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**OA/ID Number:** 13800  
**Folder ID Number:** 13800-005

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**Folder Title:**  
San Antonio Drug Summit 2/26/92 [OA 7568]

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(Duggan/Simon)  
February 25, 1992  
Draft Two  
Summit

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DRUG SUMMIT DINNER TOAST  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1992  
7:25 P.M.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Barbara and I are honored to have you join us here tonight. It is a particular pleasure to welcome to the United States six good friends and neighbors -- the presidents of Mexico, ~~Venezuela~~, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. *+ foreign min. of Venezuela* I am delighted that we have gathered in my home state of Texas and in this gracious city of San Antonio. For centuries, San Antonio has stood as an important cultural crossroads of the Americas. \\

We meet at a time of great hope for all the people of the Americas. \ In almost every nation in the hemisphere, people enjoy self-government and respect for human rights. \ We're making steady progress to improve our peoples' quality of life through more open trade and investment, by creating more jobs. That is why I am committed more strongly than ever to completing the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico, Canada and the United States. And building upon that, we will realize the vision I call the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative -- for robust trade and investment from the Arctic Ocean to the Straits of Magellan. \\

During our meetings this week in San Antonio, we will refine and intensify our common efforts against the menace of drugs. Each of our nations is making progress: Bolivia has lowered the

amount of coca cultivation. Peru has overcome terrorist threats to halt the growth of coca cultivation. Ecuador is moving against money launderers and traffickers on its territory. Colombia has jailed its most violent drug traffickers and is seizing record quantities of drugs. Venezuela is clamping down on those attempting to use its territory to ship drugs to Europe. Mexico has reduced cultivation of both opium poppies and marijuana while seizing record amounts of drugs.

For each of our nations, the ultimate stakes are the same: the battle against drugs is truly a war -- a struggle for the minds, bodies and souls of our young people. \ In the United States, we're stepping up treatment and prevention programs -- and we're toughening our prosecution and punishment of drug kingpins. \ \

We're seeing results on the demand side as well. \ In the United States over the past six years, we've reduced the number of current <sup>regular</sup> users of cocaine by two-thirds. Adolescent use of *all types of* illegal drugs is down ~~in every category -- among the rich and the poor, among young people of all races.~~ <sup>percentage</sup> The number of high school seniors using illegal drugs is the lowest since we began measuring. \ \

We must do more. \ Drug abuse and drug violence threatens to destroy our children and everything else we hold dear. \ At risk is the civilization we share: \ our common inheritance and our common future. \ \

Let us renew our resolve. \ Let us strengthen our commitment. \ As we work to advance the quality of life in our

hemisphere in so many ways, let us win a lasting victory in the war against drugs. \\

May God bless you and all the peoples of the Americas. And may I raise a glass in honor of our distinguished guests and the important mission all of us share.

# # #

Staff for  
3 PM  
today

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Staff  
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(Duggan/Simon)  
February 21, 1992  
Draft One  
Summit

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DRUG SUMMIT DINNER TOAST  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
[date]  
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Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Barbara and I are honored to have you join us here tonight. It is a particular pleasure to welcome to the United States six good friends and neighbors -- the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. <sup>and the foreign Minister of Venezuela.</sup> I am delighted that we have gathered in my home state of Texas and in this gracious city of San Antonio. For centuries, San Antonio has stood as an important cultural crossroads of the Americas. \ \

We meet at a time of great hope for all the people of the Americas. \ In almost every nation in the hemisphere, people enjoy self-government and respect for human rights. \ We're making steady progress to improve <sup>our peoples'</sup> ~~everyone's~~ quality of life through more open trade and investment, by creating more jobs. That is why I am committed more strongly than ever to completing the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico, Canada and the United States. And building upon that, we will realize the vision I call the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative -- for robust trade and investment from the Arctic Ocean to the Straits of Magellan. \ \

During our meetings this week in San Antonio, we will refine and intensify our common efforts against the menace of drugs. Each of our nations is making progress: Bolivia has lowered the

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For each of our nations, the ultimate stakes are the same: the battle against drugs is truly a war -- a struggle for the minds, bodies and souls of our young people. \ In the United States, we're stepping up treatment and prevention programs -- and we're toughening our prosecution and punishment of drug kingpins. \ \

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We're seeing results. \ In the United States over the past six years, we've reduced the number of current users of cocaine by two-thirds. Adolescent use of <sup>all types of</sup> illegal drugs is down. ~~In every category -- among the rich and the poor, among young people of all races.~~ The <sup>percentage</sup> number of high school seniors using illegal drugs is the lowest since we began measuring. \ \

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N.I.O.A.  
Press office  
Mona Brown

We must do more. \ Drug abuse and drug violence threatens to destroy our children and everything else we hold dear. \ At risk is the civilization we share: \ our common inheritance and our common future. \ \

Let us renew our resolve. \ Let us strengthen our commitment. \ As we work to advance the quality of life in our

hemisphere in so many ways, let us win a lasting victory in the war against drugs. \\

May God bless you and all the peoples of the Americas. And may I raise a glass in honor of our distinguished guests and the important mission all of us share.

