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DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration]--New York Headquarters Opening 6/29/92 [OA 7575]

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(Smith/Aarhus)  
Draft Four  
June 24, 1992  
DEA

*Adm. Bonner will come  
AG Barr ten.*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEA HEADQUARTERS  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1992

**Acknowledgements.** Members of the DEA's New York Field Division. Ladies and gentlemen. / ((It is a great privilege to be here today to discuss a problem of great concern to New Yorkers. / But before I get to the hitting woes of Bobby Bonilla and Don Mattingly.)) //

((We meet at the end of a hectic month. When President Yeltsin was in Washington several weeks ago he asked if I still thought the day of the dictator was over. / I said I did, and he said, "So who's this 'Steinbrenner' I keep hearing about?")) //

Today, we vow that America hears this message: It is time we reject those who soft-pedal the need to be hard on crime. / Some say there are reasons crimes occur. I say there is never an excuse not to seek justice through America's system of law. //

Nowhere is this need clearer than in our war on drugs -- a war this new office of the Drug Enforcement Administration can help fight, and win. / As long as one American is hooked on drugs -- that is one American too many. So we must stop drug use. Not some place. Not some time. But across America -- now.

That's why our Federal budget for Fiscal Year ~~1992~~ <sup>1993</sup> called for ~~\$11.7~~ <sup>12.7</sup> billion for our anti-drug campaign. That's ~~\$11.7~~ <sup>12.7</sup> billion -- ~~up 82 per cent since the start of our Administration~~ <sup>nearly double the amount appropriated when</sup> ~~began in 1989.~~

~~We'd hoped to cut overall drug use by 10 percent.~~ We met that

*We'd hoped for a decrease in drug use of 10% betw. 1988 and 1990.*

*1993 Budget*

*11/10/92 Remarks to Drug Advisory Council*



1/10/96  
Remarks to  
Drug Advisory  
Council

target. / We wanted to slash occasional cocaine use 10 percent.  
It's <sup>went</sup> down 29. / Adolescent cocaine use -- our goal was a 30  
percent decrease. It's down more than 60. /

We have begun well. Yet we have only begun. /

sk  
1/10/96  
Speech

Look at Bedford Stuyvesant / the suburbs of any city / the  
broken canyons of L.A. / There you'll see some of the more than  
12.5 million Americans who <sup>currently still</sup> use drugs -- and the 1.9 million <sup>of them who</sup>  
<sup>use</sup> cocaine. Worse, more than 1.3 million of our kids use drugs. I  
grieve for these kids -- but grief is not enough. Just as while  
Federal funding can help -- it alone is not enough. //

Today, we need effective treatment -- Federal, state, and  
local -- to reduce drug use in our neighborhoods and schools. /  
We also need prevention through massive education. We need  
business / labor / our families and schools to stop the drugs  
that declare death, bondage, and open season on the innocent. //

Next comes perhaps the most crucial part of our crusade:

Karen Lenhart  
DEA fax  
309-7994

Law enforcement. The New York Field Division seized more than  
\$234 million in criminal assets in FY 1991 <sup>almost double what they seized the</sup> You know that a  
country which refused to allow totalitarians of the right and  
left to enslave the world -- will never allow the evil purveyors  
of drugs to enslave America. //

sk now,  
confirm  
Mon. am

Think of names like <sup>Thomas</sup> ~~Tommy~~ Pitera -- a.k.a. Tommy Karate /  
the Cali Cartel cocaine seizure / <sup>plea-ing</sup> Helmer and <sup>on bail</sup> Ramiro Herrera. By  
the next time you're at the White House -- I hope all these hoods  
are in the Big House. So by January 1, we will have 50 percent  
more Federal prosecutors than in 1988. / We have also

DEA  
ck Mon.

