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**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

**OA/ID Number:** 13793
**Folder ID Number:** 13793-003

**Folder Title:**
President's Drug Advisory Council 1/10/92 [OA 7566] [3]

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I know that your jobs often are not comfortable or safe. The scroll—there's a scroll outside that I've seen that tells the tale. Far too many Foreign Service officers have made the supreme sacrifice for this nation and the values it holds dear. And every day you guard this nation's freedom.

In coming weeks, we'll be working together to shape this order—and in trying to bring peace, lasting peace, to the Middle East and every corner of the globe. We're talking about Lebanon; we're talking about the Palestine-Israel situation; we're talking about security and stability in the Gulf itself. And our efforts are going to be critical to the solution of the problems in those three areas and so many others.

But for now, let me simply leave you with a word of thanks, I'd say, on behalf of the entire coalition—and in memory of those who gave what Abraham Lincoln called "the last full measure of devotion."

So, thank you all very, very much. I am very proud of you. I expect there are some times you wonder whether we know you exist way over four or five blocks away at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. And there are probably sometimes you wish we didn't know you existed. [*Laughter*] You can interpret that any way you want.

But I've had the privilege since 1971, when I was the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, to work closely with many people, many of whom are here today. Not so many old guys left, but quite a few. And it's been a joy, and it's been an honor. And I support you. And I just came over to say thanks. Thank you very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 3:42 p.m. in the Dean Atcheson Room at the State Department. In his remarks, he referred to the Bureau of International Organization Affairs; Thomas Pickering, Ambassador to the United Nations; John H. Kelly, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs; April Glaspie, former Ambassador to Iraq; Nathaniel Howell, former Ambassador to Kuwait; and Joseph Wilson, former Chargé d'Affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Iraq.*

## Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony for Bob Martinez as Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy

*March 28, 1991*

***The President.*** Please be seated. Well, first, Monsignor, thank you, sir, for that lovely invocation. And to Jim Smith, a longtime friend and secretary of state of Florida, welcome back to Washington. I'm delighted to see so many members of our Cabinet here with us today. And I think that says that all Cabinet Departments want to help Bob Martinez in this fight against drugs. And I'm delighted that they're here, and we pledge you our full support.

I'm delighted to see Bill Young, who has the onerous responsibility of representing that enormous Florida delegation. But it's most appropriate that he, a big supporter of the Governor's and of mine, be with us today in that capacity.

I want to welcome the executive directors of the several major State and local organizations: Don Borut of the National League of Cities, John Thomas of the National Association of Counties, and Ray Scheppach of the National Governors' Association.

And most of all, of course, a great pleasure to welcome to Washington Mary Jane—Mary Jane Martinez—Alan, his son, and also so many friends that are up here from Florida and elsewhere. I don't know who's looking after the State, but I'm delighted you all are here—[*laughter*]—on this beautiful day in the Rose Garden.

Bob brings to this important job, Director of National Drug Control Policy, a resolute personal commitment and unmatched experience in the field. Our 50 States are the labs, the laboratories of democracy, and Bob brings an impressive arsenal of some of the Nation's most innovative and wide-ranging antidrug 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 and intelligence and a program comprehensive enough to attack the drug culture.

Bob Martinez already has contributed mightily to the National Drug Control Strat-

egy. As the National Governors' Association's lead Governor on the drug issue, he personally developed a number of proposals regarding law enforcement, drug treatment, prevention, and international cooperation. These initiatives have greatly strengthened our long-range prospects for stopping the scourge of drugs.

In the fight against drugs, every level of government must work together. And no one is better equipped than Bob Martinez to get local, State, Federal authorities working together. He served long and well with the Nation's Governors. But he also has a long record of working with the city leaders. Twice elected mayor of Tampa, he served on the board of the National League of Cities, and he participated actively in the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Bob also had the kind of international experience that's required for this new job. He's traveled to South America to meet with our Andean friends, the leaders of the Andean countries, in support of inter-American responses to the drug crisis. Our initiatives in the Andes and around the globe are of paramount importance, and Bob's experience will be a tremendous advantage right there as well.

As a teacher and as a businessman and as a parent, Bob Martinez understands that we cannot defeat drugs through law enforcement alone. Any long-term solution also depends on successful education and treatment. And that means drug-free schools, a drug-free work place, and drug-free kids.

During my service as Vice President, I was head of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, and there I worked very closely with Bob Martinez—personally and directly. And we're going to continue to work together personally and directly in this new assignment of his. As you can tell by this audience out here today, our administration is committed to Governor Martinez' success.

I'm going to ask all members of the Cabinet and their Departments to continue to give his Office every measure of help and coordination. Bob will be asking for your advice. He'll be asking for your help. And he'll have my support every single step of the way.

I think this is a proud day for America. 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.

And so, sir, as you assume command of our national drug fight at this critical time, we've made important new progress, good solid progress. Cocaine use has fallen. Hospitals report fewer drug-related emergencies. Fewer high school students abuse drugs. And the evidence shows clearly that we've turned in the right direction. But we still have a long way to go, and the drug menace remains intolerably large. And it cripples families, destroys kids, wipes out entire communities.

Our administration has announced ambitious new goals for the drug war, backed by ambitious new proposals and an ambitious new budget. And we've renewed our call for Congress to pass a true crime bill. And I'm asking Bob Martinez to fight for those goals and programs with all his heart, knowing that he already has committed his heart and soul to this crucial battle. I'm asking Bob Martinez to lead America further away from drugs, knowing that he is determined to do so. This is a top priority. And Governor Bob Martinez is the right man, the best man for this job. I'm proud to welcome him to the White House.

And let's face it, many challenges lie ahead. And the American people stand ready to face them. We will remain on the front lines, block by block, day by day, school by school, in homes, in hospitals, in treatment centers, and in courtrooms. For your kids, for mine, for America's kids, we will overcome the scourge of drugs.

And now, Governor Martinez, over to you.

[*At this point, Director Martinez was sworn in.*]

***The Director.*** Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you very much.

First, Mr. President, let me thank you for having nominated me for this position, and thank you and your staff for the tremendous work that was done through the whole nomination process. I also want to thank secretary of state Jim Smith for taking the time to be here today to kind of keep the program going for us. And, of course, to

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Monsignor Higgins, who has been at each of my swearing-ins for the last 12 years, and I appreciate him making this trip to be here. And, of course, to Justice Scalia for taking time from his busy schedule, for being here today to give me the oath of office. And to all of you who took time to travel long distance.

And to all my, now, colleagues in the President's Cabinet and all of your Agencies that I'll be working with, I look forward to the opportunity to get to know you real well. And many, I've had that opportunity as Governor to work with you—some more than others. But the one thing I have found in my short time here is the tremendous interest that all of you have on the subject—and those of you that have various Agencies that are involved in the war against drugs, the enthusiasm and professionalism that they show.

Like the President indicated, we have made tremendous gains over the last several years. But there still is a rather large population that we still have to deal with. And we mustn't forget that there's a constant renewal of our population, that the young people must forever be educated—that we can't simply say we've got a good education initiative for the current set of youngsters, but we will continue to have a current set of youngsters every year that we must continue to address. And therefore, if we fail to do that, we will have large treatment needs because we failed at the front end to provide that opportunity of letting them know what drug abuse is all about.

And, of course, there is a supply side, offshore and domestic, and the tremendous work that must be done there. And it has been done and will continue to be done and are often—sometimes I kind of regret that we divided this in the supply and demand because I kind of see it as one ball game—that a good effective supply system makes demand efforts a lot easier.

If a youngster gets the message in school and can walk across the street and there isn't a pusher because supply has taken care of that, then that message is going to stick. And, therefore, I hope that as we go in time that this can be taken to the Nation, that this is an integrated initiative. It's not a compartmentalized type of activity—of education, prevention, treatment, offshore, domestic—and each operates separately.

So, I hope that, in time, that we'll be able to show that this truly is a national strategy involving all national groups, local, and State. And I'm delighted to hear that mayor groups and city groups and country groups and the Governors' Association is here because it is to be implemented in a manner that truly brings in all levels of government. And having been mayor and Governor, I kind of have heard from time to time what some of the difficulties are. And I hope to be able to work on those issues.

So, Mr. President, thank you. And on behalf of the people of this nation, I also want to thank you for the budget recommendation that you've made that clearly shows that when you speak out against drugs, it's more than words. What follows are the resources to get the work done. And I hope that I'll be able to work with you each year to be sure that your dollars that you've recommended bring the results that all Americans want.

Thank you very much, and I really appreciate it.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:48 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, the President referred to Msgr. Lawrence Higgins of St. Lawrence Church in Tampa, FL; Representative C.W. Bill Young; and Director Martinez' wife, Mary Jane. Director Martinez referred to Associate Justice Antonin Scalia of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

## Statement on the Death of Lee Atwater

*March 29, 1991*

Barbara and I lost a great friend in Lee Atwater. I valued Lee's counsel and abilities. The Republican Party will miss his energy, vision, and leadership. Barbara and I give our deepest condolences to Sally, the kids, and Lee's parents. We share in their grief. Lee will always be in our memories.

The Gulf conflict was the first international crisis, unmistakably, of the Information Age. And appropriately, the men and women of the U.S. Information Agency did themselves proud. And proud they should be, Mr. President. As the coalition took shape, the USIA's public affairs and public information officers on six continents explained America's goals and diplomatic efforts.

Our Worldnet facilities at American Embassies throughout the globe made it possible for foreign journalists to interview by satellite the men and women shaping American policies in the Gulf and on other issues. Meanwhile, here in Washington, the USIA's foreign press center helped American-based foreign journalists by providing briefings, press releases, and press conference facilities.

And all the while, people of the Voice of America did their jobs brilliantly. They got the news, they told it straight. That is their job—to tell it like it is.

Equally important, and also all the while, our exchange programs for scholars and teachers went on, and our AmParts lecturers made tour after tour, and our USIS centers around the globe helped those eager to learn more about America. And if I may say so, nobody could do those things better, either. No one could do them better than USIA.

Once upon a time, a wise man was asked the secret of happiness. He responded: Find a mission in life and take it seriously. Mr. President, the men and women of the United States Information Agency have a mission. They carry and transmit to a world that hungers for America's story—our news, the best of our culture, information about our policies—an understanding of our way of life. That is our mission—to be America's information agency in the Information Age. We do, and we will, take that mission seriously.

Mr. President, thank you for the honor you have done me and for the thrill you've given us all by paying us a visit here today. Thank you very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:14 a.m. in the Voice of America Auditorium.*

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Drug-Free School Recognition Program Awards

*June 7, 1991*

Welcome. Welcome all to the Rose Garden. No roses, but it's the Rose Garden. [*Laughter*] Now, please be seated. And thank you all for coming. Well, listen, it's a great pleasure to see all of you here. And it's a pleasure to be with our Drug Policy Director Bob Martinez, doing a great job in the antidrug campaign across this country; our very able Attorney General Dick Thornburgh standing next to me; and Lamar Alexander here, our new Secretary of Education, who's excited the country with our program for America 2000, a good look at revolutionizing education.

And I'm just delighted—is David Kearns going to be here? I heard that he might, but I don't see him out there. So, I'll leave out our new Deputy Secretary over at Education, David Kearns, who's also a key member of our team.

But I'm pleased to see a lot of the students here today. That's important at an event like this one because all the damage drugs can do—what's worse is that drugs rob you of your future—and our future. Frankly, our future as a nation is robbed. And it's in your hands.

With our thoughts fixed on our future and before we begin, let me briefly mention two forward-looking actions taken in the House of Representatives yesterday. The House provided funding for two of this administration's top priorities: Space Station *Freedom*—that's America's pioneering effort to establish a permanent presence in space, thus keeping us on the cutting edge of science and research and development—and the HOPE program, to expand opportunities for home ownership to people who now live in public housing. And each program is a prime example of how we can shape America's future for the better.