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VAN CLIBURN / STATE DINNER  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS / WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1992

- Thank you for a performance every bit as good as what we enjoyed at the White House two years ago.
- Your talent warmed Russian hearts during the cold war and set a standard that's still difficult to match.
- Your name is still invoked by parents trying to get their children to practice after school.
- Like me, you had the good sense to settle in Texas.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB SIMON

FROM: CAROL AARHUS *ca*

SUBJECT: SAN ANTONIO SUMMIT STATE DINNER TOAST  
MAJESTIC THEATRE  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

I'm sure this will not differ from what we spoke about over the phone, but here it is officially:

- o POTUS arrives State Dinner Reception at 7:25 p.m.  
Foreign Delegations arrive reception 7:30 - 8:10 p.m.  
POTUS goes to stage (all the tables are set up on the stage in the theatre) at 8:15 p.m.  
POTUS toasts at 8:20 p.m. -- no reciprocal toasts.  
Van Clyburn entertains at 9:30 p.m.
- o On the 27th, POTUS will attend meetings and have press availability at the McNay Art Museum.
- o Mrs. Bush will attend the State Dinner, but will have a separate schedule throughout the Summit.
- o Venezuela may not attend the dinner.
  
- o Countries involved: U.S., Mexico, Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador.

That's all for now. I assume you've already got the speech done and in staffing, if not to POTUS. We didn't pass around a call sheet at any of these meetings, but if you have any questions, Tim Simonson is the lead.

PROPOSED TOAST TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE DINNER IN HONOR OF THE SAN ANTONIO DRUG SUMMIT

Messrs Presidents and distinguished guests, Barbara and I are honored to have you join us here tonight. It is a particular pleasure to have with us the presidents of six other, sovereign and democratic American republics.

*new  
Jill Cochran*

Ladies and Gentlemen, these are historic times for our hemisphere. While the collapse of communism in Europe has held the world's eye, too little attention has been paid to the consolidation of democracy in the Americas, too little attention has been paid to the increasing depth of democratic commitment among our peoples. When I was United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations some 20 years ago, our hemisphere had more military than civilian governments. Today in our hemisphere democratic rights are denied only in only Cuba and Haiti.

EAT

*San Antonio  
is one of  
the most  
important  
cultural  
crossroads*

*praise  
San Antonio  
and/or  
San Antonio*

We must be mindful of how precious our democracies are, for democracy's enemies are always present and must always be resisted. Just this month, democracy was challenged in Venezuela by people who would have put themselves in power by force of arms. Naturally, they met with strong opposition from President Perez and his freedom loving citizens. We were all relieved by this reaffirmation of democracy. Americans all, north and south, now acknowledge government of the people as the only legitimate form of government in this hemisphere.

*Jimmy  
Carrillo  
Garcia  
at D O J*

States, through rigorous law enforcement and aerial spraying programs we have reduced marijuana cultivation. Of course our major success has been in demand reduction: In the past six years we have reduced the number of current users of cocaine by two-thirds. Adolescent use of illegal drugs is down in every category, among all races, rich and poor. The number of high school seniors using illegal drugs is the lowest since we began measuring.

So, when we gather here tonight to chart our actions, we need not be daunted by what remains undone, we can look at what we have accomplished and take renewed vigor as we face the days ahead.

Before I close, I would like to remind those present that the war on drugs, like any other, has its casualties. Every day, and even as we speak, brave men and women run grave risks to protect our children and our future from drugs and those who deal in them.

Before we resume the tasks remaining, let us remember and toast those who have laid down their lives in the cause we mutually support: a drug-free hemisphere.

Aside from the first task of assuring the continuation of our democracies, little can be more important than securing the health and well-being of our people from the multiple evils brought about by drug consumption, production and trafficking. Narcotics control is a domestic concern for each of us. We have learned that we cannot be effective at home unless we join together internationally.

Here too there has been progress. As late as when I came to office finger pointing and mutual recriminations were almost as common as cooperation and help. "Blame the consumers!" said some. "Blame the producers!" said others. How simplistic those comments were. Today, we know and publicly acknowledge that every nation represented here tonight has problems with consumption, that every nation represented has problems with production, manufacturing, transportation and money laundering. Yes, some of us have more of one or the other, but we all have all problems.

But we are all making progress. Bolivia has lowered the amount of coca under cultivation; in spite of a serious problem from Sendero Luminoso, Peru has halted the growth of coca cultivation; Ecuador is moving against the money launderers and traffickers beginning to move into its territory; Colombia has jailed the most violent of its traffickers and is seizing record quantities of drugs; Venezuela has begun to clamp down on those who wish to use its territory as a springboard to send drugs to Europe; Mexico has reduced the cultivation of both opium poppies and marijuana while seizing record amounts of drugs. Here in the United

Drafted: ARA/AND: DHamilton  
Document: SEARAAND 12719

Approved:

ARA/FO: Baronson SA  
ARA/FO: RSGelbard  
ARA/FO: JPMclean JPA  
INM: MLevitsky - DSA H  
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ARA/AND: AWPatterson  
ARA/MEX: RHoward  
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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/21/92

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: BOB SIMON

ORGANIZATION: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: CATHY FENTON

PHONE: X7064

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES 3 INCLUDING COVER LETTER.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Several programs on  
Van Cliburn are  
attached.

