughly $25 a month, Murdoch told reporters at a Manhattan press conference. Sky Cable officials hope that local cable operators in many parts of the country will agree to carry the satellite service, making it available to all of their subscribers.

These cable companies would

In a joint press conference in Islamabad with Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, French President Francois Mitterrand announced, "France is committed to authorize French industrial enterprises, in possible cooperation with one or several foreign partners, to make a technical and commercial offer for the sale of a nuclear power plant to Pakistan."

Please see PAKISTAN, A12

The two had met for two hours on Tuesday, and their second session on Wednesday ran 45 minutes, about twice the length that had been planned.

A White House statement issued after the meeting said the two men had expressed support for Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, focused their talks on European security issues and "both agreed that the presence of American

Please see HAVEL, A8

TODAY'S TIMES



TOM KELSEY / Los Angeles Times

Rescuer axes through ice.

LAKE VICTIMS WERE WARNED

Three teen-agers who drowned in Convict Lake were warned shortly before their deaths that the ice they were playing on was too thin, officials said. **A3**

Celebrated Math Teacher Escalante Says He'll Quit

By ELAINE WOO
and LARRY GORDON
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

Taking aim at what he called the "ingratitude" of fellow teachers and at parents who do not value academic achievement, celebrated calculus instructor Jaime Escalante said Wednesday that he will resign from the Garfield High School faculty.

Escalante, 59, whose unorthodox methods brought national acclaim to his faltering East Los Angeles high school, said he may leave Garfield as early as June. He said he may seek employment in another school district—perhaps in San Diego, Ventura or San Francisco—or return to the private sector to design computers. An engineer before switching to teaching, he has taught in the Los Angeles Unified School District for 16 years.

Please see ESCALANTE, A22



JOSE GALVEZ / Los Angeles Times

Jaime Escalante in his office.

8TH GRADE WRITING TEST SCORES

These scores are for the larger Los Angeles County school districts and reflect combined results of eight tests of writing skills administered to California's eighth-graders last spring. The state provided scores for only the larger districts on Wednesday. The Times intends to publish scores for all local districts and individual schools soon.

DISTRICT NAME	NUMBER TESTED	SCORE
Statewide	**308,800**	**255**
Arcadia Unified	580	318
Azusa Unified	617	193
Baldwin Park Unified	976	228
Bassett Unified	307	213
Bellflower Unified	561	259
Bonita Unified	669	278
Burbank Unified	792	271
Charter Oak Unified	395	243
Claremont Unified	401	283
Compton Unified	1,481	145
Covina-Valley Unified	775	258
Downey Unified	1,023	260
East Whittier City Elementary	627	254
El Monte City School	900	234
El Rancho Unified	660	209
Garvey Elementary	594	254
Glendale Unified	1,515	269
Glendora Unified	399	252
Hacienda La Puente Unified	1,480	249
Hawthorne Elementary	520	238
Inglewood Unified	936	205
Lancaster Elementary	829	258
Las Virgenes Unified	630	335
Lennox Elementary	416	171
Long Beach Unified	4,004	232
Los Angeles Unified	34,013	202
Lynwood Unified	777	186
Monrovia Unified	334	279
Montebello Unified	1,961	224
Mountain View Elementary	568	238
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	1,131	235
Palmdale Elementary	747	243
Palos Verdes Peninsula	654	366
Paramount Unified	752	184
Pasadena Unified	1,319	224
Pomona Unified	1,426	205
Rowland Unified	1,348	271
Santa Monica-Malibu	598	279
Torrance Unified	1,241	289
Walnut Valley Unified	854	304
West Covina Unified	541	236
Whittier City	596	237
William S. Hart Union	1,364	291

232, a gap which has remained the same for two years. Among ethnic groups, Asians and Anglos scored the highest, 290 and 289, respectively; Latino students scored 218, while blacks scored 211.

ESCALANTE: Celebrated Teacher Says He'll Resign From Garfield High School

Continued from A1

The Bolivian-born educator, whose success in teaching calculus to inner-city Latino youngsters was the subject of the 1988 movie "Stand and Deliver," said the "No. 1" reason for his unhappiness is a handful of letters he received recently from parents who said their children want to drop advanced mathematics classes. In some cases, students were said to prefer sports over advanced math.

Such requests "hurt me more than anything else," Escalante said in his office, which adjoins a classroom plastered with colorful movie posters from "Stand and Deliver" and unique motivational slogans. "They [parents] don't see education as the way to succeed in this country."

Escalante also cited what he perceived as the "ingratitude" of fellow faculty members, particularly in Garfield's math department, as well as a lack of district administrative support, as major reasons for his decision to leave.

However, some teachers at the school speculated that Escalante may be grandstanding for more resources for the calculus program.

Teachers and students also said they believe that Garfield's calculus program would do well under teacher Ben Jimenez if Escalante leaves. Jimenez is an Escalante protege who won a $25,000 California Educator Award from the state Department of Education last year.

Escalante said he has not yet received or sought job offers from private companies or school districts, but he believes that finding another position "is not going to be a problem."

"I have to leave sooner or later," he said during a noon interview at Garfield. "But I have to finish this semester." He is helping his students prepare for the advanced placement exams in calculus, which take place in May.

But Escalante said there is a chance he will prolong his stay for another year because of a commitment to supervise a National Science Foundation program at East Los Angeles College, which gives low-income Latino students accelerated mathematics, science and English classes and trains teachers in Escalante's methods.

The math teacher said he has received phone calls, both at school and at his home, from people threatening to do him bodily harm. The calls are worrying his wife and two sons, he said. "God knows" why the threats are being made, he said.

Los Angeles District Supt. Leonard Britton said Wednesday he had not heard from Escalante but is upset at news that the teacher plans to resign. Britton said he will investigate Escalante's complaints.

"He'd be a loss at any school district and at any school, particularly at Garfield," Britton said. "I'd hate to see him leave because of perceived or real administrative issues."

Escalante rose to national prominence because of his success teaching calculus to low-achieving students, who many educators believed could not handle the difficult subject. The results of a 1982 advanced placement calculus test were so stunning that officials of the Educational Testing Service, which administers the exam, invalidated Escalante's students' scores. They took the exam again, with most earning passing marks.

Since then, the numbers of students enrolled in advanced placement courses have soared at Garfield. And Garfield, which was in danger of losing its accreditation eight years ago, now ranks high nationally among schools offering the rigorous academic exams.

In 1988, school officials said that distractions connected to the movie—including a visit to Garfield from then-Vice President George Bush and his wife, Barbara—contributed to a worrisome drop in the calculus advanced placement test scores. However, scores bounced up impressively in 1989, said Philip Arbolino, national associate director of the College Board's advance placement program.

About 57% of the Garfield students who took the rigorous exam in May received a passing score of 3 or higher on a scale of 1 to 5, up from 46% in 1988 but still below the 65% in 1987. Garfield students ranked 22nd in the nation and eighth in California last year for all advanced placement scores, including calculus, according to Arbolino.

Escalante said he receives 30 requests a day from education groups across the country to make public appearances and share his expertise with other teachers. He is busy with such engagements nearly every weekend, which he said are in addition to his duties chairing the math department and teaching a full load of five classes.



JOSE GALVEZ / Los Angeles Times

Jaime Escalante says he'll quit Garfield High.

As for his relations with other Garfield teachers, Escalante expressed dismay at what he perceives as a lack of appreciation of his efforts to improve teaching skills and draw more students into tough academic courses.

"Mainly, it is a kind of jealousy," he said.

The teachers' union representative at Garfield, Brian Wallace, said that Escalante has been disgruntled for months over what Escalante says is a lack of support from the school district and the Garfield administration. Escalante was particularly upset that Garfield Principal Maria Tostado criticized him at a faculty meeting for his use of a federally funded aide for the advanced placement program when such an aide was supposed to be used only in lower-level courses, Wallace said.

"He was upset that she didn't come to him first," Wallace said, even though other funds were found to pay Escalante's aide.

Tostado could not be reached for comment late Wednesday.

Wallace also said the movie about Escalante put too much emphasis on high-achieving students and neglected the vast majority of students who were not in Escalante's courses and the many other instructors at the school. Some teachers resented the Bush visit and Escalante's endorsement of Bush for president.

However, Escalante won back much favor from fellow teachers when he took a public stand in favor of the Los Angeles teachers strike last spring, Wallace said.

Escalante often takes controversial stands that rankle other teachers. For example, while most other educators decry large classes, Escalante tolerates them. One of his current classes has 60 students.

Lupe Robles, Garfield's PTA president, said she had not heard of many parents who want to take their children out of advanced math classes. "They all feel our kids need to be challenged," she said of Garfield parents.

Garfield students said they hope that Escalante stays at the school.

"It would be terrible for the school if he left," said junior Jose Sandoval, who has taken algebra, trigonometry and calculus with Escalante. "He is an inspiration to us all. He motivates us and forces us to do our work and keep on learning."

Other teachers and former students, however, said that because of resentment over Escalante's celebrity status, some people will actually welcome his departure.

"I think once he leaves, the school will go back to normal again and start doing good things. The movie really made things bad for us at school," said Alfonso Gil, a UCLA freshman, who was in Escalante's classes for three years and graduated from Garfield in June. Catherine Carey, a spokeswoman for United Teachers-Los Angeles, said that she is sorry to hear that Escalante is leaving Garfield but that his departure symbolizes deeper frustrations.

"If he is frustrated with the school district, imagine what the other teachers are feeling," she said of Escalante.

Escalante's summer program at East Los Angeles College and the "Stand and Deliver" movie received financial support from the Atlantic Richfield Co. On Wednesday, Larry Bershon, Arco's director of corporate advertising, predicted that Escalante "will find another Garfield and do his thing all over again. He will never stop teaching. He will die in the saddle teaching."

ls CSU's Building Plans

from 4% to 3.7%.

CSU spokesman Stephen MacCarthy, responding to questions raised by Hill about the campus construction program, said, "We believe our growth plans are appropriate. We are projecting an increase of 180,000 students over the next 15 years, and the only way to sustain that growth is to build new campuses." (Hill believes that the state Department of Finance's enrollment projections of 105,000 new students are closer to the mark.)

MacCarthy said cars are being provided for vice chancellors because they are considered to be "on duty 24 hours a day and there are only a limited amount of pool cars available." As for the questions raised about the salary hikes for Reynolds and the others, MacCarthy said top CSU administrators were being paid 19% less than officials in comparable positions in other parts of the country.

Hill's report also focused on the high cost of financing anti-drug programs. While drug and alcohol use is on the decline in the general population, heavy use by hard-core abusers is on the rise, the budget analysis said.

Citing a study by the national Drug Abuse Warning Network, the report said that between 1983 and 1988 there was a 451% increase in emergency room treatments of cocaine users in California and a 457% increase in cocaine-related deaths. The budget review said California will spend more than $1 billion in state and federal funds for anti-drug programs during the current budget year and local governments will spend another $2 billion. On the state level, the largest share of the money, $501 million, will be spent incarcerating drug offenders in state prisons.

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LAST THREE DAYS OF WINTER SALE
WHILE QUANTITIES LAST!
THE PARLOUR MIRROR
22½"diameter
The Oaks
(Thousand Oaks)

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 20, 1990.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 2:47 p.m. on Tuesday, February 20, 1990 said to contain a message from the President waiving the application of certain subsections of the Trade Act of 1974 with regard to Czechoslovakia.

With great respect, I am,
Sincerely yours,
DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

WAIVER OF CERTAIN TRADE PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-151)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Tuesday, February 20, 1990, at page S1252.)

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, February 7, 1990, the House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

JOINT MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY VACLAV HAVEL, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The SPEAKER of the House presided.

The Doorkeeper, the Honorable James T. Molloy, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort His Excellency Vaclav Havel into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT];

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR];

The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER];

The gentleman from New York [Mr. MRAZEK];

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL];

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH];

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD];

The gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS];

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDWARDS]; and

The gentlewoman from Rhode Island [Ms. SCHNEIDER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort His Excellency Vaclav Havel into the Chamber:

The Senator from Maine [Mr. MITCHELL];

The Senator from California [Mr. CRANSTON];

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL];

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS];

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN];

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS];

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN];

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON];

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE];

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON];

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN];

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND];

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR];

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BOSCHWITZ]; and

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER].

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments.

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 11 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, it is my great privilege and I deem it a high honor and personal pleasure to present to you His Excellency Vaclav Havel, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY VACLAV HAVEL, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(The following address was delivered in Czech, with a simultaneous translation in English.)

President HAVEL. Dear Mr. Speaker, dear Mr. President, dear Senators, and Members of the House, ladies and gentlemen:

My advisers advised me to speak on this important occasion in Czech. I don't know why. Perhaps they wanted you to enjoy the sweet sounds of my mother tongue.

The last time they arrested me, on October 27, of last year, I didn't know whether it was for 2 days or 2 years.

Exactly 1 month later, when the rock musician Michael Kocab told me that I would probably be proposed as a Presidential candidate, I thought it was one of his usual jokes.

On the 10th of December 1989, when my actor friend Jiri Bartoska, in the name of the Civic Forum, nominated me as a candidate for the office of President of the Republic, I thought it was out of the question that the Parliament we had inherited from the previous regime would elect me.

Nineteen days later, when I was unanimously elected President of my country, I had no idea that in 2 months later I would be speaking in front of this famous and powerful assembly, and that what I say would be heard by millions of people who have never heard of me and that hundreds of politicians and political scientists would study every word I say.

When they arrested me on October 27, I was living in a country ruled by the most conservative Communist government in Europe, and our society slumbered beneath the pall of a totalitarian system. Today, less than 4 months later, I am speaking to you as the representative of a country that has set out on the road to democracy, a country where there is complete freedom of speech, which is getting ready for free elections, and which wants to create a prosperous market economy and its own foreign policy.

It is all very extraordinary.

But I have not come here to speak for myself or my feelings, or merely to talk about my own country. I have used this small example of something I know well, to illustrate something general and important.

We are living in very extraordinary times. The human face of the world is changing so rapidly that none of the

[redacted] TO
SA[redacted]ENTO ADDRESS
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1940 N. TUSTIN, #102
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Assembly
California Legislature

JOHN R. LEWIS
ASSEMBLYMAN, SIXTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT

1940 N. TUSTIN AVE.
SUITE 102
ORANGE, CA. 92665
(714) 998-0980
ATS: 657-4449

TO: White House

ATTN: Bob Simon DEPT:

FROM: Kevin Parriott

DATE: 2/23/90

NUMBER OF PAGES: 4 (NOT INCLUDING THIS ONE)

TELECOPIED FROM: (714) 558-6430

NOTES: I hope this works for you. Call me if you need this guy to appear. I can close the loop at a moments notice.

I[redacted]OU HAVE EXPERIENCED ANY PROBLEMS WITH THE TRANSMISSION OF THIS FAX, PLEASE PHONE OUR OFFICE AT THE NUMBER ABOVE IMMEDIATELY.

Heroes

Santa Ana Police Chief Paul Walters 714-834-4801

Investigator Henry Cousin

Santa Ana Police Department

Recommendation for Award

Dedication and courage are two words that best describe Santa Ana Police Investigator Henry Cousin.

After a mere brush with death at the hands of a drug dealer, this officer remains steadfast in his commitment to eradicate drugs from the streets of Santa Ana.

Known by his fellow officers as "Hank" he started his law enforcement career at the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office in 1971. In 1975 he transferred to the Santa Ana Police Department. Even in the early days of his career Hank always maintained an interest in narcotics investigations. On his routine patrols he clearly saw that the root of most crime was stemmed in narcotics. In 1978 Cousin was assigned to a street narcotics task force where he would be assigned as a full-time undercover narcotics investigator.

Cpl. Cousin's commitment to narcotic enforcement was tested on the afternoon of July 11, 1986.

Santa Ana police officers attempted to serve a search warrant at a home on the west-side. The search warrant was obtained after an investigator had made two purchases of heroin from a subject at the residence.

Officers approached the front door of the residence and announced their presence. After no verbal response from the occupants inside, Cpl. Cousin forced open the front door. As soon as the door swung open Cousin was fired on by a male subject in the living room. The one round struck Cousin in the upper part of the left shoulder and was deflected by his bullet resistant vest. The other round struck him in the mouth.

Officers returned fire at the suspect. The suspect and two females fled out the back of the residence and were taken into custody.

The suspect was charged with attempted murder of a police officer and sales of a controlled substance.

Henry later recovered from his injuries. As a chilling reminder of this incident - the suspect's bullet remains lodged in Hank's neck.

Today, after 15 years of working undercover narcotics, Investigator Cousin is on assignment with a special federal task force with the Federal Bureau of Investigations. Most recently Investigator Cousin was involved in the largest single drug seizure in Orange County history - 2 1/2 tons of cocaine with an estimated street value of 450 million. His work with this task force is all part of a cooperative relationship between this agency and Federal Government in the common goal to cease narcotic activity.

Mrs. Rosa Perez
642 S. Baker "A"

Citizens Award
City of Santa Ana

Rosa Perez and her family have resided on Baker Street in Santa Ana for six years.

During this time Mrs. Perez has become very actively involved in trying to rid her neighborhood of drug dealing. From the window of her small apartment Rosa has been able to report drug related crimes she witnesses on a daily basis. Her calls to the police department have resulted in numerous arrests for drug related crimes.

Even when faced with verbal threats by drug dealers and vandalism to her family's vehicles she continues to wage her own fight against drugs.

Mrs. Perez has had several Community Oriented Policing meetings to help inform other families in the neighborhood. She also avails her apartment to undercover and uniformed officers for surveillance purposes.

Approximately four years ago when Mrs. Perez was pregnant, she assisted an officer that was on the ground struggling with a dope dealer. She was able to return the officers portable radio so help could be summoned.

Mrs. Perez clearly represents a citizen dedicated to combatting the narcotic activity in her neighborhood.

When Mrs. Perez was recently asked why she would not move, she stated, "For one thing, we don't have the money, and while I am here I will do my best to clean the streets."

ATTACHMENT

Since September of 1986 Cpl. John Reed has taught the D.A.R.E. program in 5th and 6th grade. He has taught 17,981 students about drug abuse awareness for a total of 1,968 hours.

Drug Statistics Bring Hope to Capital

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — New statistics seem to indicate an encouraging turning point in this city's fight against one of the worst drug epidemics in the country, but the authorities say they want to study the data further before they can be sure.

In recent months the number of arrested people testing positive for cocaine use has dropped to 54 of every 100 from an earlier figure of 67 of every 100.

At the same time, the rate at which crime is growing each year within the city, much of it believed to be drug-related, has fallen to less than 2 percent, from a previous annual increase of more than 15 percent.

An Echo in Maryland

Similar statistics have been recorded just across the city's southeastern border in Prince Georges County, Md., a suburban area that has also been hard hit by drugs and, like Washington, also administers drug tests to almost all people arrested on criminal charges.

Drug experts are not sure how to account for the declines. They note that police enforcement efforts have changed little in recent months and that drugs are still readily available, with cocaine preferred by about 95 percent of all users. Further, they point out that none of the 20 or so other large metropolitan areas in the country that test people for drug use after they are arrested have recorded a parallel falloff in both drug usage and crime.

Most puzzling of all to the experts are figures indicating that drug-related murders continue to occur at a record rate in the city but have fallen off dramatically in the county.

Drug use dips, but will the trend continue?

Federal drug experts, including President Bush's Director of National Drug Policy, William J. Bennett, are also monitoring these figures closely. Mr. Bennett's aides said that when he told Congress last week there were "scattered but clear signs" that the country was beginning to win the war against drugs, he was referring in part to the statistics here and in Prince Georges County.

Some of the other signs he had in mind, the aides said, were reports that the number of drug-related crimes had fallen in Tulsa, Okla., and Dallas, that Kansas City, Mo., had reported a decrease in the number of drug markets operating and that drug use among the middle class appeared to be declining in some parts of the country.

Stephen Rickman, the director of statistical analysis for the District of Columbia's Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, said the figures for the Washington area seem at first glance to indicate an important turning point in a drug epidemic that over the past three years has resulted in almost 400 drug-related slayings and 50,000 drug arrests. But he urged caution.

"You have to take encouragement from the figures," he said, "because we haven't had good news like this in a long time. Maybe police pressure and all the publicity about the dangers of drugs and the cyclical nature of drug epidemics in general is finally coming to a head.

"But what concerns me is that other indicators like the murder rate, at least in the city, and drug availability don't confirm the trend or reassure us that it won't reverse itself next month."

Thus far this year in the District, the police say, roughly one person a day has been dying as a result of drug-related violence. A year ago, the figure was the same.

In Prince Georges County, by contrast, the murder rate is down. A year ago, there was a drug-related slaying about once every five days. This year, the rate is about one every 10 days.

Area drug agents are also puzzled that they have detected no significant change in the price of drugs as figures for drug use have fallen. Normally, price is one of the best indicators of drug activity.

'We Just Don't Know'

"This is a hard one to figure," said Lieut. Reginald Smith, the spokesman for the District police department. "We need to go over the figures really carefully to see if there's some factor that we've missed that will explain things. Is the murder rate still up because the drug market is shrinking and causing more turf fights? If the market is shrinking but there's still plenty of stuff available on the street, how come the price of drugs isn't dropping? We just don't know at this point."

In Prince Georges County, the decline in drug usage, as indicated by tests of people who have been arrested, has been even more dramatic than in Washington, with fewer than one of every two people now testing positive for cocaine use.

The decline began in both places about mid-summer last year and, according to available statistics, has continued steadily. Both jurisdictions test about 1,500 suspects a month.

No Sign of Reversal

The Prince Georges crime statistics, like those of Washington, do not cover all of 1989 because the figures for fall have not yet been compiled. But police analysts say they have no evidence that the downward trend, particularly for drug-related crimes like burglary, robbery and car theft, has reversed.

In 1988, crime in the county increased by more than 5 percent. Last year, according to available figures, the rate of increase was less than 1 percent.

Both jurisdictions are expecially intrigued that the decline in crime has paralleled the decline in drug use.