This is the 4th year we've hosted the Drug-Free School Recognition Program. And this year, the schools we honor come from every corner of America, near and far. One stands not far from here, up 16th Street, DC's own Abraham Lincoln Junior High School. [*Applause*] I see they brought us some fans along today. That's the way it

should be. Others come, literally, from as far away as the North Pole—North Pole High School in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Now, I'm sure all of you know about America's 2000 strategy that I've referred to—to transform, literally transform American schools and move the Nation toward achieving the six ambitious national education goals that we've set for ourselves, working in close conjunction with the Nation's Governors. We've set a target for our students to be first in the world in math and science by the year 2000. We want to increase the graduation rate to 90 percent. We will ask our students to demonstrate a competence in five core subjects as they progress from fourth grade to graduation.

And many times, the last goal we mention is safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools. It may be last, but it is certainly by no means the least important. We can't hope to give any student a sound education—a decent shot at the future—if drug users and drug dealers roam the halls of our schools. And for this reason, drug-free schools are a top priority of our America 2000 strategy and of our national drug control strategy.

We've made some progress. We have made some progress in decreasing illegal drug use among America's students. And each of the schools gathered here today helps ensure that this progress will continue.

The 56 schools we honor represent 28 States and the District—District of Columbia. These include public and private schools, large and small, rural and urban, elementary, junior, and senior highs. But for all your differences, there's one thing in common, there's a common matrix here: You're winning the battle. In a society where our children often get mixed messages on drug use, you're sending a clear signal: You draw the line against drugs.

Take Washington Middle School in Albuquerque, New Mexico. For some kids, walking to Washington Middle School every morning means running an urban gauntlet, threading their way through gang turf. But when they get to school, they're in a new world; they enter another world. Washington Middle School is off-limits to gangs. It hosts more than a dozen student support groups, places where kids can turn to escape the peer pressure that often pushes them into this deadly experimentation with drugs.

And then, there's Washington's Parent Center, a program that teaches everything from English to how to be a better parent. And I've heard about banners on the wall there that say it all: "It's easier to build a child than repair an adult."

When a school succeeds—as all of yours are succeeding—in a sense it's a team victory, for the teachers, the administrators, for the students, but also for the parents and the wider community outside the classroom.

When I unveiled our America 2000 strategy back in April, I said this: "Across this nation, we must cultivate communities where children can learn, communities where the school is more than a refuge, more than a solitary island of calm amid chaos." And I challenged every city and town across our country to become an America 2000 community by doing four things: Adopt the national education goals; devise a community-wide plan for reaching them; establish a report card to measure progress; and fourth and finally, to create and support what I call a new American school. If there's one word that defines what it takes to be an America 2000 community, that one word is commitment.

Kenedy High School in Kenedy, Texas, understands that kind of community commitment. Four years ago, a Kenedy kid, a Kenedy student, died from drug abuse. The school vowed to turn that tragedy into hope, and a small Texas town declared its own war on drugs. Student leaders at Kenedy formed what they called a SWAT team—Students With A Target—to spread this antidrug message. Even more important, the community outside the school closed ranks to deny drug users a safe haven. It's working. Kenedy's success comes from community involvement: a commitment on the part of every adult, every shopkeeper, every community leader, every parent never to look the other way when kids use drugs.

Washington and Kenedy and all the other schools here today prove that when it comes to stopping drugs, we can fight back.

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By creating a drug-free environment where students can learn, you set an example that other schools can follow. And so, once again, it has been a real pleasure to welcome you to the White House. Congratulations to each and every one of you for your fine work. And may God bless our country as we wage this heroic fight.

Thank you all very, very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:20 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.*

## Nomination of Richard W. Carlson To Be United States Ambassador to the Seychelles

*June 7, 1991*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard W. Carlson, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Seychelles. He would succeed James B. Moran.

Since 1986 Mr. Carlson has served as Director of the Voice of America at the U.S. Information Agency in Washington, DC. Prior to this, Mr. Carlson served as Director of the Office of Public Liaison at the U.S. Information Agency, 1985–1986, and was self-employed, 1984–1985. In 1984, he was a candidate for mayor of San Diego. In addition, Mr. Carlson served as senior vice president of the Great American First Bank of San Diego, CA, 1977–1983; TV anchor with KFMB–TV in San Diego, CA, 1975–1977; producer, writer, and director of the NBC Documentary Unit in Burbank, CA, 1975; political editor and TV news anchor with ABC TV in Hollywood, CA, 1971–1975; and as a freelance writer, 1970–1971. He served as a reporter for various television stations and news organizations in California, 1962–1970.

Mr. Carlson attended the University of Mississippi, 1961–1962. He was born February 10, 1941, in Boston, MA. Mr. Carlson served in the U.S. Navy, 1959–1962. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Nomination of Charles G. Untermeyer To Be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency and Director of the Voice of America

*June 7, 1991*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles Graves Untermeyer, of Texas, to be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency for Broadcasting and Director of the Voice of America. He would succeed Richard W. Carlson.

Since 1989, Mr. Untermeyer has served as Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, 1984–1988; Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations & Facilities, 1983–1984; and as Executive Assistant to Vice President Bush, 1980–1983. From 1976 to 1980, Mr. Untermeyer served as a member of the Texas House of Representatives. Mr. Untermeyer also served as a political reporter for the Houston Chronicle and executive assistant to County Judge Jon Lindsay in Houston, TX.

Mr. Untermeyer graduated from Harvard University (B.A., 1968). He was born March 7, 1946, in Long Branch, NJ. Mr. Untermeyer served in the U.S. Navy, 1968–1970. Mr. Untermeyer is married and resides in Washington, DC.

## White House Statement on Federal Budget Amendments for the Education Reform Strategy

*June 7, 1991*

The President today sent to the Congress FY 1992 budget amendments that would provide financing for his America 2000 education reform strategy now before the Congress. The strategy is a national—not a Federal—strategy, requiring the participation and support of families, communities, and the business sector, in addition to Federal, State, and local governments. Federal resources and authorities, however, should play an important role in helping the States

Per Nelson Cooney/Council
Drug Advisory

# LIST OF SOME OF THE TOP COALITION LEADERS IN THE COUNTRY

Santa Ana - Drug Use Is Life Abuse
Founder - Sheriff Brad Gates, Orange County, (714) 647-1805

Sheriff Brad Gates, the Sheriff\Coroner of Orange County, California was so concerned about drug-related deaths that he created the Drug Use Is Life Abuse program. The program has focused on raising public awareness concerning the drug problem. This group has launched a massive drug education effort targeted at area youth. Their campaign to promote the "Drug Use Is Life Abuse" slogan has been extremely successful, and is changing people's attitudes towards drugs. Their logo can be seen throughout Orange County on bumper stickers, billboards and on the products of local businesses. Drug Use Is Life Abuse has won broad support from the business community, with companies like Walt Disney creating an anti-drug booklet for school children from grades K-6.

Miami - Miami Coalition for a Drug-Free Community
Chairman - Edward T. Foote II, President, University of Miami
(305) 375-8032

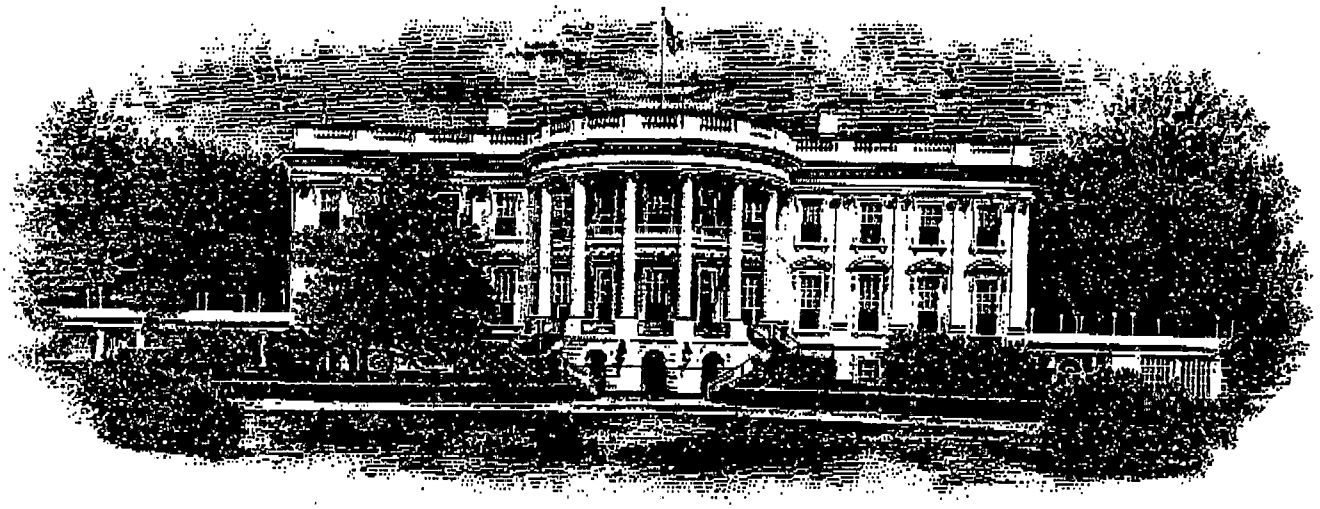
Tad Foote, the President of the University of Miami, saw the devastation that drugs were causing in his community and asked himself if there was anything more that could be done to combat the problem. He gathered the top business leaders in the community, men like Alvah Chapman from Knight-Ridder, to look for a new approach to battling the drug crisis. Out of these discussions came The Miami Coalition, a broadly based community organization dedicated to tackling every aspect of the drug problem through its eight task forces. Their drug-free workplace program called Business Against drugs (B.A.D.) has convinced over 34% of the businesses in Miami, representing 335,000 employees to adopt drug-free workplace policies and employee assistance programs. Over 1500 crack houses have been demolished through the coalitions work. Their innovative drug court program gives first-time drug offenders the option of going through a drug treatment program instead of serving time in prison. This helps to alleviate prison overcrowding, and of the 1,600 defendants who have completed the program, less than 3% have been arrested on new charges.

San Bernardino - San Bernardino Community Against Drugs Inc.
Executive Director - Jerilyn Simpson, (714) 885-0509

Jeri Simpson became involved in the fight against drugs when she discovered her son in high school was using drugs. She was both shocked and angered when she found out her son was getting the drugs at the private high school he attended. This led her to petition the school to provide mandatory drug education for the all the student's parents. She eventually got the Mayor involved and founded the San Bernardino Community Against Drugs. The group works closely with the

youth in the community, sponsoring many events such as Safe At Home - Not Out On Drugs, a program that reached over 3,000 sixth graders with a positive anti-drug message. They have expanded their programs to include the workplace, beginning their efforts with city hall, where all workers and supervisors are mandated to attend drug education classes.

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



## FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

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TO: Michelle Nix

FAX NUMBER 456. [redacted] 6218

OFFICE NUMBER _____

COMMENTS _____

FROM: Shari Watterfield

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OFFICE NUMBER 467. 9800

Drug issue

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

September 4, 1991

# OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## TREATMENT

The National Drug Control Strategy identifies twin goals of expanding and improving drug treatment to treat the casualties of the drug epidemic and to reduce associated drug-related costs.

**Expanded Treatment Capacity**: As a result of efforts to expand the availability of treatment, Federal funding of treatment has increased from 70,000 slots treating 196,000 persons in 1989 to a projected 106,000 slots treating 298,000 individuals in 1992. The total number of persons treated increased from 1.55 million in 1989 to a projected 2.2 million in 1992.

**Treatment Campus Demonstration Projects**: To increase treatment capacity, and demonstrate model approaches and research improvements in treatment techniques, the 1990 and 1991 National Drug Control Strategies included an initiative to fund large treatment centers that offer a variety of drug treatment approaches and the opportunity to evaluate and compare them. Each site will have the capacity to treat up to approximately 700 individuals at any one point with aftercare provided as a follow-up to the treatment received at the campus. The first two grants were awarded on September 4, 1991.