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES, PLEASE CALL BACK AS SOON AS POSSIBLE  
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Dec. 8, 1987

## VAN CLIBURN

*Born in Shreveport, Louisiana, and taught the piano by his mother at age three, Van Cliburn played his first public performance at age four. He made his orchestral debut with the Houston Symphony at age twelve and his Carnegie Hall debut as winner of the National Music Festival Award the following year. A graduate of The Juilliard School, Van Cliburn won the Edgar M. Leventritt Foundation Award in 1954; he was the first recipient of the award since 1949. Van Cliburn's performances in Moscow are well known. At the first Tchaikovsky Competition in 1958, he won the hearts of the Soviet people and the praise of critics around the world. Van Cliburn went on to play several more concerts in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, each one to sold-out houses and tremendous acclaim. He was welcomed back to the United States with a ticker tape parade and rave reviews following his first concert back home. After going on sabbatical in 1978, Van Cliburn moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where he takes an active role in the international competition named in his honor.*

## PROGRAM

Intermezzo Opus 118, No. 6	Brahms
Etude-Tableau Opus 39, No. 5	Rachmaninoff
Widmung	Schumann-Liszt
L'Isle joyeuse	Debussy

## VAN CLIBURN

Van Cliburn began playing the piano at the age of three with his mother, Rildea Be. O'Bryan Cliburn. He made his orchestral debut with the Houston Symphony at age twelve. A graduate of The Juilliard School, Van Cliburn's exceptional talent won international acclaim in 1958 as winner of the First Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow. The last thirty years have been spent in rigorous recording schedules and annual world tours. His recording of Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 was the first classical album to go platinum, selling one million copies. After a nine year sabbatical beginning in 1978, Van Cliburn moved to Fort Worth, Texas, returning to a full schedule of concert performances. He plays an active role in the international competition named in his honor, and contributes much of his time nurturing the careers of young artists.

## CURRENT BIOGRAPHY 1958

**CLIBURN, VAN (HARVEY LAVAN, JR.)** July 12, 1934. Pianist  
*Address:* h. 205 W. 57th St., New York 19;  
 b. Columbia Artists Management, Inc., 113 W. 57th St., New York 19

"The impact of Van Cliburn's triumph in the Moscow International Tchaikovsky Competition goes far beyond music and himself as an individual, and is a dramatic testimonial to American culture . . . with his two hands Van Cliburn struck a chord which has resounded around the world, raising our prestige with artists and music-lovers everywhere." These were the words of New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner as he greeted the young Texan concert pianist, Van Cliburn, with an official welcome on behalf of New York City upon his return to the United States. After winning the Tchaikovsky music competition in Moscow, U.S.S.R., on April 14, 1958 and being proclaimed the "new American Sputnik," Van Cliburn became the toast of New York and the nation.

He has been the recipient of prizes, scholarships and awards since he was twelve years old. In 1954 he made his debut with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and received high praise from the critics. However, it was not until his triumph in Moscow over pianists from all over the world, that he received international acclaim.

Harvey Lavan (Van) Cliburn, Jr., was born in Shreveport, Louisiana on July 12, 1934. He is the only child of Rildia Bee (O'Brien) Cliburn, a concert pianist and piano teacher, and Harvey Lavan Cliburn, an oil company executive. When Van was three years old, his mother began giving him piano lessons. By the time he was six years old, he had made several public appearances in Shreveport. He continued his music studies with his mother after his family moved to Kilgore, Texas and until 1951. He made his debut with the Houston (Texas) Symphony Orchestra, as a result of winning the 1947 Texas state prize, and played the Tchaikovsky Concerto No. 1 in B-Flat Minor.

While attending Kilgore High School, Van played the clarinet in the band and was president of the Thespian Club. The romantic composers Liszt, Chopin, Rachmaninoff and Tchaikovsky were among his favorites. In 1948 he won the National Music Festival Award.

The young pianist moved to New York City in 1951 to study at the Juilliard School of Music with the Russian-born teacher Madame Rosina Lhevinne, wife of the late concert pianist Josef Lhevinne. While studying at Juilliard, Van won the G. B. Dealey Award in Dallas, Texas, which included an appearance with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra in 1952. The same year he also won the Kosciuszko Foundation Chopin Award.

In 1953 he won a grant from the Olga Samaroff Foundation and also won first place in the Juilliard Concerto contest. During the following year he was the recipient of the Edgar M. Leventritt Foundation Award, which gave him the privilege of appearing with the New York



Richard DeGrab

VAN CLIBURN

Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. This was the first time in five years that the award had been presented.