Gene  
Scalia



reauthorized the 1984 Victims of Crime Act -- and boosted its annual Victims Compensation and Assistance Fund to \$150 million. These dollars did not come from taxpayers but from criminals' fines and penalties. After all, crime shouldn't pay. Criminals should. //

FOP SP.  
8/14/92

So we have moved to punish career criminals under the Federal Armed <sup>Career</sup> Criminal Act. No seasoned criminal should walk free because we didn't take the law -- and our law enforcement officers -- seriously. / My Administration has proposed \$~~14.8~~ <sup>15.8</sup>

Law Enf.  
SP.  
5/15

billion for anti-crime policies for FY 1993 -- that's up 59 percent in four years. / Yet progress made is not mission accomplished. So I call on the Congress to pass crime legislation that will not weaken current law. Let's back up our law enforcement officials with laws that are fair, fast, and final. /

Budget  
pg.  
1-189

You know what I'm talking about. Fair: We want an exclusionary rule designed to punish guilty criminals -- not good cops who act in good faith. / Fast: We need habeus corpus reforms to stop the frivolous appeals choking our courts. / Crime's victims must not suffer twice: Once, when they are victimized by the criminal. Again, when misguided policies allow criminals to escape scot-free through some loophole in the law. / We also need laws that are final -- and you know my belief: For anyone who kills a law enforcement officer -- no penalty is too tough. When drug kingpins inflict the ultimate evil on society - - society demands that the ultimate penalty be inflicted on them.



Some say that legalization of drugs is the answer to drugs. I say: We must never wave the white flag of surrender at the white scourge of cocaine. // So today, I ask Congress to pass crime legislation based on three principles. If criminals commit crimes, they will be caught. If caught, they will be tried. And if convicted, they will be punished. /

We need a crime bill which strengthens -- not weakens -- our ability to uphold the laws -- a crime bill like the Crime Control Act of 1992. / We need a bill that will take thugs off the streets -- so that Americans can take back the streets. /

So let's pass this bill -- and salute those who risk their lives to save ours. / Your work isn't a nine to five job, with martini lunches and friendly chats around the water cooler. It's danger. It's fear. It's not knowing whether you'll end your shift going home in a car -- or to the emergency room in an ambulance. //

Today, I stand against those who use films -- or records, television, and video games -- to glorify killing law enforcement officers. Instead, I say it proudly: I stand with the greatest freedom-fighters any Nation could have. Heroes who provide freedom from violence. / Freedom from drugs. / Freedom from fear. /

In that spirit, I am now honored to officially open the new regional headquarters of this country's finest -- the New York Drug Enforcement Administration. God bless the United States of America.

NY Field Division Office.

DEA NY HQ  
OPENING

Bill Alden, Public Affairs, DEA, 307-7363  
Karen Leniart, Bonner's speechwriter

Al LaPerch, NY Field Office  
Dan Casse, Cabinet Affairs x2800

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

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COMMENTS:

Special Agent La Perch's number at the New York Field Division is (212) 337-2900. The main number is (212) 337-3900.

Please stay in touch as plans develop.

John Dowd, P10  
212-337-1260

Thanks,  
Karen

337-1810-comm. ctr.

ask for P10 John Dowd, they'll keep him.

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JUN 17 '92 14:31 DEA NYC

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United States Drug Enforcement Administration  
New York Field Division

March 1992

**MANPOWER**

The New York Field Division (NYFD) is the largest of DEA's nineteen field divisions, with a staff of 932 personnel. This includes DEA Special Agents, 262 State/Local officers assigned to DEA task forces, 18 Intelligence Analysts, and 30 Diversion Investigators. The remainder comprise the support staff.

The NYFD area of enforcement responsibility includes all of New York State, a complex drug law enforcement environment which includes New York City--the nation's premiere retail and wholesale illicit drug center. It also includes a long international border with Canada, a long coastline on the Atlantic Ocean, and the United States' largest port of entry. In addition to the Field Division office in New York City, there are DEA offices in Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Long Island.

**TASK FORCES**

The NYFD's involvement with state and local task forces is one of the most extensive in the country. The NYFD supports the DEA's largest task force, the New York Drug Enforcement Task Force (NYDETF) formed in February 1970. The NYFD also supports task forces at the Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse and Long Island Resident Offices along with one in Westchester County. The NYFD also supervises a state funded task force in the Mid-Hudson area. Moreover, the NYFD's special ad hoc task force targeting ethnic Chinese violators is very active and several New York area law enforcement agencies provide Chinese speaking investigators to the task force.