**Criminal Justice Treatment Program**:

- **Treating Drug Offenders** Recognizing that a high proportion of offenders have drug problems, the Administration is directing funds for treatment in Federal prisons to treat up to 5,700 offenders per year. Another 20 grants -- primarily directed at juvenile offenders -- will be made in FY 1991 that will serve an additional 7,600 offenders per year. The grants help States and local jurisdictions develop programs that screen their corrections populations for drug problems, refer them to appropriate treatment services, continue to monitor drug using and criminal behaviors through intensive supervision and drug testing, and keep them engaged in drug treatment.

treating drug addicts

treatment in federal prisons

- **Expanded and Improved Treatment in Federal Prisons**. Prior to the National Drug Control Strategy, there were no comprehensive treatment programs in Federal prisons. As a result of the President's Strategy, treatment capacity in Federal prisons has been greatly expanded to make treatment available to those who need it, want it, and can benefit from it. At present, some treatment is available in every Federal prison.

**Expanded Treatment Programs for Veterans**: Specialized treatment services for drug addicted veterans have steadily expanded. Between FY 1990 and FY 1991 inpatient visits have increased by 1,000, outpatient visits by 87,000 and compensated work therapy visits by 141,000. Currently, treatment services are available at virtually every VA medical center. A rigorous evaluation is also being undertaken of the veterans' treatment system, examining the effectiveness of their services and evaluating the implementation of the system's expansion.

**Treatment Evaluation**: The Administration is studying how to improve the effectiveness of drug treatment. The Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study will study 20,000 clients admitted to 50 treatment programs across the nation. A parallel study of adolescent treatment will examine 6,000 adolescents.

The Drug Abuse Services Research Survey was conducted to survey 1,200 drug treatment providers nationwide in order to examine critical problems in service delivery including waiting lists, treatment for pregnant women, how methadone is managed, and drug testing of clients. A national sample of 2,300 treatment patients is being surveyed to study the outcome of treatment.

drugs in communities

**Target Cities Cooperative Agreements**: The September 1989 National Drug Control Strategy announced the Administration's intention to channel assistance to communities that are among the hardest hit by the drug problem. Since then, demonstration projects have been established in eight communities designated as crisis areas to improve their treatment systems by expanding treatment, establishing central intakes, making more rigorous assessments of client needs, and training and otherwise improving treatment program staff. The projects involve coordination of State drug offices together with local government officials and providers in order to improve delivery of services.

drugs & Newborns

**Maternal Drug Use and Newborns**: Two national studies of the most innocent victims of drug use -- newborn babies -- have begun to produce results. We will soon have significantly improved estimates of the extent of fetal exposure to illicit drugs. Critically necessary information is being yielded about the consequences of fetal drug exposure that will guide development of effective treatment protocols.

**Abandoned Infants Assistance Act Grants and the Human Development Services Coordinated Discretionary Grants Program for Boarder Babies:** To respond to the crisis of drug-affected infants abandoned in hospitals around the country, 24 demonstration grants have been awarded to prevent abandonment, train hospital staff, and expedite adoption of abandoned babies.

**AIDS/HIV Outreach:** Forty-one community-based programs have been established throughout the United States to study and change the high-risk behaviors of intravenous-drug users (IVDUs) who were not enrolled in drug treatment. Since FY 1988, over 40,000 individuals have been reached, and 42 percent of the IVDUs reached had never previously enrolled in a formal drug treatment program. Overall, 31 percent of those IVDUs reached entered treatment. Of those who had never previously been in treatment, 23 percent entered treatment. Approximately 5.6 percent of the Centers for Disease Control AIDs budget provides HIV Prevention Outreach Services for injecting drug users and their partners.

**Critical Populations Grants:** This program is funding the development of 80 projects in 35 States expected to become national prototypes for delivering comprehensive therapeutic services and aftercare to critical populations, including adolescents, the homeless, residents of public housing, and those with multiple health problems. Examples of funded services include enhanced outreach efforts, staff training, psychological and psychiatric services, and educational and vocational counseling.

## PREVENTION

Neither Federal government programs nor money can solve the drug problem. ONDCP, through the National Drug Control Strategy, offers extensive attention and advice to and challenges States, localities, and the private sector to join with the Federal government to reduce drug use in this country.

**Community Partnership Program:** The President's 1990 National Drug Control Strategy announced a new initiative to combat drug use at the local level. It is anticipated that by the end of FY 1991, approximately 290 community partnerships will be established with Federal funds. Community partnerships bring together schools, businesses, law enforcement, service organizations, health providers, and others to coordinate local drug prevention efforts. An additional 40 partnerships will be created throughout the Nation with Federal funds by the end of FY 1992.

**Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program:** The 1990 National Drug Control Strategy announced a new initiative to assist public housing agencies and residents in eliminating the

threat of drugs from public housing. Funding for the Drug Elimination Grant program has increased from $8.2 million in 1989 to approximately $165 million in 1992. By the end of FY 1992, over 500 grants will have been awarded to public housing agencies for such activities as innovative drug education and treatment, counseling, referral, and outreach; support of tenant patrols acting in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies; physical improvements designed to enhance security; and employment of security personnel and investigators.

**Anti-Drug Training Programs for Public Housing:** Support for general training in how to eliminate drugs in public housing has been provided to more than 2,000 housing authorities/staff, residents, and local service providers and agencies.

**High Risk Youth Grants:** Between 1989 and 1992, approximately 590 Federal grants targeting youth at high-risk for using drugs have been awarded. These programs include prevention projects for youth in the juvenile justice system, parental and family involvement in preventing drug use, and prevention strategies targeting children of substance abusers.

**Youth Gang Drug Education and Prevention Grants:** A demonstration grant program in FY 1989 resulted in prevention programs targeting youth gangs. It is anticipated that approximately 75 grants will be awarded in FY 1992. Federal funding in this program helps organizations and communities effectively address the escalating problems of youth gangs committing drug-related crimes. Initial results of a national evaluation of funded programs are anticipated in early 1992.

**Runaway/Homeless Youth Drug Prevention Demonstration Grants:** Since 1988, a series of programs to extend drug prevention outreach to runaway teens has been created. Initiatives include a demonstration grant program that will award approximately 200 grants in FY 1992 to youth shelters and programs serving runaway teens, training for runaway shelter operators and staff, and evaluation studies of prevention practices targeting drug-using runaway teens.

**Pregnancy Research Demonstration Grants:** A national network of research studies targeting substance using pregnant women and their infants has been created. The 20 researcher-initiated grants are collaborating on research designs, instruments, and are pooling data. The results of the research will be used to identify effective strategies for preventing drug use during pregnancy and improving the health of infants affected by maternal drug use.

**Emergency Child Abuse Prevention Demonstration Grants:** This new program will award approximately 100 grants by the end of FY 1991. Projects will train child protection staff to identify and

intervene with children at-risk of abuse and neglect by drug-using parents and test innovative strategies for resolving family crisis where drugs are involved.

**Prevention Research Grants**: An applied prevention research program has been developed that has produced more than 50 researcher-initiated research grants targeting school drug prevention and comprehensive community drug prevention. In response to the 1990 National Drug Control Strategy, the minority prevention research center grant was awarded in FY 1990 and award of a second grant is anticipated in FY 1991.

**Firm School Drug Prevention Programs and Policies**: As a result of legislation prepared by the Administration and passed by Congress in 1989, schools, colleges, and universities are now required to have in place comprehensive drug prevention programs as a condition of receiving Federal funding. To date, more than 15,500 local educational agencies have been certified as being in compliance (only six have not). Compliance with the regulations will continue to be monitored on an annual basis.

**Drug-Free Schools Publications**: To create sound, practical guidance on strategies for preventing drug use, a drug prevention curriculum, a college president's handbook on maintaining drug-free campuses, and a parent's handbook on raising their children to be drug-free have been produced. The response to these publications has been overwhelming.

Getting to Communities + States

## STATE AND LOCAL

**National Conferences on State and Local Drug Policy**: The Office of National Drug Control Policy sponsored national conferences in 1990 and 1991 bringing together over a thousand individuals involved in developing and implementing drug policy at the Federal, State, and local level. These conferences:

- Provided a mechanism for input to the President's National Drug Control Strategy.
- Showcased State and local anti-drug abuse programs for possible replication.
- Promoted integration of services and policies at all levels of government.
- Informed participants of funding and programmatic initiatives at the Federal, State, and local level.

**Volunteerism in the War on Drugs**: Several major initiatives to stimulate volunteerism in drug prevention activities have been initiated. Fifty anti-drug programs have been recognized as

"Points of Light." The President's Drug Advisory Council has been instrumental in organizing the Campaign for a Drug-Free Society, a nonprofit organization dedicated to encouraging volunteerism in the war on drugs. The Volunteer Training Center will train grassroots volunteers. Private sector participation is required in all of Drug Alliance grants. ONDCP has also been active in recruiting volunteers. We have been working with members of the faith community and the AFL-CIO to develop anti-drug programs.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**Denial of Federal Benefits**: Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 allowed State and Federal judges to suspend the eligibility of individuals convicted of drug-related offenses. A list of over 462 deniable benefits was compiled, and State and local prosecutors and courts were informed of the provisions of the law and how to implement it.

**Money laundering**: ONDCP focused attention and resources on attacking the financial infrastructure of drug trafficking organizations as the most effective way to injure and dismantle these enterprises. This strategy has been advanced through ONDCP's Drug-Related Financial Crimes Policy Group, the Roundtable of Experts, a white paper to be published, funding HIDTA initiatives focused specifically on money laundering, supporting resource enhancements for enforcing money laundering statutes, the establishment of FinCEN and its development of financial analytical capabilities, and a multiagency financial operations team to disrupt the financial infrastructure of the Colombian cartels.

Indictments for money laundering violations, asset forfeitures,and other financial enforcement actions are at record levels and continuing to increase. Compliance efforts involving trades and businesses resulted in civil penalties of $4.5 million, seizures of hundreds of cars, and a number of prosecutions. Seizures of currency, bank balances, and other assets are up 28 percent over last year, with over $460 million deposited into the Asset Forfeiture Fund -- over the last six years more than $1.5 billion has been deposited into the fund.

**Stronger Immigration Laws**: In its proposed Strategy Implementation Bill of 1990, ONDCP incorporated a series of revisions to the Immigration Laws to address the serious problem of foreign national involvement in drug-related crime. A number of these proposed amendments were incorporated in the Immigration Act of 1990, including provisions for expedited deportation procedures for drug traffickers. The provisions strengthened the immigration laws with respect to the national drug control effort and provided for general arrest powers for officers and agents.

**Special Federal and Joint Enforcement Initiatives:**

- OCDETF's Operation Polar Cap, a multi-agency money-laundering case, resulted in the arrest of 42 people, the seizure of $70-$80 million in assets, and the elimination of an $800 million money-laundering operation.

- Operation White Mare, a joint operation involving Federal, State, and foreign law enforcement resulted in the arrest of 59 subjects affiliated with international heroin and cocaine trafficking groups, and the seizure of $4.5 million in cash and heroin valued at over $1 billion.

- Operation Southern Star, involving 28 State and local law enforcement agencies, resulted in the arrest of 3,743 criminals and the seizure of more than $5.5 million in cash and property. Operating in High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas -- including Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, and the Southwest Border cities of San Diego and San Antonio -- Southern Star arrest teams also seized guns, drugs, and other contraband valued at approximately $7.2 million.

- Operation Wintersnow. In the fall of 1990, ONDCP responded to intelligence reports indicating a buildup of drugs along the Southwest Border and brought together key agencies in a call for quick counteraction. Providing $2.5 million of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area funds, ONDCP supported Operation Wintersnow, which brought 350 additional officers to the border for a 90-day intensive interdiction operation. Inspections were intensified and new techniques were used to keep smugglers off balance. Twenty additional canine teams were deployed at key ports of entry, surveillance operations were conducted between ports, and tactical intelligence support was enhanced. The effort paid off as almost 4,000 pounds of cocaine and over 180,000 pounds of marijuana were seized.

## INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE

ONDCP quickly realized that the increasing number of intelligence functions and activities established to support the drug control effort demanded considerable coordinative efforts. Principal among the immediate needs was increased sharing and dissemination of information.

**Improved Drug Information Sharing:** To improve information sharing between the law enforcement agencies and the foreign intelligence communities, the Counternarcotics Center has been established. Especially effective are programs and processes to

focus intelligence collection and analysis capabilities against the major cocaine cartels and their operations.

Improved Drug Information Dissemination: Initiatives to expand ADP and communications capabilities among the various law enforcement, defense, and foreign intelligence communities have significantly enhanced the flow of timely and actionable intelligence, both tactical and strategic.

## HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program: In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, ONDCP planned and implemented the HIDTA Program, applying increased Federal resources to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations in five geographical areas responsible for much of the Nation's drug supply. ONDCP developed program policy and established the coordinating mechanism necessary to foster the coordinated operations of Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies in New York, Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, and along the entire Southwest Border. ONDCP directly funded the HIDTA Program in the amount of $107 million in its first two years, increasing the number of Federal law enforcement agents in these areas, establishing multi-agency task forces and intelligence operations, improving existing programs and purchasing sophisticated equipment for use by all law enforcement agencies in the HIDTAs.

The HIDTA Program has substantially contributed to the enthusiasm and coordination and cooperation among the law enforcement agencies involved. In Los Angeles alone, the HIDTA program has brought together more than 80 Federal, State, and local agencies to fight drug trafficking organizations.

## INTERNATIONAL

International Drug Policy and Implementing Strategies: International drug policy to motivate other countries to engage their resources to defeat trafficking and strengthen political will has been effective. The following initiatives have been undertaken:

- Assistance to the Colombian Ministry of Justice to help reform the judicial system, judicial protection program, and provide training in evidence gathering and case development.
- Expanded assistance to improve the capabilities of Bolivian prosecutors and specialized narcotics courts.
- Negotiations with Laos that resulted in their modifying

their previous policies and committing publicly to drug control activities, including a six-year narcotics crop control project.

- Support to the OPBAT enforcement programs of the governments of the Bahamas, Turks, and Caicos has denied traffickers a significant operations area and forced a shift of trafficking to the south, farther away from the U.S.

Treaties and Bilateral Agreements:

- As a result of the Cartagena Summit, the United States signed agreements with the Andean nations on tax information exchange, asset sharing, public awareness, weapons control, and extradition.

- A bilateral "umbrella" agreement signed with Peru established a comprehensive approach to fighting drug trafficking.

- Agreements with Peru, Bolivia, and Panama ensure precursor and essential chemicals are used for legitimate purposes. We are negotiating such agreements with Colombia and Ecuador.

- Signed a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty and bilateral customs agreement with Argentina to help speed investigations and prosecutions of narcotics offenses.

- Signed a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with Panama for sharing information, such as government records and bank documents, about the proceeds of criminal activities, including drug offenses.

Economic Support:

- Supported establishment of crop substitution programs in the Chapare coca sector of Bolivia.

- Developed the Andean Trade Initiative -- trade measures designed to assist the Andean region's transition to legitimate economies.

- The Administration proposed the Andean Trade Preferences Act to provide duty free access for exports from Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador.

- Will spend at least $41 million in Asian heroin countries in FY92 to encourage and support drug control programs.

Increased International Resources:

- Fiscal Year 1990 military assistance to the Andean nations: Foreign Military Financing grants totalled almost $111 million; International Military Education and Training totalled $2.5 million; assistance under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act totalled almost $28 million in equipment.

- Mexico received 506(a)(2) assistance, primarily consisting of helicopters, spare parts, and training to support Northern Border Response Force operations.

- The defense communities have devoted considerable resources to improve drug intelligence capabilities. In Fiscal Year 1991, defense expenditures for intelligence support were $159.2 million, including $123 million transferred to the National Foreign Intelligence Program, with an additional $10 million for establishment of the National Drug Intelligence Center.

## STRATEGY

Strategy Development: ONDCP is required by law to develop a National Drug Control Strategy annually, and was required to develop two Strategies in the first 11 months of its existence. We have executed this responsibility. The Strategy has guided the national war on drugs, has increased resources both conceptually and operationally, and has unified the wide range of anti-drug agencies and programs spread throughout the Federal government.

Strategy Implementation: The law further requires ONDCP to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the Strategy by the various drug control agencies. We have done this. For each Strategy, we have reviewed and approved implementation plans for 15 Cabinet-level Departments and independent agencies.

## BUDGET

Budget Certification: ONDCP is required by law to review and certify budget submissions of the drug control agencies. We have executed this responsibility. In the Fiscal Year 1992 budget cycle, ONDCP reviewed and certified 83 agency budgets. We are currently in the process of certifying the Fiscal Year 1993 budget cycle, and we anticipate certifying an equal number of budgets this year.

**Reprogramming Approvals:** The law further requires ONDCP to review and approve all drug-related reprogrammings over $5 million proposed by any drug control agency. We have done this. To date, we have reviewed 21 reprogramming proposals.

**Reprogramming and Transfer Reports to Congress:** The law requires ONDCP to report to Congress on any reprogrammings and transfers approved in the past quarter or anticipated for future quarters. We have done this. To date, we have sent nine such reports to the Congress; in addition, we have sent to Congress four special quarterly reports on obligations pursuant to a requirement in the 1990 Transportation Appropriations Bill.

## MANAGEMENT

ONDCP has taken a number of steps to ensure that demand and supply reduction activities are implemented appropriately and efficiently and to carry out and oversee the implementation of the President's National Drug Control Strategy.

**Improved Coordination of Federal Demand Reduction Efforts:** ONDCP established the Demand Reduction Working Group to coordinate all demand reduction efforts, including education/prevention, workplace, treatment, and international efforts. In addition, agencies have met to coordinate specific efforts on such topics as public housing, user accountability programs, and schools. As a result, the Federal government's approach to reducing the demand for drugs has become more comprehensive.

**Improved Coordination of Research and Development:** ONDCP established the Research and Development Committee, with the Science and Technology Committee and associated working groups. The Science and Technology Committee accomplished the following:

- Prepared the "Comprehensive Plan for use of Existing Federal Research and Development Facilities for Civilian Law Enforcement," a report to Congress on ONDCP's plans to enlist Federal research laboratory support for the development of technology to assist law enforcement in the war on drugs.

- To reduce duplicative projects, catalogued and summarized over 140 existing counter-drug enforcement research efforts.

- Conducted a three-day workshop for the private sector research and development industry to inform them of and enlist their support for law enforcement's technological needs.

- Funded and participated in the decision-making process to select 54 separate drug law enforcement-related research projects, totaling $40.5 million.

- Established the Counter-Narcotics Technology Assessment Center.

- Promoted Federal laboratory, industry, and academia drug enforcement technology development at twelve national or regional conferences.

- Approved and provided oversight for the plan to purchase more than $134 million in communications equipment (Fiscal Year 1989 through Fiscal Year 1991). Under this plan, equipment was purchased for loan to the law enforcement agencies to provide critical telecommunications interoperability.

Conflict Resolution in Law Enforcement: An objective of the 1989 Strategy was to "Improve coordination of Federal supply reduction efforts to reduce interagency rivalry and turf battles, and ensure harmony and effectiveness." This objective is substantially accomplished. ONDCP has set up 12 national and regional committees and working groups consisting of members representing all of the supply reduction agencies plus seven scientific and technological committees and working groups. These organizations meet regularly to create joint policies as well as provide direction to operational counter-drug activities. As a result, communication and cooperation among the Federal supply reduction agencies have improved significantly.

Integration of the Military Into Counter-Drug Activities: When the military was brought into the war on illegal drugs, ONDCP was instrumental in coordinating and defining their role. ONDCP oversaw the establishment of standard operating procedures between military and civilian forces. This effort led to the establishment of the "National Counter-Drug Planning Process" that is now in use.

Marijuana Eradication: In response to concerns about marijuana cultivation on public lands and in consideration of the fact that more than one-third of our Nation's land mass is owned by the Federal government, ONDCP established the Public Lands Drug Control Committee (PLDCC). The PLDCC brings together law enforcement officials from all Federal landowners, together with key Federal, State, and local law enforcement program managers. In 1990, about 1.1 million cultivated plants totaling $2 to $3 billion were eradicated on Federal lands, a 37 percent increase over 1989.

Operation Wipeout, a PLDCC-designed multiagency operation based in Hawaii, proved the effectiveness of new techniques in

aerial eradication. More than 630,000 plants, representing about 90 percent of the summer cannabis crop of Hawaii, were eradicated. In prior years, using normal eradication techniques, law enforcement officials were able to eradicate only 25 percent of the summer crop.

Policy Coordinating Committee for Narcotics: ONDCP chairs a group in the National Security Council to bring conceptual and operational unity to international counternarcotics programs. This committee is responsible for increasing the level of coordination among agencies with law enforcement and national security functions.

Data Enhancement: ONDCP established the Committee on Data Collection, Evaluation, and Information Dissemination and associated working groups that:

- Developed an inventory of all Federal drug-related data sets and evaluation efforts.
- Identified and established priorities for eliminating gaps and flaws in the ability of Federal data sets and collection efforts to measure the scope of the drug problem.
- Established priorities for improving policy-relevance, timeliness, scope, and methodology of data in four distinct areas: drug use and outcome, workplace, criminal justice, and prevention, and treatment.
- Improved the timeliness of the National Drug Abuse and Treatment Unit Survey by moving to annual data collection; developed methodology for improving the coverage of both private and public treatment facilities in the survey.
- Initiated a survey of treatment facilities and clients to resolve a lack of data; the survey will now be conducted every two years.
- Provided technical expertise to discussion on improving the Household Survey (the leading drug use indicator). Developed plans for many technical improvements to the Household Survey, including increased sample size, to provide more reliable drug use statistics.
- Developed recommendations to improve the High School Senior Survey (a leading drug use indicator), including the extension of the survey to younger students to provide measures of drug use among teens.
- Developed a mechanism for conducting quick response surveys, beginning in Fiscal Year 1992, in response to the dynamic needs of policy officials.

- Developed an inventory of workplace drug use policies and procedures, with a goal of collecting statistics on the existence and effectiveness of workplace drug use policies.

- Identified special populations from which to collect data (such as college students and the homeless) in order to provide a complete picture of the drug-using population, and tasked the appropriate Federal agencies to develop the surveys and collect the data.

White Papers, Bulletins, and Technical Papers: To provide information about, data on, and suggestions for drug policy decisions and program guidelines, ONDCP published a series of documents:

- Understanding Drug Treatment: Outlined the complex and highly technical field of drug treatment to guide plans to build a better drug treatment system.

- Leading Drug Indicators: Described, evaluated, and interpreted the leading statistical indicators of America's drug problem. The document facilitated a broader and more dispassionate view of the latest available drug-related data.

- State Drug Control Status Report: Listed 18 key State laws and policies and five quantitative measures of performance on drug issues. The report indicated which States had enacted such laws or measures.

- Building a Drug Free Workforce: Recommended model State drug-free workplace legislation.

- Federal Drug Grants to States: Provided an overview of Federal drug grant programs and how they assist State and local drug enforcement, treatment, and prevention efforts. A detailed description of the grant-making process was also provided to assist States in making proper use of the various grant programs.

- Directory of Federal Anti-Drug Grants: Catalogued Federal programs that make drug-related grants to States, localities, and private agencies. The Directory will be updated and published annually.

