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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Draft Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13517
Folder ID Number: 13517-007

Folder Title:
Newspaper Publisher's Luncheon 1/25/90 [OA 4391]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 25, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

The East Room

1:21 P.M. EST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MORE

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

Today we'll be announcing five high intensity drug trafficking areas, cities and areas that are already doing a great deal, but need more support. We want to help them map out a more comprehensive, coordinated approach to fight drugs.

We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as more funding for assistant U.S. attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. We're proposing the death penalty for drug kingpins and those responsible for drug-related killings, and even, in some cases, attempted killings. We want there to be absolutely no doubt about the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for border interdiction and the international operations side. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted; we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed, because we don't make deals with these dealers.

We have multilateral programs underway in many parts of the world. Throughout Central and South America, particularly, we're engaged in expanded and unprecedented levels of cooperation and assistance. We applaud the efforts of President Virgilio Barco of Colombia, and also of President Salinas -- our neighbor, President Salinas of Mexico. And I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region at the upcoming drug summit in Cartagena.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, up to an additional 1000 custom agents, who are already on the job, will be given authority to conduct drug investigations to better assist the DEA, the Drug Enforcement Administration. With interdiction in particular, coordination is absolutely crucial. We're putting an end, I hope and I believe we are, putting an end to turf battles. I met with all our top law enforcement people the other day, and they said they had never seen better cooperation between these -- powerful in some instances -- but between all the agencies.

Our budget for all international activities has increased from \$419 million to nearly \$700 million. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic and organizational intelligence that they need. Treasury's newly-created Financial Crimes Enforcement Network will improve financial intelligence. And the Department of Defense has been increasingly effective in its expanded detection and monitoring roles.

Now, I imagine the news in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending, understandably, gets a lot of attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to win this fight without adding to the budget deficit. And, yes, I repeat, without raising taxes.

In 1990, drug funding totaled almost \$9.5 billion -- that was in 1990, the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded by more than \$1 billion, to over \$10.5 billion. And outlays will increase 41 percent this year. In fact, with this request, the federal drug budget will be 69 percent higher than it was when I took office in 1989.

To those who say that our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that many of the efforts to limit supply

are exclusively federal and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.

But the real issue, of course, is not how much; it has got to be how well. And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly national drug control strategy demands that we tap resources of every description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state and federal; volunteer, professional and personal.

Let me tell you about a man that I know many of you in this room know but some may not, Jim Burke -- a corporate leader, former CEO of Johnson & Johnson, who's been applying the power of the media to "unsell" drugs through the Media Partnership for a Drug-Free America, the largest volunteer, private-sector ad campaign since the war bond drives of World War II. He's energized, and he's doing a superb job.

You're all familiar with those hard-hitting ads to discourage drug use. Many of you already contribute space to run them. And that's supporting the Partnership's current goal to raise \$1 million a day in advertising time and space every day for the next three years. A remarkable goal indeed.

I know that some of you -- Joe Williams, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, to take a notable example -- has made a promotion of volunteerism an important part of your newspaper's mission. And that's also very, very important.

A free press has a right and a responsibility to comment and report on a nation's problems. But your newspapers may also contribute to the progress of the communities they serve by pointing to solutions. And there may be no better outlet for America's volunteer effort, volunteer spirit, than saving those being lost to drugs.

It's too early to tell how our efforts will be judged, but if more concerned Americans become involved Americans, I believe we will succeed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PRESIDENT: May I defer to Bill on that?

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

THE PRESIDENT: You'd better -- while you're standing -- maybe -- that was very good -- (laughter) -- I may need more support. But please, ask as technical as you want.

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

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

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

THE PRESIDENT: Now, Jerry -- (laughter) -- you know that it seems that we're getting close to the date of that, but it is not in final form. And I'll just give you a little insight into the thought process. How much do you dwell on a shopping list of things that I want to see accomplished? A legislative shopping list -- and how much emphasis do you place on the state of the Union? It's almost state of the government versus state of the Union. -- And I've never been accused of being an overly eloquent fellow, but I am optimistic about our country, the state of the Union. And that isn't to say that I'm not deeply concerned about some of the problems.