His concert with the New York Philharmonic at Carnegie Hall in November 1954 won him highly favorable notices from the New York music critics. Irving Kolodin of the *Saturday Review* (November 27, 1954) called him "the most talented newcomer of the season . . . he literally commands the piano as he plays and in many ways the music too. He is far from a finished performer as yet . . . but he has, in abundance, the qualities of fervor, audience appeal and musicianship which make for distinction."

Upon his graduation from Juilliard in 1954, with highest honors, Van received the Carl M. Roeder Memorial Award and the Frank Damosch Scholarship. The latter entitled him to continue his studies at Juilliard as a graduate student. However, twenty orchestral commitments during 1955 kept him from his post-graduate studies at Juilliard. During 1955 and 1956 he toured as a concert pianist throughout the United States, appearing in major cities, and receiving high acclaim. In the April 20, 1955 issue of *Practical English*, his picture appeared on the cover.

During 1957 Cliburn had several concert engagements. He was inducted in the U.S. Army in the spring of 1957, but was released after two days because of a blood condition. Shortly after this, his mother became ill and Van returned to Texas to conduct her music classes. His first European tour was scheduled for the summer of 1958. However, his teacher Madame Rosina Lhevinne, and other musicians suggested that he cancel his tour and enter the first International Tchaikovsky piano competition in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union. Taking their advice, he spent two months in prepara-

tion for the competition, practicing from six to eleven hours a day.

The trip to Moscow for Van Cliburn and one other U.S. competitor, Joyce Flissler, a violinist, was financed by the Mary Baird Rockefeller Foundation and the Institute for International Education. The U.S.S.R. paid the expenses of the contestants while they were in the Soviet Union and their return by plane.

Almost at the outset of the competition in Moscow, Van Cliburn won the hearts of the audiences. Even before the winners were announced, his performances were sold out and he was the toast of Moscow. The chairman of the jury which judged the youthful performers was Soviet pianist Emil Gilels (see *C.B.*, October 1956).

On April 14, 1958 a formal announcement was made that Van Cliburn was the winner of the first prize of the International Tchaikovsky piano competition. The prize consisted of a gold medal and 25,000 rubles (about \$2,500) and he was permitted to take home about \$1,250. The remaining prize money has been banked for him in the Soviet Union. He also played in concerts throughout the Soviet Union and made several recordings. He was received by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and also by Nikolai Bulganin.

President Eisenhower sent Van Cliburn a congratulatory telegram and invited him to visit the White House in Washington, D.C. with his parents. The twenty-three year old Texan left the Soviet Union with seventeen pieces of luggage. (He had arrived with three.) Among his gifts was a lilac bush, presented to him by Russian admirers, to be placed on the grave of Sergei Rachmaninoff in the Valhalla Cemetery in Valhalla, New York.

Upon his arrival in New York City on May 16, 1958 Van Cliburn was besieged with offers. His original schedule to play with the New York Philharmonic was changed from one to four concerts. He signed a contract to record for the R.C.A. Victor recording company and appeared on the Steve Allen Sunday night television show over N.B.C. on May 25 and on Edward R. Murrow's *Person to Person* television show over the C.B.S. network on May 30, 1958.

He was also interviewed by Abram Chasins, music critic on radio station WQXR who had early recognized the young pianist's talent and to whom Van Cliburn expressed warm credit for helping him in his career. "The Russians didn't discover Van Cliburn," Chasins wrote in the *Reporter* (May 29, 1958). "They merely embraced enthusiastically what we as a nation regard listlessly . . . what their people value and our people ignore. . . . He had won five exacting competitions before the Moscow award."

His first concert at Carnegie Hall with the Symphony of the Air was conducted by Soviet conductor Kiril P. Kondrashin and was heard by a sold-out house on May 19, 1958. The concert was broadcast over WQXR as well. The music critic of the *New Yorker* magazine (May 31, 1958) wrote that he proved to be a pianist "in the grand manner." Playing the Tchaikovsky Concerto in B-Flat Minor, the

Rachmaninoff Third Piano Concerto and Prokofieff's *Classical Symphony*. Van Cliburn and Conductor Kondrashin both received enthusiastic notices from critics. (See Harriet Johnson's column in the *New York Post*, May 20, 1958).

The day after his triumphant homecoming concert, Van was honored by a ticker-tape parade up Broadway to City Hall where he was officially welcomed by New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner. He was presented with a city scroll for exceptional and distinguished service and the Mayor proclaimed May 20 "American Music Day." A luncheon was given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel honoring Cliburn and Kondrashin.

Van later played in Philadelphia, Chicago, Hollywood and Denver. His European summer engagements included concerts at the Brussels Fair in Belgium on July 4th in the United States Pavillion, and then in London, Amsterdam, and Paris. His first recording for R.C.A. Victor, the Tchaikovsky B-Flat Minor Concerto reached new heights in classical record sales by June 1958.