- Edward Byrne Memorial Drug Grants to States: Provided updated information on the Byrne grant application and award process, including awards made for Fiscal Year 1991 and expenditures from grant awards made from Fiscal Year 1987 to Fiscal Year 1990. Also included was information on how grant funds are used, including amounts to local

governments, for administrative costs and for multi-jurisdictional task forces.

- Drug Treatment Capacity Expansion Program: Discussed issues related to the Capacity Expansion Program and articulated the Administration's position on treatment expansion.

- Cost of Drug Testing: Described the Administration's proposed legislation to require States to formulate and implement a comprehensive drug testing program for targeted classes of defendants arrested, confined, or on probation or parole. Such programs would be required as a condition for States to receive Byrne formula grants.

- Report on High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas: Presented an overview and evaluation of the HIDTA program, including funding plans and resource tables.

- What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs: Provided an estimate of the amount spent on illegal drugs, developed from both a supply and demand perspective.

Drug Information Clearinghouses: ONDCP recognized the need to minimize the overlap among several Federal clearinghouses. Accordingly, ONDCP took steps to ensure coordination of these clearinghouses. Beginning in 1991, the public will be able to access drug information from all clearinghouses through a single toll-free 800 telephone number.

Reports to Congress: ONDCP is required by law to submit various reports to Congress. We have completed all required reports:

- December 1989 -- submitted a report to Congress on the desirability of reorganizing certain elements of the Justice Department for drug control purposes, in accordance with Section 1053 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

- January 1990 -- submitted a report to Congress on the desirability of reorganizing the Federal government for drug control purposes, in accordance with Section 1008 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1989.

- February 1990 and April 1990 -- submitted a two-part report on evaluations of drug control programs.

PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20503

THOUGHTS FOR PRESIDENT BUSH IN SPEAKING TO LEADERSHIP FORUM II

Forum II attendees are expected to be in excess of 600 -- up from 450 attending Leadership Forum I (November 1990). All 50 states are represented.

The greatest single reason for involvement of these 600 is a desire to serve their community -- their nation. (Survey of Forum I Attendees)

These are the front line soldiers in our nation's war on drugs -- attendees are leading programs to reduce the demand for illegal drugs -- and these programs are working as documented by declining drug use since 1985. (Most coalitions started after 1985.)

Coalitions leaders -- and literally hundreds of thousands of volunteers -- are organizing each community with tested programs to reduce the use of illegal drugs:

- ✓ In the workplace
- ✓ In the schools
- ✓ In the neighborhoods.

Coalition leaders are also developing:

- ✓ Youth programs
- ✓ Treatment programs
- ✓ Innovative criminal justice programs.

Coalition leaders are seeking:

- ✓ The active involvement of the religious community
- ✓ Strong media support in telling the anti-drug story to all citizens.

These coalitions leaders tell us the work of their coalitions is "making a difference" (96%) -- only 4% say "little difference." (Forum I Survey)

In most cases, coalitions are a spontaneous community by community response to "do something" to reduce illegal drug use which had nearly enveloped some parts of our nation.

The two most important things the President can do:

- ✓ Recognize the importance of community anti-drug coalitions
- ✓ Thank these people for the uncounted hours of largely voluntary time.

I know that some of you—Joe Williams, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, to take a notable example—has made a promotion of voluntarism an important part of your newspaper's mission. And that's also very, very important. A free press has a right and a responsibility to comment and report on a nation's problems. But your newspapers may also contribute to the progress of the communities they serve by pointing to solutions. And there may be no better outlet for America's volunteer effort, volunteer spirit, than saving those being lost to drugs. It's too early to tell how our efforts will be judged, but if more concerned Americans become involved Americans, I believe we will succeed.

Today I'm particularly interested in your thoughts and your ideas, so I'd like to open up the floor to suggestions, but certainly we'll be glad to answer questions on this subject or any other subject that enters your mind. And if it's highly technical, I may, if you'll excuse me, rely on my strong right arm, Bill Bennett.

*Federalism*

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

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

*Legalization of Drugs*

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

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

*National Drug Control Strategy*

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

***The President.*** May I defer to Bill on that?

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

***The President.*** You'd better—while you're standing—maybe—that was very good—[*laughter*]—I may need more support. But please, ask as technical as you want.

*Arrest of Mayor Barry of Washington, DC*

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

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

*State of the Union Address*

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

***The Presid***
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### *Drug Summit in Cartagena, Colombia*

*Q.* Mr. President—in a different hemisphere. Over the past couple of months, when asked why you're going to Cartagena this week, you've said you want to show support for the Government down there. Now that you're just a couple days away, do you expect to do anything more than that—than show the flag? Do you expect anything concrete to come out of it, perhaps increased use of military down there?

***The President.*** Well, I do think that we want to support Mr. Barco [President of Colombia], a courageous leader, and I think going there will certainly indicate how strongly I feel about that. But I think there'll be more than that come out of it. I hope we can get agreement in terms of support for the antinarcotics efforts in these three countries: Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia.

What was the last part?

*Q.* Anything in particular, like the increased use of the military—the plan that seemed to have been scuttled earlier—to use U.S. warships off the coast of Colombia?

***The President.*** Well, what happened on that plan was some mischievous stories that suggested blockade. So, one of the things I'll try to do—because there's never any intention of a blockade—absolutely absurd. And yet that threw a panic amongst many of the Colombians, who said we don't want a blockade off our coast. And that wasn't whatever had been intended. But in terms of interdiction, what I'd like to convince them is we can be extraordinarily helpful, particularly to Colombia in their courageous fight against narco traffickers, by a sophisticated interdiction effort.

*Q.* Mr. President, on the same subject. Some observers and some headlines recently have talked about we're winning the war on drugs. And I believe your last statement—you said we're just starting on the war on drugs.

***The President.*** Starting to win.

*Q.* Starting to win.

***The President.*** Combined the two statements. [*Laughter*] We'll meld them.

*Q.* As you head for the drug summit, what will you tell the other leaders about the status on the war on drugs in this country?

***The President.*** One of the points I'll emphasize at the beginning is: Look, I know you three leaders think that this is all the fault—not entirely, but a lot of the fault because of the demand in the United States. And let me assure you, we're not just talking about interdiction, we're not just talking about anticrime aspects of this in the United States, we're talking about major efforts on the demand side, a major initiative—and most of it is out in the private sector or in the schools, to educate people against the use of narcotics—because they think that the United States is causing all this problem. It's changed a little bit, because some of them are beginning to see user problems inside their own countries or neighboring countries or countries that have—across the ocean even. So, I think we've got to convince them that we are going out on all fronts, and I think I can do that.

*Q.* As a followup, they're—from what we've heard—going to ask you for more money for crop substitution, to substitute other goods for the coca crop down there. Will the U.S. put its money where its mouth is on that?

***The President.*** Well, we'll listen to what they have to say on it, but they ought not to be condoning the growth of crops that are illegal in some areas, and certainly crops that are clearly used in the cocaine trade. And so, that's a moral question. I'd try to put it on that kind of emphasis and then see what we can do over here in terms of trying to help financially.

### *Warsaw Pact's Future*

*Q.* Yes. You've said that the Eastern European countries want the Soviet troops to leave, and you've also pointed to the progress in talks about conventional force reductions. But the fact of the matter is, virtually all those Soviet troops are still there now in Eastern Europe. Can you point to any real progress on the ground, in terms of any changes in Soviet troop deployments in Eastern Europe? And to what extent do you see the continued threat for reversals, politically, inside the East bloc, that could cause those troops to continue to be deployed?

6. The policies and actions of the Government of Libya continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Libya as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments as required by law.

**George Bush**

The White House,
January 25, 1990.

## Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a Luncheon for Newspaper Publishers

*January 25, 1990*

### *National Drug Control Strategy*

***The President.*** Well, please be seated, and please continue with your coffee. But it's an honor to have you all here. There may be no group in America more aware of the challenges this country is facing. So, my first thought was to give you a general outline of our agenda after our first year. But then I decided to focus on the first item on the domestic agenda: illegal drugs. And they remain this nation's number one concern, and so, I chose this forum to announce the second phase of our fight against drugs. This booklet is on our National Drug Control Strategy that I hope we can get distributed to all of you.

As you know, last September for the first time, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated and, I think, coherent national strategy to stop the distribution and use of illegal drugs. We've made some notable progress in the months since that plan was unveiled. Attitudes continue to change. Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for drugs has dropped dramatically over the past 3 months, especially among juveniles. And abroad, Colombia has extradited 14 of the world's major drug merchants to stand trial here in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

Roughly another third of the budget is devoted to domestic enforcement, prosecution, incarceration. To help local law enforcement initiatives, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly $500 million for State and local law enforcement grants, an increase of 228 percent over the last 2 years. We want to get the right resources to the right people, on the right level: street level.

Today we'll be announcing five high-intensity drug trafficking areas, cities and areas that are already doing a great deal, but need more support. We want to help

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# NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY 2-YEAR GOALS

January 2, 1992

| 2-YEAR GOAL | 1988 BASE | 1991 GOAL | ACTUAL STATUS | 1992 GOAL | ACTUAL STATUS | 1993 GOAL | ACTUAL STATUS | 1994 GOAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current Overall Drug Use | 14.5 M | -10% | -11% | -15% | -13% | -20% | | -25% |
| Current Adolescent Drug Use | 1.9 M | -10% | -13% | -15% | -26% | -30% | | -35% |
| Occasional Cocaine Use | 5.8 M | -10% | -29% | -15% | -22% | -40% | | -45% |
| Frequent Cocaine Use[1] | 860,000 | -50% reduced rate | -23% actual decline | -60% reduced rate | 0% rate of increase | decrease from 1992 level | | decrease from 1993 level |
| Current Adolescent Cocaine Use | 225,000 | -20% | -49% | -30% | -63% | -65% | | -70% |
| Drug Related Medical Emergencies[2] | 40,000 | -10% | -18% | NOTE 2 | NOTE 2 | -5% | | -10% |
| Drug Availability:[3] Cocaine | 1.5 M | -10% | -7% | NOTE 3 | NOTE 3 | -5% | | -10% |
| Marijuana | 2.4 M | -10% | -7% | NOTE 3 | NOTE 3 | -5% | | -10% |
| Heroin | 784,000 | -10% | +7% | NOTE 3 | NOTE 3 | -5% | | -10% |
| Domestic Marijuana Production[4] | NOTE 4 | -10% | NOTE 4 | -15% | NOTE 4 | NOTE 4 | NOTE 4 | NOTE 4 |
| Student Attitudes:[5] Cocaine (1-2 times) | 305,000 | -10% | -27% | -20% | -47% | -50% | | -55% |
| Cocaine (Reg use) | 107,000 | -10% | -18% | -20% | -36% | -40% | | -45% |
| Marijuana (Occ use) | 728,000 | -10% | -30% | -20% | -29% | -40% | | -45% |
| Current Adolescent Alcohol Use | 5.1 M | N/A | -4% | N/A | -20% | N/A | | -30% |

[1] 1991 and 1992 goals were expressed as reduced "rates of increase." 1992 data indicated virtually the same number of users as in 1988 -- hence, a 0% rate of increase. Because the data are of low precision, this goal is being expressed in terms of a decrease in the "number of users" from the previous year, rather than a reduced "rate of increase."

[2] DAWN methodology was revised in 1990; therefore, since the 1992 goal was set against the 1988 baseline, data are not reported here. Goals for 1993 and 1994 are set against the new 1991 baseline.

[3] The data source was switched from the HSSS to the NHSDA in 1991. Therefore, since the 1992 goal was set against the 1988 baseline, data are not reported here. Goals for 1993 and 1994 are set against the new 1991 baseline.

[4] Reliable estimates are not available; problem to be addressed and reported on in Strategy V.

[5] School seniors not disapproving of drug use.

