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Remarks Announcing the Nomination of Bob Martinez To Be Director of National Drug Control Policy
November 30, 1990

The President. During the past couple of years, we've devoted unprecedented resources to the war on drugs. Bill Bennett—I mentioned this just the other day—has been an outstanding leader of that fight. I'm pleased that in stepping down as Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, he is now willing to take on the challenge of chairing the Republican National Committee. I have recommended Bill Bennett to the members of the RNC to serve in the post of chairman, and I've also recommended that Lee Atwater serve as general chairman of the Republican Party.

Bill is a man of proven leadership, intellect, and commitment whose drive and determination will be a tremendous asset to the Republican Party organizations and operations, and I am grateful that he has accepted this important task. And I might add that I am delighted that Lee Atwater will continue to provide valued counsel as general chairman of the party. He has been, as you all know, a close adviser and political strategist—chief political strategist—and a good friend. I certainly wish him Godspeed in his fight and in his recovery.

Today, I'm also pleased to announce the appointment of a superbly qualified individual, Governor Bob Martinez, to succeed Bill Bennett as our nation's new Drug Policy Director—a battlefield promotion, if you will, for a leader who has earned his stripes on the front lines of the drug war. Governor Martinez can and will hit the ground running. He needs no primer. As the National Governors' Association's lead Governor on substance abuse and drug trafficking, he has been contributing to our national drug control strategy for over 2 years.

As Governor, Bob Martinez has introduced some of our most innovative and effective new tools against drugs. He was the first to name a State drug czar and one of the first to bring the National Guard into the fight. He stiffened the Florida Code and then added the prison space to enforce it. He's enacted new laws that take career criminals off the streets; launched a successful boot camp program; moved to revoke

drivers licenses for drug users; supported, always, effective drug treatment; and established drug-free school zones.

As a Governor who signed more than 130 death warrants, he understands tough choices and the need for penalties as tough as the criminals that we face.

As a former Governor and mayor, Bob will be especially effective in joining hands with State and local leaders. As a teacher who has spent 7 years in the classroom, he knows the longterm key to winning this effort is to stop drug use before it starts. As a businessman, he knows the challenges we face in making the workplace drug-free. And as a Spanish-speaking leader who has probed the problem firsthand in Bolivia and Colombia, he's in a unique position to work with our Latin American allies.

Bob Martinez is the grandson of Spanish immigrants, the son of a waiter, a man who worked his way through school. My predecessor called him "the embodiment of the American dream." He's now about to take on his toughest challenge yet—with all respect to your present employment—the scourge that is today the American nightmare.

Governor, we congratulate you. We wish you luck. I want to thank you for taking on this important task. You know you've got big shoes to fill, and we're going to stand with you in this important fight. America, as Bill has so eloquently stated—Bill Bennett—is making progress against drugs. Thanks to the leadership of people like Bill Bennett, we're going to continue to do so. We're all pleased that Bill's very able chief of staff, John Walters, will carry on the fight until Governor Martinez assumes the helm. There are many battles ahead. And we're going to renew our call to Congress to pass a true crime bill—one that's tough on criminals, not on the police—and we'll remain on the front lines. We will take back the streets.

Bob, Governor Martinez, I look forward to working with you as closely as I have with Bill Bennett.

Bill, I look forward to working with you in an entirely different assignment. We'll have many, many contacts, I can assure you.

IWC in achieving the goals of this important organization.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate. The letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 19.

Proclamation 6240—National Law Enforcement Training Week, 1991
December 18, 1990

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The duty of law enforcement officers to protect the lives and property of their fellow Americans and to maintain civil order while upholding the constitutional rights of individuals is one that requires continuing, high-quality professional training. Imparting the knowledge and skills that officers need to fulfill their duties safely and effectively, training constitutes an essential part of law enforcement.

Law enforcement officers often face complex crimes and violent criminals. Meeting the challenges posed by drug trafficking, organized crime, and other forms of illicit activity therefore demands ongoing, comprehensive training. This training must be multidisciplinary, encompassing not only law, self-defense, and the use of firearms but also first aid, forensics, and the physical and social sciences. Because law enforcement training covers such diverse and interesting fields of study, it underscores the many rewarding career opportunities available to Americans who would like to contribute to their communities through police work or related disciplines.