We had a fascinating discussion at our table on environmental concerns and how you balance them with a person's right to a job in an expanding economy. And I guess I'd have to say the final draft has not been worked, but I expect you will see a combination of -- I wouldn't call it a shopping list, but certainly spelling out what I think should be priorities for the state of the government and what I'd like to see the federal government do, and then on a broader sense, my perceptions and observations about the state of the Union.

And I'll tell you -- having visited with some of the families of the fighting men that went down to Panama, I have a simply renewed sense of feeling -- a renewed feeling that the country is going to be in pretty good shape down the road if we can handle our part of the government right. I mean, there's a wonderful feeling in some parts of this country. And that isn't to say there's not a lot of hopelessness and a lot of despair that goes with some of

these enormous social problems. But the underpinnings of the United States, the state of the Union, is not bad.

When you look around the world and see these countries coming our way -- democracy, freedom -- and then see the younger generation willing to serve as they do in a voluntary way with the courage and the patriotism that some of these kids showed in Panama, I'll tell you, there's something happening that's good about our country.

Q Mr. President, on a little different subject -- a couple of respected Sovietologists lately -- notably George Kennan and Mr. Brzezinski -- Mr. Kennan has said that Mr. Gorbachev's position is precarious. Mr. Brzezinski has said the Soviet system is doomed. How do you react to those statements?

THE PRESIDENT: Which were the two? I heard somebody saying that the Soviet system is doomed.

Q Brzezinski, I believe, lately. And Mr. Kennan, George Kennan, said that Mr. Gorbachev's position was precarious.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, on the Soviet system doomed, I think Mr. Gorbachev has already, in strongly supporting glasnost and strongly supporting perestroika has confirmed the fact that the Marxist-Leninist model simply does not work. And all you have to do is look at an economy that's in egregiously bad shape and you'll understand why he's reached that conclusion. So the system -- and then if you needed additional confirmation, all you have to do is take a cursory look at Eastern Europe and you'll see that people are opting for pluralism and for openness, glasnost and for reform. So I think that's a given; that's obvious.

In terms of Mr. Gorbachev, I was asked yesterday about it, and I said I want very much to see him succeed. I think he has conducted himself in an extraordinarily difficult situation very well. He remains committed to peaceful change, and I don't think anyone is faulting him for the difficulties that he's encountered in Azerbaijan. I think he -- you see blockades of your ports, and the man has to respond. I'm not encouraging that course because we would like to see peaceful change wherever possible. But in talking about the ferment for change in the Baltics, he still is talking peaceful change. And I think he's done a remarkable job. And if you look at -- it's not for some President of the United States to start saying who he thinks ought to be in that job. But as I look around, I think Mr. Gorbachev is really the best hope for what our interests are. We want to see peaceful change continue. We want to see the democratization of Eastern Europe. We want to see openness bring about market force economies inside the Soviet Union. And all of these things, I think are in our interest.

Now, it is my hope that he will emerge, that they can get this recent disorder under control and restoration of peace there and tranquility, and then that the process can go forward in a democratic mode -- a more democratic mode. So I wouldn't speculate on totality of survival, but I think we have a lot at stake in continuing to deal with this man.

Q Mr. President, on the subject of defense you have suggested that we will probably have to cut back on the budget in that area. And in order to help the Soviet Union, this cutting of the defense will affect our industries, such as shipbuilding industries in Boston, where we build outstanding cruisers. What are your plans if you have to do that to help these industries and the labor people that are employed there?

THE PRESIDENT: Where bases have been closed there has often resorted vigorous private enterprise activity. I was asking about this, because under the Base Closing Act, we've had to make certain suggestions, and the Defense Department is wrestling with

this whole concept of what facilities will remain as fully funded in the future as they have been in the past.