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

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 stopping 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

# NATIONAL LEADERSHIP FORUM PROGRAM

## January 9-11, 1992

## "Community Coalitions: Gathering Momentum"

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 9

**6:00-6:30 p.m.** **RECEPTION** — Capitol & Grand Ballroom Foyers

**6:30-8:30 p.m.** **DINNER** — Grand Ballroom

*Chairman:* Alvah H. Chapman, Jr.,
Chairman, National Coalition Committee,
President's Drug Advisory Council and Vice-Chairman
of The Miami Coalition for a Drug-Free Community;
Director and Chairman, Executive Committee, Knight-
Ridder Inc.

*Invocation:* Alvin Brooks, President, Ad Hoc Group Against
Crime, Kansas City; Member, President's Drug Advisory
Council

*Music:* Duke Ellington School of the Arts, Washington, D.C.

*Keynote Address:* James E. Burke, Chairman, President's Drug
Advisory Council; Chairman, Partnership for a Drug-Free America

### FRIDAY, JANUARY 10

**8:00-8:45 a.m.** **OPENING BREAKFAST** — Grand Ballroom

*Chairman and Invocator:* Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C.,
President, University of Notre Dame; Member,
President's Drug Advisory Council

*Music:* The McLean High School Bagpipers,
McLean, Virginia

*Keynote Address:* Honorable Lamar Alexander,
Secretary, Department of Education

**8:45-9:30 a.m.** **"COALITIONS: AN EMERGING NATIONAL FORCE"** — Grand Ballroom

*Moderator:* Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C.

"The Growth of a Coalition Since Forum I"
Jim Copple, Executive Director, Project FREEDOM,
Wichita, Kansas

"The Coalition's Impact on a Major City"
Janice Ford Griffin, Executive Director, Houston
Crackdown

**9:30-9:45 a.m.** **BREAK**

**9:45-11:25 a.m.** **"KEY COMPONENTS FOR SUCCESSFUL COALITIONS"** Capitol Ballroom

*Moderator:* Patricia Burch, Founding Member, National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

"Drug-Free Workplace"
Robert Morton, Executive Director, Washington State Drug-Free Business, Seattle

Robert Soran, Founder, Business Against Narcotics and Drugs (BAND), Bradenton, Florida; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

"Neighborhood Programs"
Alvin Brooks, President, Ad Hoc Group Against Crime, Kansas City, Missouri; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

"Religious Community"
Bishop Felton May, United Methodist Church, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

**11:25 a.m.-Noon** **BREAK (assemble for lunch)**

**Noon-2:00 p.m.** **LUNCHEON** Grand Ballroom

*Chairman:* Alvah H. Chapman, Jr., Chairman, National Coalition Committee; President's Drug Advisory Council

*Music:* Sandi Patti, Gospel Singer; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

Accompanied by the Mount Vernon High School Band, Alexandria, Virginia

*Introduction:* William Moss, Vice Chairman, President's Drug Advisory Council

*Address:* President George Bush

*Invocation:* Rev. George Pare, D.D., L.H.D., Westminster Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Virginia

*Address:* "Local Coalitions and the National Scene"
Edward T. Foote II, Chairman, The Miami Coalition; President, University of Miami

*Recognition:*
Elaine Johnson, Ph.D., Director, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, Rockville, Maryland

Katharine Graham, Past Chairman and President, American Newspaper Publishers Association, Reston, Virginia; Chairman of the Board, Washington Post Co.

William Aramony, President, United Way of America, Alexandria, Virginia

2:00-2:30 p.m. **BREAK**

2:30-4:00 p.m. **CONCURRENT SESSIONS:**

**"Criminal Justice Innovations"** — Salon D
*Moderator:* Sheriff Brad Gates, Sheriff of Orange County; Founder, Drug Use Is Life Abuse, Orange County, California; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

Aaron Podhurst, Senior Partner, Podhurst, Orseck & Josefsberg; Chairman, Task Force on Law Enforcement, Courts and Corrections, The Miami Coalition

Richard Romley, Maricopa County Attorney, Demand Reduction Program, Phoenix

**"Prevention Strategies for Youth"** — Salon E
*Moderator:* Al Wilson, President, Team FAD, Philadelphia

Beverly Watts-Davis, Public Liaison, Texans' War On Drugs, Austin

Michael Barndollar, Executive Director, Pikes Peak CARE Coalition, Colorado Springs

Lynn Curtis, Ph.D., President, The Eisenhower Foundation, Washington, D.C.

**"Measuring Your Coalition's Success"** — Salon F
*Moderator:* Michael Genick, Vice President, Meetings Management, American Newspaper Publishers Association, Reston, Virginia

Allen Rosenbaum, Ph.D., Dean, School of Public Affairs, Florida International University; Chairman, Scientific Advisory Committee, Miami Coalition

Cate Fopma, Executive Director, Citizens Against Substance Abuse, Cincinnati

Gordon S. Black, Ph.D., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Gordon S. Black Corporation, Rochester

"Maintaining a Strong Coalition While Avoiding Burnout" Salon G
*Moderator:* Mary Jacobson, Co-Founder, Parent Resources and Information on Drug Education (PRIDE), Omaha, Inc., Omaha; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

Anne Meyer, Immediate Past President, National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, Deerfield, Illinois

Jerilyn Simpson, President, San Bernardino Coalition Against Drugs, San Bernardino, California

4:00-4:15 p.m. BREAK

4:15-5:30 p.m. CONCURRENT SESSIONS

"Running a Successful Media Campaign" Salon D
*Moderator:* Jack Moss, Chairman, Broward County Commission on Substance Abuse, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Leslie Bloom, Public Relations Specialist, Maricopa County Demand Reduction Program, Phoenix

Stephen Hamblett, Publisher, Providence Journal; Chairman, Communications Committee, Rhode Island Anti-Drug Coalition

"Involving the Business Community" Salons E
*Moderator:* Robert Beggan, Senior Vice President, United Way of America, Alexandria, Virginia

Harold Kahl, President and CEO, Calvert Bank & Trust Co.; Chairman, Calvert Alliance Against Substance Abuse, Calvert, Maryland

Ben Burgess, Senior Attorney, Koch Industries; Chairman, Project FREEDOM, Wichita, Kansas

Mike Hayde, President, Western National Properties; President, Drug Use Is Life Abuse, Santa Ana, California

"Strategic Planning for Coalitions" Salon F
*Moderator:* Tom Landry, Former Coach, The Dallas Cowboys; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

David Rosenbloom, Ph.D., Project Director, JOIN TOGETHER: A NATIONAL RESOURCE FOR COMMUNITIES FIGHTING SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Jane Callahan, Project Manager, Robert Wood Johnson Fighting Back, Vallejo, California

"The Coalitions Role in Drug Treatment" — Salon G

*Moderator:* Alvin Brooks, President, Ad Hoc Group Against Crime, Kansas City; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

Jane Emerson, Project Manager, Robert Wood Johnson Fighting Back, Columbia, South Carolina

Daniel Rasman, Vice President, Planning, Marketing & Community Relations, St. Joseph Medical Center, Member, Project FREEDOM, Wichita, Kansas

Ben Turnbull, Chairman, Treatment Task Force, Miami Coalition; President, Addiction Services Board

5:30-6:30 — BREAK

6:30-8:30 p.m. — DINNER — Grand Ballroom

*Chairman:* J. Michael Walsh, Ph.D., Executive Director, President's Drug Advisory Council

*Music:* Fairfax High School Band, Fairfax, Virginia

*Invocation:* Brenda Lee, Ph.D., Principal, Glenallan Elementary School, Wheaton, Maryland; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

*Address:* Governor Bob Martinez, Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

## SATURDAY, JANUARY 11

8:00-8:30 a.m. — CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST — Grand Ballroom

*Music:* The McLean High School Bagpipers, McLean, Virginia

*Moderator and Invocator:* Alvah H. Chapman, Jr.

8:30-9:30 a.m. — Report on the Steering Committee for the National Coalition Organization and Tabletop Surveys

9:30-9:45 a.m. — BREAK

9:45-11:00 a.m. — "IMPORTANT ALLIES IN OUR COMMUNITIES' FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS" — Capitol Ballroom

*Moderator:* Mary Jacobson, Co-Founder, Parent Resources and Information on Drug Education (PRIDE), Omaha, Inc.; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

Ruby Hearn, Ph.D., Vice President, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Princeton, New Jersey

R. William Ide III, Chair, Special Committee on the Drug Crisis, American Bar Association, Atlanta

Richard D. Bonnette, Executive Director, Partnership for a Drug-Free America

**11:00 a.m.-12 Noon** **"YOUTH: THE FUTURE OF COMMUNITY COALITIONS"**

*Moderator:* Brenda Lee, Ph.D., Principal, Glenallan Elementary School, Wheaton, Maryland; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

Sheriff Brad Gates, Sheriff of Orange County and Founder of Drug Use Is Life Abuse, Orange County, California; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

"The Disney Cave"
Disney World's Anti-Drug Puppet Show, Orlando, Florida

**12 Noon-12:15 p.m.** **BREAK**

**12:15-1:00 p.m.** **LUNCH** Grand Ballroom

*Chairman and Invocator:* Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., President, University of Notre Dame; Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

*Music:* Glenallan Elementary School Choir, Wheaton, Maryland

**1:00-1:30 p.m.** *Address:* Tom Landry, Former Coach, The Dallas Cowboys, Member, President's Drug Advisory Council

**1:30-1:45 p.m.** *Closing Remarks:* Alvah H. Chapman, Jr., Chairman, National Coalition Committee, President's Drug Advisory Council

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**
**January 2, 1992**

**CONTACT: Ellen Latham**
**(202) 944-5101**

**MEDIA ALERT**

**PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL TO HOLD SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL LEADERSHIP FORUM; LAMAR ALEXANDER AND BOB MARTINEZ TO ADDRESS HUNDREDS OF ANTI-DRUG COMMUNITY LEADERS FROM ACROSS THE NATION**

**WHAT:** More than 600 leaders of local anti-drug coalitions from communities across the country will attend a three-day coalition leadership forum in Washington next week. Sponsored by **The President's Drug Advisory Council**, the 2nd annual **"National Leadership Forum"** will feature addresses by Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander and Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Bob Martinez; concurrent sessions led by public and private sector leaders on drug education, prevention, and enforcement issues; and the announcement of the formation of a major new national organization of community coalitions to foster the growth and effectiveness of anti-drug efforts at the local level.

**WHO:** **(COMPLETE LIST OF SPEAKERS AND AFFILIATIONS ATTACHED)**

***PARTIAL LIST OF SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKERS:**

**Lamar Alexander**
Secretary of Education

**Governor Bob Martinez**
Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy

**PARTIAL LIST OF PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS ATTENDING AND SPEAKING:**

**James E. Burke**, Chairman, PDAC; Chairman, "Partnership for a Drug-Free America"

**Alvah H. Chapman, Jr.**, Chairman, PDAC National Coalition Committee; Director and Chairman, Executive Committee, Knight-Ridder

**Reverend Edward A. Malloy**, C.S.C., Member, PDAC
President, The University of Notre Dame

**Tom Landry**, Member, PDAC
Former Coach, The Dallas Cowboys

**(*A MAJOR SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKER WILL BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY)**

**(MORE/OVER)**

**MEDIA ALERT**
**(cont.)**

**WHEN:** **THURSDAY, JANUARY 9 - SATURDAY, JANUARY 11**

**WHERE:** **J.W. MARRIOTT HOTEL**
**1331 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.**
**WASHINGTON, D.C.**
**GENERAL SESSIONS: GRAND BALLROOM**
**PRESS ROOM: "THE TREASURY" CONFERENCE ROOM**

**NOTE TO MEDIA:**

**PRESS REGISTRATION:** All general sessions and concurrent/issue sessions are open to the press. Press should register in advance by calling Ellen Lathem/Diana Aldridge at (202) 944-5101, or by registering on-site at the J.W. Marriott in the Treasury Room (Press Room), beginning at 10:00 a.m., Thursday, January, 9. The first event, the opening reception, begins at 6:00 p.m. Thursday evening.