This week we gratefully salute the dedicated, hardworking men and women who conduct and participate in law enforcement training. Their commitment to excellence and their determination to uphold the law help to ensure the preservation of our freedom and security.

The Congress, by Public Law 101-372, has designated the week of January 6 through January 12, 1991, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of January 6 through January 12, 1991, as National Law Enforcement Training Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate exhibits, ceremonies, and activities, including programs designed to heighten the awareness of young people of career opportunities in law enforcement and related disciplines.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:42 p.m., December 19, 1990]

Note: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 19.

Remarks at a White House Briefing on Drug Abuse Statistics
December 19, 1990

Thank you all very much. I am delighted to be here this morning with Lou Sullivan and John Walters to announce some very encouraging news about the state of the Nation's drug problem.

As you know, our administration remains fully committed to fighting this problem and stopping this scourge. And that was the promise I made to the American people in my Inaugural Address, and it is a promise that I intend to keep. And I continue to believe that the problem of drugs can be overcome with this clear national strategy and the hard work and combined efforts of millions of Americans. I am pleased to say

that the news we have today suggests that our hard work is paying off and that our national strategy is having an effect.

In a moment, Dr. Sullivan, my Secretary at HHS [Department of Health and Human Services], will describe for you the results of recent surveys conducted by his Department. But I wanted to emphasize how important I believe this new information is.

The national household survey and the emergency room data are the latest and most compelling evidence that drug use in America is declining significantly. And more importantly, it is declining all across the board. Overall drug use is down. Monthly cocaine use is down. Hospitals are reporting fewer drug-related emergencies. Even addictive drug use, which was once spiraling upward, has started to decline. Virtually every piece of information we have tells us that drug use trends are headed in the right direction: down. And most importantly, we are seeing these declines among the Nation's teenagers, evidence that they are learning to say no, learning to live a life free of drugs.

All of this is wonderful and welcome news. We were confident that progress would be made, but the magnitude of the progress is impressive indeed. Nevertheless, as long as there are hospital rooms filled with drug-affected babies, neighborhoods ravaged by drug violence, or children threatened by addiction, a declaration of victory would be premature. And that is why there will be no weakening of our Federal effort to battle drugs and drug trafficking in this country. And there will be no retreat in our efforts to end the international menace of drugs.

We've come this far because of the law enforcement officials, health professionals, teachers, parents, community leaders, and individual Americans who have shown tremendous courage and determination in the face of what at one point seemed like overwhelming odds. And I'm proud to say that because of their effort, the collective effort of all, we are beating those odds. We owe all who participate a vote of gratitude; and we will continue to support them in the fight against drugs, in every neighborhood, every community, every town, every city.

I want to thank all of you very much. And I will now turn things over to Dr. Sulli-

van for a little more detail on this news that I think will not only be encouraging in this country but will be very well-received abroad. It'll show that we are fighting the demand side of the equation, and that will send a strong signal to our international partners.

So, Lou, thank you, sir. And, John, thank you. And now with your forbearance, I'll take off and let you elaborate on the good news. Thank you, sir. Keep up the good work.

Note: The President spoke at 10:20 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to John P. Walters, Acting Director of National Drug Control Policy.

Memorandum on the Certification of Countries Exporting Shrimp to the United States

December 19, 1990

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Delegation of Authority Regarding Certification of Countries Exporting Shrimp to the United States

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 609 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-162), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the functions vested in me by section 609(b) of that Act. The authority delegated by this memorandum may be further redelegated within the Department of State.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

George Bush

Note: The memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 20.

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Remarks Following the Swearing-in Ceremony for William J. Bennett as Director of National Drug Control Policy
March 13, 1989

The President. Mr. Vice President and members of the Cabinet—Justice Scalia, I believe, was here somewhere.

Justice Scalia. I'm here.

The President. There he is—present. But I cite that because he just did the honors over in the Oval Office for the swearing-in of Bill Bennett.

Honored guests and ladies and gentlemen, I'm delighted to be here. It's an honor for me to be here, with the Cabinet behind me, for this important occasion. There really is no greater test of America's greatness than its challenge on meeting this great challenge of drugs. And today I've come from the swearing-in, from Bill Bennett, the man who's going to lead this mission. We're going to need your help and the will and spirit of the American people to succeed.