"Yes, we've got some falling figures," said Willie J. Nelson, who directs the county's drug testing program. "No, we don't know why or whether we have a solid trend. We'll just have to wait a bit longer and take a closer look at things."

NY Times
2/12/90
B1

gress—does. And our proposal urges a new tax credit to make child care more affordable. And it puts money in the hands of the low-income parents, limits Federal intervention, and increases options. A church can help, or grandparents or professional nursery. When it comes to child care, we say: Let the parents decide. Keep the family strong. And we must do that.

For in the end, it's decisions we come down to: decisions to say yes to child care, more funds for space and other high technology; decisions which serve the entire community—workers, investors, students, parents; decisions to invest in America so that we can create a more competitive America.

As Californians, you know what I'm talking about. You've always believed in daring, aspiring, and charting unexplored frontiers. And you look ahead, not back. And you know that nothing is impossible. And by giving of yourselves and to your country, you give lift to the American Dream.

Thank you for that. Thank you for a fascinating day in the laboratories here. Thank you for your kindness and your generosity. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:27 a.m. in the facility's cafeteria courtyard. He was introduced by Donald Rassier, president of Ford Aerospace Space Systems Division. Donald E. Petersen is chairman of the board of Ford Motor Co.

Remarks to Members of the Law Enforcement Community at Rancho del Rio in Orange County, California
April 25, 1989

Thank you very much, Sheriff Gates. And thank all of you, the supervisors, law enforcement community. Thank you for that warm Orange County welcome. And it's good to be here. And I'm very proud that our great Attorney General is with me, Dick Thornburgh, who's doing a superb job in this battle against drugs and against crime all across the board. Dick, welcome. To Willie von Raab, the Commissioner of the Customs, I am delighted he is here. Sheriff Gates very generously telling me of the superb cooperation between the U.S. Customs and the sheriff's office here. And that's what it's going to take if we're going to have further victories in this war.

I'm delighted to be here with Senator Pete Wilson, an outstanding leader in the Senate, a man who has been really a conscience of the Senate in terms of antinarcotics, and Mike Hayde as well. And may I pay my respects to—I know four Members of the United States Congress are here today—Bill Dannemeyer and Congressman Cox. I believe I'm a little insecure in my lines here. I think we're in Chris' district, unless we flew over it. So, I'm glad to be hosted by Congressman Cox and then Congressman Bob Dornan, Congressman Gallegly as well.

So, I'm delighted again to be here. And let me just say this: that somewhere out here are 50 undercover narcotics agents; and let me say to you, you are the unsung heroes in this war, risking your lives almost every single day behind enemy lines, if you will, to save our kids' lives. And you know who you are, and we salute you and thank you for laying your lives out there for the rest of us. All of you are fighting fierce battles in one of the largest and toughest drug markets in the country, and somebody dies every other day in Orange County as a result of drugs. I don't know how many of you have seen the visuals, the display, but there is a penetrating chart that demonstrates dramatically the amounts of lives that are lost in Orange County from narcotics. And these people that have lost their lives—they've ranged from an 82-year-old man to a 1-month-old child. It doesn't spare anyone. But you're not backing down, or you're not giving up. And that's one of the reasons I wanted to come here today. The communities here in Orange County are united. Law enforcement agencies crossed over sometimes competitive lines and banded together. And you're an example of hope, determination, and the true American spirit. You know, we won't build a better America until we win this war on drugs. And so, today I want to touch on both sides of the equation: education, to cut

off demand for drugs, and enforcement, to cut off the supply.

And I might say parenthetically that our new drug czar, Bill Bennett, former Secretary of Education, is tackling the problem on both sides of the equation; education and interdiction. And I'm just delighted that he is doing the job he is in Washington. I wish he were here with us today so I could brag on him in public.

Demand for drugs is driven by a sense of hopelessness. Last year—this is so sad—an 18-year-old member of one of these gangs, in this instance the L.A. Crips gang, was asked, "If you could change the world, how would you do it?" And he said, "I wouldn't know what to do. I wouldn't know what to change." And later he was asked, "What do you think you'll be doing in 10 years?" And he said, "I don't think I'll be alive in 10 years." And that is life without hope, without meaning. And we're looking at a desperation that money alone will never cure. We won't win this one with our wallets alone. We will only win it through our collective effort and our collective will. And that means education—cutting off demand through community involvement at all levels.

Mike Hayde and Sheriff Gates and so many others, your Drug Use Is Life Abuse program is one outstanding community awareness effort. And you've got business, government, schools, religious groups, families, and law enforcement all personally committed to halting demand. There are the students that Brad was telling me about who produced the antidrug video that runs before the movies start, the workers who roll by on a sanitation truck painted on its side "Drugs Are Garbage," and every L.A. Ram—no matter who you're for—but I commend the Rams in this one—every L.A. Ram with a Drug Use Is Life Abuse patch on his uniform, over 22,000 student athletes on teams in Orange Country who will wear the same patch. And then there's my friend, Reverend Robert Schuller, who's got churches all over the county delivering a sermon on drug abuse every 3 months, and again the students, distributing tens of thousands of cards for people to sign, making a personal commitment against drugs. And that idea came from a 16-year-old child—16-year-old girl—who says: "The only thing I own is my name. I don't take signing my name lightly." Well, I want to join her. I want to proudly sign one of these cards, too, and I hope we can after this.

So, many are getting the word out. But I'd like to enlist one other group in the L.A. area that has a special responsibility: those in the entertainment industry. Television, films, and music are a positive influence. And my advice to them, my entreaty, is: Use that influence wisely to do good. I know that many in the business are already concerned and active, but I never want to see a movie again that makes drug use into something humorous. It is time that they got behind this crusade. This community has raised your voices. You've raised your voices so effectively in the cause of so many issues. Can you not raise them once more in support of a cause so important? In the work you do and the lives you lead, help us send a strong message, the right message, to a new generation of Americans: We want a drug-free America.

You get some marvelous mail in my line of work here as President, unbelievable. I quoted one yesterday from some kid, an eighth-grader or something, who said: "Well, you've got to do better. You've got to do better on the fight against drugs and helping the environment." He wrote it on January 20th, the day I was sworn in. [*Laughter*] But nevertheless, he has a point. But here's one, a young woman: "I have a brother who has wasted time, opportunity, and finally his mind. I've watched my mother and father cry and spend years of energy and effort on their addicted son instead of themselves. I hate drugs. Drugs have virtually destroyed my family." She deserves better. We all do. With the strongest means of enforcement we can devise, we must disarm, dismantle, and destroy the drug market in America.

You heard Brad Gates, the sheriff, tell us something of the history of this ground that we stand on. It was the core of an international marijuana and cocaine smuggling ring. How many lives, how many families, how many hopes and dreams have been destroyed with these chemical weapons of death and destruction—drugs? Death bought and sold by the ton—this operation had commercial packing equipment, under-

ground storage vaults, large vans with hidden compartments, jet aircraft, ocean-going vessels. Once a warehouse of death, now it is a source of hope. Rancho del Rio has been reclaimed. Thanks to the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, pushed through by your former Congressman, Dan Lungren, we can now seize drug dealers' assets and use them in the war on drugs. And this is the first piece of forfeited drug property turned over for use by local officials in Orange County. It's going to serve as an International Narcotics Training Center and as a reminder to these merchants of death: Your money won't help you; in fact, we're going to use it against you.

So, what you see on these tables behind us is over $4 million—line up—[*laughter*]—$4 million of laundered drug money recently seized by U.S. Customs and the Regional Narcotics Suppression Program in Operation Shackle. And today I'd like to formally turn these funds over to Sheriff Gates to help fund the Rancho del Rio project. I hope that all of you can help make this project a reality. I'm also pleased to present another $6 million in drug money—confiscated through a joint DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration]-local sting operation in California and Arizona—to fund more effective, cooperative efforts between local, State, and Federal enforcement agencies. This money then, totaling $10 million, is the bounty of defeated drug criminals. And we won't stop until we nail every coward who deals in death and put them where they belong.

Now, you have had outstanding results over the last 2 years, thanks to the team efforts of local, State, and Federal agents: nearly 40 million in cash confiscated, the equivalent of 9 million injections of heroin and 38 million doses of cocaine seized. And that's 15 doses for every man, woman, and child in Orange County. Do we need any other reason than that to win this war? Let these funds go then to fighting the war they once financed. Let us raise awareness and build strength through a constellation of concerned Americans in every town, city, and community in this country. And let us send a message, loud and clear, to every drug merchant in America: You're going to be out of business. That is our message. That is my message to you today. Keep up the good work and continue to set an example for the rest of our great country.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 12:23 p.m. outside of the main ranch house. He was introduced by Orange County Sheriff Brad Gates. In his remarks, he referred to Michael K. Hayde, president of Drug Use Is Life Abuse, a nonprofit support group of the Orange County Sheriff's Advisory Council. Rev. Robert Schuller is pastor of the Crystal Cathedral in Orange County, CA. Prior to his remarks, the President toured the facility, and following his remarks, he attended a working luncheon in the ranch house with law enforcement officers.

Remarks to Members of the Spanish-American Community in Los Angeles, California

April 25, 1989

Thank you very much. And, Mr. Schwartz—Murray, thank you, sir, for the warm welcome back to this campus, and I am so delighted to be here. This is a nonpartisan appearance. And therefore I will resist any partisan commentary except to make note that it was here—not in this very room, but right on this campus—Murray Schwartz referring to my last visit here that was highly politicized, perhaps one of the most dramatic moments in our whole campaign cycle, but certainly in my life. And so, I have a feeling, a good feeling, and very pleased to be welcomed back by two people who give so much to UCLA [University of California at Los Angeles].

I would just give a word of welcome to all of you. And I'm delighted to salute UCLA, one of our great universities. I would simply say that expressing gratitude is not always easy. But I do want to express my gratitude for this warm reception. I had a chance to meet with some of the organizers early on to tell them how grateful I am for this wonderful get-together on relatively short notice.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mrs. Bowers:

Thank you for your very thoughtful and moving letter. Barbara and I were touched and inspired by your son's remarkable insights and by your gracious gesture of support for the war on drugs.

We will always remember the brave Americans who gave their lives or were wounded in order to see justice done and freedom restored in Panama. As your son has expressed so well, their sacrifice has not been in vain. Their legacy will live on in a democratic Panama and in the hearts of grateful Americans like Joey and your family.

While long-standing White House policy prevents acceptance of your generous contribution, Barbara and I want you to know how much your willingness to help combat drug abuse means to us. D.A.R.E. is a nationwide organization, and you may wish to direct your contribution to the chapter in your homestate.

Hearing from members of our military and their families is always a wonderful encouragement to Barbara and me. Your loyalty, courage, and love for our Nation make us ever proud of the land and truths we cherish.

With our appreciation and warmest wishes to you and your family,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ann Bowers
Box 30923
HHC 16th Engr. Bn.
APO New York 09696

January 18, 1990

Dear President and Mrs. Bush,

I am writing this letter to relate a conversation to you that I had with my twelve year old son and hope it touches you both as much as it did my husband and I.

After watching the events of Panama over the past few weeks, my son was watching some of the soldiers returning to their homes on television. With big tears in his eyes, he looked up at me and said, "Mom, there are some children's fathers who died and will not be coming home, isn't there?" I replied, "Yes, Joey, there were some who died." Before I could go on he said, "Mom, I know why they died." And with a lump in his throat and tears running down his cheeks, he said, "It's because they didn't want their kids, American kids, to take drugs! Isn't it? These men haven't died in vain. They gave their lives so our children can have a drug free country." If a twelve year old child can see this and understand the sacrifice made by these men, then maybe it's a real start towards a drug free America. These men are his heroes and I thank them for their dedication.

Our family would like to donate the enclosed check in the names of those who died in Panama to be used in the D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) programs in the military schools.

We would also like to thank you for your stand in Panama and the defense of American dependents. We too are a military family and although we do not where a uniform, we believe we serve our country along side my husband. What some civilian people may not realize is sometimes our safety in a foreign country can be at risk just because we are married to American soldiers. Thank you for making it clear to the world that our government will not tolerate anyone harming us. For we serve our country with great pride also.

Respectfully,

Ann Bowers

Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible]
HHC 16th Engr. Bn.
APO NY 09696

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER
39TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND COMMERCE
JUDICIARY

TELEFAX

TO: Ed McNally

FROM: Mike Frare

DATE: 2-22-90 TIME: 6:20 p.m.

TITLE: Re: President's March 21 speech

NUMBER OF PAGES (excluding cover) 5

FAX TO (NUMBER) _____

COMMENTS:

Ed:

I sense a night at Millie + B/Bs in our future. Hope to see you soon.

Mike

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ed McNally

FROM: Mike Franc MF

RE: Mr. Dannemeyer's Views on Drug Use

DATE: February 22, 1990

Thanks so much for the call today. Anything you can do will be greatly appreciated.

Shortly after we spoke today Mr. Dannemeyer called and I told him about the President's speech on March 2nd in Santa Ana. He views the drug issue as a symptom of the deterioration of values in our society. You may be familiar with the writings of the British historian Paul Johnson (Modern Times), who has argued that the rise of moral relativism explains most of the totalitarian excesses of the 20th century. Secretary Bennett and Professor Allan Bloom make the same point in slightly different ways. Dannemeyer is firmly in their camp..

Feel free to treat the following as a direct quote:

> "We will never succeed in our efforts to reduce the demand for drugs until we recognize that the decision to 'just say no' requires the individual to recognize a standard, a value, which says that the use of illegal drugs is wrong. The increased use of illegal drugs among some groups in our society reflects a rejection of that standard and, not surprisingly, follows closely on the heels of the Supreme Court's decisions to ban prayer in our schools.
>
> "Ted Koppel was correct when he told the audience at Duke university a few years ago that when Moses came down from the mountain, he was carrying the Ten Commandments, not the Ten Suggestions. If we are to ever win the war on drugs, it is essential that our children be exposed to the notion that there is a higher being, a Creator, to whom they will ultimately be held accountable. We must once again find the courage to state these values boldly in our classrooms and in the public square."

As an aside, Mr. Dannemeyer encountered a curious, but revealing response from a witness at a hearing before the Health Subcommittee last October 30th on drug treatment issues. One of Rep. Waxman's expert witnesses described religious beliefs as an "addiction" and ridiculed its role in drug therapy "because what these women need to do is to learn how to stand on their own independently without needing something to rely on." Religion, this witness concluded, does not give the recovering drug addict "concrete coping skills."

Another expert witness at the same hearing told Mr. Dannemeyer that she was unaware of any laws which make it illegal to use drugs!

I have included the actual transcript if you find these exchanges hard to believe. This view appears to be the norm among drug treatment professionals.

Hope to see you soon.

HENRY A WAXMAN CALIFORNIA CHAIRMAN

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ON WYDEN OREGON
RRY SIKORSKI MINNESOTA
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MICKEY LELAND TEXAS
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BILL RICHARDSON NEW MEXICO
JOHN D DINGELL MICHIGAN
(EX OFFICIO)

EDWARD R MADIGAN ILLINOIS
WILLIAM E DANNEMEYER CALIFORNIA
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THOMAS J TAUKE IOWA
THOMAS J BLILEY JR VIRGINIA
JACK FIELDS TEXAS
HOWARD C NIELSON UTAH
MICHAEL BILIRAKIS FLORIDA
NORMAN F LENT NEW YORK
(EX OFFICIO)

KAREN NELSON, STAFF DIRECTOR

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT
2415 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
PHONE (202) 225-4952

PUBLIC HEARING

DATE: Monday, October 30, 1989

TIME: 9:45 a.m.

PLACE: 2123 Rayburn House Office Building

SUBJECT: S.1735, Authorization for Anti-Drug Abuse Appropriations

WITNESS LIST

Panel I

Leticia Velasquez
Substance Abuse Counselor
Lincoln Acupuncture Clinic
349 E. 140th Street
Bronx, NY

Dr. Wendy Chavkin
Chemical Dependency Institute
Beth Israel Medical Center
DAZIOM – 11th Floor
1st Avenue and 16th Street
New York, NY 10003

Susie Miller
Former Director,
Austin Family House; and
Substance Abuse Specialist
Texas Department of Human Services
701 West 51st Street
Austin, TX 78714

Shoni Welsh-Davis
Orange County Perinatal Treatment Program
1200 North Main Street
Suite 630
Santa Ana, CA 92702

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Have you found that a religious experience in the life of an addict is of any value in resisting further dependence on drugs?

Ms. WELSH-DAVIS. No. I find that, if I could respond--I find that many women who come into the program have attempted to get into, heavily involved in a religious experience. And if I may speak frankly from my own experience, I find that to be substituting one addiction for another, because what these women need to do is to learn how to stand on their own independently without needing something to rely on.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Is it coming into the life of one of these addicts of a religious experience, have you found that it has been a benefit to an individual who is an addict?

Ms. WELSH-DAVIS. From my experience, I have not found that to have a long-term effect. I have found it to have a short-term effect, that they will quit using and maybe clean up their lives a bit short-term, but they need coping skills and that does not give them concrete coping skills.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. You are saying that these people were just following the practice that existed in the environment in which they were raised?

Ms. MILLER. I think that is part of it. I see addiction as a health problem, that it is genetically passed along.

I wanted to comment that in 1970 in the district of Columbia when we used to have that rule that said that any time a heroin addict was overdosing and had to go to the emergency room at the hospital, the police had to be notified. So none of the heroin addicts would go into the hospital because they didn't want to get turned over to the police.

It was only when we changed that law that said that they had to be reported did the heroin addicts start going back to the hospital. That is just another piece of evidence I think that continues to refute the notion that prosecution is going to deter addiction.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. If we follow that thought along, though, we have a law that says we are not to use drugs and we don't prosecute those who do. We are a short ways removed from legalization of drugs; aren't we?

Ms. MILLER. I don't see that we do have a law that says that you are--it is illegal to use drugs. I think we have laws that say that if you deal drugs that it is illegal, but I don't see that we have laws that say that it is illegal to use drugs.

I call upon advertisers themselves to shun the temptation of this tainted money, stained by addiction, disease and death. The most courageous, prudent and morally correct action would be for advertisers to kick the tobacco habit.

Finally, I call upon smokers and potential smokers -- including young people, women, minorities and blue-collar workers -- to exercise good judgment and personal responsibility. The life you save may not only be your own, but also the life of someone you love or maybe don't even know, who might passively breath the deadly tobacco fumes.

This truly is a question of life, and the gravity of our choices will determine the longevity of life and the quality of life. We must all make the right choices. I thank the Interagency Council on Smoking and Health for all of their hard work to end the tragedy of smoking.

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December 12, 1989, Tuesday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 1; Column 6; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 1205 words

HEADLINE: DRUG LOOT USES STIR CURIOSITY OF SUPERVISORS

BYLINE: By GEORGE FRANK, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: SANTA ANA

BODY:

The drug-forfeiture program has become big business for Orange County law enforcement officials, who predict that police agencies in the county will divvy up nearly $35 million in cash confiscated so far in narcotics busts.

An estimated $6 million of that amount has been allocated to the Sheriff's Department -- and the Board of Supervisors, often at odds with Sheriff-Coroner Brad Gates over budget matters, wants to know how the money is being spent.

Under a 1984 federal law, a portion of the money seized during drug investigations is returned to local law enforcement agencies to fight drug abuse. The county Regional Narcotics Suppression Program task force was formed in 1986 to take advantage of that law, and all but four of the county's smaller police departments participate in it and share in the proceeds.

The Sheriff's Department has used its share of the money to pay for a presidential visit, a drug education program and a narcotics investigators' training facility. The regional task force has spent money on such items as office supplies, rental cars for investigators, overtime pay and helicopter surveillance.

None of the supervisors have accused the sheriff or the task force of spending the money for non-drug-related items.

But they have asked for a report outlining how the money is being spent and how police agencies in other counties are spending their drug money. The report, being prepared by the county administrative office, is due in late January and was ordered in October when Gates said he could not legally use the money to pay for the county's new genetics-testing laboratory.

"I think we got to get a handle on it," Supervisor Don R. Roth said. "I'm in no way saying that there is anything wrong, but I think we need uniformity on how this money can be spent doing the most good. If something goes wrong, they won't run to the auditor or the sheriff, they'll come to the Board of Supervisors."

Information Needed

Roth said he knows of one police department that bought guns with the drug money while other departments use it only for drug enforcement. The

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supervisors should be fully informed on how the money is spent -- both by the sheriff's narcotics program and the regional task force, he added.

Twenty-four federal and county law enforcement agencies staff the task force, which does surveillance work, enlists informants and makes actual narcotics raids.

The cash seized under the federal-forfeiture program comes back to the regional program headed by a 14-member executive board made up of local police chiefs, Gates and a variety of federal law enforcement officials. Some of the money is then redistributed to cities for use by their police departments.

The federal government retains 10% of the seized drug money to administer the program and the regional task force keeps 25% to finance its operation.

Sheriff's Capt. Tim Simon, who heads the regional drug task force, said Monday that a total of $47 million had been confiscated since the regional anti-drug effort began in December, 1986, but $12 million of that was transferred to police agencies outside the county for participating in joint investigations.

So far, Simon said, the regional task force has received $7.8 million and another $27.2 million is in "the pipeline." He said he did not know how long it would take for that money to make it through an "overburdened and bureaucratic" federal system.

About $2 million of the $7.8 million has been disbursed to the Sheriff's Department, with local police departments getting another $4 million or so.

Simon said the Sheriff's Department would eventually receive about $6 million of the $35 million.

"The good thing is that none of the money we spend comes from the county general fund," Simon said. "None of it is tax dollars. All the money is seized from major drug dealers."

Major expenditures of the sheriff's drug-fighting money so far have included the launching of a countywide drug abuse education program along with nearly $350,000 to fix up the confiscated Rancho del Rio, a remote property near the Riverside County line which lawmen hope someday will become an international drug investigation training facility.

The task force has had $1 million-plus seizures totaling 11, Simon said. During those drug raids, agents have confiscated 11,000 pounds of cocaine.