**UNIFIED INTELLIGENCE DIVISION**

The Unified Intelligence Division (UID) is the focal point for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of drug intelligence for New York. The UID utilizes the task force concept and is staffed by DEA Intelligence Analysts, DEA Special Agents, New York State Police Investigators and New York City Police Detectives along with enforcement officers from several other federal agencies. Per agreement with the New York City Police Department and the New York State Police, the UID is the lead entity for drug intelligence in the New York area. In addition, representatives from two foreign law enforcement agencies work in the UID.

JUN 17 '92 14:32 DEA NYC

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**TITLE III INVESTIGATIONS**

The NYFD's investigative philosophy is to dismantle entire trafficking networks from top to bottom. The most successful method for accomplishing this is Title III wire tap investigations. As a result, the NYFD is increasing the number of Title III in operation. In CY 1989, the NYFD oversaw the installation of 42 Title IIIs. In CY 1990, the number climbed to 67, and for CY 1991 the number was 251.

**DEMAND REDUCTION**

The demand reduction program publicizes the importance of demand reduction in an overall drug control strategy, which includes public awareness, school-based education, work place education and accountability, and the overall concept of user accountability. Both the SAC and the Demand Reduction Coordinator work with groups such as the Partnership for a Drug Free America and local grassroots organizations including those in minority communities on a regular basis. An Explorer Scout post is sponsored by the New York office and meetings Bi-Weekly.

JUN 17 '92 14:33 DEA NYC

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RECENT NOTEWORTHY CASES IN THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

The New York Field Division remains committed to asset removal as an integral part of our enforcement effort. To this end, the NYFD seized over \$234 million during FY 1991, almost double the \$130 million from the previous FY and approximately one quarter of DEA's FY 91 total of \$938.9 million.

In October, 1991, DEA Agents and State/Local Task Force Officers established 24-Hour surveillance at a highly sophisticated clandestine cocaine conversion laboratory in Brooklyn, N.Y. A Title III was court authorized and was placed inside the warehouse. In December, 1991, a sneak-and-peek warrant was obtained. A video was made of the interior of the warehouse which established that the lab. was capable of producing hundreds of kilograms of cocaine per week. On June 15, 1992, Agents raided the lab, arrested 24 men & seized 100 pounds of semi-refined cocaine & \$50,000 cash. The existence of this lab shows increased law enforcement efforts in the coca-producing countries have made it harder to obtain the precursor chemicals and to smuggle the finished product into the U.S. This is causing traffickers to shift their operations to the U.S.

In July 1991, Agents seized 10,771 pounds of cocaine of Cali Cartel cocaine from a fishing boat off Long Island. This is the largest seizure of cocaine in New York history, eclipsing the November 1989 seizure of 10,648 pounds discovered in a Long Island City, Queens, warehouse. The cocaine seized was being transported by Traditional Organized Crime (TOC) members tied to the Gambino family. It is the first known high level collaboration between South American druglords and New York organized crime families.

In June 1990, Agents arrested Thomas PITERA, aka Tommy KARATE, a soldier in the BONNANNO TOC family. The PITERA organization was involved in the trafficking of ounce to kilogram quantities of heroin, cocaine and marijuana. PITERA had a unique way of eliminating his enemies. He would murder his victims violently and then dismember the bodies. One of PITERA's burial locations was a bird sanctuary on Staten Island, where agents unearthed the remains of six of his victims. PITERA has been charged under the death penalty provision of 21 USC 848(e). This is the first time this statute has been utilized in N.Y. since being enacted in 1988. The trial is ongoing as of 6/17/92.

In May, 1990, the NYDETF began a lengthy, complex investigation into the cocaine trafficking activities of DEA Kingpin target Helmer HERRERA et al. This investigation involved over eighty-five (85) separate Title III intercepts on cellular telephones. The first phase of this investigation ended in December 1991, with the arrest of Ramiro HERRERA, brother of Helmer HERRERA, and over 50 defendants in the N.Y.C. area literally crippling three (3) of the HERRERA distribution cells in N.Y. As a result, Helmer HERRERA has shut down all operations in the U.S. in an effort to reorganize. A major coup in this investigation was the seizure of the organizations computer and all of the records contained in the computer. It has proven to be a vitreous gold mine of sensitive information about the Cali Cartels operating in New York and Colombia.