Last month before a joint session of Congress, I said Bill Bennett and I will be shoulder-to-shoulder leading this charge, and here we are. And he has just been sworn in, and we are shoulder-to-shoulder, and the Cabinet will be shoulder-to-shoulder with him in this important effort. To free our nation from drugs is going to require teamwork and coordination between all levels of government, private enterprise, and then the voluntary organizations as well. It will mean building on your labors as activists, officials, public servants. For while you've done much, there remains so much more to be done. Most of all, it's going to require a sense of urgency to act now.

Drugs threaten what we are as a nation and as a family. And they chain the human soul, and they destroy the lives of our children. And so, Bill, I know that you share these beliefs. As Secretary of Education, Bill showed what worked, told us what didn't, broke a little china in the process—[laughter]—but challenged the establishment in a lot of ways; and that was a tremendous plus. And in the process he created a record of stunning achievement, and like you all, he's been a strong voice for excellence. And

now you must work together.

Bill is the first Director of the National Drug Council Policy—you, soldiers of this crusade. And drug abuse assaults the mind and the spirit of America, leaving damaged lives and destroyed careers. So, we've got to mobilize our moral, spiritual, and economic resources to force a decline in drug trafficking and in drug abuse. We're going to seek to encourage the over 23 million Americans who last year used illegal drugs to get clean and stay clean.

And in that budget speech, I spoke about four critical areas: education, testing, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays. In 1990 we're requesting \$6 billion in new funding to fight this war. And some money will be used to expand treatment for the poor and to young mothers, and this will help many of the innocent victims of drugs, like the thousands of babies that are born addicted or with AIDS because of the mother's addiction. Some money will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment and to help prevention efforts in urban schools, where the emergency seems to be the greatest. And much of it will be used to protect our borders, helped by the Coast Guard and Customs Service and Departments of State and Justice and the U.S. military. To spread the word and thus stem demand, we're going to need more money for education and prevention. Our request totals \$1.1 billion. And we need to educate, involve parents, teachers, and communities. And finally, to stop drug criminals, we will support unequivocally our drug enforcement officials: local, State, and Federal.

You know, we've talked a lot about zero tolerance. Well, it's not a catch word. It means, quite simply, if you do crime, you've got to do time. And our budget proposes \$4.1 billion—the drug budget—fully 70 percent of the entire drug budget for law enforcement purposes. I want judges who strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders, and then severe sentences for the

dealers who hire kids to sell and carry these drugs. I want a new offensive against organized crime, and enhanced drug prosecution, detection, enhanced intelligence capabilities. We need increased prison sentences for drug-related crimes. And the death penalty—I believe in it firmly for drug kingpins who order and those who commit these drug-related murders.

Now let me speak very frankly about one other aspect of the fight on drug abuse. The effectiveness of the Federal Government's efforts to combat drugs has been hampered—sometimes severely—by inadequate cooperation and coordination among the many departments and agencies involved in this antidrug effort. There have been struggles over turf and budgets, and too often preoccupation with parochial interests.

Well, the soldiers in the drug battle have been risking their lives. Too often bureaucratic conflict here in Washington has hobbled our national effort. So, this has got to end. No war was ever won with two dozen generals acting independently. And I have chosen Bill Bennett to be the commanding general in the drug war. It is his responsibility, working with the departments and agencies headed by those you see here with me and others, to develop a strategy for this war. So, I charge him with putting all the parts of the Federal Government in harness, pulling together in a life-and-death struggle against a deadly enemy. I will not tolerate, and the country cannot afford, bureaucratic infighting that forces us to fight this battle with one arm tied behind our back.

And so, Bill has my total support. I call upon all of the parts of the Government to get behind him in charting our course toward victory. We must not waver in our resolve to overcome drug abuse. And we're going to need fortitude, patience, compassion, and certainly the support of all America. Without the people, we can't do anything. And with the people, we can do great things.

This morning, then, I ask all of you to work with Bill and with businesses, churches, families, and schools. Thank you very much for being here. And now the man of the moment, the man in whom I've placed great confidence and who I know will do a

superb job: Bill Bennett.