The largest single seizure, of $5.2 million, came in early 1988 when regional narcotics agents raided residences in South Gate and Riverside. In addition to the cash, agents confiscated 18 pounds of heroin and arrested three Mexican nationals.

Simon said the county auditor-controller monitors expenditures by both the sheriff's narcotics program and the regional drug-fighting program. The regional task force is also subject to federal and state audits, he added.

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Surprise Audits

Even the Sheriff's Department conducts surprise audits of the regional program, Simon said.

Records at the auditor's office showed that much of the money spent by the regional task force went for day-to-day operations such as telephone bills, car rentals, overtime for agents, and, in some cases, office equipment and supplies. Bills for cellular car telephones used by drug investigators, informant payments and money used for drug buys are not itemized but are kept in what is called the 240 account.

That account can run a balance up to $1.8 million.

Rental car bills can run as high as $18,000 a month. Investigators change cars continuously to avoid detection by suspects, Simon explained.

"There's not much glitzy stuff," Simon said, adding that the cars that the investigators drive are like the ones driven by the average person. But he added: "When we need a stretch limo or a big Mercedes, we can rent it."

Monthly helicopter costs for the task force can run into the tens of thousands of dollars. Crowded freeways, officials said, have made the use of helicopters a must when following drug traffickers. Overtime for narcotics agents becomes a major expense because of long stakeouts during lengthy investigations.

Gates' use of the drug money also became a focus of controversy earlier this year when it was learned that he spent thousands -- the final bill was $335,061 -- to pay for President Bush's visit to Rancho del Rio last April. The U.S. Justice Department determined that the financing of Bush's anti-drug speech was a proper use of the money, but Supervisors Chairman Thomas F. Riley said he and his colleagues "would have swallowed several times" had they known what the final cost would be.

County auditor's records showed that $3,995 of the sheriff's drug-fighting money was used for a catered lunch at Rancho del Rio when the President visited while tens of thousands were used to paint, fix up, and re-grade the road to the remote ranch. Another auditor's item showed that $7,239.03 was paid to Abbey Party Rents Inc. to prepare for the Bush visit.

Another $29,083 was paid to a lumber company and $64,942 to the Ortega Rock Quarry for improvements to the ranch road.

Other bills paid out of the sheriff's program included $3,610 for rubbish removal, $750 for laser firearms fees and $259 for a rented trailer to haul furniture to Rancho del Rio.

SUBJECT: DRUG SEIZURES; DRUG ARRESTS; DRUG EDUCATION; UNITED STATES -- LAWS; ORANGE COUNTY -- FEDERAL AID; ORANGE COUNTY -- FINANCES; IMPOUNDMENT

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Copyright (c) 1989 The Times Mirror Company;
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September 7, 1989, Thursday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part 2; Page 1; Column 5; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 839 words

HEADLINE: AUDIT SAYS GATES' USE OF $335,061 ON BUSH VISIT WAS LEGAL

BYLINE: By DAVE LESHER, Times Staff Writer

BODY:

A county auditor's report released Wednesday says that Sheriff Brad Gates spent $335,061 from his drug-fighting budget to pay for President Bush's Orange County visit last April and that because the event was considered an "emergency" it did not require approval from the Board of Supervisors.

The report says the speedy and extensive work needed to prepare the remote canyon site called Rancho del Rio "required some creativity and bending of the rules at various times." But it concludes that no state or county laws were broken.

"No one involved initially realized the actual extent of the work necessary to prepare for the president and the ultimate costs that would be involved," Auditor-Controller Steven E. Lewis wrote in the report. "If management would have known the final cost figures, they probably would have acted differently and would have required more approvals and closer adherence to established procedures."

Gates said the White House selected Rancho del Rio as a site for Bush's visit because the 213-acre property was seized by authorities during a drug investigation. But turning the backwoods ranch near Ronald W. Caspers Wilderness Park into a one-time-only staging area for the president and 1,400 invited guests required extensive work on a 3.5-mile dirt road as well as the addition of telephone lines, electricity, toilets and furniture.

Lewis said the $335,061 he calculated does not include several thousand dollars in labor and equipment that was donated to the effort, including more than a dozen buses and drivers from the Marine Corps to transport guests.

All of the money was confiscated by the Sheriff's Department during drug investigations. A 1984 federal law allows local law enforcement agencies to keep money they seize in narcotics investigations as long as it is spent to fight drugs. The U.S Department of Justice determined that Bush's anti-drug speech was a proper use of the money.

Lewis said that the supervisors should have been asked to vote on the expense but that the lack of a vote did not violate proper procedures. Chief Assistant County Counsel Bill McCourt also said that the sheriff did not break any rules but that "if somebody sued us, then we'd go back and get it ratified" retroactively.

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The report did not resolve one of the central questions surrounding the cost of the President's visit -- whether Supervisors Chairman Thomas F. Riley approved the plan. Gates has insisted that Riley endorsed the project, while Riley repeated Wednesday that he was never asked for his opinion.

Gates, who was unavailable for comment Wednesday, has said that he didn't talk to any other supervisors and that he assumed they would be notified about the work by Riley. But none of the supervisors said they were aware of the extent of work being done at the site, and several said they were surprised when they saw the total cost.

"I think all of us would have swallowed several times if we knew (the cost) of what was happening," Riley said Wednesday.

Riley disputed a phrase in the auditor's report that said "the chairman of the Board of Supervisors endorsed the concept of the visit." He also questioned a sentence that said, "We believe the board has granted a waiver of normal internal procedures for work done in preparation of the president's visit."

Trying to Avoid Problem

Riley said he will propose a county ordinance to avoid such problems in the future. He said the ordinance would implement a recommendation in the report that would require county agencies to describe the size of such projects to the supervisors and the County Administrative Office "prior to getting a formal or informal commitment to proceed."

"In addition, top management of involved departments should be instructed to consult county counsel and reach agreement as to whether a true emergency exists," the report says.

Under such an emergency, state law allows counties to ignore such rules as the requirement that purchases or labor be put out to bid.

The law defines an emergency as a "sudden, generally unexpected occurrence" that requires immediate action to prevent the loss of essential services or finances. County Counsel McCourt said, however, that court interpretations have expanded the definition to "cover any circumstance where it's just not practical to go to bid."

"As a practical matter," McCourt said, "this may not be an emergency. But what are you going to do? Say to the President, 'You can't come because we have to go to bid'?"

The most significant work required to prepare Rancho del Rio was on the dirt road stretching to the site from Ortega Highway. The road, which was in such bad shape that it was impassable at places, required extensive grading and the addition of several tons of gravel so that Orange County Transit District buses could use it.

Normally, county rules might have required the board to approve that work. But Lewis' report said the board approval could be waived if the work was considered maintenance rather than construction.

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SUBJECT: AUDITS; ORANGE COUNTY -- FINANCES; ORANGE COUNTY -- GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS; GATES, BRAD; DRUG SEIZURES; PRESIDENT (U.S.) -- SECURITY; BUSH, GEORGE; ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

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20TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1989 The Times Mirror Company;
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June 15, 1989, Thursday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part 2; Page 1; Column 6; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 689 words

HEADLINE: $250,000 IN DRUG-FIGHTING MONEY SPENT ON BUSH'S VISIT

BYLINE: By DAVE LESHER, Times Staff Writer

BODY:

The Sheriff's Department revealed Wednesday that it spent about $250,000 from its drug-fighting budget to prepare a remote canyon ranch for an Orange County visit by President Bush in April.

The expense was immediately criticized by a county Democratic figure who said it was inappropriate to spend money intended for drug investigations on a "dog and pony show" for the President.

"Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars could go a long way to build more drug rehabilitation centers, pay more adequate salaries for our law enforcement personnel and help train more officers so we can stop drugs, instead of paying for a public relations campaign, which is what that was," said John Hanna, former county Democratic chairman.

Most of the money was used to turn a rustic backwoods ranch into a 90-minute staging area for the President on April 25. Workers graded and spread gravel on a 3.5-mile dirt road, added a stage and put in telephone lines, electricity, toilets and furniture for a closed-door lunch for Bush and local drug agents.

The money also paid for several buses from the Orange County Transit District to carry about 1,400 invited guests to the ranch, near Ortega Highway and Ronald W. Caspers Wilderness Park.

The 213-acre site, known as Rancho del Rio, was formerly owned by a notorious drug smuggler and was seized in 1985 during an investigation conducted by the Sheriff's Department. The county now owns the ranch.

Promoters of Bush's visit selected the site as a good setting for his anti-drug speech, during which he presented the county and other local law enforcement agencies with a $4.39-million check for money seized during a separate county drug investigation.

Assistant Sheriff Walter Fath said the $250,000 will be paid from the county's share of that check.

Under a 1984 federal law, the money seized during a drug investigation must be spent on suppression of drugs. Fath said the U.S. attorney's office in Los Angeles -- at the county's request -- ruled that the President's anti-drug speech constituted a drug education expense and was therefore a proper use of the seized money.

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Fath, who said he was speaking for Sheriff Brad Gates, said that the cost was close to what the department expected when it started the project and that Gates "made both the Board of Supervisors and the County Administrative Office aware of the visit. They knew it was coming out of the narcotics fund, and people knew what we were doing up there."

Thomas F. Riley, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, was unavailable late Wednesday.

County Administrative Officer Larry Parrish said that he was unaware of the exact cost of the President's visit but that he was "generally aware."

He said Gates met with Riley before he proceeded with the improvements at the ranch, and "that's fine with me."

Fath also said that with the improvements, it is now possible to use the ranch as a training facility and conference center for law enforcement agencies. That is the purpose Gates has suggested to the Board of Supervisors for the ranch.

But officially, the future of the ranch remains under study. Privately, some county officials would rather see a different use. It has been suggested that the ranch be sold to gain more money for the Sheriff's Department or even that the site be used for a remote jail.

Parrish predicted Wednesday, however, that Gates is now more likely to get his wish for a training center, because the improvements needed for that purpose have already taken place.

"It was fortuitous (for Gates) that the President of the United States showed up," Parrish said. "Certainly, activities (improvements) were possible in that scenario that would have been far more difficult. So when you've got all the (political) talent in the world and all the luck in the world, you're in pretty good shape."

Fath said the $250,000 estimate does not include several thousand dollars in goods and services donated to prepare for the President's visit. The food for the invited guests and the President's lunch were donated, as well as $8,000 in flowers and the landscaping crews to plant them.

SUBJECT: ORANGE COUNTY -- GOVERNMENT AGENCIES; BUSH, GEORGE W; DRUG EDUCATION; DRUG SEIZURES; ORANGE COUNTY -- FINANCES; ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT; PRESIDENT (U.S.); REMODELING; POLICE TRAINING

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Los Angeles Times

April 22, 1989, Saturday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part 2; Page 1; Column 2; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 674 words

HEADLINE: TEST BUS CONQUERS BUSH COUNTRY

BYLINE: By DAVE LESHER, Times Staff Writer

BODY:

There were some incredulous faces this week when the White House announced plans to stage an event at the remote canyon headquarters of a former drug smuggler -- to be attended by 1,500 people.

After all, the smugglers wanted it to be difficult to get to their hide-out. So how was the county going to get 1,500 people to the site over a rough, unpaved road?

Well, the smugglers would be amazed. On Friday, Orange County Transit District bus No. 4147 -- carrying about half a load of passengers to make the test more realistic -- pulled up to the front door, almost as if the treacherous mountain road were part of a normal route.

"It was far easier than I expected," said Vicki Harris, an OCTD analyst. "Of course, we're not used to having our buses drive through grass."

It was all part of the county's mammoth effort to bring this idyllic country ranch -- with no telephones, electricity or running water -- into national focus for about 60 minutes Tuesday when President Bush will make an anti-drug address there.

For 2 days, the county's road equipment and gravel trucks worked on the road to the ranch, smoothing out the roughest spots. And when the 50-passenger coach successfully negotiated the road, it resolved one of the most difficult logistical problems facing the event's organizers.

They had worried that the bus might get stuck on a hill or slip on the loose dirt and gravel road. There are also some sharp hillside turns that looked difficult for a 90-foot-long bus.

And nobody had any idea how to get the crowd of 1,500 into the backcountry if the bus didn't work.

But after the 13-minute ride, about 4 miles from Ortega Highway to the front door of the ranch, the dry run was called a complete success.

"It wasn't as bad as we thought it would be," said Woody Franklin, manager of the OCTD Irvine division, which will supply the buses to be used for the President's visit. "Actually, I thought it was pretty comfortable."

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In all, OCTD will provide 20 of its 50-passenger buses Tuesday and another 10 buses will be supplied by the nearby El Toro Marine Corps Air Station. The event is by invitation only and the guest list includes county dignitaries as well as elected officials -- city, county, state and federal.

During the event at about noon, Bush is scheduled to present Sheriff Brad Gates with a $4.39-million check, the county's share of a drug bust it made last year. Rancho del Rio, the site of the event, was also deeded to the county last year after it was seized in a separate drug investigation.

The orange and white Gillig Phantom buses are the newest in the OCTD fleet, all less than a year old and costing about $163,000 each. They have chocolate brown fabric upholstery, a wood-paneled interior, large tinted windows and air conditioning.

"They're our newest and we wanted to show off our best stuff," Harris said.

Appropriately, a medical center's advertisement on the side of the bus Friday said, "We'll treat you right."

From Ortega Highway, the road to the ranch is unmarked except for some temporary warning signs for motorists about construction activity. Bus No. 4147 turned off the highway about 10:40 a.m. Friday, followed by a maintenance truck that was equipped to handle possible breakdowns.

For the first mile, the road is a steady climb up a winding, narrow path through trees and thick brush. The bus crawled at barely 5 m.p.h., swinging as wide as possible on the turns, with those seated on the left side looking out over a steep cliff.

At the top of the hill, the view expands over a series of gentle rolling hills covered with deep, green grass. The rest of the road is smooth though winding, dipping once through a dry creek bed.

Scott Keeler, the bus driver and a 5-year OCTD veteran, said after the experimental ride: "It was great. It's even easier than driving in traffic."

But Harris said it was a new challenge for OCTD drivers and those who navigate the course should be decorated with a special badge.

"We'll call it the Trailblazer Award," she said.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Rancho del Rio -- the scene of the rally on Tuesday for President Bush. CHRISTINE WALTER / Los Angeles Times; Photo, Truck's load will smooth the way. Los Angeles Times; Photo, An OCTD bus chugs along on a trial run to prepare for Tuesday, when it and others will take dignitaries to the Bush rally. The bus had to negotiate 4 miles of rough road from the Ortega Highway to Rancho del Rio. ; Photo, The county has brought its heavy equipment to bear on the rough road. ; Photo, OCTD bus driver Scott Keeler, who made the trial run, said, "It's even easier than driving in traffic." DON KELSEN / Los Angeles Times; Photo, The trial-run bus completes it trip to Rancho del Rio, where a sheriff's deputy stands guard.

SUBJECT: BUSES; PRESIDENT (U.S.); BUSH, GOERGE; DRUG SEIZURES; DRUG SMUGGLING -- ORANGE COUNTY; DRUG TRAFFICKING -- ORANGE COUNTY

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32ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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April 21, 1989, Friday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part 2; Page 1; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 1252 words

HEADLINE: BUSH VISIT ON TUESDAY SENDS COUNTY OFFICIALS SCRAMBLING

BYLINE: By STEVEN R. CHURM and DAVE LESHER, Times Staff Writer

BODY:

President Bush is coming to Orange County next week. But don't mark your calender just yet.

The date and time -- even the nature of the event -- has changed almost hourly in recent days, much to the chagrin of frazzled county officials who are coordinating logistics for the visit with White House aides.

Thursday was the coup de grace.

After officials were told that Bush would deliver an anti-drug speech Wednesday at a remote south county ranch once used by smugglers, the local-level planning for the high-level visit began in earnest in Supervisor Thomas F. Riley's office.

The Board of Supervisors meeting Wednesday was canceled. Nearly 1,500 invitations to the private event were printed at taxpayer expense. Bulletins outlining the President's itinerary were dispatched or sent to key county agencies.

Then came a phone call to Marilyn Brewer, one of Riley's staffers, about 3:45 p.m.

Bush's visit had been switched to Tuesday at noon.

Brewer hung up the phone and walked into her boss's office to deliver the news.

"The supervisor looked me and said, 'You're kidding me,' " she recalled. "I looked at him and said, 'I wish I was.' "

Stop orders were immediately placed on all preparations and county officials raced to make revisions.

Said one aide for another supervisor: "It's been like a fire drill around here lately. Nobody knows what is fact and fiction."

The facts, as of Thursday night, surrounding the presidential visit were these:

As part of a West Coast trip, Bush will come to Orange County Tuesday morning. Traveling aboard Air Force One from Northern California, he is

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scheduled to land between 11:15 and 11:30 at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station, a White House spokesman said. The President will then be flown by helicopter to Rancho del Rio, the isolated and scenic hideaway of a former drug smuggler. He will then tour portions of the canyon retreat, replete with a vineyard, a wine press and eight stone houses.

Seized during a 1985 drug investigation, the ranch is to form the backdrop for Bush's latest pitch against drugs. During his 90-minute stay, he is scheduled to talk with narcotics agents and address an invitation-only gathering of 1,000 to 1,500 local elected and law enforcement officials.

Bush will present Sheriff-Coronor Brad Gates and other law enforcement officials with $4.39 million in cash -- their share of money confiscated during a heroin bust made by the Orange County Regional Narcotics Suppression Task Force on Feb. 10, 1988.

At 1:30 p.m., the President's helicopter is scheduled to whisk him away to a Beverly Hills hotel, where he will stay overnight before meeting Wednesday with former President Ronald Reagan.

Riley said Gates told him that the cost of staging the event will be paid out of the money the Sheriff's Department receives.

"The sheriff has offered to do that," Riley said. "I think that is kind of the good sheriff. It's right in the spirit of this whole thing. . . . I just hope this thing comes off. Lots of people are walking on eggshells around here."

The White House spokesman said that a luncheon will be part of Bush's ranch stop. But that word had not reached Riley's office late Thursday.

"That's news to us," Riley aide Brewer said. "This thing has become so cumbersome and crazy. It's hard to keep track of who's coming and going."

Going to see the President may be an adventure in itself.

Barely Accessible

The ranch, tucked deep in the Cleveland National Forest near the juncture of Orange, San Diego and Riverside counties, is 4 miles from Ortega Highway. It is accessible by narrow dirt road only.

At this point, the plan is to take invited guests and the media to the ranch in Orange County Transit District buses. Those with weak constitutions hold on.

The buses are "obviously not made to travel on these roads, but they're about the only things that will carry so many people comfortably," said OCTD spokeswoman Joanne Curran. "This will be fun."

Transit officials are concerned whether the suspension systems on the buses can carry a full load on such a steep, winding road. About 30 buses -- almost every bus in the county not in normal service -- will be used to ferry visitors to the one-time drug den. County crews spent Thursday laying gravel over the roughest spots in advance of a scheduled test-drive today by a fully-loaded, 40-passenger bus.

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If it fails, Curran said, there are no backup plans.

"We'll know by noon today," she said.

The entrance to the ranch road is about a quarter of a mile south of Caspers Regional Park, which will be the staging area for arriving guests.

Fire Officials Concerned

On the heels of a relatively dry winter, county officials expressed concern about the fire hazard posed by so many vehicles driving over dry grass in the remote area. Firefighters were surveying the situation at the ranch Thursday, and county officials have requested at least five trucks for the event.

"It's very dry out there, so we're going to have our engines out there," County Fire Department Capt. Hank Raymond said. "We're going to be a little pro-active."

And how are all those reporters and White House officials traveling with the President going to communicate with the outside world from this remote corner of the county? The phone company has the answer.

"We can use microwave, we can use cable, and it can all be put up pretty quickly," Pacific Bell spokeswoman Linda Bonniksen said.

Then there is the guest list. Who's on it, who's not?

Riley said that White House officials requested a crowd of up to 1,500.

"They thought that would make the proper backdrop for this event," Riley said. "You know, the President has been less than happy with the press response to his drug war. So he wanted something real visual for the cameras. I'm just glad we can help. It's a good cause."

It is a handpicked audience, for sure. Simple, one-page invites will be sent to all city council members and mayors in the county, as well as local state Senate members, Assembly members and congressional representatives. Selected county department heads will also be included, as well as a group of Gates' friends and supporters.

GOP Officials Left Out?

Some local GOP officials may be conspicuously absent from the guest list.

Greg Haskin, executive director of the Orange County Republican Party, said the party had few details about the Bush visit.

"Our understanding at this point is this is not a partisan political event and we have not been asked to play a role in it," Haskin said.

As of Thursday afternoon, he said, party officials had been telling people who called the local office to gather at 9 a.m. at Caspers Park Tuesday to be taken by shuttle to the event.

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Those going are best advised to wear comfortable shoes. Riley said the only guaranteed seating is for a small cadre of VIPs who will sit with Bush. Among the lucky ones are the five supervisors, mayors from each city in the county, and state and congressional lawmakers.

Spouses will have to stand.

Arriving on time may be hardest for the supervisors. Because the dates were switched at the last minute, the supervisors could not cancel their regularly scheduled Tuesday morning meeting which begins at 9:30 a.m. To legally cancel, the board must give notice 3 working days before the meeting. Brewer said Riley is considering calling the session to order and then continuing it to Wednesday.

Times staff writers Claudia Luther and James Gerstenzang contributed to this story.

GRAPHIC: Map, RANCHO DEL RIO

SUBJECT: REIMBURSEMENT; BUSH, GEORGE; ORANGE COUNTY -- GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS; DRUG SEIZURES; DRUG ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; GATES, BRAD; SPEECHES; LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES -- FINANCES

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'88-'89: 58,671**
'89-'90: 67, 472**
*Area includes El Toro, Lake Forest, Laguna Hills, Laguan Niguel, Ailso Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita and canyons.
**Projected
Source: Orange County Sheriff's Department

GRAPHIC: Chart, Calls for Service, Los Angeles Times

SUBJECT: ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT; LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; ORANGE COUNTY -- FINANCES; POLICE -- ORANGE COUNTY; HIRING

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last Friday. . . . He hasn't done that yet."