Van Cliburn is noted for his modesty and his warmth and friendliness. He has thick, curly, blond hair, blue eyes, and is six feet, four inches tall. He has composed some popular and classical music which has been played in this country. Since the beginning of his concert career, his personal manager has been William M. Judd of Columbia Artists Management, Inc. Van Cliburn is a member of the American Guild of Musical Artists. His church is the Calvary Baptist in New York City.

#### References

- N Y Post p5+ My 16 '58 por  
N Y Times p12 Ap 12 '58  
Time 71:63 Ap 21 '58 por  
U S News 44:19 Ap 25 '58 por

**CLYDE, GEORGE D(WEY)** July 21, 1898- Governor of Utah; engineer; educator  
*Address*: b. State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Ut.; h. 1747 Browning Ave., Salt Lake City, Ut.

Elected for a four-year term as Governor of Utah in November 1956, George D. Clyde, a pro-Eisenhower Republican, succeeded J. Bracken Lee, an anti-Administration Republican. Clyde has urged enactment of the upper Colorado River project and advocates state construction of public projects, greater state aid to education, and increasing the salaries of state employees. At the time of his election he was director of the Utah water and power board, and had earlier served as chief of engineers in the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. For ten years (1935-45) he was dean of the School of Engineering and Technology of Utah State Agricultural College.

Born at Springville, Utah on July 21, 1898, George Dewey Clyde is one of the four sons of Hyrum Smith Clyde, an irrigation farmer, and Elenore Jane (Johnson) Clyde. He belongs to an "engineering family," for three of his brothers, like himself, became engineers. Clyde served as a World War I infantryman in 1917-19. He

## Cleonides - Coates

scendants were important music dealers and publishers in Philadelphia up to 1879. His son, **John Clemm, Jr.**, was the first organist at N.Y.'s Trinity Church.

**Cleonides**, Greek writer on music; lived in the first half of the 2nd century A.D. His treatise *Eisagoge harmonike* (*Introductio harmonica*), based on the theories of Aristoxenus, was for a long time ascribed to the mathematician Euclid, because it had been publ. under Euclid's name by Pena (Paris, 1557) and Meibom (Amsterdam, 1652), although it had been printed with the real author's name by Valla (Venice, 1497). A new critical edition was publ. by K. von Jan in *Musici Scriptores Graeci*. There is a French trans. by Ruelle (1896); for an Eng. trans., see Strunk's *Source Readings in Music History* (N.Y., 1950).

**Clérambault, Louis Nicolas**, French composer and organist; b. Paris, Dec. 19, 1676; d. there, Oct. 26, 1749. He studied with André Raison; was organist at various Paris churches. He was a successful composer of theatrical pieces for the court: *Le Soleil vainqueur* (Paris, Oct. 21, 1721); *Le Départ du roi* (1745); etc. He also wrote a number of solo cantatas, in which genre he excelled; composed much organ music; some of his organ works are republ. in Guilman's *Archives des maîtres de l'orgue*. His son, **César François Nicolas Clérambault** (1700-60), was also an organist and composer.

**Cleva, Fausto**, Italian conductor; b. Trieste, May 17, 1902; d. Athens (collapsed while conducting), Aug. 6, 1971. He studied in Milan; began his conducting career as a youth; in 1920 emigrated to the U.S.; became an American citizen in 1931. He was chorus master and later conductor of the Metropolitan Opera until 1942; then was conductor of the San Francisco Opera Co. (1942-44 and 1949-55); then again with the Metropolitan (1951 until his death). In 1971 he was presented with a gold cigarette case by the directors of the Metropolitan on the occasion of his 50th anniversary as a regular member, since the age of 18, of its conducting staff.

**Cliburn, Van (Harvey Lavan, Jr.)**, brilliant American pianist; b. Shreveport, La., July 12, 1934. He studied piano with his mother; then with Rosina Lhévinne at the Juilliard School of Music in N.Y., graduating in 1954. He made his debut with the Houston Symph. Orch. at the age of 13; appeared with the N.Y. Phil. in 1954; toured as a concert pianist in the U.S. He became suddenly famous when he won the Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow in 1958, the first American to score such a triumph in Russia, where he became a prime favorite. Upon his return to N.Y. he received a hero's welcome in a street parade. In 1964 he made his debut as an orch. conductor. His playing combines a superlative technique with a genuine Romantic sentiment; this style is particularly effective in the music of Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff.

**Clicquot**, French family of organ builders, of whom the earliest was **Robert Clicquot**, builder of the organ in the Versailles Chapel for Louis XIV (1711), and organs in the cathedrals of Rouen (1689) and Saint-Quentin (1703). His sons **Jean-Baptiste** (b. Rheims, Nov. 3, 1678; d. Paris, March 16, 1746) and **Louis-Alexandre** (b. c.1680; d. Paris, Jan. 25, 1760) were his helpers. The most renowned of the family was **François-Henri Clicquot** (b. 1732; d. Paris, May 24, 1790), who constructed the great organ of Versailles Cathedral (installed Oct. 31, 1761) and the organ of St. Sulpice, with 5 manuals, 66 stops, and a 32-foot pedal (1781).