Mr. Bennett. Ladies and gentlemen, members of the Cabinet who are so kind to be here this morning, thank you. And Mr. President, thanks especially to you for your kind words, for the trust you've placed in me, and for the firm commitment you've made to the work that I now begin.

No one who has fought this fight until now, no brave law enforcement officer, no teacher, no doctor need be told how hard and cruel America's drug problem has become. They know; we know. But those here and across the country who join me today in our just war against drugs may take some renewed confidence in our prospects for success because the President of the United States has placed this struggle at the top of his administration's agenda, at the top of our common national agenda where it needs to be.

The President has asked for total effort. He has asked for action on each and every front. He has asked for a sharp increase in funding to make that action possible. He has asked for an end to the petty bureaucratic bickering that has too often hampered Federal initiatives here in Washington. He has asked me to lead and to honor his mandate. Well, with your support, Mr. President, with your backing, much, indeed, can be done. I promise to give my all.

My office is already conducting an exhaustive review of our national fight against drugs on both supply and demand sides. Where past strategy has succeeded, we will see to it that it's continued. Where past strategy has failed, we will see that it's replaced or modified. And my Office will review the Federal drug budget. I plan no cut-rate, bargain basement initiative, but I also plan no bloated pork-barrel project, either. We will ask for what makes sense, no more, no less. And as you've instructed me, we will not play politics with drugs. That's one game the American people simply will not afford.

All this will mean change, substantial change in some cases. And change takes time and long, hard work, especially in Washington. We'll do it where necessary. We want to see waiting lines for drug treat-

Mar. 13 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

ment reduced and prison cells for drug pushers increased. We want to see the drug violence on the streets of our cities and the streets of our Nation's Capital stopped. And we want those overseas, too, to know that we mean business.

As the President has made abundantly clear, this administration wants to work with all the good citizens of America to win the war. There is good news, and we shouldn't ignore it. Drugs are no longer a thing of glamour. Our media and our culture now portray drugs accurately. They portray them for the death and ruin and despair that they are and that they bring. As the President sadly reminds us, 23 million Americans still use drugs regularly, but another 220 million Americans do not use drugs and never have.

We see the violence that drugs create. We see the damage drugs do to our economy, to our communities, and to our children. And the American people are made angry and determined, and that is a good thing. In neighborhood schools and churches across America there is a movement against drugs, and it's making a difference. Drug use is down among high school seniors. It is still too high, but it is going down. I believe that a persistent national commitment to this fight can and will bring it

down further.

Many people have told me in recent weeks and months that my job will prove to be an impossible job. I think that's wrong; today I act on the assumption that that is wrong. I did not take this job to sit at stalemate. The people I'll be working with, including and especially the people seated behind me, and the people who lead our antidrug efforts here in Washington and across the country are men and women of great ability, dedication, and purpose. And best of all, the American people are with us. So, Mr. President, I have the best allies a man can have.

Mr. President, again I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to make a difference on one of the critical issues of our time. And, ladies and gentlemen, members of the Cabinet, I thank you for your good wishes and for the help I know you'll give, because I'm going to ask you for it.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I've been asked to invite you all to follow us to the Indian Treaty Room for a brief reception. Thank you all for coming. Thank you, Mr. President.

Note: The President spoke at 11:16 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Yugoslavia-United States Consular Convention

March 13, 1989

To the Senate of the United States:

I am transmitting, for the Senate's advice and consent to ratification, the Consular Convention between the United States of America and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed at Belgrade June 6, 1988. I am also transmitting, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention.

The signing of this Convention is a significant step in the process of improving and broadening the relationship between the United States and Yugoslavia. Consular rela-

tions between the two countries are not the subject of a modern bilateral agreement. This Convention will establish firm obligations on such matters as the notification of consular officers of the arrest and detention of their citizens and permission for consular officers to visit their citizens who are under detention and to protect the rights and interests of their nationals and juridical persons.