Schneider is on vacation this week. Cable, as the assistant administrative officer, is scheduled to meet with the two remaining supervisors, Roger R. Stanton and Harriett M. Wieder, today.

The last few months have been rough going for Gates, who has increasingly found himself at odds with the Board of Supervisors and the county staff over his budget requests.

Last year, some board members told Gates that the new genetics testing laboratory he wanted should be paid for with money seized in drug raids. Gates eventually got funds for the lab without using the drug-raid money. But Gates was dealt another, big setback when the board voted to sell Rancho del Rio, where the sheriff had wanted to build an international narcotics enforcement training facility.

Earlier this month, a Gates-backed plan to increase the sales tax to pay for a new jail was ruled unconstitutional by a Sacramento County judge, leaving the county's plans to relieve jail overcrowding in disarray.

Capt. Doug Storm, commander of the South County sheriff's substation in Laguna Niguel, said he did not want to comment on the county administrative office recommendation to delay the new hires until the matter goes before the board next month.

"We're still hopeful that something can be worked out," Storm said.

Among the three alternatives the board will consider are plans to hire 20, 39, or 54 new deputies, at initial costs of $1.3 million or $2.6 million or $3.6 million.

There are now 122 deputies to patrol South County -- the same number as in 1984. According to a county report completed last December, population in the area has increased about 18% a year and calls for service have increased about 15% per year in the unincorporated area.

The report also says that South County deputies spend almost 60% of their time responding to calls for service and writing reports, and 13% of their time on "preventive patrol" -- that is, developing contacts, stopping people who are acting suspiciously and patrolling neighborhoods to seek suspects and deter crime. The average response time for the highest-priority calls, including those for crimes in progress, is more than eight minutes, the report says.

The general standard for law enforcement is to have patrol units spend between 40% and 60% of their time on preventive patrols; the average response time for highest-priority calls should be five minutes.

Calls for Service
Number of calls for service received by the Orange County Sheriff's Department from South County residents.*
'84-'85: 33,803
'85-"86: 37,136
'86-'87: 43,603
'87-'88: 51,018

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1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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February 22, 1990, Thursday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 1; Column 6; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 843 words

HEADLINE: DELAY IN HIRING NEW DEPUTIES RECOMMENDED

BYLINE: By BOB SCHWARTZ, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

The county administrative office is recommending that the hiring of between 20 and 54 new sheriff's deputies for the South County area be delayed until the 1990-91 fiscal year.

Adding the deputies for the unincorporated part of South County -- where the patrol staff is stretched thin and there has not been a manpower increase since 1984 -- was considered during last year's budget hearings, but the Board of Supervisors agreed to delay a decision until the mid-year budget review.

That review was completed last month. The Sheriff's Department did receive $4.6 million to cover a budget shortfall, but action on the South County patrol issue was delayed once again, with the county staff promising to return to the board with its analysis and recommendation within two weeks.

The initial recommendation by the administrative office was to simply defer any consideration of new deputies until the 1990-91 fiscal year. But after meeting with three supervisors Wednesday -- South County representatives Gaddi H. Vasquez and Thomas F. Riley and Board Chairman Don R. Roth -- Assistant County Administrative Officer Murry L. Cable agreed to put the item on the agenda for the board's March 6 meeting, with a recommendation from his office that new hiring be delayed.

"The issue needs to be deliberated in public in a board meeting," said Vasquez, whose district includes the unincorporated communities of El Toro, Lake Forest, Rancho Santa Margarita and Coto de Caza. "It's something that I'm concerned about."

Riley, whose district includes Laguna Hills and Aliso Viejo, said he hopes that he and Vasquez can persuade at least one other supervisor to approve the hiring this year.

"The time is now," Riley said. "The growth in South County is great; the needs are there. We sometimes think of it as a rural area when really we should think of it as urban."

Sheriff Brad Gates, who was in Los Angeles much of Wednesday and had not yet heard about the county administrative office recommendation, responded angrily when he heard the news.

"I haven't been told that," Gates said. "The agreement we had with the CAO is that (County Administrative Officer) Ernie Schneider was supposed to call me

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help out again.

The sheriff's report also projects that the training center will more than pay for its own operation over several years. But the county staff report says that projection is based on a revenue stream that is "subject to fluctuations." That, it said, could result in the county having to spend more money.

SUBJECT: GATES, BRAD; POLICE TRAINING; DRUG SEIZURES; ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT; GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; DRUG ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; ORANGE COUNTY -- FINANCES; SURPLUS PROPERTY

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January 23, 1990, Tuesday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 1; Column 2; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 387 words

HEADLINE: GATES DETAILS PLAN FOR DRUG TRAINING CENTER;
LAW ENFORCEMENT: COUNTY OFFICER'S REPORT RECOMMENDS SELLING SOUTH COUNTY RANCH, BUT SHERIFF WANTS TO TURN IT INTO A TRAINING FACILITY FOR LAWMEN.

BYLINE: By BOB SCHWARTZ, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: SANTA ANA

BODY:

A narcotics training center that Orange County Sheriff Brad Gates wants to build at a remote South County ranch would cost about $4.3 million to develop fully, according to a Sheriff's Department report.

The report, shown to county supervisors' aides last week, is Gates' most detailed presentation of his plans to turn the 213-acre Rancho del Rio -- confiscated in a 1985 drug bust -- into a regional training center for lawmen.

But a separate report from the county administrative officer recommends selling the ranch to supplement the Sheriff's Department budget, which this year is running a deficit of $4 million to $5 million. The Board of Supervisors is expected to consider the recommendation to sell next week. Supervisors' Chairman Don R. Roth has said he favors selling.

Gates, meanwhile, has been lobbying to convince supervisors that a regional narcotics training center is needed.

Late Monday afternoon, Gates met with County Administrative Officer Ernie Schneider to dispute cost estimates contained in a draft of the report that recommends selling the ranch.

According to Gates' report, the first-year development phase would cost about $388,000, including construction (using inmate labor), salaries and operating costs. Narcotics-related training would be given to about 20 students a day for 90 days during the first year, said Assistant Sheriff Walt Fath.

Three subsequent development phases, which include plans for additional classrooms and a dog kennel for canine training, student and instructor housing, a dining facility, a swimming pool and two tennis courts, would follow only if there is enough demand for the training, Fath said.

Initial costs would be covered by tuition, fees, regional narcotics suppression program funds and a donation from the Sheriff's Advisory Council, a residents group, the report says.

It does not detail where some of the money needed for future development would be found, but Fath said the Sheriff's Advisory Council would probably

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agencies.

Facing an estimated $5-million budget deficit in the Sheriff's Department this year, supervisors are considering a staff proposal to sell the property, which could bring in up to $2 million.

Gates has said that the proposed sale could violate the intent of federal drug laws.

Brosio's letter reminded board members that the ranch was deeded to the county "based on the representation that the property would be developed into a law-enforcement training center."

Grace Denton, a spokeswoman for the U.S. attorney's office in Los Angeles, explained the letter further: "We're not going to give them (the Board of Supervisors) money because they can't balance the budget. If the money (from the sale of the ranch) were used to pay for programs already in the budget, it would violate federal drug laws."

According to Wahlstedt's memo, however, the county would be using the money to pay for programs for which there are currently no funds.

"As we understand the facts, the sheriff's office is substantially over its 1989-90 budget, and sale is intended to partially alleviate this situation and permit that office to continue its operations for the remainder of this fiscal year," Wahlstedt said in his memo.

GRAPHIC: Map, Disputed Ranch, Los Angeles Times

TYPE: Column; Brief

SUBJECT: DRUG SEIZURES; GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; SURPLUS PROPERTY; UNITED STATES -- LAWS; POLICE TRAINING; ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT; ORANGE COUNTY -- FINANCES; ORANGE COUNTY -- BUDGET; PROPERTY SALES

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9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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January 25, 1990, Thursday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 2; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 551 words

HEADLINE: ORANGE COUNTY FOCUS: COUNTYWIDE;
U.S. ATTORNEY BACKS GATES' RANCHO PLAN

BODY:

The Justice Department and the County Board of Supervisors are poised for a showdown over Rancho del Rio, a sprawling smuggler's haven seized by federal drug agents five years ago and given to the county to be used to enhance local law enforcement.

A terse, two-page letter from U.S. Atty. Robert L. Brosio, warning the county that a proposed sale of the property might violate federal drug laws, indicates that the federal prosecutor "does not fully understand the situation or the county budget process," according to a staff memo prepared Wednesday for the supervisors.

Further, the board should not concern itself with the U.S. attorney's "implied threat" that selling the property might bar the county from receiving proceeds from future federal drug seizures, the memo said.

The memorandum was prepared by Assistant County Counsel Arthur C. Wahlstedt and forwarded to the board by the county administrative officer, Ernie Schneider.

"I was very much concerned by the tone of the letter (from Brosio) and the prohibitions it purported to place on the possible sale of the property," Schneider told the board.

Federal agents seized Rancho del Rio in 1985 after the Orange County Sheriff's Department found evidence that the 23-acre ranch in South County was the base for a drug-smuggling ring.

Acting under a 1984 law allowing the government to donate assets seized during drug raids to local law enforcement efforts, federal officials gave the ranch to the county in 1987.

But the county could just as easily work through state authorities in future drug seizures, Wahlstedt said in his memo.

"With respect to Mr. Brosio's implied threat to keep Orange County from receiving forfeitures in the future, you should know that there is a parallel program in the state," Wahlstedt wrote. "Future forfeitures could be handled in this manner."

The county staff's response to Brosio's letter is the latest development in a battle over the future of Rancho del Rio. Sheriff-Coroner Brad Gates has proposed converting the ranch into a training center for local law enforcement

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January 28, 1990, Sunday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 11; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 133 words

HEADLINE: SHERIFF GATES AND PUBLIC'S TAX BURDEN

BODY:

Congratulations to the Board of Supervisors for its attempt to sell Rancho del Rio as a means of recovering some of the $6-million debt incurred by Sheriff Brad Gates. It is about time that our representatives started coming up with ways of relieving the public of our tax burden.

According to the sheriff, that sale would violate the federal drug laws. If that is true, I suggest using the ranch as a treatment center for the thousands of victims of chemical dependency who are on long waiting lists for the only two residential facilities in the county.

Maybe then we wouldn't need the sheriff's training center and 90 new officers each year, thus saving their salaries and at the same time turning addicts into productive, law-abiding, tax-paying citizens.

DOROTHY CHAPMAN

San Clemente

TYPE: Letter to the Editor

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Jan. 4, 1988: The federal government hands over title to the 213-acre ranch to Orange County under the terms of a 1984 federal law that allows local police agencies to share in assets seized from suspected drug traffickers. The property is the largest ever transferred under the law.

April 25, 1989: President Bush travels to Rancho del Rio and delivers $4.39 million in seized drug assets to local police.

Sept. 6, 1989: A county auditor's report reveals that the county spent $335,061 from the sheriff's drug-fighting budget to pay for the Bush visit.

Jan. 24, 1989: County Administrative Officer Ernie Schneider signs off on a staff report recommending that Rancho del Rio be sold. The Board of Supervisors is scheduled to consider that recommendation Tuesday.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Sheriff Brad Gates insists there's a critical need for narcotics training center. KARI RENE HALL / Los Angeles Times; Map, PROPOSED REGIONAL DRUG-TRAINING FACILITY AT RANCHO DEL RIO, STEVE LOPEZ / Los Angeles Times

TYPE: Chronology

SUBJECT: DRUG SEIZURES; GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; SURPLUS PROPERTY; UNITED STATES -- LAWS; POLICE TRAINING; ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT; ORANGE COUNTY -- FINANCES; ORANGE COUNTY -- BUDGET; PROPERTY SALES; GATES, BRAD

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"We can set up the scenario and say, 'This is a rock house,' " Fath said. " 'It's fortified, booby-trapped -- now, how are you going to get in there safely?' "

Other Courses

Donna J. Picard, dean of applied arts and sciences at Rancho Santiago College in Santa Ana, said field training at the campus has not always worked out so well. "We've done homicide scenarios here on campus," Picard said. "Some students have come on to the scenarios and were quite upset. They thought it was real."

The Sheriff's Department is working on a curriculum of other courses, in addition to the basic narcotics investigation course, that it would like to offer at Rancho del Rio, Fath said.

Gates is asking the Board of Supervisors to give him at least one year to prove the regional training center's value. While his initial development plans call for expenditures of $388,000 in the first year, future development phases would bring the construction cost to about $4.3 million and the annual operating cost to $2.9 million.

Fath said the Sheriff's Advisory Council, a private group that has helped pay for Gates' projects in the past, would likely step in and help cover any deficit for the drug training facility.

Gates has also submitted a far more expensive development plan to Sen. Pete Wilson's office, which has forwarded the plan and a request for federal money to pay for it, to the White House.

That plan, which will probably not be considered for at least several months, calls for an international narcotics training center that would bring in drug experts from around the world. The price tag: $26 million.

"Sometimes we have to say no," Supervisor Stanton said. "Whether we do in this case remains to be seen."

PROPOSED REGIONAL DRUG-TRAINING FACILITY AT RANCHO DEL RIO

The Board of Supervisors is expected to vote Tuesday on Sheriff Brad Gates' plan to begin development of a $4.3-million narcotics facility on a 21.3-acre ranch seized in a 1985 drug raid.

Source: Sheriff's Department

RANCHO DEL RIO'S CHECKERED PAST

The following is a chronology of Orange County's involvement with Rancho del Rio.

March 1, 1985: Drug agents, armed with search warrants, storm the ranch and seize $23,000 in cash and more than 50 weapons and make two arrests. The ranch's owner, Daniel James Fowlie, is not there, but he is later arrested in Baja California and indicted on 26 felony counts of drug smuggling.

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minute -- says that while it would be nice to have a drug training facility in Orange County, law-enforcement officers can get that training elsewhere. The report adds that "more pressing and basic needs" dictate the sale of the ranch.

Law enforcement officials in Orange County and throughout the state, however, say that specialized narcotics training is not so easy to come by -- and that the Rancho del Rio facility would enable them to tailor drug training to particular situations found in the county.

"There is a critical need for a regional training center for Orange County, " said Garden Grove Police Chief John Robertson, who headed a committee of police chiefs that studied Gates' proposal. "It's not that the current training is bad, but it's limited . . . and someone else is setting the standards."

All police officers receive a minimal number of hours of drug training at their academies -- the police equivalent of boot camp. For the basic narcotics investigation course, however, most officers in Orange County must travel to the state Department of Justice's Advanced Training Center in Sacramento -- if they can get in.

The center offers an 80-hour course, which covers such topics as clandestine drug labs, search and surveillance and officer survival. The course is offered 10 times a year, with about 30 students per class, said Jack Beecham, chief of the center.

The waiting list to get into one of the classes is about a year, Beecham said. Other law-enforcement officials said the wait ranges from a few months to as long as 18 months.

"We are not meeting the need," Beecham said.

Gary Miller, director of the police academy at Gavilan College in Gilroy near San Jose, said the shortage of specialized narcotics courses results in officers finding themselves in dangerous situations they may not be trained for.

"There are people in the job right now that haven't been trained," Miller said. "Not that they don't know police work, but they haven't had the specialized training . . . in topics like informant development . . . to deal with special problems."

Gavilan College and the Orange County Sheriff's Department were both recently approved by the state Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, which is trying to expand the list of providers, to teach the basic narcotics investigation course.

The Sheriff's Department will begin offering the course, probably in the spring, regardless of whether the Rancho del Rio facility is approved, said Assistant Sheriff Walt Fath.

While portions of the narcotics class could be offered at the sheriff's training academy in Garden Grove, some of the curriculum requires field training, for which Rancho del Rio is ideally suited, Fath and law-enforcement training providers say.

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(c) 1990 Los Angeles Times, January 29, 1990

The National Guard facility, however, is intended to help managers of law-enforcement agencies and the military coordinate their drug-fighting efforts, as opposed to the narcotics investigator who would be served at a Rancho del Rio training facility.

While Roth's vote to sell the property appears certain, other supervisors were noncommittal last week.

Supervisor Roger R. Stanton said he was leaning toward selling Rancho del Rio, but he added that he was impressed by Gates' presentation Friday morning and had not made up his mind for sure. "The issue is more complex than it originally appeared to be," he said.

Similarly, Supervisor Gaddi H. Vasquez said he would hear Gates out on the proposal before making up his mind.

Supervisor Thomas F. Riley declined to comment on the matter, and Supervisor Harriett M. Wieder could not be reached.

Both Roth and Gates dismiss the notion that Tuesday's vote is shaping up as a political showdown between the new board chairman and the popular sheriff who is expected to win his fifth term in November.

"The sheriff's a friend of mine," Roth said.

"I don't get involved in personalities," Gates said.

That may well be, but Roth's goal to get the county budget in order and establish priorities in the sheriff's wish-list could set him on a collision course with Gates.

Besides favoring the sale of Rancho del Rio, Roth has proposed building a regional, maximum-security jail in the Riverside County desert -- a plan that Gates, who favors continuing with plans for a Gypsum Canyon jail, opposes. And Roth has talked about following the lead of other counties and states and privatizing at least part of the county jail system as another cost-cutting measure.

"He's got the cowboy hat," said Roth recently of Gates. "I've just got a few ideas about the budget."

Legal Questions

Still unresolved is the question of whether the county can legally sell the land and use the proceeds to pay for the Sheriff's Department's budget overrun.

The U.S. attorney's office in Los Angeles has sent a letter to the county saying that the land was deeded to the county with the understanding that it would be used for narcotics training, and that any money from its sale cannot be used to pay for items already in the law-enforcement budget. But a county counsel's memo drafted in response to the letter said the county's intended use for the money supplemented the departmental budget and therefore is legal.

The county report recommending the sale of Rancho del Rio -- the language and details of which Gates haggled over with staff members until the last

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Los Angeles Times

January 29, 1990, Monday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 1; Column 3; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 1767 words

HEADLINE: SHOWDOWN DUE ON DRUG RANCH;
LAW ENFORCEMENT: COUNTY SUPERVISORS ARE SCHEDULED TO VOTE TUESDAY ON THE SHERIFF'S PLAN TO TURN RANCHO DEL RIO INTO A NARCOTICS TRAINING CENTER FOR POLICE OFFICERS.

BYLINE: By BOB SCHWARTZ, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Almost five years after it was seized in a drug raid, the fate of Rancho del Rio could finally be decided Tuesday, when the Orange County Board of Supervisors considers Sheriff Brad Gates' proposal to build a regional narcotics training center on the 213-acre property.

Gates says the facility will help place the "domestic soldiers" in the war on drugs on an equal footing with highly sophisticated dealers. And, he says, he can pay for the facility with tuition, private donations and money seized in drug raids.

"This will cost the general fund absolutely no dollars," Gates promised last week between meetings with county supervisors, whom he was lobbying for support.

But some of the supervisors are skeptical of the idea, citing more urgent needs for both the drug money and the estimated $2 million the sale of the ranch might bring. A county staff report says Gates' funding plan for the training center is uncertain and recommends selling the property.

"The sheriff has a $4-million budget deficit, and I have to try to make it up," said Supervisors' Chairman Don R. Roth.

Roth also questioned why the Board of Supervisors has not been presented with alternative sites for a training facility, if one is so sorely needed. He suggested at least looking at using county-owned land at the James A. Musick honor farm near Irvine.

"I'm not saying I'm smarter than the sheriff," he said. "But is it a higher priority than spending money on a remote jail? We have an extremely high priority to build more jail space . . . and I believe that ultimately (the training center) will cost money to bring up to standards."

Gates, however, said the Musick land is used to grow crops for jail kitchens and that training undercover narcotics officers in close proximity to 1,000 inmates would cause serious security problems.

The California National Guard is also setting up a drug training center in San Luis Obispo, and some supervisors said they would like to know if Gates' proposal could be incorporated into that plan.

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February 2, 1990, Friday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 102 words

HEADLINE: ORANGE COUNTY NEWSWATCH

BYLINE: By Steve Emmons and Mark I. Pinsky

BODY:

LAST LAUGH? Supervisor Don R. Roth, whose maneuvering squashed Sheriff Brad Gates' hopes for using the confiscated Rancho del Rio as a drug training center, could only restrain his gloating for two days. . . . Thursday, before the Anaheim Chamber of Commerce, Roth said Gates has "always been running around saying 'no' to dope, but he's never had anybody say 'no' to him before." Replied Gates: "I'm sorry to see him make statements like that. It's pretty obvious that he didn't vote to help us with the drug war and for officers' safety. He did it for political reasons." Steve Emmons and Mark I. Pinsky

TYPE: Column

SUBJECT: ROTH, DON R; GATES, BRAD; ORANGE COUNTY -- GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS; POLICE TRAINING; ORANGE COUNTY -- BUDGET; SPEECHES; DRUG SEIZURES; SURPLUS PROPERTY; GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

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2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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February 14, 1990, Wednesday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 5; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 404 words

HEADLINE: GATES' BACKERS MAY BUY RANCH FOR TRAINING USE

BYLINE: By BOB SCHWARTZ, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: SANTA ANA

BODY:

Sheriff Brad Gates' hopes to build a training center for narcotics officers at remote Rancho del Rio -- apparently dashed last month when the Board of Supervisors voted to sell the property -- may not be dead just yet.

The Sheriff's Advisory Council, a nonprofit organization of about 600 friends and supporters of Gates, is trying to come up with enough money to buy the 213-acre South County property, a member of the council's board said Tuesday.

"We're trying to find some method whereby the advisory council can make this available to the sheriff for international narcotics training," said Donald Burns, a past president of the advisory council and chairman of a committee that has worked on the proposal for the drug-training facility.

Burns, a Newport Beach businessman, said he did not know, however, exactly where the council's efforts to find the several million dollars needed to purchase the ranch stood.

"A lot of people are pretty incensed at what happened," said Burns, referring to the board's decision to rezone the land and sell it, with the proceeds going to help pay the sheriff's ever-increasing budget. "The county is just not thinking, in my estimation."

While the land, confiscated in a 1985 drug raid, has been valued at about $2 million, developers say that it could be worth several times that amount with proper entitlements and water and road improvements.