So I think a lot of what the best thing a federal government can do is keep a strong and vigorous economy so you can accommodate private sector productive growth where theretofore there has been a government activity of some sort. So it's that. I think there are government programs to help transitions, to help the states in transition and, of course, we would want to -- I want to continue those.

But let me simply say this -- we're all familiar with what happens. Everybody says "cut," and then when somebody has to make the call, they say, please cut in this other guy's district -- don't cut in mine. Mine's absolutely essential. And I was guilty of the same thing when I was a member of Congress, and so I understand it. (Laughter.)

But I think we have an able team. I think we have a team that is committed to working with the key leaders in the Congress, in the opposition party, and I think we can come up with a formulation of where we have to cut, doing it in way that we don't cut into the muscle of our defense, the muscle -- we may need a different kind of force in the future. As the threat diminishes in Eastern Europe, we may need a more rapidly deployable force. But it's got to be robust, it's got to be well-trained, it's got to be highly professional. So I just want to be sure that we do this not on just kind of a squeaking wheel political way, but that whatever we do in the future is done in a very thoughtful and, I would add, compassionate way where we do help the communities as best we can to move into this era of change, but also remember, still, an era of challenge.

Q Mr. President, on your drug program -- I'm from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, about 90 minutes up the road from you, and we have a pretty severe drug problem there. But what happens is all of these programs that come in, by the time the money is spent in the metropolitan areas, very little of it reaches our borders. Is there anything in Phase II that would provide money to the small communities of the country like Chambersburg?

THE PRESIDENT: Bill, can you respond to that?

DIRECTOR BENNETT: It's interesting, because we heard from the big city mayors this morning that all the money is going to the rural areas and they're not getting their share. (Laughter.) What we're doing is, of course, essentially through our block grants, giving the money to the states and the state legislatures. Those state legislatures and governors have the responsibility to decide how that money should be apportioned in the state.

And from the way we look at it, there's a drug problem in rural America, suburban America, as well as urban America. And the people who should make that judgment should be the governor and state legislators.

THE PRESIDENT: Bill, in response to the earlier question, we are doing that, as you say, blocking it so we do not mandate a specific answer so that Chambersburg has to adapt to a program designed for some big city.

DIRECTOR BENNETT: There are very few mandates, in fact, in our drug strategy, or drug policy. And one thing that doesn't happen is that when a lot of districts receive their money, they aren't told that this is money from the federal government. And when the money goes into the state capital, it's combined with state sources and sent out. And we don't require governors to say this is from George Bush and not from the governor, and so we think some governors may let the constituents think they deserve all the credit for it. But there's federal money going out.

Q Mr. President, how soon do you expect to see meaningful results from the implementation of Phase II? And how do you propose do deal with the already overcrowded facilities in the event that the results are even more successful than you anticipate?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we've added -- I will give Congress credit for moving on additional facilities, prison facilities. And I think in some of this, we'll see -- certainly I hope we'll get early enactment on this program. I'd like to see it implemented, crossing the T's and dotting the I's the way Bill Bennett has proposed. I'm not naive enough to believe that will happen.

But I was talking to Bill coming in, and we do sense a desire on the part of the Congress to cooperate. We may have a problem on the Senate side with spending levels, but in terms of the objectives of this strategy, we're in pretty close accord with both Democrats and Republicans on the Hill. So I think we can get early action, and we're already getting it in some of these programs that are in effect right now. I'm thinking backing up law enforcement; I mentioned increasing prison capacity, et cetera.

Q Mr. President, given the fact that you have talked a lot about discouraging drug usage and given the fact that you said just a minute ago that your thoughts ran to the children when you heard about the arrest in Washington, do you think Mayor Barry should resign?

THE PRESIDENT: No, again, I don't want to get into the case because I think it would be inappropriate to intervene. And that isn't actually asking me to get into the legal process. But let's let the system work. And I think the city is capable of making that determination and trying to achieve their consensus goal.