The people of the United States and Yugoslavia enjoy a long tradition of friendship. I welcome the opportunity through this Consular Convention to improve fur-

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This is a diverse group. I've never seen anything quite like it—politically or anything else. But we do have one thing in common: We stand together in prayer. Let me just share a letter—a true letter I received here from a mother who told me a story about her 5-year-old son's evening prayers. As he knelt by his bed—this kid was kneeling in prayer, and his parents explained that they were going to pray together for President Bush so that he would have the wisdom to get the hostages out of Iraq. And after a minute of deep thinking, the little boy said, "Mom, how is a bush going to get the people out of the rock, and how did they get there in the first place?" Well, the mother, in her wrap-up of the letter, said that it was a good thing the Lord knew what the boy was praying for, because he sure didn't. [Laughter] But, you know, the hostages came out of Iraq. [Laughter]

So, I believe the Lord does hear our prayers. Joe put it very beautifully here. I know our country is praying for peace. And across this nation the churches, the synagogues, the mosques are packed—record attendance at services. In fact, the night the war began, Dr. Graham was at the White House. And he spoke to us then of the importance of turning to God as a people of faith, turning to Him in hope. And then the next morning, Dr. Graham went over to Fort Myer where we had a lovely service leading our nation in a beautiful prayer service there, with special emphasis on the troops overseas.

So, I expect when Barbara and I were there at that prayer service, we were only doing what everyone in America was doing—praying for peace.

You know, America is a nation founded under God. And from our very beginnings we have relied upon His strength and guidance in war and in peace. And this is something we must never forget. Just yesterday—you're going to think I do nothing but read the mail—[laughter]—but just yesterday I got a letter from a man who pointed out to me that during the State of the Union Message that I had neglected to make any mention of God—and I was somewhat defensive about that, so I quickly went back and I did see at the very end "may God bless America." But then I got

realizing that this man was correct. I have learned what I suppose every President has learned, and that is that one cannot be President of our country without faith in God—and without knowing with certainty that we are one nation under God. So, I think I should have made that clear—more clear that God is our rock and salvation, and we must trust Him and keep faith in Him.

And so, we ask His blessings upon us and upon every member, not just of our Armed Forces but of our coalition armed forces, with respect for the religious diversity that is represented as these 28 countries stand up against aggression.

Today I'm asking and designating that Sunday, February 3d, be a national day of prayer. And I encourage all people of faith to say a special prayer on that day—a prayer for peace, a prayer for the safety of our troops, a prayer for their families, a prayer for the innocents caught up in this war, and a prayer that God will continue to bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 9:50 a.m. in the International Ballroom at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Prime Minister Geoffrey Henry of the Cook Islands; Prime Minister Ratu Mara of Fiji; President Arpad Goncz of Hungary; Douglas Coe, event coordinator of the National Prayer Breakfast; Joe Gibbs, coach of the Washington Redskins football team; Gov. Buddy Roemer of Louisiana; and evangelist Dr. Billy Graham.

Remarks at a White House Briefing on the National Drug Control Strategy January 31, 1991

Thank you all very much. Please be seated. I wanted to come over here first to thank many people in this room, so many of you having in one way or another—directly, some indirectly—helping us formulate and now put into effect the National Drug Control Strategy. I know that many of you have been instrumental in the development and the implementation of it. And I really am very, very grateful to each and every one of you.

As all of you know, our first Drug Strategy, released nearly a year and a half ago, recognized the need for a comprehensive approach. Indeed, I think it's the first time the Government has formulated a comprehensive approach: effective law enforcement, drug prevention programs for our schools and communities, more and increasingly effective drug treatment, coordinated border interdiction, and a greater role for international diplomacy.

Our strategy is comprehensive. Our strategy is sound. Our strategy works. And the thrust of our strategy remains the same: cutting down the supply and then suppressing the demand.

We've called on every part of the administration to work closely together. And that's why I was particularly pleased to be joined by those who are up here with me and then Judge Sessions—Bill Sessions—and Reg and Bill Moss and others here; Dick Thornburgh, Attorney General; and then Lou Sullivan on the health side, as we do put more emphasis on prevention and on treatment; and then John Walters, of course, who's doing a superb job.

I am very pleased to report that, thanks to your efforts and the dedicated efforts of so many—and I was briefed yesterday on the volunteer aspect of this, the communities all across the country that are helping—I would say so many individuals and community leaders across the country—the signs of progress are unmistakable. The clear message of available data is that drug use is on the way down. Since I've come into office, we've seen an important and an encouraging shift in drug use trends.