**Clutsam, George H.**, Australian pianist and composer; b. Sydney, Sept. 26, 1866; d. London, Nov. 17, 1951. As a young pianist, he made tours of Australia, India, China, and Japan; settled in London in 1889 and became a professional accompanist; gave concerts with Melba (1893). From 1908 until 1918 he was a music critic of the *Observer* in London; at the same time wrote music for the stage.

WORKS: Operas: *The Queen's Jester* (1905); *A Summer Night* (London, July 23, 1910); *After a Thousand Years* (1912); *König Harlekin* (Berlin, 1912); several musical comedies: *Gabrielle*, *Lavender*, *The Little Duchess* (Glasgow, Dec. 15, 1922). His greatest popular success was the production of *Lilac Time*, an arrangement of Heinrich Berté's operetta *Das Dreimäderlhaus*, based on Schubert's melodies; Clutsam's version in English was first staged in London on Dec. 22, 1922, and had many revivals. Another theatrical medley, arranged from Chopin's melodies, was Clutsam's musical comedy *The Damask Rose* (London, June 17, 1929).

**Cluytens, André**, noted Belgian conductor; b. Antwerp, March 26, 1905; d. Neuilly, near Paris, June 3, 1967. He studied piano at the Antwerp Cons. His father, conductor at the Théâtre Royal in Antwerp, engaged him as a choral coach; later he conducted opera there (1927-32). He then settled in France, and became a French citizen in 1932. He served as music director at the Toulouse Opera (1932-35); in 1935 was appointed opera conductor in Lyons. In 1944 he conducted at the Paris Opéra; in 1947 he was appointed music director of the Opéra-Comique. In 1949 he was named conductor of the Société du Conservatoire de Paris, and in 1955 he became the first French conductor to appear at the Bayreuth Festival. On Nov. 4, 1956, he made his U.S. debut in Washington, D.C., as guest conductor of the Vienna Phil. during its first American tour. In 1960 he became chief conductor of the Orch. National de Belgique in Brussels, a post he held until his death. Cluytens was highly regarded as a fine interpreter of French music.

**Coates, Albert**, eminent English conductor, b. St. Petersburg, Russia (of an English father and a mother of Russian descent), April 23, 1882; d. Milnerton, near Cape Town, South Africa, Dec. 11, 1953. He went to England for his general education; enrolled in the science classes of Liverpool Univ., and

# Peru's Ex-Drug Czar on Cocaine: The Supply Side

LIMA—In September 1990, shortly after he was elected president of Peru, Alberto Fujimori declined to sign a drug-cooperation agreement with the U.S. He felt that the agreement called for repression of Peru's coca farmers, who produce two-thirds of the world's leaf from which crack and cocaine are made. Such a policy, the president believed, would continue to push coca growers into the arms of terrorists and drug traffickers.

I have spent the past 16 months as the president's personal representative hammering out a strategy that would allow

finds little echo in Latin America. Deep-rooted Latin American resentment is stirred by the obligation to fight, on their own soil, an armed drug war that they do not perceive as theirs.

In October 1990, through the so-called "Fujimori Doctrine," we appealed to Peruvians to consider what drug-crop growing had done to Lebanon, Afghanistan, Burma and Laos. Peru, like those countries, risked becoming immersed in corruption, and its territory turned into a battleground for feuding drug lords.

Within a month, the Fujimori Doctrine's proposal to combat drugs by addressing supply-side concerns had won the support of four-fifths of Peruvians polled.

Additionally, the Fujimori Doctrine established a clear distinction between drug traffickers and coca farmers. First, the trafficker has alternatives; the farmer has none. Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD) studies have established that government regulations prevent coca farmers from growing and marketing alternative crops. Second, coca farmers, unlike traffickers, are poor—annual per-capita income is between \$400 and \$600. Like addicts and the urban poor in developed countries, they are victims of society and drug traffickers. Offered alternatives, they become our allies.

Coca growers in Peru, like people around the world, want secure property rights. The ILD has found that if the farmers form alliances with drug traffickers and guerrillas, it is principally to defend their property against trespassing and violent incursions by authorities—a disturbing echo of the role played by the Viet Cong in defending Vietnamese farmers against Saigon's blundering interventions.

All these points finally bore fruit. On May 14, 1991, enlightened U.S. authorities signed an agreement with Peru accepting for the first time that coca growers were not to be considered criminals; that their organizations would be recognized as legit-

imate intermediaries, capable of negotiating with governments and business; that they would participate in creating the new legal institutions to remove the barriers to other opportunities in the market economy; and, if they eradicated coca, their property rights would be legalized.

To demonstrate their support—and despite intimidation and the assassination of their principal leader, Walter Toca—every one of the 180 identifiable coca-growing organizations signed commitments to switch from coca to other crops, providing markets could be guaranteed.