Q Mr. President, last night I came up with my wife to Washington, and on TV we saw four individuals who were shot. Through the drug program you talked about, wouldn't it also be hand-in-glove to make some further pronouncements towards gun control -- especially towards the semiautomatic pistols that seem to be coming out?

THE PRESIDENT: Were they shot in states that had controls on these pistols, or -- I can't remember.

Q They were in Washington, D.C.

THE PRESIDENT: In Washington? I think we have some rather stringent controls here against this. So my position really has not changed on gun control. I realize there's plenty of room for difference of opinion on it. But I think the thing is to enforce the laws that are on the books. And in this instance, we've pointed to one that might have been more effective. But I don't believe that the answer is going to be more federal gun control.

Q Mr. President, a different subject with two points. Is it a possibility that you will pardon Poindexter? And if legal procedure falls through, would you consider a pardon for Ollie North?

THE PRESIDENT: I have said before and will repeat that, again, while these matters are in the courts, I will not make any statement one way or another on the question; I don't think I should do that. And so we'll just have to -- Ollie's under appeal, and the Poindexter matter is now before the jury.

Q Mr. President, would you mind speaking, if you will, sir, about the vote on China this afternoon in the Senate?

THE PRESIDENT: (Raising hand with crossed fingers) -- (laughter) -- A week ago if you would have asked me that question, having faithfully read my regional newspapers and my big-city newspapers and my newspapers from the West coast to the East coast, I would have thought there was a very minimal chance of achieving this.

But we made the case, and I have pointed to, albeit small steps, certain steps that I think are encouraging as a result of the contact that we have had.

The acceptance of Peace Corps volunteers. You might say, well, that's not too big a deal. You see, I think the contacts between students and the people -- or students studying here and the American people is a good thing. They've now said they'd do that -- very recently. The accrediting of a VOA correspondent, not a major step by itself, but it reverses a period where all they did was blast the VOA for being the -- having an unsavory role, in their view, in Tiananmen Square. They are muting the whole concept in terms of world propoganda by them was that it was the fault of the United States. And everybody here knows it wasn't the fault of the United States. It was the quest for democracy and for freedom of expression. That criticism has been dramatically muted -- ask your editors to collect it for you.

They've given us certain assurances on missile sales overseas. And I happen to be one that's still concerned about the proliferation of missiles, and I hope they'll follow through on that now, but I think that was a direct response to the able work of General Scowcroft. There were -- Fulbright exchanges have been reopened or the discussions are on to get them officially -- put a mandate on that. And that's good, if you believe that the contacts of that nature facilitate understanding of democracy and freedom.

They've lifted martial law. And now some of my severest critics in the Hill, I'd say to them, "Let me ask you a question now? Suppose I sent an emissary and the only one thing that could result would be the lifting of martial law -- do you think it's a good idea or not?" Some of these people that are pounding my brains out up there -- on both sides of the aisle -- would have been the first to say, "I think it's worth it." But that's been done. I'm not saying there's perfection and we can all walk around over in Tiananmen Square or anyplace else the way we can in the United States, but it's an improvement.

They've released 573 people from jail, an amnesty if you'd want to call it such. And as they did it they kicked them as they went out of the jail and said you're a bunch of lawbreakers, but the people are out. They're not in jail. I want to keep this going. I care about human rights. I care about the students. I care about reform. I am committed to the concept that the world is moving what I would say, hopefully not chauvinistically, our way in terms of freedom and democracy. And I believe that contact is the way to go about doing this.

We have taken care of the fact that no student, as long as I'm President, will be sent back against his or her will. There is a strong Executive Order, a strong implementation letter from the Attorney General saying this. I don't know why I'm giving you all this detail; the vote is in only five minutes, I think, and -- no, wait a minute -- yes, five minutes.