Last December, we came out with new data that showed that drug use is declining. Not only is all casual drug use down but hospitals are reporting fewer cocaine-related emergencies and fewer cocaine-related deaths. And just last week, Dr. Sullivan's HHS announced the results of an annual survey that showed that cocaine use among high school seniors is at its lowest point in years. These numbers can only bode well for the future. And if fewer high school seniors are using drugs today, I think we're going to have a lot fewer drug problems tomorrow.

While this is welcome news, you might ask: Can we lessen our commitment to stop-

ping the scourge of drugs? Can we afford to look elsewhere, lose interest? Can we declare victory? And, of course, the answer is an emphatic no.

The strategy that we're releasing today is intended to make sure that the favorable trends that we've been following keep right on going in that same direction—down. And that's why we're putting more agents on the streets, hiring more prosecutors in the courtrooms, and building more prisons. And as we encourage more people to stop using drugs, we intend to provide them with more help. And I'm again requesting a substantial increase in Federal drug treatment spending.

I'm particularly proud of a new \$100-million proposal designed to expand our drug treatment capacity. And that means as many as 200,000 more people will receive help to get off and hopefully stay off drugs during fiscal 1992.

This strategy will also provide more funding for drug prevention and more resources for cooperative efforts with our Latin American allies who are helping to stop the drug trade at the source.

In total, we're proposing a drug budget of \$11.7 billion, an 11-percent increase over the last fiscal year and an 82-percent increase just since the beginning of our administration. This additional funding will help keep the pressure on. And I believe it persuasively demonstrates that our administration is committed to defeating the menace of drugs and that that commitment is unswerving. In fact, it is growing stronger, and I want to do my part in helping all of you and have the American people understand that.

In our first strategy we proposed a set of ambitious 2-year objectives. And I'm pleased to report that we have achieved those goals; in some cases we've surpassed them. In this strategy we've set new and more ambitious goals because, as everyone knows, a drug problem persists, creating misery wherever it flourishes. Let me just assure everyone that we will go after these new goals as vigorously as we pursued the last ones.

I know we're looking forward to bringing Governor Bob Martinez on board, taking Bill Bennett's place. He has the necessary

experience on the front lines, if you will, the necessary commitment to fully implement this strategy.

In closing, again I want to thank you, the individuals who are helping make this strategy work, putting in the long hours and making everyone proud, very proud indeed, of our Federal effort.

Thank you very much. And now I understand that John Walters will conduct a briefing to flesh out some of what I've said here. But I think the bottom line is this nation simply must succeed in this fight. And, you know, I expect some wonder whether I am totally preoccupied with events halfway around the world. And I really wanted to take this opportunity to come over here to you who have done so much in this fight to let you know you're not alone. And I will do my level best to support you every inch of the way.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:55 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to William S. Sessions, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; William P. Moss, Chairman of the President's Drug Advisory Council; and the following officials of the Office of National Drug Control Policy: Reggie B. Walton, Associate Director for State and Local Affairs; John P. Walters, Chief of Staff and Acting Director; and Bob Martinez, nominee for Director.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the 1991 National Drug Control Strategy
January 31, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for the consideration of the Congress and the American people the 1991 National Drug Control Strategy, in accordance with section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690; 21 U.S.C. 1504).

This is the third National Drug Control Strategy, and it should be viewed as a companion to the previous two submitted in September 1989 and January 1990. This

Strategy lays out a comprehensive plan for Federal drug control activities for fiscal year 1992. The principal goal remains unchanged: to reduce the level of illegal drug use in America. This goal cannot be achieved by the Federal Government acting alone, and so this Strategy calls upon all segments of our society to continue to do their part. In crafting this Strategy, we have sought the counsel not only of Federal officials and Members of the Congress, but also State and local officials; experts in the fields of drug prevention, treatment, and enforcement; and public-spirited citizens.

I am pleased to be able to report that there are indications that we are embarked on the right path: although much remains to be done and serious problems still confront us, numerous indicators show that we are beginning to see significant declines in drug use throughout the Nation. Continued congressional support is essential to ensure progress.

George Bush

The White House,
January 31, 1991.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Aeronautics and Space Activities During 1988
January 31, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's progress in aeronautics and space during calendar year 1988, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Not only do aeronautics and space activities cut across many sectors of our Federal Government as represented in this report, but the results of this ongoing research and development affect the Nation as a whole. This report details the accomplishments of the 14 contributing departments and agencies, with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of Defense the major contributors.