Now that all coca farmers agreed to substitute coca for much less than 1% of the U.S. drug-enforcement budget, with the Peruvian people firmly behind the eradication policy, and the traffickers and terrorists on the defensive, I looked to anti-narcotics authorities on both sides of the negotiating table and met with blank stares. These brave men have many imaginative ideas for bigger and better busts—but no clue about peacefully pulling off what is essentially a business deal.

This was not a surprise. From the beginning we knew that one of the shortcomings of the war against drugs in Peru was its overwhelming reliance on police and military tools. We were aware that a successful partnership of government and private business was responsible for most U.S. triumphs. Therefore, early on we began promoting the interests of European multinational corporations in the coca-substitution paradigm. No blank stares here; with them, we began to develop plans for creating alternatives based on business opportunities.

Our business friends were originally interested in Peru because of the environmental damage that coca production and processing wreaks in the headwaters of the Amazon. However, when a discreet meeting with coca-farmer leaders was arranged in 1990, the businessmen also discovered sincerity and hard-nosed business sense.

President Fujimori's commitment, U.S. support for the decriminalization of coca farmers, reports of President Bush's personal backing, and similar support from some European governments and the United Nations triggered, in November 1991, the drafting of initial plans for private investment.

The lesson here is that when market economy and private-property institutions are introduced, coca farmers are willing to switch and private business will play its part in the war for the environment and against drugs.

A visiting economist expressed concern that substitution efforts would raise the price offered by traffickers to coca farmers and hence tempt a return to coca. "Look," replied a coca grower, "surely a successful drug dealer earns more than you in Washington. If you don't push drugs, it's because you have decent alternatives, you know drug dealing brings violence and corruption. You don't want to raise your family in hell. Why should I be any different, given the chance?"

Coca growers form part of that great Latin American majority, the informal sector. Forced by outdated regulatory and political institutions to operate outside the law, they are barred access to property rights, business opportunities, contracts and courts. Operating illegally, and with no official channels to air their views, they are ignored until they explode. Until Latin governments go beyond standard macro-economic formulas, and address the problems of their marginalized majorities as part and parcel of structural adjustment programs, market economies and democracies in the hemisphere will not endure.

*Mr. de Soto resigned on Jan. 28 as President Fujimori's personal representative for various issues including drugs. He is president of ILD, author of "The Other Path" and an entrepreneur in Lima.*

## The Americas

By Hernando de Soto

Peru to make, on the supply side of the illegal drug problem, a major contribution to international-community concerns over drugs, without embarking on a civil war it cannot hope to win. What follows are the cornerstones of this strategy.

On the demand side, the U.S. annually spends at least \$20 billion on fighting drugs. Within the U.S., law enforcement faces the daunting task of finding and arresting—coast to coast—hundreds of thousands of pushers whose war chests amount to dozens of billions of dollars a year.

On the supply side, the picture appears simpler. With satellites and planes, we have located the 720,000 acres of coca fields in two principal valleys. In the past eight months, we have identified and begun negotiations with the local organizations and the democratically elected leaders who represent the 250,000 coca farmers and their families. Since collectively these farmers earn no more than \$160 million a year from their coca crop, substituting that income would cost less than 1% of the U.S. drug budget.

The U.S. concern with drug addiction

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(Duggan/Simon)  
February 21, 1992  
Draft One  
Summit

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DRUG SUMMIT DINNER TOAST  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS  
[date] WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1992  
[time]

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Barbara and I are honored to have you join us here tonight. It is a particular pleasure to welcome to the United States six good friends and neighbors -- the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. I am delighted that we have gathered in my home state of Texas and in this gracious city of San Antonio. For centuries, San Antonio has stood as an important cultural crossroads of the Americas.

We gather at a time of great hope for all the people of the Americas. In almost every nation in the hemisphere, people enjoy self-government and respect for human rights. We're making steady progress to improve everyone's quality of life through more open trade and investment, by creating more jobs. That is why I am committed more strongly than ever to completing the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico, Canada and the United States. And building upon that, we will realize the vision I call the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative -- for robust trade and investment from the Arctic Ocean to the Straits of Magellan.

During our meetings this week in San Antonio, we will refine and intensify our common efforts against the menace of drugs. Each of our nations is making progress: Bolivia has lowered the

amount of coca cultivation. Peru has overcome terrorist threats to halt the growth of coca cultivation. Ecuador is moving against money launderers and traffickers on its territory. Colombia has jailed its most violent drug traffickers and is seizing record quantities of drugs. Venezuela is clamping down on those attempting to use its territory to ship drugs to Europe. Mexico has reduced cultivation of both opium poppies and marijuana while seizing record amounts of drugs.

For each of our nations, the ultimate stakes are the same: the battle against drugs is truly a war -- a <sup>struggle</sup> war for the minds, bodies and souls of our young people. In the United States, we're stepping up treatment and prevention programs -- and we're toughening our prosecution and punishment of drug kingpins.

We're seeing results. In the United States over the past six years, we've reduced the number of current users of cocaine by two-thirds. Adolescent use of illegal drugs is down in every category -- among the rich and the poor, among young people of all races. The number of high school seniors using illegal drugs is the lowest since we began measuring.