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## Remarks to the President's Drug Advisory Council January 10, 1992

Thank you all very much for that welcome, and thank you, Bill Moss, especially, and thank you for the job you did as Chairman in launching the Drug Advisory Council.

I'm delighted to be home. And you've got to admit, when I get the flu, I do it in a very dramatic—[laughter]—way. But it was so embarrassing. [Laughter] But I do feel well. A little bit jet-lagged. We just flew 12 straight hours from Tokyo. In fact, we got here before we took off, if you look at the international dateline. [Laughter] So, you will excuse me if I'm a little bit tired. But my health is good, and I am so grateful to so many across our wonderful country and then also in Japan, who I think, thinking I was a little more seriously sick than I was, expressed their concerns. And I just want to say thanks to everybody who did that.

I am delighted to be here. I did not want to go off to Camp David without stopping by this very, very important meeting. And I'm glad to be here with so many hard workers. I want to single out, of course, Bob Martinez, the former Governor of Florida, who is in charge of the fiercely committed fighters in our battle to lead America away from drugs. You heard from one of these earlier when David Kearns, representing Lamar Alexander—David, our outstanding executive there at the Department of Education. And in addition, we are very fortunate in a government sense to have the leadership of Attorney General Bill Barr, who is working closely with Bob Martinez, with Lou Sullivan, our very able Secretary of HHS, intimately involved in all of this. And we are trying as a government to meet this scourge head-on.

But I believe that the answer lies right here. I know it lies with the leadership from Jim Burke who is sitting here at my left. As many of you are aware, Jim has done an outstanding job unleashing the power of the media through this Partnership for a Drug-Free America. There is no way that government itself could do what this individual has done in getting the message, antidrug message out across this country. We are very, very grateful to him.

I also am sitting next to another tireless worker, a very successful man, Alvah Chapman, who just took this on to organize this meeting, organize this crusade all across the country, providing all of us with the vision and leadership that this whole coalition movement represents. So, my thanks to him.

I was told by Jim, coming in here, of the many successful efforts going in the communities represented here and then some that aren't even represented. And so, I want to thank all who have come from all across this land to explore this idea of community coalitions gathering momentum. And if you needed any inspiration, I didn't get to hear her, maybe she hadn't sung yet, but I've heard her many times. She's been our guest up at Camp David. If you need a little momentum-gathering, try Sandy Patti on for size because she is magnificent.

Well, let me just say, it is a pleasure to be back, and it was a great trip. Ten fascinating days in the Far East talking and listening and learning, working hard for the objectives that we all share of trying to get this country moving through expanding our exports markets. Assuring our friends also that we are going to stay actively involved in the Pacific. You know, given all the changes in Eastern Europe and the hope that is about now because of people that had hated each other over the years, been ancient enemies, now talking in the Middle East, some in the Pacific area thought that we've just foregone our interests in that part of the world. So, I wanted to convince those leaders there that we will fulfill our security responsibilities to that critical area, and we will stay actively involved with that area, our largest trading partner incidentally.

But I came here today because I really believe that what you do is vitally important to the well-being of our country. And I wanted to just say this to you. Your Nation recognizes the critically important work of your community antidrug coalitions, and your Nation is very, very grateful to each and every one of you.

We are working hard, all of us, all of you, to blast the curse of drugs off the face of our map. Our antidrug effort is one of the highest priorities of any domestic initiative in the Federal Budget. In 1992, our budget

proposal called for \$11.7 billion for the drug war, an increase of 82 percent since the beginning of our administration, and an 11-percent increase since the previous year, one of the largest in the entire overall budget.