Gates said he could not comment on any possible advisory council proposals. "I'm not at liberty to talk about anything at this point," he said.

Advisory council president Clint Hoose said he was not aware of the training facility committee's most recent effort.

"I haven't seen a proposal," Hoose said. "But we have a subcommittee that is working on this project. . . . The Sheriff's Advisory Council has always stood ready to support that project and go into the private sector to raise the funds if that was deemed necessary."

The council raised about $500,000 in cash and in-kind contributions to build the Sheriff's Department's Laser Village training facility in Orange. That was

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(c) 1990 Los Angeles Times, February 14, 1990

its largest fund-raising effort for a single project, Hoose said.

Gates' proposal for an international drug training center includes several phases of development totaling about $26 million. A grant request for that amount to build and operate the center has been forwarded to the White House by the staff of Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.).

SUBJECT: ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT; GATES, BRAD; CONTRIBUTIONS; POLICE TRAINING; DRUG SEIZURES; GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; PRIVATIZATION; SHERIFF'S ADVISORY COUNCIL; DRUG ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; ORANGE COUNTY -- FINANCES; FUND RAISING; ORANGE COUNTY -- BUDGET

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Nat'l. Geographic 12/81

OUR BOAT LURCHED through dark waves in grottoes below Disneyland. Cannonballs thundered from computerized pirate ships; docks and forts were set ablaze. As we passed phantom captives, groaning in plastic irons, Ron Dominguez leaned close and shouted:

"This is where I was born! Just above here! Back then, in 1935, my folks' orange grove was right over us! My mom's folks had settled here soon after Orange County split off from Los Angeles in 1889."

Since Walt Disney came down from Los Angeles in the 1950s and bought out the ranchers, Ron Dominguez has advanced on the site from farmhand to ticket taker at Disneyland, and now is its vice president of operations. Donald Duck works for him, and Mickey Mouse and Minnie, and, in summer, 7,500 more.

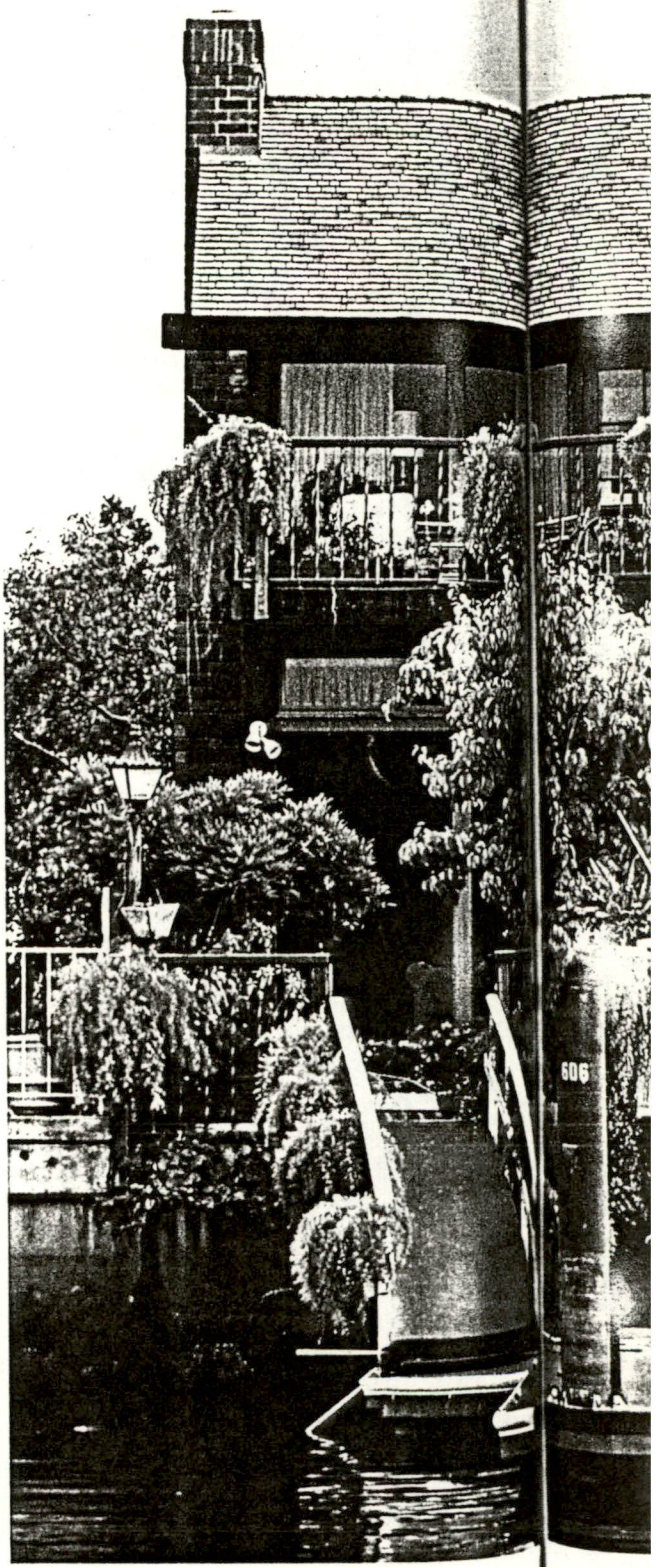
"It's been so fast," he told us. "Before Disneyland opened in 1955, all us farmers went into Anaheim on Saturday nights and knew everybody. Then all of a sudden everything changed."

For the two million people of Orange County such change, a bizarre and dizzying alchemy, has transformed this southern California coastal oval, long overlooked between Los Angeles and San Diego, into a real-world Tomorrowland.

Its essence is its incongruity, a blend of almost feudal ranch life and Orwellian futurism. Within its borders, besides the cowboys and farmers on the giant Irvine Ranch, are walled and gated clusters of multimillion-dollar homes and miles of industrial and office parks that throb with high technology and optimism.

Ron Dominguez is a rare link between the fantasies of California, past and present. His ancestors have lived on this land for some 200 years, descending from Catalonia-born José Antonio Yorba, who came with the Spanish Army to colonize California in 1769. He sees Orange County as the focal point of a new southern California, one that can still live up to the golden legend: sunshine, fun, wealth, freedom.

More than half the size of Rhode Island, Orange County retains a baronial and pastoral mien—not unrelated to its reputation for ultraconservatism. Politicians used to say that rich, homogeneous Orange County was the place good Republicans go to die. (Its voters chose Democrat Jerry Brown for governor in 1978 but swarmed back more than two to one for Ronald Reagan for President in 1980.) *(Continued on page 757)*



Back-door yacht in Newport

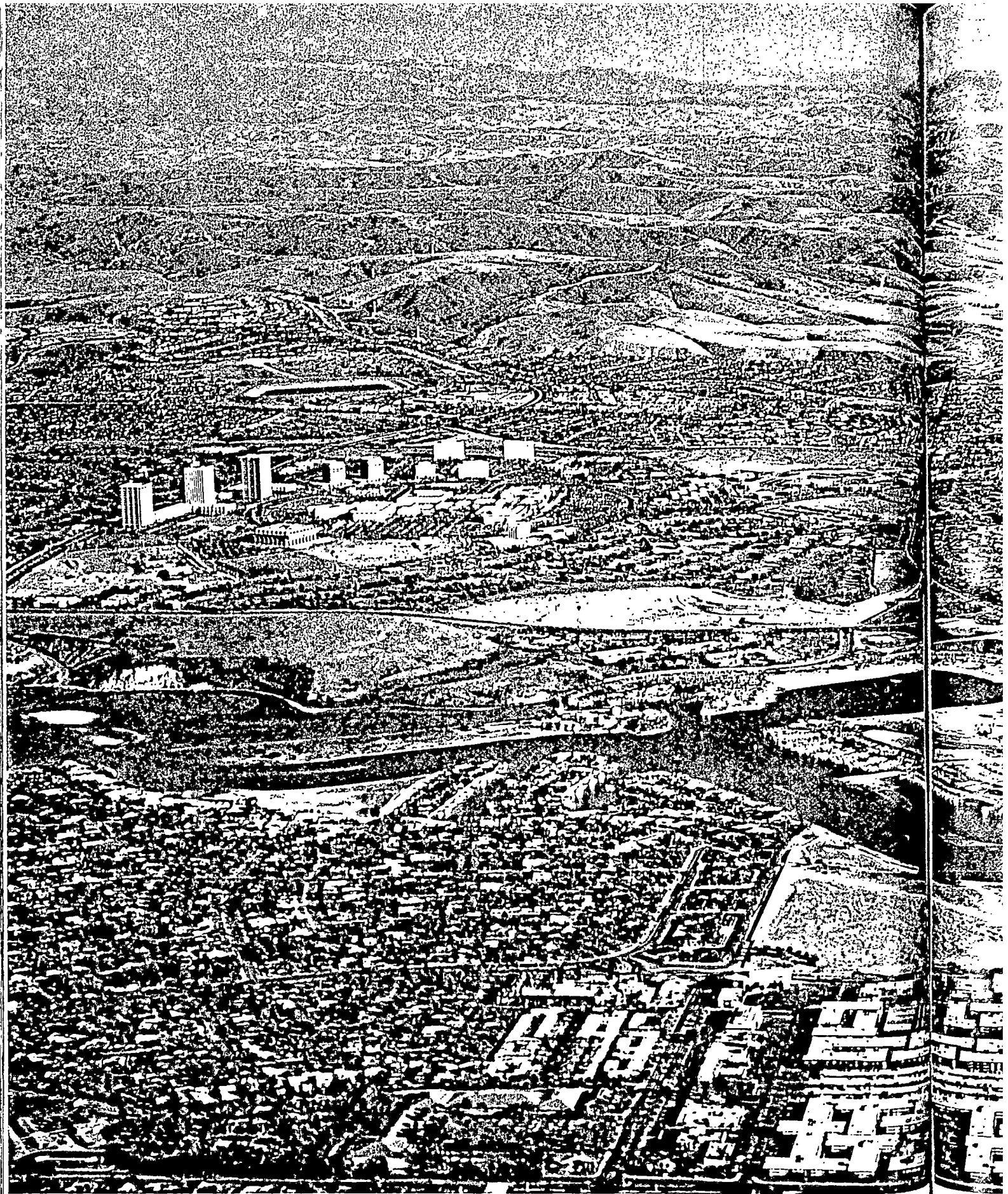
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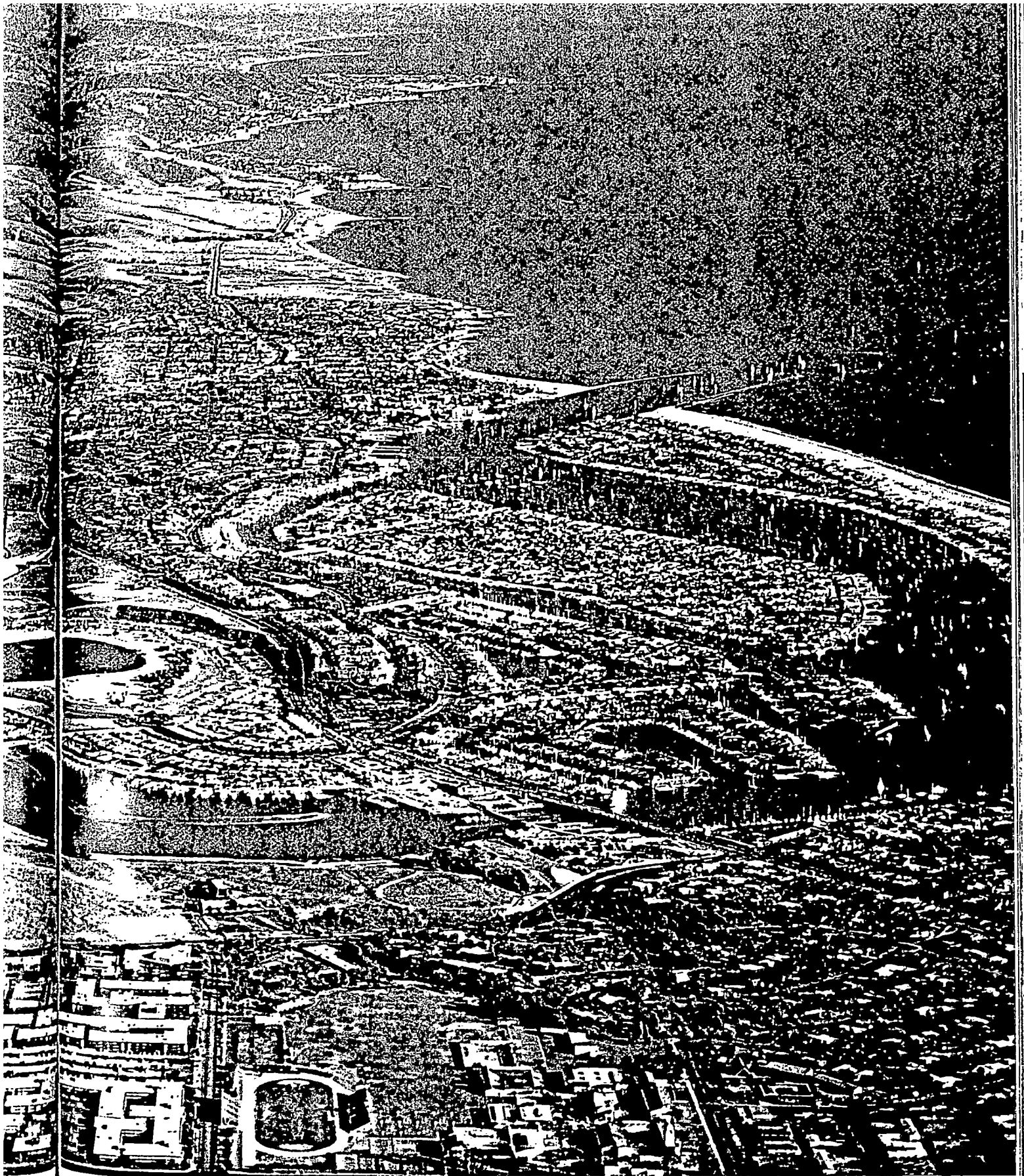
Beach echoes the boom of Orange County, where the California dream has docked.

California County

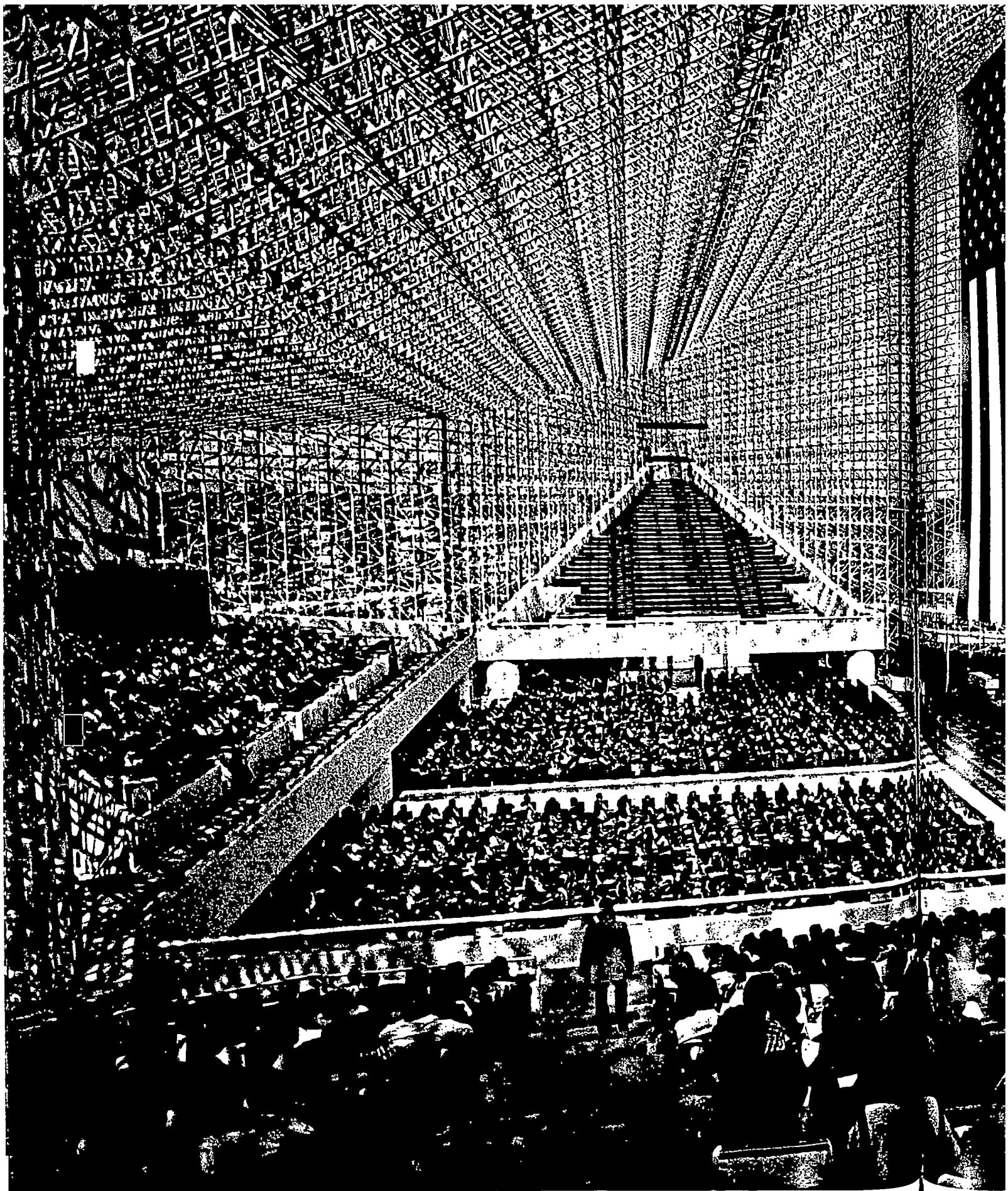
Photographs by VINCE STREANO



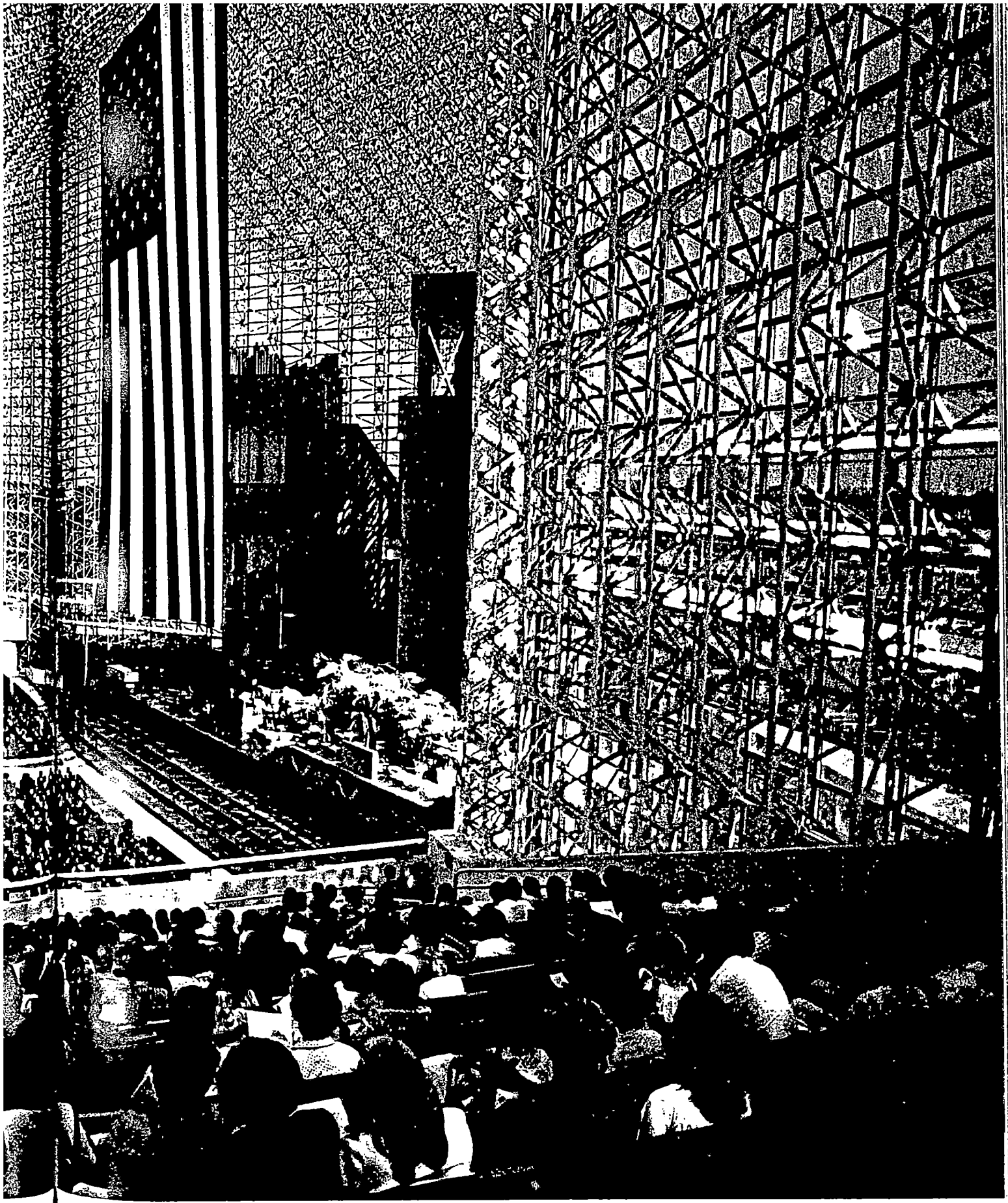
Land rush on a gold coast: *For decades newcomers to California have been drawn to Orange County, with its Mediterranean climate and spectacular shore. Here in the Newport Beach to Laguna Beach area the influx continues, as the Irvine Company, the county's largest rancher and major landholder, opens more coastal hills to luxury development. Plans include ocean-view hotels, estates,*