**SPEAKER INFORMATION:** A complete "National Leadership Forum" program guide detailing sessions and speakers is available now by calling Ellen Lathem/Diana Aldridge at (202) 944-5101. The guide and Forum information materials will also be available in the Press Room (Treasury) on-site.

**Times for Major General Session Speakers:**

| | |
|---|---|
| James Burke: | Thursday, January 9, 6:30 p.m. |
| Alvah Chapman: | Thursday, January 9, 6:30 p.m. |
| Lamar Alexander: | Friday, January 10, 8:00 a.m. |
| Bob Martinez: | Friday, January 10, 6:30 p.m. |
| Tom Landry: | Saturday, January 11, 1:00 p.m. |

**ATTENTION NEWS BUREAUS:**

Over 600 community-based anti-drug coalitions will be represented by their leadership at the Forum. For a complete list of attending individuals and organizations from your area please call Ellen Lathem/Diana Aldridge at (202) 944-5101.

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**THE PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL**

President George Bush established the President's Drug Advisory Council by Executive Order on November 13, 1989. The purpose of the Council is to complement governmental efforts to fight drugs by helping mobilize the enormous power of America's private sector in the anti-drug effort. Comprised of 33 distinguished Americans, the Council represents a broad spectrum of society including: business and labor, community groups, education and youth groups, and religious, medical, and law enforcement groups. The Council advises and assists the President in the development, dissemination, explanation and promotion of national drug control policy.

→ Put on [illegible]
– A [illegible] at [illegible] at grass-roots level
– he [illegible] points State to get involved

***The President.*** That's all I'm going to say about it right now. I hope you'll understand, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International].

*Q.* I don't quite—[*laughter*]——

***Trade With China***

*Q.* Sir, do you have enough votes to block MFN or to keep MFN going for China?

***The President.*** We're going to be talking about that now. My position is so clear I would hope so.

*Note: The exchange began at 10:05 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his remarks, the President referred to Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, Executive Delegate for the United Nations Secretary-General on the humanitarian situation in Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.*

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Take Pride in America Awards

*July 23, 1991*

Good to see you all. A few minutes late—filling out the frequent flyer forms. [*Laughter*]

I'm delighted to be here, and let me just say at the outset of this, why, I'm just back from a fascinating trip to London and to Turkey and to Greece, and I think it was a good one. But now I'm back to the very important business at hand, and an opportunity to thank some people who have done a disproportionate amount for their country.

To Secretary Lujan, who's been such a driving force for voluntarism and public land stewardship, I salute you and thank you. And of course, to Linda Evans who's just taken so much interest in this Take Pride in America program, we're very, very grateful to her.

To Senator Conrad Burns over here, we salute him and thank him. And to all of you who have shown an interest in this, many from its very inception, thank you and welcome to the White House. And thank heavens we're doing it indoors instead of out. [*Laughter*]

You know, I know I speak for everybody that goes abroad, it is always nice to be back on home soil. What better way to come home after visiting distant lands than to recognize Americans who do take pride in America: our millions of acres of forests and parks, wildlife preserves, and beaches. The Take Pride in America campaign urges all Americans to help preserve this precious heritage for future generations.

Every day, everywhere in America, people are finding ways to make a difference. We call these Points of Light—we refer to these people as Points of Light. And in your service to our shared environment, all of you who take pride in America do shine brightly and brilliantly.

Our dog Millie is doing her part. [*Laughter*] Last time I threw a stick out on the lawn and said, "Fetch," she had me written up for littering out here. [*Laughter*]

The public resources that you've worked to preserve and protect—the parks that you've adopted, the rivers you've cleaned and reclaimed, the children that you've taught—these represent a legacy for future generations that every one of you works to serve.

This morning, 121 of you received well-earned recognition for your commitment and your achievements in promoting voluntary stewardship of our public lands. And I want to offer my congratulations, and my admiration and respect for each and every one of you.

This afternoon, among so many special groups, I can't begin to recognize all. But let me offer just two examples of what it means to "Take Pride in America." Take Pat Mitchell. As a volunteer, she travels around the State of Alabama as "Auntie Litter"—here she is, suited up for the occasion—[*laughter*]—"and the Pollution Patrol"—teaching schools, churches, and other groups about the new three R's: refuse [reuse], reduce waste, and recycling. She's showing people many things that they can do to improve our environment. And thank you very much for what you are doing, Pat.

And the next is Rafael Munoz—where is he? Right here. Here he is. This guy's of the Norris Square Park Patrol, a group working in one of the most deprived areas of Philadelphia. The 35 youngsters who make up

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Public Papers of the Presidents

Executive Order 12696 -- President's Drug Advisory Council

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1735

November 13, 1989

LENGTH: 618 words

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), an advisory committee to assist in the development, dissemination, explanation, and promotion of national drug control policy, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established the President's Drug Advisory Council in the Federal Government. The Council shall be composed of not more than 30 members appointed by the President from among citizens in private life.

(b) The President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Council.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Council shall recommend to and advise the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy on developing methods and means to explain national drug control policies to the American people.

(b) The Council shall recommend to and advise the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy on promotional efforts to encourage the private sector to implement national drug control policies.

(c) The Council shall study the feasibility of establishing a national support organization to help coordinate private sector initiatives to implement national drug control policies, and, in consultation with the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy, shall provide advice to assist in the establishment of such support organization.

(d) The Council shall meet with and solicit the advice of various members of the media and communications field, and, in consultation with the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy, shall provide advice in coordinating efforts of the private sector to inform the public of the dangers of illegal drug use.

(e) The Council shall devise means to solicit the views and advice of the American people regarding the development and implementation of national drug control policy. In consultation with the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy, the Council shall utilize forums and seminars in various regions of the country to assist in this function.

(f) The Chairman of the Council shall report to the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy whenever requested.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) Members of the Council shall serve without compensation.

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(b) Members of the Council may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).

(c) The Office of National Drug Control Policy shall provide administrative staff support to the Council, to assist in its day-to-day operations.

(d) To the extent permitted by law, the heads of executive departments and agencies shall provide the Chairman of the Council, upon request, with such information as the Chairman may require for the purposes of carrying out the Council's functions.

Sec. 4. General Provisions.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except that of reporting to the Congress, which are applicable to the Council, shall be performed by the Director of National Drug Control Policy, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) The Council shall terminate 24 months from the date of this order, unless sooner extended.

George Bush

The White House, November 13, 1989.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:25 p.m., November 13, 1989]

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# Appointment of the Chairman and Members of the President's Drug Advisory Council

*November 13, 1989*

The President today announced the formation of the President's Drug Advisory Council.

The Council will assist the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy, William Bennett, in the development and promotion of our national drug policy. The Council will complement Director Bennett's public sector efforts by communicating with the American people, encouraging private sector involvement, establishing a national support group, and soliciting the views of the American people.

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals as the Chairman and members of the President's Drug Advisory Council:

*Chairman:*

*William Moss,* of Texas. Mr. Moss is president and chairman of the board of William Moss Corp.

*Members:*

*Alvin L. Brooks,* of Missouri. Mr. Brooks is director of the Kansas City Human Relations Department and executive director and founder of the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime.

*Patricia Ann Burch,* of Maryland. Mrs. Burch is a founding member of the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth and the National Partnership to Prevent Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

*James E. Burke,* of New Jersey. Mr. Burke is former chairman and chief executive officer of Johnson and Johnson and is chairman of its strategic planning committee.

*Alvah H. Chapman, Jr.,* of Florida. Mr. Chapman is former chairman of the board of Knight-Ridder, Inc., and is director and chairman of its executive committee.

*Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr.,* USN, Ret., of Virginia. Admiral Crowe is former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

*Lee I. Dogoloff,* of Maryland. Mr. Dogoloff is executive director of the American Council for Drug Education.

*Robert A. Georgine,* of Maryland. Mr. Georgine is president of the building and construction trades department at the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

*Elsie Hilliard Hillman,* of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hillman has an extensive background in community, civic, and volunteer involvement, and is the Republican national committeewoman for Pennsylvania.

*Mary L. Jacobson,* of Nebraska. Mrs. Jacobson is the cofounder of Parent Resources and Information on Drug Education, Omaha, NE.

*Sterling Johnson, Jr.,* of New York. Mr. Johnson is special narcotics prosecutor of the Special Narcotics Courts, New York City.

*Ewing Marion Kauffman,* of Kansas. Mr. Kauffman is chairman of Marion Laboratories.

*Thomas W. Landry,* of Texas. Mr. Landry is the former coach of the Dallas Cowboys.

*Burton J. Lee III,* of Connecticut. Dr. Lee is Physician to the President.

*Brenda Lee,* of Ohio. Mrs. Lee is principal of Edison Elementary School, Dayton, OH.

*Edward A. Malloy,* of Indiana. Father Malloy is president of the University of Notre Dame.

*William J. McCarthy,* of Massachusetts. Mr. McCarthy is general president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

*Ruben B. Ortega,* of Arizona. Mr. Ortega is the chief of police of Phoenix, AZ.

*Richard D. Parsons,* of New York. Mr. Parsons is president and chief executive officer of the Dime Savings Bank.

*Sandi Patti,* of Indiana. Ms. Patti is a nationally acclaimed gospel music singer.

*Herman Paul Pressler III,* of Texas. Judge Pressler is Justice of the Court of Appeals of Texas, 14th District, Houston, TX.

*Jonas Salk,* of California. Dr. Salk is founding director and distinguished professor in international health sciences at the Salk Institute.

*Richard F. Schubert,* of Virginia. Mr. Schubert is former president of the American Red Cross and a member of the boards of the National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations, Inc., and the National Commission Against Drunk Driving.

*Roger B. Smith,* of Michigan. Mr. Smith is chairman and chief executive officer of General Motors Corp.

*William French Smith,* of California. Mr. Smith is senior partner at Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher.

no threat to the Cuban Government.

I call upon the Cuban Government to release these men immediately, as well as to free all remaining political prisoners. I call upon the international community to raise its collective voice and press the Cuban Government to let these people go and to conform to accepted international standards regarding human rights. The intolerable present human rights situation in Cuba, where some 50 human rights activists have been arrested since the U.N. Human Rights Commission visited late last year, underscores the need for continued United Nations monitoring of Cuba's human rights practices.

## Remarks on Signing the Executive Order Creating the President's Drug Advisory Council

*November 13, 1989*

Today I am signing an Executive order creating the President's Drug Advisory Council. I have asked 27 very prominent Americans to serve on this Council. They are all leaders in their various fields, experienced in antidrug efforts. And they reflect a cross-section of views, but all share my goal of ridding America of illegal drugs. The Council will advise Director [of National Drug Control Policy] Bill Bennett and me on ways to implement the National Drug Control Strategy in the private sector. This Council will recommend ways to involve all elements of the private sector in the war against drugs.

When I announced the first National Drug Control Strategy last September, I asked the question: Who's responsible? Everyone who uses drugs, everyone who sells drugs, and everyone who looks the other way. This Council is composed of people, leaders in each of their fields, who will not look the other way and who will help Director Bennett find ways to enlist the support and help of all Americans in this struggle. And, Bill, I want to work with this Council in every way possible.

I'm specifically asking the Council to make recommendations to the Director and me in the following areas: better ways to encourage employers to ensure that their workplaces are drug free; better ways to enlist the aid of many Americans who want to volunteer their time and energy to winning the war on drugs; better ways to communicate to all Americans, especially our young, the importance of staying off drugs; and better ways to coordinate the many existing private sector and nonprofit antidrug efforts; better ways to involve the private sector in the building of prisons and jails.

The scourge of illegal drugs upon the lives of many Americans is simply devastating, and with the help of this Advisory Council, I look forward to stopping this devastation and guiding our nation toward an intolerance of illegal drug use wherever it may be found.

I am delighted to be here. I thank all of you for your willingness to serve on this. I will sign this commission and then I will ask each of you, if you would, to come into the Oval Office, and we'll get pictures and then go out for our class portrait—[*laughter*]—out in the Rose Garden, if you have the time—I hope so.