In our war, you know the answer, and I understand and think I know the answer, we are seeing results. I'm not sure the entire country understands this yet, Jim and Alvah, but I believe we are seeing results. For 1990, we exceeded our goal for reducing overall drug use. We'd hoped for a decrease of 10 percent between '88 and '90, and it fell by more than that. I believe the figure was 11 percent. Occasional cocaine use went down 29 percent when we'd set a goal—I think again, just trying to think positively, I think the goal we had set in our minds was 10 percent. For 1991, figures show we've even more dramatically exceeded many of our goals, particularly in areas like adolescent cocaine use. You know and I know there is a problem. It's a horrible thing to think about, adolescent cocaine use. But it's out there, and it's tough. And we are making headway. We'd hoped to reduce that by 30 percent since 1988, and it has fallen more than 60 percent. So, what you're doing is working. What you're doing is having an effect and saving the lives of children.

But let's face it, much remains to be done. More than 12.5 million, 12.5 million Americans currently still use drugs; 1.9 million of them currently use cocaine. And adolescent drug use has fallen, but still more than 1.3 million of our kids currently abuse drugs.

We're also committed to toughening the drug laws. We devote more effort to fighting drugs than to any other single area of crime. But we cannot do it alone. We need Federal drug laws that are on the side of the people. We need a bipartisan effort to help law enforcement protect our present and ensure our children's future. As I said 2 years ago when we announced the drug strategy, with this drug problem we face the toughest challenge in decades. We face the challenge not as partisans but as a nation.

As we've said time and time again, we cannot win the drug war through law enforcement alone. I'm convinced we can do better on law enforcement. And I salute those who are out there enforcing our laws. But we can't

win it through law enforcement alone. We've got to have effective treatment programs, and we need national action.

More than 2 years ago we established this President's Drug Advisory Council. America was lucky, very, very fortunate to gain the wisdom and vision of these distinguished American leaders who share our goal of ridding this Nation of the devastation caused by illegal drugs. I want to give very special thanks today to our Council members who work tirelessly to mobilize the enormous power the private sector can wield in the war against drugs. Look at this head table, look around, look at those names of the people, the men and women who are serving, and you'll see we've got very busy, successful people giving of themselves to help others.

In addition, every one of you here today are frontline soldiers in our war. You lead this country's local efforts to reduce drug use in the workplace, schools, and neighborhoods. We've got a good program. I was briefed by Al Casey and others not so long ago, and Jim was up there at Camp David on this drug-free workplace concept. And we're making headway. Still a ways to go, but a very fundamental and important part of our work.

You organize your communities into coalitions. The key to healing this Nation is found at the grassroots level, being what I call a Point of Light, holding your hand out to a neighbor. And this audience today certainly exemplifies in the finest sense the willingness of one American to reach out and help another.

As Americans hear your stories, they realize that there is an alternative to drugs, and its name is hope. They hear stories of people like Brad Gates, the sheriff in Orange County, who was so concerned about drug deaths that he created the "Drug Use is Life Abuse" program. With the business community, he launched a massive drug education effort targeted at area youth. And the program works because it changes people's attitudes, gets to the fundamental attitude change towards drugs.

And so does Tad Foote's. When he saw how drugs were destroying his community, he gathered top business leaders like Alvah Chapman and others, the busiest, the most

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successful, and they formed the Miami Coalition, a broad-based community organization. And it was dedicated to tackling every aspect of the drug program, divided it into eight task forces. They've convinced over one-third of all Miami businesses to adopt drug-free workplace policies and employee assistance programs, and they have closed down 1,500 crack houses. Now, that is success, and that is due to the voluntary effort all the way.

The point is simple. No community, none at all, has to accept drug abuse. Americans don't have to live in fear. Drugs and so many other social problems can be driven from every community, if every community cares enough to reach out and try.

Americans deserve a lot of credit for their individual and collective efforts. But we still have much to do. There are casualties in this war. We live in an age when tens of thousands of drug-affected babies are born each year. Therein is the real tragedy. Hold in your arms one of those babies, and you just can't help but have a broken heart. We live in an age when 1 out of every 4,000 American teens dies by his own hand or at someone else's, and too often drugs play a part, a fundamental part, in these tragedies. We live in an age when the scourge of drugs has cheapened life and threatens to erode the moral fabric of this great Nation of ours.