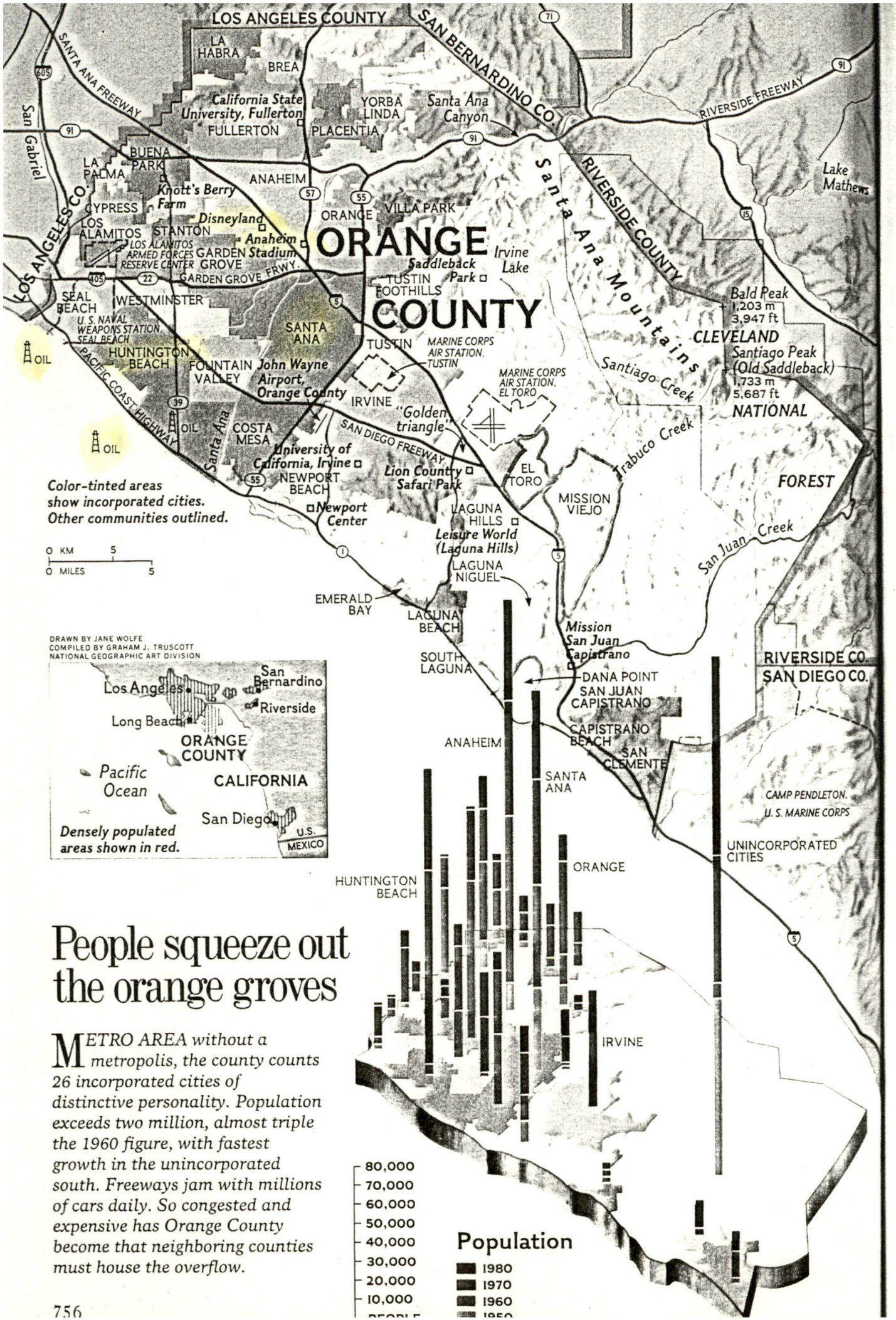
and parkland on the still empty stretch to the south. The company's Newport Center, left, places high offices behind an oval of shops, giving each building a view. Much of the county has been transformed—from Spanish rancho of the early 1800s to citrus grove; from bedroom for Los Angeles in the 1940s to modern metropolitan area, home of high technology and high incomes.



Reaping the blessings *of Orange County's climate, the Crystal Cathedral of Garden Grove Community Church shines under 10,660 panes of glass. An 82-foot-long flag above the altar marks Fourth of July in the church, which can seat only*



a third of its 10,000 members. Walls beside the pulpit open to allow worshipers parked in their cars and tuned in by radio to see the Reverend Robert H. Schuller, who started this Reformed Church congregation in a nearby drive-in theater.



People squeeze out the orange groves

METRO AREA without a metropolis, the county counts 26 incorporated cities of distinctive personality. Population exceeds two million, almost triple the 1960 figure, with fastest growth in the unincorporated south. Freeways jam with millions of cars daily. So congested and expensive has Orange County become that neighboring counties must house the overflow.

(Continued from page 750) The northern third of Orange County, adjacent to Los Angeles, is a jumble of spilled-over towns with imperceptible borders. There are 26 Orange County cities, none with more than 225,000 residents, Anaheim being the largest. Like the begats of the Book of Genesis, they merge: Anaheim becomes Garden Grove and Garden Grove becomes Santa Ana; Santa Ana becomes Tustin and Tustin becomes Orange.

Across the center of the county lies the Irvine Ranch, a 77,000-acre checkerboard of ranchland, orderly communities, and industry. The ranch, which its master planner, architect William Pereira, calls the nation's largest planned urban complex, sweeps from the millionaires' coast to bare gray mountains rising higher than 5,000 feet: a swath 22 miles long and between 4.5 and 9.5 miles wide.

Spanish Flavor Under Siege

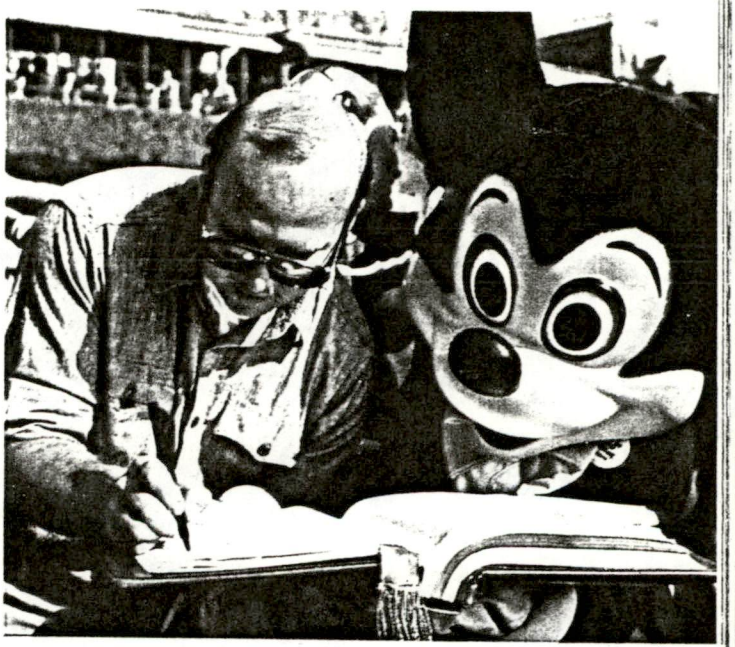
The southern third of Orange County retains a quieter Spanish influence, although convoys of yellow earthmovers race across its horizon like herds of crazed gophers, turning ranchland into grosses of expensive tract homes. Raw exposed dirt is the emblem of Orange County, and the black clouds on some days are only puffs of airborne earth. Open rangeland lies in wait for the oncoming Sunbelt migration.

All along the county's 42-mile coastline of coves and cliffs are sleek and chic communities laced with silvery public surfing beaches. From Huntington Harbour and Newport Beach south to Laguna Beach and Dana Point are aristocratic homes for those who scorn aristocracy, and at their docks are the 12,000 yachts that mirror their opulence.

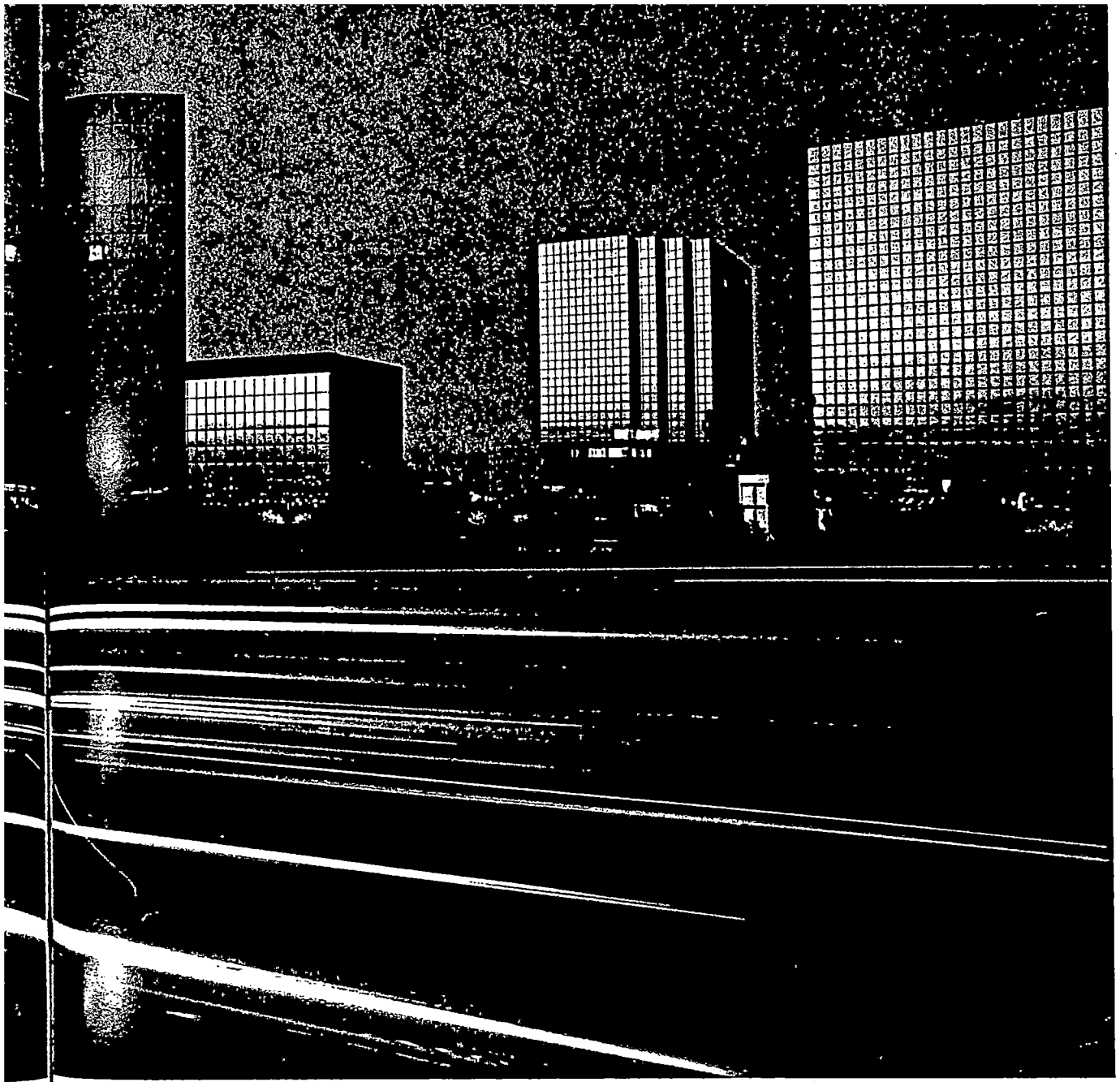
For weeks we merged into the frenetic flow of vehicles on freeways that arc over towns and sere ranchland. We strolled the sands of Laguna Beach and visited artists in cozy canyonside bungalows that climb from the sea. We sailed from Newport Harbor past imposing rows of yachts and south to Dana Point, which Richard Henry Dana described as "refreshing as a great rock in a weary land." We watched the steady beat of rocker pumps at Huntington Beach, where oil derricks, both on- and offshore, boost energy supplies.

In Laguna Hills we visited residents of Leisure World, which lies behind 8.5 miles of six-foot-high walls and sentry posts. It was just selling the last of its retirement homes for $350,000 and up. The youngest of its 21,000 residents, by mandate, is 52; the oldest, by chance and good health, is 103. Delivery "boys" for the weekly newspaper are in their 70s. Children are welcome—as visitors. Shopping centers around Leisure World, like many in the county, are thick with financial institutions and travel agencies.

The opulence of Leisure World reflects the wealth of Orange County. Median family income is close to $30,000, high even in California. Retailers hasten in from across the land: Neiman-Marcus opened its first southern California store not in Beverly Hills but in Newport Beach. Last year Roy Carver's automobile agency there sold more Rolls-Royces than any outside London. Henry Segerstrom, a one-time lima bean farmer who refused to sell out to developers, himself developed the family land into South Coast Plaza, one of the world's most profitable shopping centers. He presents office visitors with burlap sacks of beans from adjacent acres. He is also donating 11



World's favorite mouse *brought fame to Anaheim when the city helped Walt Disney put together a 300-acre site for his pioneering Disneyland park, opened in 1955. Here in January 1981 Mickey welcomes the 200 millionth visitor.*





Silhouettes of success *range from backyard oil pumps in Huntington Beach* ***(left)*** *to the glitter of the South Coast Plaza complex along Bristol Street* ***(above)*** *in Costa Mesa.*

Santa Ana-born J. Robert Fluor ***(right)*** *heads the corporation that engineered a billion-dollar petrochemical plant in Saudi Arabia and pumping stations on the Alaska pipeline. He moved Fluor headquarters from East Los Angeles to Irvine after surveying employees, who opted for "the bright and new and appealing."*

. . million dollars in land and cash toward construction of a performing arts center meant to equal Los Angeles' Music Center.

But no one in wealthy Orange County has yet found a way to buy off the natural forces that plague it. All over southern California, erratic Santa Ana winds, which probably take their name from Santa Ana Canyon, bring hot, dry days and fire warnings.

One November afternoon near El Toro, the Santa Ana was gusting to 60 miles an hour, shaking the orange trees as well as eucalyptus trees planted as windbreaks. In the mountains to the northeast, hundreds of fire fighters were seeking to save canyon communities from a 28,000-acre brush fire fanned by the searing winds. We drove through blackened land to a trailer home that had escaped the conflagration and met Ray Serrano, 80. He'd spent all day fighting flames nearby in what he called the Indian way: flapping wet gunny sacks on hot spots.

"I worked as a cowboy on the Irvine Ranch until I was 66," he said as his wife served cold beer and homemade *jalapeño* jam on crackers. "It used to be two dollars a day and board and bunkhouse, and it was

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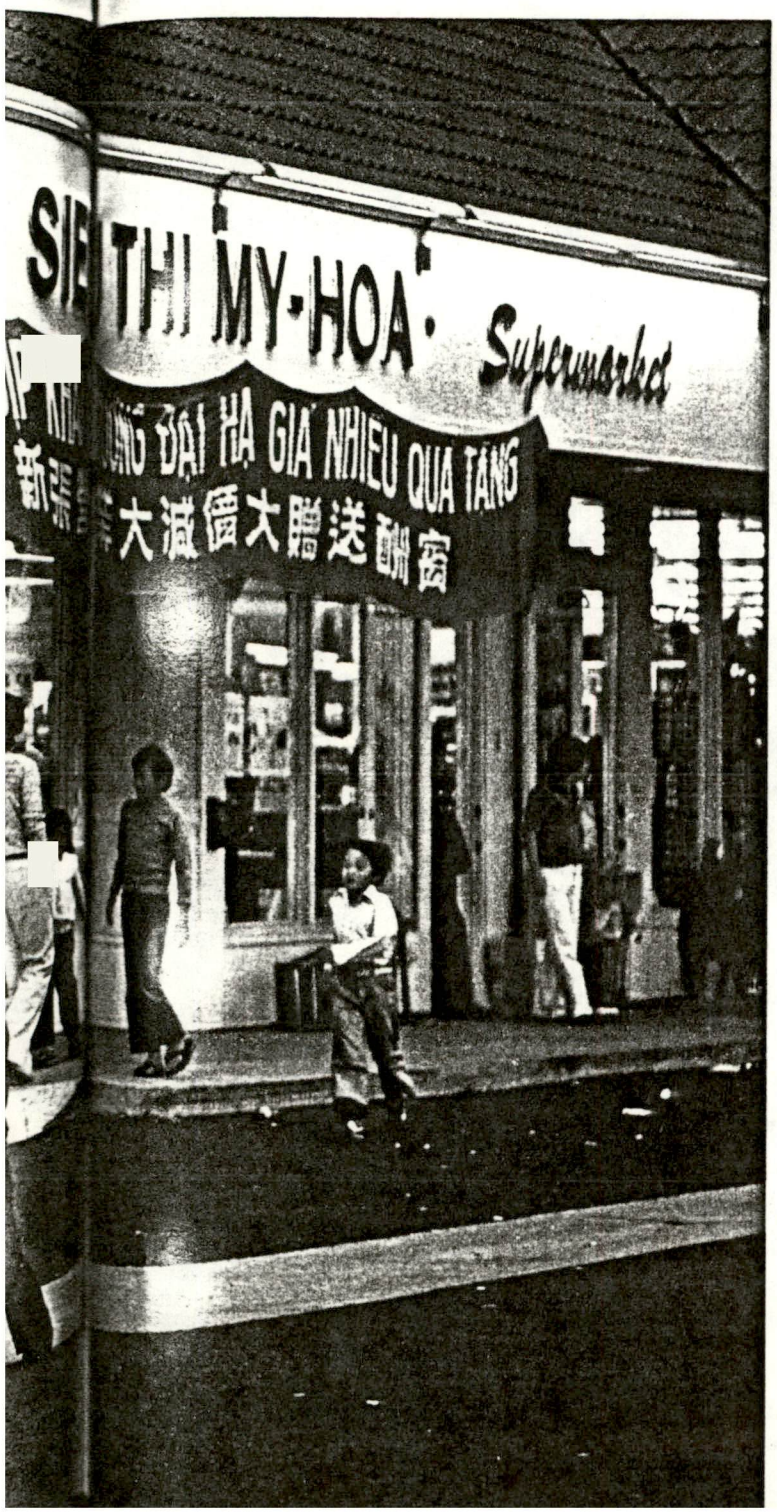


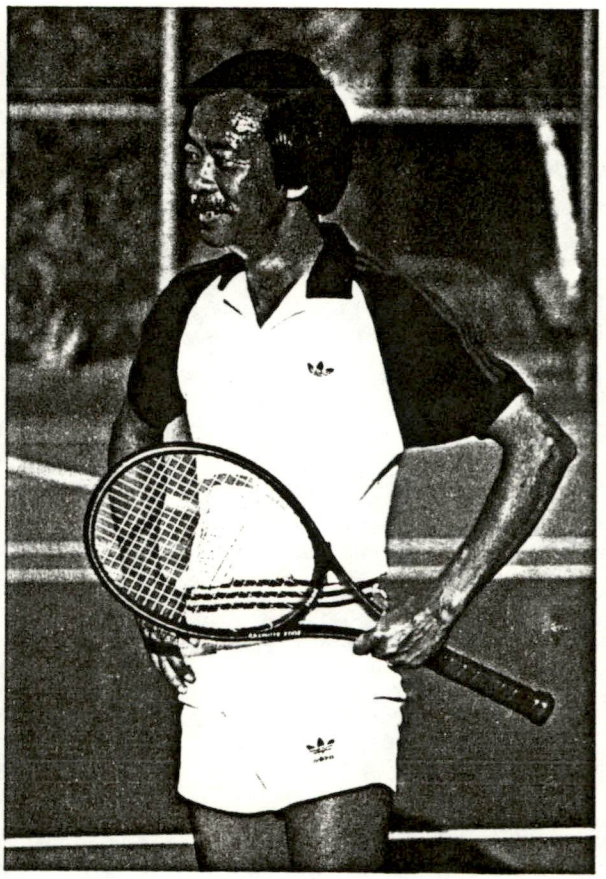
good," he said. "When I quit, I came up here so I could keep my own 20 head of cattle. But this land is being developed now. I got to move on. Maybe I'll go to Mexico."

The Irvine Ranch was shaped after the Civil War by a gruff entrepreneur, James Irvine, who merged three early land grants into an agricultural cornucopia that lay almost unchanged until 1950. A few years later Walt Disney arrived. About the same time, the Santa Ana Freeway was completed from Los Angeles to Santa Ana, a quiet county seat. Suddenly it was within 40-minute commuting range of swollen Los Angeles.