*Note: The President spoke at 10 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release February 27, 1991

**FACT SHEET**

**EXPANDING CHOICE AND OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES, AND COMMUNITIES**

In his State of the Union Address, the President said: "The strength of democracy is not in bureaucracy. It is in the people and their communities....We must return to families, communities, counties, cities, states and institutions of every kind the power to chart their own destiny, and the freedom and opportunity provided by strong economic growth."

The Administration is committed to strengthening the power and opportunity of individuals and families, to breaking down barriers to independence and self-reliance wherever they exist, and to providing hope to distressed communities.

This means giving people access to jobs and the ability to make choices that will better their lives and the lives of their families. People with access to housing, jobs, and quality education have a stake in their community, and a greater incentive to lead productive lives. More important, people with economic opportunity have hope for the future -- an important and powerful weapon against poverty and despair.

The Administration seeks to use numerous administrative, regulatory, and budgetary means to expand economic opportunity for low-income individuals. In addition to these continuing efforts, the President today announced that he will seek Congressional action to promote choice and opportunity on several fronts:

1. educational choice;
2. educational flexibility;
3. homeownership for low-income persons;
4. enterprise zones;
5. anti-discrimination laws;
6. community opportunity areas;
7. the social security earnings test; and
8. anti-crime efforts.

Legislation, where required, will be transmitted to Congress in the next several weeks to implement these proposals.

**GIVING PARENTS AND STUDENTS CHOICE IN EDUCATION:**

Choice programs provide parents the opportunity to select the most appropriate school for their children -- based on informed judgments about which school offers the best education. Choice leads to healthy competition among schools by focusing on proven educational quality as the way to attract students. Clearly, parents should have the opportunity to send their children to schools of their choice. Choice can lift the performance and quality of all schools.

The President will propose a new **Educational Excellence Act** which contains strategic initiatives to improve the learning achievement of all Americans and to restructure the nation's educational system. Initiatives in the Educational Excellence Act will:

- Stimulate fundamental reform and restructure our education system through promoting educational choice and alternative certification for teachers and principals.

- Assist educators in their mission to improve student performance by: rewarding schools that demonstrate improved achievement among students; rewarding excellent teachers; and promoting innovation in training school administrators.

- Provide incentives to school districts to design and implement innovative approaches to mathematics and science education; enhance the endowments of Historically Black Colleges and Universities; and contribute to improving literacy.

**PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL FLEXIBILITY IN RETURN FOR ACCOUNTABILITY:**

Federal Departments and agencies administer hundreds of separate programs that provide or support education services; each has its own statutory and regulatory requirements. Program requirements can impede the ability of local schools and districts to provide the best possible education. Flexibility in administering Federal education programs will allow Governors, school administrators, teachers, service providers, parents, and others in the community to work together to develop effective education programs that meet the needs of all students, particularly those students who are educationally disadvantaged.

- The **Educational Excellence Act of 1991** would promote local control and innovation in education by providing increased flexibility in the use of Federal funding in exchange for enhanced accountability for results. The Administration's bill will be guided by the following principles:

  -- Flexibility should be linked to accountability for improvements in educational outcomes.

  -- Flexibility should result in delivering services to current target populations in a more effective manner.

  -- Flexibility should retain key protections in current laws (e.g., protection of the disabled).

**PROVIDING HOMEOWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES:**

Low-income Americans have a greater stake in their communities when they have the opportunity to own their own homes. The HOPE (Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere) initiative is a new grant program to increase homeownership opportunities. By offering residents greater control and access to property, the HOPE program will instill pride of ownership and enhance incentives for maintenance and improvement. While HOPE was enacted into law last year, Congress provided no funding for the program in Fiscal Year 1991.

- The President has requested $500 million in Fiscal Year 1991 supplemental funding to start the HOPE program immediately. The President's Budget also requests $1 billion in 1992 for the new HOME program -- a housing block grant program providing States and localities greater flexibility in meeting the housing needs of their low-income residents, with incentives for use of housing vouchers.

- HOPE Grants will be made on a competitive basis to resident management corporations, resident councils, cooperative associations, non-profit organizations, cities and States, and public and Indian housing authorities. Funding will help participants design and execute their plans for resident management and buyouts of public and assisted housing.

- The HOPE initiative also targets $258 million in 1992 for a new "Shelter Plus Care" program to help the homeless. The Shelter Plus Care program will link housing with the full range of services needed by the homeless. The program will combine shelter with the support services -- job training, health care, and drug treatment -- that help people achieve dignified and independent lives.

**CREATING JOBS IN ENTERPRISE ZONES:**

Enterprise zones will attack poverty by promoting investment in economically distressed neighborhoods. Enterprise zones will attract new seed capital for small business start-ups, create new incentives for entrepreneurial risk-taking, and reduce high effective tax rates on those moving to work from welfare.

- **The Enterprise Zone and Jobs-Creation Act of 1991 will target tax incentives and regulatory relief to some of our nation's most economically depressed areas.**

- The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development would designate up to 50 (urban, rural, and Indian) enterprise zones over a four year period. Designation will be based on the level of distress, as well as on the nature and extent of State and local efforts to improve living conditions and to eliminate government burdens to economic activity. Designation will be for a maximum of 24 years.

- The legislation will provide tax incentives to attract seed capital, stimulate employment, and increase the economic return from work for the working poor:

  -- Workers will be eligible for a 5 percent refundable tax credit for the first $10,500 of wages earned in an enterprise zone business. This will put up to $525 more income in the pockets of low-income workers. The credit phases out between $20,000 and $25,000 of total annual wages.

  -- To spur investment, capital gains taxes will be eliminated for gains on investment in tangible property (e.g., buildings and equipment) used in a business located in an enterprise zone for at least two years.

  -- To encourage entrepreneurial risk-taking, individuals will be permitted to expense investments in the capital of corporations engaged in enterprise zone businesses. This essentially provides an immediate write-off for investments in enterprise zone businesses. Corporations must have less than $5 million of total assets. Expensing will be permitted up to $50,000 annually per investor, with a $250,000 lifetime limit.

- The legislation would also give enterprise zone communities priority for free trade area status. Such status would, for example, allow a business in an enterprise zone to import materials duty-free if the materials are used to manufacture products for export to other countries.

- Enterprise zones would reduce Federal tax revenues by $1.8 billion over five years.

**STRENGTHENING AND ENFORCING ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS:**

A vital element in the effort to protect the civil rights of all Americans is the vigorous enforcement of existing anti-discrimination laws. Over the past two years, the Bush Administration has moved aggressively to fight hate crimes and combat discrimination in housing, voting, employment, and education. A few examples:

- Enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act in July 1990 was the most important expansion of civil rights protections in a quarter of a century. The Administration is now pursuing swift implementation of the landmark law.

- The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is aggressively enforcing the 1988 Fair Housing Amendments which prohibit housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability. The Bush Administration has resolved nearly 12,000 of the almost 16,000 fair housing cases.

- In 1989, the Justice Department prosecuted more than twice as many hate crimes cases as in any previous year. In 1990, the Justice Department had a 100 percent success rate in prosecuting hate crimes.

- In 1990, the Department of Education received and resolved more civil rights complaints than in any previous year of its history -- and in record time.

- The largest settlements in the history of the Department of Labor's Federal Contract Compliance cases have been achieved during the Bush Administration. A single case involving employment discrimination against women and minorities resulted in a payment of $14 million. In another case, a back pay settlement of $3.5 million will benefit approximately 1,000 women who were discriminated against in hiring.

The Administration is committed to strengthening the strong employment discrimination laws that now exist. These improvements will remove consideration of factors such as sex, race, religion, or national origin from employment decisions. This can be done without encouraging the use of quotas or preferential treatment, without departing from the fundamental principles of fairness that apply throughout our legal system, and without creating a litigation bonanza that brings more benefits to lawyers than to victims.

- o A major objective of the Administration is to ensure that Federal law provides strong new remedies for harassment based on sex, race, color, religion, or national origin.

- o The Administration will propose to codify a cause of action for "disparate impact," involving employment practices that unintentionally exclude disproportionate numbers of certain groups from some jobs. The burden of proof will be shifted to the employer on the issue of "business necessity."

- o The time has come for Congress to bring itself under the same anti-discrimination requirements it prescribes for others.

- o Other improvements, including changes in certain provisions affecting statutes of limitations and encouragement for the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, will also enhance the administration of our comprehensive civil rights laws.

**REDUCING FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY AND ESTABLISHING OPPORTUNITY AREAS:**

Programs providing social, welfare, health, education, and nutritional services are often delivered in fragmented ways. Allowing services to be integrated will better serve the recipients of these programs and promote self-sufficiency and opportunity.

- o The **Community Opportunity Act of 1991** will enable local communities to develop "community opportunity systems" and allow them to restructure Federal programs to provide services and benefits in the way the community deems best to meet the needs of the individuals and families served.

- The legislation would allow a Federal administrator designated by the President to recommend a budget-neutral waiver of most Federal statutory and regulatory requirements for any Federally funded program to be included in the community's opportunity delivery system. The Federal administrator will make recommendations regarding the waiver requests to the relevant Federal agency heads.

- Communities will be able to develop community opportunity systems in which:

  -- services and benefits can be integrated, combined, and restructured at the community level;

  -- the system is neighborhood- or community-based, with a specified target group of beneficiaries;

  -- the individuals and families served can participate in the design of the system; and

  -- the delivery system offers individuals and families in the target group of beneficiaries the maximum choice and control over the range, source, and objectives of the services and benefits to be provided.

- Each community opportunity system will have clear and measurable goals and will be evaluated with regard to both the short- and long-term outcomes.

**EXPANDING JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR OLDER AMERICANS BY LIBERALIZING THE SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST:**

If social security recipients aged 65 to 69 wish to supplement their benefits with earnings, they may earn only up to $9,720 this year before their social security benefits are reduced. Beyond $9,720, each three dollars of earnings reduces their social security benefits by one dollar.

For retirees with sources of income other than earnings, such as private pensions and investment income, this limitation on allowable earnings may have little effect on their lives. Presently, the earnings test falls most heavily on elderly persons who do not have significant savings or income from pension plans, and can seriously constrain their choices of employment.

- The President's Fiscal Year 1992 Budget proposes an increase in the amount of allowable earnings for social security recipients aged 65 to 69.

  -- For 1992, allowable earnings would be increased $800, or 8 percent, from $10,200 to $11,000.

  -- For 1993, the increase would be $200, from $10,800 to $11,000.

  -- For 1994, allowable earnings would continue to rise to the level projected under current law, $11,400.

Anti-crime legislation

**PROTECTING CITIZENS BY FIGHTING VIOLENT CRIME:**

As President Bush has stated in the past, the right to be free from fear in our homes, streets, and neighborhoods is the first civil right of every American. Where streets are not safe and property is not secure, economic opportunity is impossible.

The President announced in his State of the Union Address that the Attorney General will soon convene a Crime Summit of our nation's law enforcement officials. A major objective of the Crime Summit is to strengthen the working relationship between the Administration and State and local law enforcement officials.

The Administration will again propose comprehensive violent crime control legislation to give law enforcement authorities the tools they need to apprehend, prosecute, and incarcerate violent criminals. The legislation will include:

- A meaningful Federal death penalty for the most heinous crimes with procedures to ensure its fair and colorblind application.

- Habeas corpus reform to reduce unnecessarily repetitive appeals that clog the courts and delay justice.

- Exclusionary rule reform to ensure that the evidence gathered by law enforcement officials in a good faith belief that they are acting lawfully can be used to help courts establish the truth.

- Provisions to strengthen Federal laws concerning the safety of women by modifying rules on the admissibility of evidence in cases of sex crimes, enhancing penalties for the distribution of illegal drugs to pregnant women, increasing penalties for recidivist sex offenders, and offering greater protection for victims below the age of sixteen.

Crime