Well, you have set an example, summed up by the antidrug banners created by citizens in Albuquerque that read, "It's easier to build a child than repair an adult." With that kind of tough-minded dedication, we will win. We will make a difference. Each and every one of you is making a difference, and may God bless you all for that.

Thank you very, very much. And thanks for that warm welcome.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:41 a.m. at the J.W. Marriott Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Jim Burke, chairman of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America; Alvah Chapman, Chairman of the National Coalition Committee of the President's Drug Advisory Council; and Albert V. Casey, Council member. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.*

### Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Libya January 10, 1992

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of July 9, 1991, concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order No. 12543 of January 7, 1986. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c).

1. Since my last report on July 9, 1991, the Libyan Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations"), 31 C.F.R. Part 550, administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") of the Department of the Treasury, have been amended. One amendment, published on August 5, 1991, 56 Fed. Reg. 37156, added the names of 12 companies to Appendix A of the Regulations, which contains a list of organizations determined to be within the definition of the term "Government of Libya" (Specially Designated Nationals of Libya). This amendment also added a new Appendix B, "Individuals Determined to be Specially Designated Nationals of Libya," containing the names of persons determined to be acting, or purporting to act, directly or indirectly on behalf of the Government of Libya. An amendment removing one name from Appendix B was published on December 20, 1991, 56 Fed. Reg. 65993. A further amendment of the Regulations, effective December 19, 1991, 56 Fed. Reg. 66334 (Dec. 20, 1991), with a correction published on January 7, 1992, 57 Fed. Reg. 525, revoked the authorization set forth in Section 550.514 that permitted transfers between two non-Libyan foreign banks located outside the United States to clear through accounts located in the United States when the money is being sent to or from the Government of Libya. This action was taken as a partial response to evidence of the Government of Libya's role in the bombing of Pan Am Flight

## Remarks at the Attorney General's Crime Summit March 5, 1991

Thank you so very much for that welcome, and I will say what I said at the State of the Union: I take that warm response as a vote of thanks to our fine young men and women who served this country with such distinction in the Gulf. What a job they did! And I think everybody was saying that.

Let me greet you, Mr. Attorney General, and thank you for the introduction and the invitation to be here. I want to salute the U.S. attorneys, the State AG's, the judges, the local DA's, the sheriffs, police, State and local officials—and then also, most especially, the community leaders from across America. It is an honor to welcome you to Washington. You represent one of the most powerful peacetime forces known to man. And that's why you've been invited to this unprecedented council of war—to share ideas and successes and to help frame the battle plan for the fight against violent crime and drugs for the next decade and beyond.

Dick was in a minute ago, briefing me on this conference that ends this afternoon, telling me with great pride the accomplishments and the enthusiasm that have been brought together here. And I'm here because I wanted you to know how strongly I feel about reducing violent crime in America and how firmly we support your efforts to fight crime and to give back our streets to America's families.

And against this backdrop, I know there's something else on everyone's mind—I heard it when I walked in—because soon your hometowns all across America will welcome home the finest fighting force ever assembled: the courageous men and women of the United States military.

And for 7 long months, America watched with a lump in our throat and a prayer on our lips. And now in Kuwait the fires of destruction are beginning to dim, eclipsed by the brilliant flame of freedom.

The coalition victory in the Gulf is a test to America's leadership and skill and to our nation's unparalleled ability to respond swiftly and successfully to a clearly stated

challenge. We had a challenge. We set a goal, and we achieved it.

These American heroes risked their lives so that America's kids could realize a dream—a world free from aggression and fear, a world filled with opportunity, a world whose only limits are in the reaches of the imagination.

And I told our troops the other day that, like the coming promise of spring, their magnificent victory in the Gulf had brought a renewed sense of pride and confidence here at home. It's contagious; it's all over our country, and you can feel it every single minute.

Our confidence in America's future is the foundation for the opportunity package we unveiled last week. It calls for improved opportunity through education, jobs, home ownership, and programs aimed at keeping families healthy and together. And it calls for safe schools, neighborhoods, and homes. Because now that the shooting has stopped overseas, we've got to redouble our efforts to silence the guns here at home. And that's why you're here. That's why you're here, and that is why I singled out this summit in my State of the Union Address—because here at home you are America's front-line troops. And here at home, the triumph of freedom has got to mean freedom from fear.