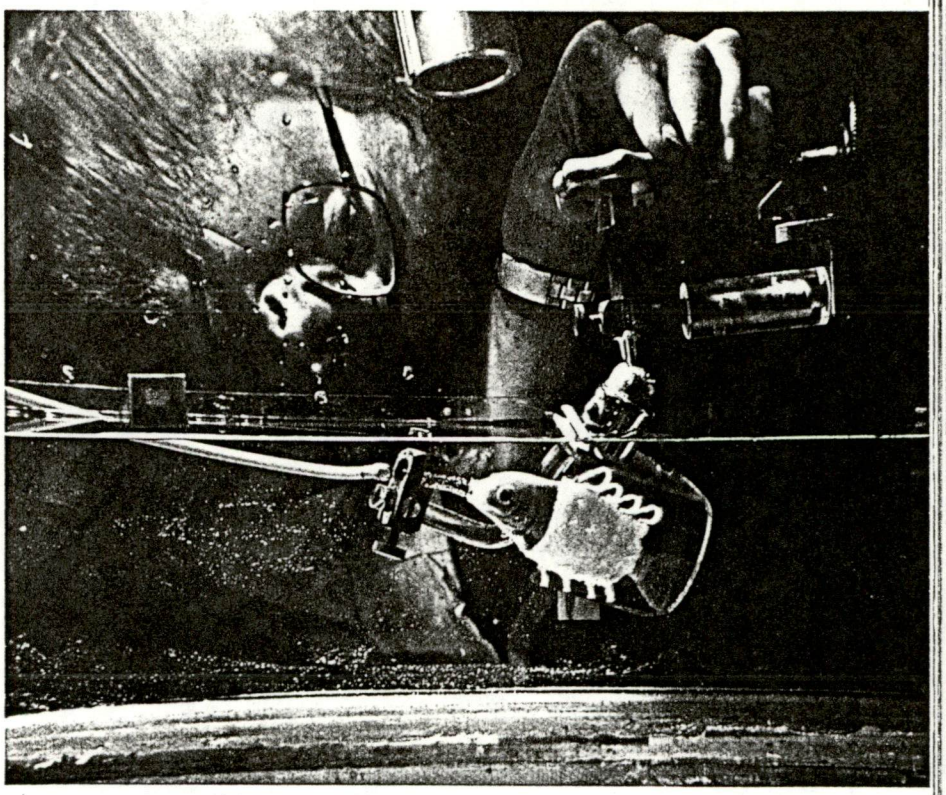
In 1950 Orange County was primarily rural. By the 1960s the new Santa Ana-Anaheim-Garden Grove metropolitan area was the second fastest growing in the nation, behind Las Vegas, Nevada. The surge was so disruptive that communities incorporated for protection. Dairymen established the town of Dairyland to keep developers out, cows and chickens inside, and taxes down. (Dairyland joined the urban rush in 1965, changing its name to La Palma; today it has nearly 16,000 residents and no dairies.)

As the county began to be bisected by more freeways, these bedroom cities of the





Newcomers *in a land of immigrants, some 67,000 Indo-Chinese refugees, mostly Vietnamese, contribute to the county's changing face. Only Los Angeles County holds more Asian refugees in the United States. A new market (**left**) in a Vietnamese shopping center in Westminster takes its yellow and red colors from the flag of fallen South Vietnam, whose former premier, Nguyen Cao Ky (**above**), lives in nearby Huntington Beach. But poverty daunts many refugees, often resented by Anglos and the largest minority, Hispanics.*



Goldfish in a straitjacket *serves as a useful subject for studies of how the retina connects to the brain. Dr. Ronald L. Meyer conducts this research at the University of California's Irvine campus, opened in 1965 and now serving 10,000 students.*

At American Edwards Laboratories, workers mount pig heart valves on frames for human heart valve replacement. Other medical devices made here depend on sophisticated computers, typical of Orange County manufacturing that helps generate 40,000 new jobs a year.

north were joined by an exodus of business and industry from Los Angeles, spurred by white flight and low labor unionization. The county also lured major sports franchises. The former Los Angeles Angels of the American League were reborn as the California Angels of Anaheim; the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League also moved to Anaheim Stadium. Baseball's veteran Buzzie Bavasi, executive vice president of the Angels, told us: "This is simply the hungriest sports market around."

Land was the key to growth. Perhaps nowhere else in America does so much open land lie in the pincers of comparable population growth. Don Koll, 48, a Californian who has helped turn part of the ranchland into city, strode with us through lushly landscaped business communities he has built near John Wayne Airport.

Koll, who builds more than 100 million dollars a year in commercial property in western states, explained his zeal for Orange County: "It's like you had built all of Los Angeles," he told us, "and saved the best like Beverly Hills for the last. Los Angeles is full. To build there, you have to tear down. Here there is flat, empty land, and people lining up to buy half-million-dollar houses."

For Koll, who moved with his family to Newport Beach in 1958, the evolution of Orange County seems almost graphed: "Until 1960 the businessman's uniform around here was blue denims, Hawaiian shirt, and Top-Siders. Then a few real estate brokers in dark suits and black wing tips were sent down from Los Angeles to open offices. They thought they were going to be martyrs, but they invested in land and made fortunes. That's when outsiders began to take us seriously and moved in—particularly young people. It's a young population of doers. It's what the people of southern California used to think of as southern California before it got like everyplace else."

Ranch Spawns Building Boom

Vaster fortunes by far are being made in land than were made in the California gold rush. The 77,000-acre Irvine Ranch, sold in 1977 for 337.4 million dollars to a private consortium that includes Henry Ford II, sells about 700 acres each year but still owns one-sixth of the county.

On the original ranch have risen a 1,500-acre University of California campus, ten shopping centers, three golf courses, eleven apartment communities, six marinas, business centers, portions of several towns, and the new city of Irvine, incorporated in 1971. A gulch that was about to become a county dump has been transformed into the

grandiose Big Canyon Country Club; even with memberships going for as much as $80,000, there is a long waiting list. The ranch's remaining 3.5-mile shoreline was sold to the state as parkland. About 3,300 acres of orange groves remain, and 7,000 acres planted in row crops and avocados. Nearly 70,000 acres are still undeveloped.

The fantasies of Disney seem to have escaped beyond the gates of Disneyland. On Irvine acres, ranches look like planned communities, and new communities like Mediterranean villages. Churches may stand alone in cattle pasture because they were master-planned to be there. Some look like corporate showplaces, with mirrored glass skins, acute angles, rounded corners. Neighborhoods grow around them.

The University of California's campus on the Irvine Ranch opened in 1965 as the jewel of the master plan. Its grounds are surrounded by tawny rangeland. Set almost out of sight from major thoroughfares, it faces problems of community linkage. Its distinguished academicians, like physicist Frederick Reines, a co-discoverer of the neutrino who received the Oppenheimer Award in 1981, are better known in other parts of the nation than in Orange County. "If we were the leading business forecasting center of the West Coast, they'd all know about that," the university's executive vice-chancellor, James L. McGaugh, told us.

The university and the land-oriented Irvine Company grope for common bonds. Some thought the new city of Irvine might form such a bond. Attorney Dennis Carpenter, former state senate minority leader,



Before the crowds roll in, *Newport Beach offers a quiet morning roost to artist-designer Ron Henderson and his macaw, Macky. A Los Angeles native, Henderson painted 12 years in Europe before his 1979 move to Orange County, whose changes he applauds. "This is where the promise is," he says. "And the beach."*

told us: "Irvine didn't exist as a city in 1970. Now it's the second biggest in area in the county. The Irvine Company created the city that has become a monster lashing them regularly on growth-control issues." Like any new city with sophisticated planning, Irvine has become its own place; its leaders resent outside interference.

Near El Toro, home base for most West Coast U. S. Marine Corps aviation units, we found the ranch headquarters of the Irvine Company. Old frame ranch buildings were sheltered by stately eucalyptus windbreaks. At the general manager's desk, Fred Keller, a smiling, open-collared farmer, told us he had no illusions that agriculture is more than a holding action on this costly acreage.

"We have sort of strange problems," he said. "Local sound ordinances, in effect from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m., mean less noise in decibels than our talking here right now. Normal farm operations are curtailed at night. We take unusual care with pesticides. But when people in these new towns all around us get sore throats, they'll call me up and say, 'You been spraying?' "

Four cowboys oversee about 3,500 cattle that serve as lawn mowers for close to 50,000 rolling acres still in rangeland. We left Keller's ranch office with livestock manager Bob Elder in his truck, his horse in the back. During a long wait at a red light to cross busy Coast Highway, Elder grinned.

"I've got to drive six miles through this kind of traffic to where I can mount my horse and get movin'!" he said.

County Welcomes Rocketing Industry

Much of that traffic is related to the avalanche of industry into Orange County. Aerospace and electronics dominate, with facilities of Hughes, McDonnell-Douglas, Rockwell International, Beckman Instruments, and others. John Wayne Airport is a jungle of private aircraft and home of Air California. Despite stringent curfews, the airport ranks as the fourth busiest in the nation in total takeoffs and landings, after Chicago's O'Hare, Long Beach, California, and Atlanta International.

Besides the aerospace industry, high-technology companies in computers and pharmaceuticals have found a home in the county. For all of them, relatively low labor unionization is a lure—about half the rate of California statewide.

Some industries are exotic. One night at American Edwards Laboratories, in the midst of a seven-mile-long financial and industrial corridor, we watched workers unload cases of iced pig hearts flown that day from U. S. slaughterhouses to Los Angeles Airport. A waiting assembly line quickly sorted them by the quality of their heart valves, removed the valves, and cleaned and sterilized them for implantation into human patients across America (page 762).

In a mirrored-glass headquarters rising like a space castle from green slopes, we visited J. Robert Fluor, chairman of a six-billion-dollar firm bearing his name (page 759). Fluor employs about 35,000 people and builds energy facilities from Kuwait to South Africa and the Alaskan North Slope. Before moving his base from Los Angeles, Fluor polled his employees: 60 percent already lived in Orange County and commuted. Because traffic within the county ranks with expensive housing as a threat to future growth, Fluor tries to counteract both problems by operating van fleets that shuttle employees to and from homes as distant as 90 miles.

Soft-spoken and religious, Bob Fluor is a major force in the Republican Party. But he and others told us the county's conservatism has been diluted in recent years by a surge of in-migration.

"People in the East don't really understand California politics very well," Fluor said as we sat in his lofty executive suite. "They've read about Orange County and its presumed arch-conservatism, but we have a pretty even political party registration. Still, California seems three times as far from New York as New York seems from California. If you travel, you soon see all the nuts are not out here, I can guarantee!"

His appraisal of the county's political balance was echoed by James McGaugh on the University of California's Irvine campus. "When we moved here, my wife and I were almost the only two Democratic voters in our precinct," he said. "Now the ballot stacks are about even. Orange County is a very comfortable place to live. This is a buzzing, booming place of broad-gauge pragmatists. Right-wing extremism has become a nonissue."

The strength of the extremists has become diluted by the growth of technology and educational facilities, a procession of transplanted corporate headquarters teams, and the county's 286,000 Hispanics, 87,000 Asians (many Vietnamese and Cambodians), and about 25,000 blacks. The student body of the Irvine university is about one-fourth Asian, black, and Hispanic.

East of the university in the "golden triangle" of a freeway junction, where strawberries were being picked on the day we visited, the Irvine Company plans to build a 480-acre center. It will include eight department stores, 200 mall shops, four million square feet of office space, and three hotels.

"People keep telling us there's no real focal point in Orange County," Peter Kremer, Irvine's 41-year-old president, told us. "We're building one."

Worshiping in a Glass House

But that lack is not what some residents mean when they talk of the shallowness of life in instant communities, or in crowded, older ones. Churches try to fill the voids. Some Orange County residents find solace within the imposing 16-million-dollar Crystal Cathedral in Garden Grove (pages 754-5), where we worshiped on a December Sunday when 5,000 poinsettias brightened 10,660 panes of mirrored glass. Choreographed fountains dazzled the smiling congregation as a procession of bell ringers moved down the aisle and the Reverend Robert H. Schuller produced his televised "Hour of Power," beamed through the United States, Canada, and Australia with an annual budget of more than 24 million dollars.

As the service began, two 90-foot glass walls swung silently open so that the minister could be seen by drive-in worshipers from their cars. He calls his church a "service center for God," and his enterprises are so diverse that the church has 42 listings in the telephone directory.

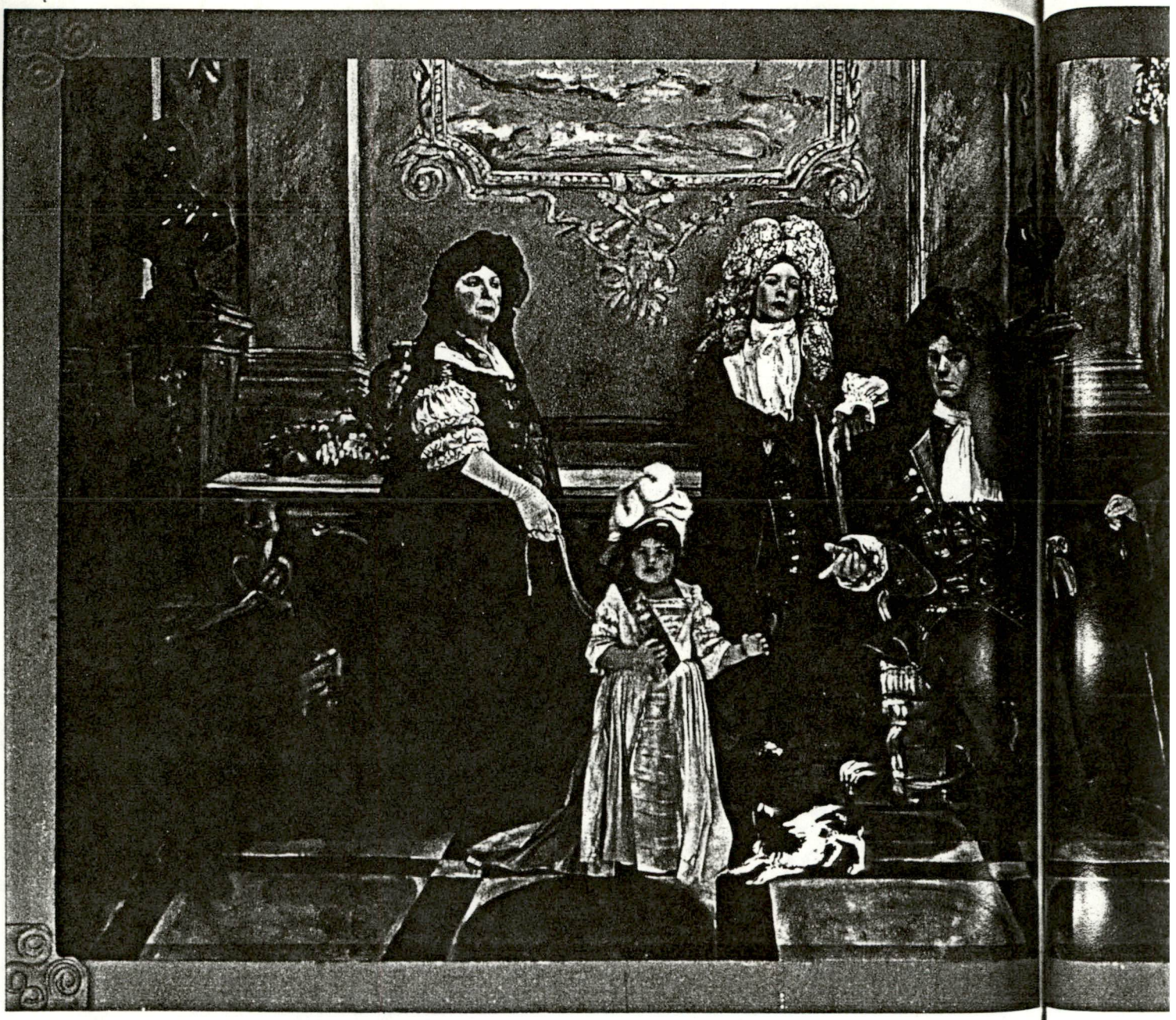
Looking about at the congregation, we marveled at the cheery faces. Many people of Orange County seem fresh and uncommitted, prone to quick fixes of body and spirit, enchanted with their place and time, fancying their particular labors, and absorbed in the search for comfort, wealth, leisure, and hope. Most are not disadvantaged. That morning the minister invoked the name of John Wayne, an Orange County resident for years, as a symbol of good.

Later we drove through the shaded streets of older Santa Ana to Our Lady of Guadalupe Church on Central Avenue, where, each Sunday, four Masses are conducted in Spanish, one in English. Families lingered after Mass as if awaiting a traditional plaza promenade in Guadalajara, the women in lace mantillas, the men standing apart.

One night we talked to Mexicans in an amiable queue outside Santa Ana's tiny Western Union office. Many workers send a



Mouth-watering specialties, *from avocados to strawberries (**above**), flourish in one of the state's more productive farm counties. Yet agriculture is considered by many only a holding operation until development comes. Irvine Company cowboys (**facing page**) move Brangus and Brafords across pastures near homes of Laguna Hills.*



share of their wages via telegraph to families in Mexico. Several grinned when we asked why they didn't mail it.

"In Mexico," one said, "it is no good to send money through the mails. Always the telegraph."

As of the 1980 census, Hispanics are the largest segment of Santa Ana's population.* But Hispanics have not achieved a proportionate influence in local government. Social services and schooling sag. Santa Ana still has an all-white school board, and politicians fret over the millions billed for medical care of indigent aliens. (The Hispanic community is fed by overnight bootleg shuttles from the Mexican border, bringing in illegal aliens at $300 each.)

"Neither local government nor industry has faced up to its responsibility," Father Allan Figueroa Deck told us. He is the former pastor of Our Lady of Guadalupe parish church, and now director of the Roman Catholic mission to county Hispanics. He concedes that Mexicans earn in one day here what they earn in a week in their native land, and that their labor is essential to economic growth.

"But their sacrifice is culture shock. Their social life, their family patterns, their traditions collapse here. You cannot encourage or allow people to come, whether legally or

*Griffin Smith, Jr., looked at the Mexican Americans' swelling numbers and growing ethnic awareness in the June 1980 GEOGRAPHIC.



Striking poses for art's sake, *volunteers portray Nicolas de Largillière's "Louis XIV and His Heirs" during Laguna Beach's 50-year-old Festival of Arts. For the Pageant of the Masters, some 40 works come to life, accompanied by narration and orchestra music.*

illegally, and keep shoving them on top of each other."

Refugees Face Uphill Battle

The county has also had the largest influx in the nation of Asian war refugees, mainly because many were processed at the U. S. Marine Corps' nearby Camp Pendleton.

Their plight may be direr. As they cluster in apartments in predominantly white towns like Garden Grove, tensions grow. Few speak English; cultural trauma and depression are common. There is bitter competition with other minorities for limited jobs, housing, and welfare aid.

The first wave of Vietnamese in 1975 spoke some English and had been able to bring out some possessions. Among them was Nguyen Cao Ky (page 761), the former South Vietnamese premier, who lives in a Spanish-style house in Huntington Beach and operates a liquor store nearby. "Later arrivals," Ky said, "seem to have it harder."

Mrs. Jessie Thacker, principal of Cook Elementary School in Garden Grove, where as many as half of the pupils are Vietnamese, studies their language by night. Texas born, she is among many who seek to ease the newcomers' path.

"First we had to explain to parents and pupils that it was not a matter of whether we *would* take them," she told us, "but how we could best educate them. None of us knew much of their culture. We searched for interpreters—I have three now—but my refugee funds have expired, and the children speak little or no English when they enroll. They need three years to learn."

Another who strives is Nguyen Nhu To-Oanh, a woman of 21 whose voice is as gentle as a wind chime. Oanh (pronounced Wan) left Vietnam for refugee camps in 1975. She works at the refugee center at St. Anselm's Episcopal Church in Garden Grove, helping with daily classes in English for 300 Asians from 17 to 57.

"Our people have opened restaurants, food stores, and other shops," she told us. We saw their signs and banners along Bolsa and Westminster Avenues.

Do her people expect to return home someday?

"I think the new ones do," she said. "Just as I used to think I would. Now we are working. We know there is little chance, little hope really to go back. And it would not be the same."

And her own dreams?

"I did not allow myself to think about dreams for a while," she said, "but someday I hope to go to California State at Fullerton.

Maybe I will become a fashion designer. That is my American dream."

The campus that is Oanh's goal is the larger of the two four-year universities in Orange County, with 26,000 students. Its program for disabled students has drawn 1,000 persons.

"It was relatively easy for us to meet federal standards for such a program," Paul K. Miller, director of Handicapped Students Services, said. "Our campus is on flat ground. Like so much else around here, it used to be an orange grove. Our walkways are flat, and our elevator-equipped buildings are close together—easier for students moving between classes with crutches, wheelchairs, and Seeing Eye dogs."

Another skillfully adapted plot of land has become Roger's Gardens, across from Newport Center, a showplace shopping-office center that houses the Irvine Company headquarters. A dazzling retail nursery, it ranks as a regional botanical shrine. Its clientele is made up not of farmers but of the owners of sprawling new estates behind guarded walls, some selling for five million dollars and more.

The best addresses are in and around Newport Beach and its harbor islands. Those who claim status in Orange County tend to descend not from Spanish grandees but from old-line Angelenos, to whom all Orange County ever meant was a weekend house at Newport Beach and perhaps a back-yard dock. These sheltered waters offer many of the charms and challenges of the Atlantic coast, but they offer them around the year.

Yachting and surfing are no longer mere avocations; they have spawned industries of research and design. Orange County's Hobie Alter, 47, who was a pioneer of custom-made balsa, fiberglass, and foam surfboards in the 1950s, built the speedy twin-hulled Hobie Cat, one of America's most popular weekend sailboats. Surfboard shapers introduced the notion that surfers require different boards for different surfs. Custom-made boards sell for $300; serious surfers may own ten. At Dana Hills High School, as at others along this coast, surfing is taught for credit in lieu of gym classes. Pupils convene on the beach in wet suits at 6 a.m. The talk on campus is of new variations in fast and maneuverable twin- and triple-fin boards.

End of an Era—Punk Debunked

The proximity of schools and beach is part of growing up in Orange County. Fads in music, dress, sports, and slang flow back and forth. Punk-rock bands, formed in the 1970s by bored, out-of-work British youths, soon appeared in Hollywood, then Huntington Beach and Costa Mesa. Cases of violence followed. Punkers with close-cropped hair, dyed gaudy colors as part of a defiant image, slashed out at society and each other with broken bottles or knives. But both punks and police agree the cult has ebbed. "Orange County is too wealthy to spawn real dedicated punks," complained a Los Angeles punk musician.

"That era is passing," said Steve Rogers, 28, a surfer and lifeguard at Huntington State Beach. "When a fight breaks out on the beach, it's usually because the surf's down and it's crowded. Surfers have a territorial attitude about a beach. There are a lot of standoffs and stare-downs between old-timers and newcomers, but there isn't violence in the air. I walk the beach every day and see punk hairstyles, mostly on teenagers. But surfing is still a clean sport out here."