In 1988 we were proud to return to successful spaceflight with the launch of two

McNally/Simon/Grossman
March 22, 1991
Draft One
(A:MARTINEZ)

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT: GOV. MARTINEZ SWEARING-IN CEREMONY
ROOM 450, O.E.O.B.
THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1991, 9:45 A.M.

Thank you, and welcome to the White House. I'm very pleased to see so many members of our Administration here to welcome our newest colleague. And in marking this moment of transition, let me also offer my respects to Bill Bennett. Bill -- on behalf of the Administration -- on behalf of the American people -- thank you -- and good luck. \\\

We are also grateful that so many Members of Congress are able to be here. And, most of all, it is a real pleasure to welcome to Washington the family and friends of this distinguished veteran of the war on drugs -- America's new Director of National Drug Control Policy -- Gov. Bob Martinez. \\\

Bob brings to this important job a resolute personal commitment and unmatched experience in the field. Our 50 states are the "laboratories of democracy" -- and Bob brings an impressive arsenal of some of the Nation's most innovative and wide-ranging anti-drug programs. As Governor of Florida, he led a state that was among the hardest hit by drug smuggling, drug crime, and drug use. And he responded to that challenge the same way he'll respond to this new, even bigger challenge: **With vigor, intelligence, and a comprehensive program that reaches across the board -- and across the country.** \\\

Bob has already made a major contribution to our National Drug Control Strategy. As the National Governors Association's

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lead Governor on the drug issue, Bob personally developed a number of law enforcement, treatment, prevention, and international proposals that have greatly strengthened our long-range blueprint for stopping the scourge of drugs.

In the fight against drugs, every level of government must work together. And no one is better equipped to facilitate that kind of cooperation than Bob Martinez. His work with the Nation's Governors is complemented by long experience with America's cities. Twice elected as Mayor of Tampa, he served on the board of the National League of Cities, and actively participated in the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Bob has also traveled to South America to meet with our Andean allies in support of inter-American responses to the drug crisis. Our drug initiatives in the Andes and around the globe are of paramount importance, and Bob's experience will be a tremendous advantage there as well. And just as important -- as a teacher, as a businessman, and as a parent -- Bob understands that the long-term key to winning this effort is not only drug enforcement -- but also education and treatment. And that means drug-free schools, a drug-free workplace, and drug-free kids.

During my service as Vice President, as head of the South Florida Drug Task Force, I worked with Bob Martinez on this issue for many years -- personally and directly. And we will continue to work together -- personally and directly. And I will ask members of my Cabinet and their Departments to continue to provide Bob's office with every measure of help and cooperation.

This is a proud day for America. Bob is the grandson of Spanish immigrants, ^{the} son of a waiter, a man who worked his way through school. My predecessor called him "the embodiment of the American dream." \\\ And Bob -- you take the reins of our national drug fight at a critical time. We've made important new progress -- good, solid progress -- better than I think anyone expected. But we still have a long way to go. The drug menace remains ^{an} intolerably large and damaging ^{threat} to our families, our kids, our communities. And we are determined to stay the course.

Our Administration has announced ambitious new goals for the drug war -- backed by ambitious new proposals and an ambitious new budget. We've renewed our call for Congress to pass a true crime bill. And I am asking Bob Martinez to fight for those goals and programs with all his heart. I am asking Bob to lead America further away from drugs. **This is a top priority. And I know he is the right and the best man for the job. And I'm proud to welcome him to the White House.** \\\

There are many challenges ahead. But nothing the American people can't handle. We will remain on the front lines. And block-by-block. Day-by-day. School-by-school. For your kids, for mine, for America's kids: **We will "Take Back The Streets."**

And now, Governor Martinez -- over to you.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL COMMUNICATIONS STAFF

FROM: DRUCIE SCALING

RE: FAX MACHINE

This evening at approximately 6:00 pm, we will be disconnecting our FAX machine due to the painting and carpeting of our office. Should you need to receive a FAX, may I suggest that you give them the number of David Demarest's office until Monday at 8:30 am. That number is 2983.

To send a FAX, you will have to either go to the SIT room or to the Mail room. Sorry for this inconvenience!