Today the fear of crime strikes too many American families. Parents fear for their kids in school and on the way home. They fear for their teenagers and the lessons they may learn in the streets. And they fear for their own parents, for whom a simple trip to the grocery may become an exercise in terror.

Perhaps you saw the report that during the first 3 days of the ground offensive more Americans were killed in some American cities than at the entire Kuwaiti front. Think of it—one of our brave National Guardsmen may have actually been safer in the midst of the largest armored offensive in history than he would have been on the streets of his own hometown. It's outa-

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The temptation is strong to use the words of a victorious war to send you back to your daily challenge. But wars serve us best when we learn from them, not glorify them. And among the lessons is that in furtherance of a widely accepted moral value, collective action succeeds. This is a simple but powerful message that applies to this summit today. And a second great message is that numbers alone are not determinative. More than simply sheer numbers, our victory was based on creativity, strategic thinking, and the skilled execution of a bold plan.

And you'll forgive an old Navy man if my message to you today is drawn from the lessons of America's great World War II admiral, William F. "Bull" Halsey. "Carry the battle to the enemy," he said. "Lay your ship alongside his." And on the eve of the battle of Santa Cruz, in which his ships were outnumbered more than 2 to 1, Halsey sent his task force commanders a three-word dispatch: "Attack—repeat—attack." And they did attack, heroically, and when the battle was done, the enemy had turned away.

Just look at what we've done in the Gulf—pilots, our missile men, the impressive logistics and diplomatic operations. America is a "can-do" nation. And today at home, we must seize the day. The kind of moral force and national will that freed Kuwait City from abuse can free America's cities from crime. As in the Gulf, our goal is to strengthen and preserve the rule of law. As in the Gulf, we need creative and strategic thinking to free our cities from crime. And as in the Gulf, this means assembling an unprecedented coalition. We've got to cooperate, really cooperate, on a level never before seen—Federal, State, and local prosecutors; Federal, State, and local police; Governors; mayors; and the new corps of neighborhood peacekeepers, the community leaders who have stood up to the violence and despair.

Our administration is committed to doing its part. I know Dick Thornburgh, our very able Attorney General, spoke with you about this yesterday. Under his leadership, we've taken the lead in fighting organized crime, drug trafficking, and the deadly tide

of violence that follows in their wake. We've made record increases in Federal prosecutors and agents. By 1992, we will be well on our way to more than doubling our Federal prison space, allowing us to use tough Federal laws to put violent offenders behind bars to stay. Asset forfeiture laws allow us to take the ill-gotten gains of drug kingpins and use them to put more cops on the streets and more prosecutors in court. In the last 5 years alone, the Justice Department shared over half a billion dollars in forfeited assets with State and local law enforcement.

We understand that fighting violent crime is first and foremost a State, local, and community responsibility. And that's why, since coming to this office, we have increased the amount of funding through the Edward Byrne Memorial Fund for State and local law enforcement by 220 percent. We are foursquare behind the police and people like those in this room who make sacrifices every day to protect our citizens and to assure that those who scorn justice are brought to justice.

Just look at the all-American heroes here today. There's always the risk when you single them out in a room like this, but people like L.A. police chief Daryl Gates, who stood with me on Foster Webster's front porch in Oakwood last May, looking out over a neighborhood where they reclaimed their streets, their kids, their future. Or South Carolina's Dean Kilpatrick, who we honored in the Rose Garden in April, and who's here to help build an America where every victim of every crime is treated with the dignity and the compassion they deserve. And Al Brooks, who in Kansas City a year ago showed me their four-word warning to the cowards of the night: "This neighborhood fights back."

I mentioned the Byrne Memorial Fund. And by the way, I still keep this policeman's badge in my Oval Office desk. It's there night and day. Shield 14072 belonged to patrolman Eddie Byrne. And he died on the front line—gunned down by cocaine cowards. I'll never forget—never, ever. And each one of you have an example that means something—of a friend lost or a comrade who's been killed by these cocaine

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cowards.