It was Angelenos driving down to Newport Beach who helped a farmer named Walter Knott survive the Depression. Now 92, he began selling berries from a roadside stand on ten rented acres in 1920. His wife added homemade jams and pies and began cooking chicken dinners for passing motorists. Their daughter, Virginia Knott, recruited as a waitress from the first night,



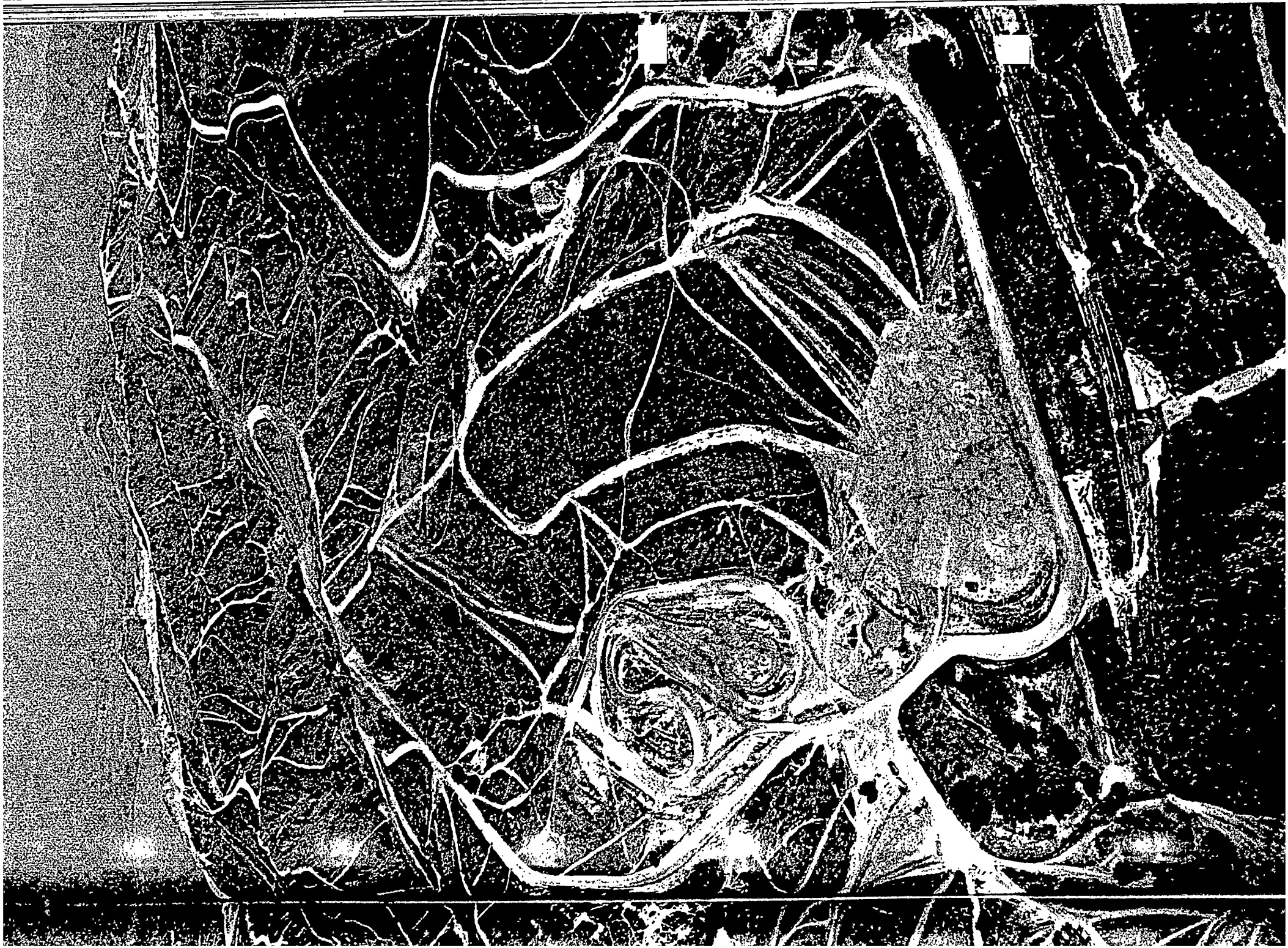
***Catch of the day**—rockfish—lands a smile from Jay Brewer, 17, youngest fisherman in the 12-man Dory Fleet whose morning hauls have gone on sale beside Newport Beach pier since 1891. Camaraderie links the fleet, but each man works alone, putting out in a pointed-bow dory to pull lines set the previous day. At 15 Jay built his boat to join the life he considers "best in the world."*

Escape to mountains and sea: *The California promise of individual freedom materializes on a checkerboard of year-round playgrounds. Windsurfing* ***(below)****, a cross between the perennial California favorites of surfing and sailing, is popular in protected harbors along the Orange County coast.*

In the rugged foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains ***(right)****, those with mechanical bravado live out their fantasies at Saddleback Park. On 700 acres leased from the Irvine Company, land-scarring trails attract dirt bikes and other off-road vehicles. In the distance Irvine Lake, stocked by the company, offers trout, bass, and bluegills. Such recreation is important both to residents and the 750-million-dollar-a-year tourist industry.*







remembers that they served eight dinners at their living-room table and used their wedding china.

Knott, who became a kingmaker among political conservatives, built Knott's Berry Farm, a homey 150-acre spread that draws 5.5 million visitors a year to its rides, entertainments, restaurants, and shops. It ranks third in attendance, after the Disney parks, among U. S. theme parks. It and Disneyland have helped to make the Anaheim Convention Center one of the seven largest in the country.

"But we're still farm people," Virginia Knott told us. "It's been a family partnership through three generations. We were frightened out of our wits when we heard Disney was coming. But Walt told my dad there would be plenty for us all, and there certainly has been."

Taking Pride in Swimmers and Floaters

Unlike the Anaheim area, near Los Angeles, the southern third of Orange County has been slow to grow—until recently. Mission Viejo, with about 55,000 people, shows the civic pride of a newly established community in its Olympic swimming medalists. Its near monopoly in recent years of the sweepstakes award in the Tournament of Roses Parade at Pasadena is the fruit of intense civic endeavor. Instead of hiring professional float decorators, developer Philip Reilly has enlisted citizens to go to Pasadena by the busload and help build their prizewinners. "Somehow," says Gavin Herbert, president of Allergan Pharmaceuticals, "Phil has kept Mission Viejo from being just a bunch of subdivisions. It has a hometown atmosphere."

The Spanish influence reflected in its name has been felt in this area since 1769, when the Franciscan missionary Father Junípero Serra marched up from Mexico to begin building the chain of California missions. A replica of his church at San Juan Capistrano is being built near the ruins of the original, tumbled by earthquake in 1812. Pageantry surrounding the return of the swallows to this mission each March perpetuates venerable Spanish folklore. The oranges that still grow in the county are Valencias, their stock brought from Spain.

Rancher Richard J. O'Neill, who sold the site for Mission Viejo to Philip Morris Incorporated, showed us an aerial photograph of the property taken in 1964. It was houseless, like most of the magnificent acres O'Neill retains east of San Juan Capistrano.

Stout and tousled, O'Neill combines engaging warmth with stubborn determination to remain an Orange County and Old West original. He and his sister inherited a sizable remnant of the vast Rancho Santa Margarita, bought in 1882 by their grandfather and James Flood. Flood had parlayed his Comstock Lode into a banking fortune and a Nob Hill mansion that is today San Francisco's Pacific Union Club.

Before World War II the ranch was 250,000 acres. Then the government bought 180,000 acres for Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base. Its rugged, scruffy hills and circling helicopters seem to stand ready for filming of an opening scene of TV's "M*A*S*H."

"Of course, the Irvine Ranch is larger. We're the Avis of Orange County," Mr. O'Neill said, grinning as he swabbed a thick slab of beef with hot sauce in his ranch kitchen. He swallowed it happily. "When the government bought Pendleton, there went our 17 miles of shoreline. All we have left is 42,000 acres. Our main game is taking the land from agriculture into the 21st century. The way Orange County is going, that's about 25 years' worth of land." He peeled a banana and it disappeared in a flash.

That afternoon as cloud shadows scudded across his green valleys and gray hillsides, past wild holly and gnarled live oaks, he drove us to his Thoroughbred ranch, walked us through the Cow Camp that has served vaqueros as a site for roundup and



Sold out *before the rafters rose, a new neighborhood of $160,000 homes takes shape in Mission Viejo. The planned community, begun in 1965, today boasts 55,000 inhabitants. But home ownership increasingly eludes middle-income families in Orange County. It now requires developers of unincorporated areas like Mission Viejo to build 25 percent of their units within the price reach of families whose earnings fall around the $30,000 county median income.*

branding since 1882, and confided that he was about to retire after his two-year term as state Democratic Party chairman.

"In Orange County we Democrats outregistered the Republicans a few years back," he said, "for about 15 minutes. No matter. Nearly half register Democrat, but they mostly vote Republican."

Great View, Gloomy Observation

The county's best known Republican, Richard Nixon, was born in the Quaker town of Yorba Linda in the north, and retreated from Watergate and the White House to live for a time at San Clemente in Casa Pacifica, the sea-cliff estate that had served him as western White House. In 1979 pharmaceuticals magnate Gavin Herbert and his wife, Dorraine, bought the house.

On a Saturday afternoon we strolled with their children and pets through acres of gardens. It is a happier place than in the past. The undergrowth that shielded Richard Nixon from curious beachcombers has been cut back to give a majestic sea vista.

In gazebos where Secret Service sharpshooters watched, there were board games and books and the easel of daughter Pam Herbert, an art student at the University of Southern California. She also sprays old tennis balls black and, using a Civil War cannon from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer back lot, gleefully fires harmless volleys among the surfers offshore.

Upstairs in the study where Nixon spent soul-searching hours, the new owner settled into an easy chair and sat staring at the sea. He is one of many who have made fortunes from scratch in Orange County; when Allergan was sold to the giant SmithKline Corporation in 1979, he became SmithKline's largest stockholder. He did not appear to have nagging worries.

But, we learned, he has concerns, not unlike those that had haunted us as we roamed this bustling county.

"What do you like best about Orange County?" we asked.

He never looked away from the gleaming sea as he answered.

"The openness," he said softly. "The orange trees. The feeling that there is room for everybody. The quiet. All the things we like best are disappearing." □



***Early-bird** roller skaters in Mission Viejo catch a rare glimpse of snow on the county's highest elevation, Santiago*

Services

CASE of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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May 11, 1986, Sunday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part 2; Page 6; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 170 words

HEADLINE: WEEK IN REVIEW;
MAJOR EVENTS, IMAGES AND PEOPLE IN ORANGE COUNTY NEWS.;
MISCELLANY/ NEWSMAKERS AND MILESTONES

BODY:

Vice President George Bush put his political palate to the test last week when he sampled the menudo at Santa Ana's Cinco de Mayo festivities -- consuming a spicy concoction of cow entrails, cow feet and chili.

Bush drew applause from a crowd of 6,000 when he praised Latinos for their traditional family values and pointed out a Latino family connection of his own: His daughter-in-law is a Mexican citizen, "and our three grandkids can habla that Espanol, and I'm very proud of it, I'll tell you."

Later, at an elegant $200-a-plate fund-raising dinner for Rep. Robert K. Dornan (R-Garden Grove), Bush praised Dornan's loyalty to the Administration and promised quick retaliation against Libya or any other nation that sponsors an act of terrorism.

"If we don't defend the cause of freedom, who will? If we don't stand up and protect our people, who will?" the vice president asked.Times Staff writers Kim Murphy, Mark I. Pinsky and Bill Billiter compiled the Week in Review stories.

GRAPHIC: Photo, George Bush: "If we don't defend the cause of freedom, who will?", Los Angeles Times

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May 5, 1986, Monday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part 2; Page 1; Column 5; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 562 words

HEADLINE: BUSH TELLS ANAHEIM AUDIENCE U.S. WILL RETALIATE FOR TERROR

BYLINE: By LANIE JONES, Times Political Writer

BODY:

If Libya or any other terrorist nation sponsors an act of terrorism, the United States will retaliate, Vice President George Bush said at the Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim Sunday night.

When President Reagan decided to bomb Libya, the decision was not an easy one, Bush said. But after Leon Klinghoffer was executed aboard the Achille Lauro and after Seaman Robert Stethem was shot aboard TWA Flight 847, both after hijackings, "we thought: If we don't defend the cause of freedom, who will? If we don't stand up and protect our people, who will?" Bush said.

"And we acted. Not with pleasure. Not with any Rambo psychoses. But with concern for the future of freedom if we did not act."

Bush was in Orange County to speak at a glittering $200-a-plate

fund-raising dinner for Rep. Robert K. Dornan (R-Garden Grove).

Earlier in the day Sunday, Bush spoke at a Cinco de Mayo celebration in Santa Ana Stadium, where the vice president drew applause from the crowd of 6,000 when he praised Latinos for their traditional family values.

And he drew on a Latino family connection of his own: His daughter-in-law is a Mexican citizen, he said, and "our three grand kids can habla that Espanol, and I'm very proud of it, I'll tell you."

Bush also singled out three Santa Ana natives, one an activist Democrat, for praise. He mentioned attorney Mike Silva and businessman Bob Miranda, both members of the Santiago Club, a Santa Ana business club that organized the event as part of the community's Cinco de Mayo festivities. (The holiday marks the Mexican army's victory over the French in the Battle of Puebla in 1862.)

But he then gave special attention to a third member, Democrat Miguel Pulido Jr., 30, whose family successfully battled the city of Santa Ana to save their muffler shop from demolition for redevelopment.

Pulido has been so successful, Bush said, that "I can't figure out why he hasn't become a Republican yet." Pulido, a board member of Orange County's Democratic Associates, said later that he is pleased by the attention both Bush and Dornan lavished on him Sunday but that he does not intend to switch parties.

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Later, at the evening fund-raiser for Dornan at the Disneyland Hotel, Bush turned his attention to the congressman, who is seeking reelection to a second term in his Orange County district. Bush praised Dornan for being "a loyal supporter of President Reagan" and for helping prevent tax increases.

Bush said Dornan last year rounded up a third of his House colleagues and got them to sign a letter saying that if Reagan vetoed a government spending bill, they would back up the President.

"What Bob Dornan did, in effect, was to make the President's efforts to curb spending veto-proof. Afterward, the President said: 'Bob, you made my day."'

Bush's appearance Sunday was expected to net more than $125,000 for Dornan's reelection campaign.

As the fund-raiser began, about 100 pickets organized by the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Union Local 681 walked outside the hotel's Cerritos Avenue entrance chanting: "Boycott the Disneyland Hotel."

Bush and his entourage successfully detoured around the pickets and arrived at a different entrance.

The hotel's nearly 1,200 restaurant workers have been working without a contract since Feb. 28. As the union had predicted, the picketing Sunday was loud but orderly.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Protester at a Disneyland Hotel fund-raiser for Robert Dornan.
ANNE DOWIE

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61ST CASE of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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May 5, 1986, Monday, Orange County Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part 2; Page 1; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 569 words

HEADLINE: CINCO DE MAYO MENUDO TESTS POLITICAL PALATE

BYLINE: By MARIA L. La GANGA, Times Staff Writer

BODY:

'A lot of us here are Mexicans, and we all can have fun.' -- Nora Cortez

Vince Garcia said he was making "menudo for America, because I like what we did to Kadafi, so I put a little elbow grease in it for the old U.S."

The 32-year-old Carson man, who headed one of 30 teams in a menudo cook-off at the Santa Ana Bowl Sunday, said he usually concocts the spicy mixture for hangovers, but hey, "by bombing Libya we got some self-respect back," and that's as good a reason as any to dedicate his mix of cilantro, cow entrails, cow feet (patas), New Mexico chili, hominy and a "secret ingredient."

"The magical powers are, if you have a bad hangover, the chili drains the bad alcohol out of your system, and the tripe absorbs the bad stuff, too," Garcia said.

It was a Cinco de Mayo celebration unlike all others Sunday at the Santa Ana Bowl. For starters, it was actually Cuatro de Mayo, although no one seemed to be counting. And then there was no mistaking the mix of patas and politics.

While an estimated 6,000 celebrants in casual dress packed the downtown stadium to listen to mariachis, drink beer and cook menudo, a large handful of gray-suited Secret Service men with earphones and attaches cased the joyful crowd, adjusting their dark glasses and stepping gingerly over toddlers napping on the lawn.

By 2:45, the black-clad SWAT teams had arrived, marching stoically past coin-toss games and cotton candy vendors, jostling their way through the small bunches of nacho-eating festival goers, carting their cases of high-powered rifles up to the top of the stadium press box.

By 3:10, the helicopters began circling the festival, flying low over the grizzled old men in cowboy hats, the children sporting balloons with emblems ranging from Garfield the cartoon cat to the Mexican flag, over signs proclaiming "Burritos, Carnitas, Churros, Nachos, Tacos, Fried Rice, Egg Roll, Teriyaki," and the fenced-in enclosure for the "ninos perdidos, lost children."

Most of the participants at the annual two-day festival spent the day celebrating Mexico's independence from French rule, which was secured in the 1862 Battle of Puebla. Said Nora Cortez, an 18-year-old Santa Ana resident: "I'm here to have fun. I hardly go out, but I decided to this time. A lot of us here are Mexicans, and we all can have fun."

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(c) 1986 Los Angeles Times, May 5, 1986

But many were there because of Vice President George Bush, who made his Cinco de Mayo debut in Santa Ana on Sunday wearing a light-blue guyabera, or men's summer formal shirt, and tasting menudo.

"Ola," Bush said, as SWAT teams perched on the Orange County Courthouse watched the cheering crowd, "y buenos dias.. . ."

But the finale was Bush's show of cultural elan, when he, wife Barbara, Rep. Robert K. Dornan (R-Garden Grove) and Dornan's wife, Sallie, spent 15 minutes in a hot-seat they were not used to, as official tasters of competition menudo.

Cinco de Mayo festivities were also held in Anaheim and San Juan Capistrano over the weekend, even though the celebrated day, May 5, is not until today.

The day starts early, with Aztec and folkloric dancers, as part of a daylong cultural event that begins at 8 a.m. at Cal State Fullerton's University Center Amphitheater.

At UC Irvine, a Latino student group today begins a week of Mexican cultural events, including a performance by singer Jesus Negrete at 7 p.m. Tuesday at the Cross-Cultural Center.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Vice President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, sample spicy menudo during the Cinco de Mayo festival Sunday in Santa Ana. DON KELSEN / Los Angeles Times

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NEWS RELEASE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS
1801 North Moore Street Arlington, Virginia 22209 (703) 528-0700

February 23, 1990

Ed McAuliffe
Santa Ana
Speech
DD

TEACHER JAIME ESCALANTE TO RECEIVE AMERICAN EDUCATION AWARD

Jaime Escalante, referred to by many as the "best teacher in America," will receive the prestigious 1990 American Education Award at the annual AASA awards ceremony on Saturday, Feb. 24, during the American Association of School Administrators (AASA) Convention in San Francisco.

The American Education Award, established by AASA in 1958, honors outstanding men and women who, by serving as role models in their professions, become teachers to society. Distinguished past honorees include Sally Ride, Walter Cronkite, Lyndon Johnson and Walt Disney.

Escalante is a true American success story. A native Bolivian, Escalante arrived in the United States in 1963, unable to continue his teaching career because he lacked a U.S. college degree. For the next 11 years, he worked odd jobs during the day while slowly accumulating night school credits for a degree in mathematics and a teaching credential at California State University at Los Angeles.

Once hired as a basic mathematics teacher at Garfield High School in East Los Angeles, Escalante became devoted to instilling confidence in his underprivileged Hispanic students and pushing them to greater heights of success.

Based on the triumphs of his students in the Advanced Placement Calculus course, the 1988 movie "Stand and Deliver" showed the nation Escalante's passion

--MORE--

for teaching and helped to build a new respect for education.

Despite the publicity and notoriety from the movie, Escalante still teaches at Garfield High School, working hard toward his goal of teaching each year more than 200 students who can take and pass the Advanced Placement Calculus course.

Escalante was selected to receive the American Education Award for his extraordinary gift to see beyond poverty and neglect to the real potential of young minds.

The awards presentation and reception at which Escalante will be honored will start at 4:30 p.m. at the San Francisco Marriott, Presidio Room.

For further information, contact:

Gary Marx, AASA Associate Executive Director, 703/875-0737
Luann Fulbright, AASA Director of Communications, 703/875-0731

Press Room, Moscone Center, S.F.: 415/978-3703 (Feb. 21-26)
Other on-site convention press contact: Di Saggau

Note to reporters/editors: Complete press room facilities and assistance from the AASA communications staff will be available in Room 262 at the Moscone Center.

Teen Challenge of Southern California

Helping Youth, Adults, and Families

Dennis Griffith
So. Calif. Director

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Ventura
CA 93002
(805) 648-3295

February 28, 1990

WHITE HOUSE
Mr. Bob Simon
Research of Developement
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bob:

Teen Challenge of Southern California plays a vital role in the battle against drug abuse. Each day its 50 full time staff members along with many volunteers are busy counseling and directing young lives who have been affected by our nations #1 problem.

Bob, I've always felt that we were one of the presidents "thousand points of light" working in our great nation. If we can be a part of any White House events we would want to do that.

If I can answer any of your questions please feel free to call (714) 682-8990.

Sincerely,

Dennis Griffith

Dennis Griffith
Director
Southern California Teen Challenge

DG;dsh

EVANGELICAL COUNCIL FOR FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY
ECFA
MEMBER
The symbol of trust

TEEN CHALLENGE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FACT SHEET

*Teen Challenge operates seven centers in Southern California, located in the following counties; Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, San Diego, Kern, Ventura, and staff training in Southgate.

*Teen Challenge of Southern California has been in operation for nearly 30 years.

*Southern California Teen Challenge has over 200 beds occupied at any one time as part of the free treatment program, and counsels and helps thousands more each year.

*The Teen Challenge residential program has a documented cure rate, according to the department of Health, Education, and Welfare of 86%.

*Teen Challenge along with its residential program offers other programs such as: An Out-Student program, Family Support Groups, Crisis Counseling, Gang Intervention, and Community Involvement.

*Teen Challenge is involved in prevention: Speaking in Schools, Jails & Civic Groups.