We must do more. Drug abuse and drug violence threatens to destroy our children and everything else we hold <sup>dear</sup> dear. At risk is the civilization we share: our common inheritance and our common future.

Let us renew our resolve. Let us strengthen our commitment. As we work to advance the quality of life in our hemisphere in so many ways, let us win a lasting victory in the war against drugs.

May God bless you and all the peoples of the Americas. And  
may I raise a glass in honor of our distinguished guests and the  
important mission all of us share.

# # #

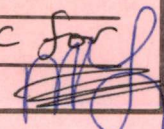
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
**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M CAROL  
of in San Antonio  
Phone ~~1866 1866~~

Area Code	Number	Extension
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RETURNED YOUR CALL

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card for Summit dinner:  
Van Cliburn, Pianist.  
Call Social office  
for Bio (x7064)  
Get in touch w/NSC for  
Operator 

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-021 CARBONLESS   
Joint press availability  
Statement.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(San Antonio, Texas)

For Immediate Release

February 26, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT DRUG SUMMIT DINNER TOASTMajestic Theater  
San Antonio, Texas

8:01 P.M. CST

**THE PRESIDENT:** Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Barbara and I are honored to have you join us here tonight. It is a particular pleasure to welcome to the United States our good friends and our neighbors from Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Venezuela. I am delighted that we've gathered in my home state, Secretary Baker's home state of Texas -- with the Governor here, the Mayor of this city here -- in this gracious city of San Antonio. For centuries, San Antonio has stood as an important cultural crossroads of the Americas.

We meet at a time of great hope for all the people of the Americas. In almost every nation in the hemisphere, people enjoy self-government and respect for human rights. We're making steady progress to improve our people's quality of life through more open trade and investment, by creating more jobs. That's why I am committed more strongly than ever to completing the North American Free Trade Agreement linking the economies of Mexico, Canada and the United States. And building upon that, we will realize the vision I call the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative -- for robust trade and investment from the Arctic Ocean to the Straits of Magellan.

During our meetings this week in San Antonio, we will refine and intensify our common efforts against the menace of drugs. Each of our nations is making progress: Bolivia has successfully intensified its law enforcement efforts against cocaine traffickers. Peru has taken important steps to control airstrips used by traffickers to move cocaine to Colombia. Ecuador is moving against money launderers and traffickers on its territory. Colombia has jailed some of its most violent drug traffickers and is seizing record quantities of drugs. Venezuela is clamping down on those attempting to use its territory to ship drugs to Europe and America. Mexico has reduced cultivation of both opium poppies and marijuana by unprecedented amounts, while seizing record amounts of cocaine through Operation Halcon.

For each of our nations, the battle against drugs is truly a war. The ultimate stakes are the same: the minds, bodies and the souls of our young people, so many of whom have been hurt or destroyed by the violent world of the drug dealers. In the United States, we're stepping up treatment, prevention and research programs -- and we're toughening our prosecution and punishment of drug kingpins.

We're seeing results on the demand side as well. In the United States over the past six years, we've reduced the number of cocaine -- regular users of cocaine by two-thirds. Adolescent use of all types of illegal drugs is down. The number of high school seniors using illegal drugs is the lowest since we began measuring their drug use.

MORE

- 2 -

We must do more. Drug abuse and drug violence -- particularly in our inner cities -- threaten to destroy our children and everything else we hold dear. At risk is the civilization we share: our common inheritance and our common future.

So let us renew our resolve. Let us strengthen our commitment to guarantee all people drug-free communities. And as we work to advance the quality of life in our hemisphere in so many ways, let us win a lasting victory in the war against drugs.

And once again, a warm welcome to San Antonio, Texas. And may God bless you and all the peoples of the Americas. And may I raise a glass in honor of our distinguished guests and the important mission that all of us share.

(A toast is offered.) (Applause.)

END

8:07 P.M. CST

February 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB SIMON

FROM: CAROL AARHUS

SUBJECT: SAN ANTONIO SUMMIT STATE DINNER TOAST  
MAJESTIC THEATRE  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

I'm sure this will not differ from what we spoke about over the phone, but here it is officially:

- o POTUS arrives State Dinner Reception at 7:25 p.m.  
Foreign Delegations arrive reception 7:30 - 8:10 p.m.  
POTUS goes to stage (all the tables are set up on the stage in the theatre) at 8:15 p.m.  
POTUS toasts at 8:20 p.m. -- no reciprocal toasts.  
Van Clyburn entertains at 9:30 p.m.
- o On the 27th, POTUS will attend meetings and have press availability at the McNay Art Museum.
- o Mrs. Bush will attend the State Dinner, but will have a separate schedule throughout the Summit.
- o Venezuela may not attend the dinner.
- o Countries involved: U.S., Mexico, Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador.

That's all for now. I assume you've already got the speech done and in staffing, if not to POTUS. We didn't pass around a call sheet at any of these meetings, but if you have any questions, Tim Simonson is the lead.