Two years ago on a somber, rainy, spring-time afternoon, I stood before the U.S. Capitol to commemorate police officers slain in the line of duty. Many of you in this audience were there that day. And to honor their sacrifice, I called upon the Congress to join me in launching a new strategy—a new partnership with America's cities and States to "take back the streets."

Congress deserves our thanks for giving us the new prosecutors and agents we requested. But it's not enough. We also need to back up these new troops with new laws and give them the tools they need to finish the job and secure the peace. America needs a crime bill that's tough on criminals, not on law enforcement.

Too many times, in too many cases, too many criminals go free because the scales of justice are unfairly loaded against dedicated law men and women like you. But even after a year and a half, and despite the urgency of the problem, Congress never did act on our proposals. And that's why we're here again to work with you—to develop new proposals, to try to steady the scales of justice, to seek a fair balance between the legitimate rights of suspects and society's right to protect itself.

We need a crime bill that will stop the endless, frivolous appeals that clog our habeas corpus system. One that guarantees that criminals who use serious weapons face serious time, and one that ensures that evidence gathered by good cops acting in good faith is not barred by technicalities that let bad people go free. And for the most heinous of crimes, we need a workable death penalty—which is to say, a real death penalty.

As Dick has told you, we need your ideas in putting together our new crime package. And we'll need your help in getting it through Congress. But I promise you this: We're not giving up on this crime bill. We're not going to let it get watered down. And we're not going to put our crime fight-

ers in harm's way without backing them to the hilt.

And there's another important message I would ask you to bring home to your cities and States: Your troops in State and local law enforcement need the same tools that we've proposed for the Feds—mandatory time for weapons offenders; no plea-bargaining on guns; the death penalty for heinous crimes; and the kind of increased resources—in police, prosecutors, and prisons—that ensure these vicious thugs will be caught, prosecuted, and swiftly punished. Because public safety is not just another line item in a city or State budget—it is the first duty of any government.

Yes, there remain vital tests ahead, both here and abroad, but nothing the American people can't handle. So, we're going to roll up our sleeves, raise up the flag, and stand up for the decent men, women, and children of this great country—block by block, day by day, school by school—for your kids, for mine, for America's kids. Take back the streets and liberate our neighborhoods from the tyranny of fear—that is our objective, and we will succeed.

Thank you all for coming. I really wanted to thank you all for coming and for all you do to protect the people of this great nation. Thank you all, and may God bless the United States. Thank you very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:18 p.m. in the ballroom at the Sheraton Washington Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Daryl F. Gates, chief of the Los Angeles, CA, Police Department; Foster Webster, chairman of the Oakwood Beautification Committee; Dean G. Kilpatrick, 1990 recipient of a Department of Justice award for outstanding public service on behalf of victims of crime; Alvin L. Brooks, executive director and founder of the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime; and Edward Byrne, slain New York City policeman.*

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 for the National Prayer Breakfast; Joe Gibbs, coach of the Washington Redskins football team; Gov. Buddy Roemer of Louisiana; and evangelist Dr. Billy Graham. Mrs. Bush had fractured her left leg while sledding at Camp David, MD.*

## Remarks at a White House Briefing on the 1991 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 Con-

trol 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I know we're looking forward to bringing Governor Bob Martinez on board, taking

Bill Bennett's place. He has the necessary experience on the front lines, if you will, the necessary commitment to fully implement this strategy.

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

Thank you very much. And now I understand that John Walters will conduct a briefing to flesh out some of what I've said here. But I think the bottom line is this nation simply must succeed in this fight. And, you know, I expect some wonder whether I am totally preoccupied with events halfway around the world. And I really wanted to take this opportunity to come over here to you who have done so much in this fight to

let you know you're not alone. And I will do my level best to support you every inch of the way.

Thank you all very, very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:55 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to William S. Sessions, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; William P. Moss, Chairman of the President's Drug Advisory Council; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan; 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; Bob Martinez, Director-designate; and William J. Bennett, former 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.