But this is why I'm -- there's also -- the world looks like everything's tranquil in some ways, some broad ways. There is a reason, there's an -- we are a Pacific power. China is a billion-some people. We've got enormous differences with their leadership on what happened over there and on a lot of things. But in regional areas there, we've got to work with them. Cambodia's a good example. Japan to some degree is a good example. Some are so relaxed about the changes in the Soviet Union that they think that you don't have to worry about the broad geopolitical or geostrategic relationships. But I'm not -- I haven't reached that view. I think there's reason to still -- not play some card -- I've always found that an offensive statement -- play the "China card" or play the "Russian card." That's stupid, and I think it's bad statemenship as well as bad diplomacy. But the contact and being able to impress on the leaders the U.S. view, I think is good sound diplomacy.

I had a lot of reasons for doing what I've done. I will say what I told some of your reporters yesterday -- I think in retrospect I could have done a better job of it. I think I could have made more clear my own heartbeat in terms of the change, my own concerns about the things that went wrong, and my own desire to see this relationship move forward.

But back to your question -- you asked the time, I've told you how to build a watch -- (laughter) -- we may pull it out. And if we do, though, it will be for the reasons that I have outlined here.

Q Mr. President, people in our community are struggling to develop a strategy to deal with the problems of the homeless. This is happening all over the country. What can you do to help us address this issue?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think you -- we've got a new approach to housing that touches on the homeless, home ownership opportunity. We've got a fully funding for the first time of the McKinney Act, which is specific, a specific approach to the homeless including shelter, including rehabilitation. I think we can do a little more in terms of the rehabilitation aspect because I think there are, regrettably, some people out there, given the change in the law that took place a few years ago, that need help and attention, and maybe we can do a better job of persuading them. But I think the full funding of the McKinney Act, which I pledged to do incidentally in the campaign, is the best role for the federal government because it was fully debated and passed by the Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, as the best way to go. And we have now funded it, and I hope that that will be enacted in our budget and I hope it will make a difference.

Because you go upstairs and you look out that window and you see some pretty heartrending sights. And then you go have those people interviewed, as has taken place by enterprising reporters, and you find that there's some very great complications as to why those folks are there. So we've got to get to the cause, whether it's economic deprivation or whether it's some other problem that the folks have that lead them to that state of hopelessness.

Thank you all very, very much for being with us. I'd better push on. But thank you. (Applause.)

END

1:57 P.M. EST

**NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON / STATE ROOM
JANUARY 25, 1990 / 1:15 P.M.**

IT'S AN HONOR TO HAVE YOU HERE. THERE MAY BE NO GROUP IN AMERICA MORE AWARE OF THE CHALLENGES THIS COUNTRY IS FACING. SO I DECIDED TO FOCUS ON THE FIRST ITEM ON THE DOMESTIC AGENDA. ILLEGAL DRUGS. THEY REMAIN THIS NATION'S NUMBER ONE CONCERN. TODAY I'D LIKE TO ANNOUNCE THE SECOND PHASE OF OUR FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS.

- 2 -

AS YOU KNOW, LAST SEPTEMBER, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY'S HISTORY, WE LAUNCHED A COMPREHENSIVE, COORDINATED, COHERENT NATIONAL STRATEGY, TO STOP THE DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS.

WE'VE MADE SOME NOTABLE PROGRESS IN THE MONTHS SINCE THAT PLAN WAS UNVEILED. ATTITUDES CONTINUE TO CHANGE.

HERE IN WASHINGTON, THE NUMBER OF THOSE ARRESTED WHO TEST POSITIVE FOR DRUGS HAS DROPPED DRAMATICALLY OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS -- ESPECIALLY AMONG JUVENILES. AND ABROAD, COLOMBIA HAS EXTRADITED 14 OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR DRUG MERCHANTS TO STAND TRIAL HERE.

BUT GIVEN THE HEADLINES WE'VE SEEN RECENTLY, IT'S CLEAR WE'RE ONLY GETTING STARTED. THE PLAN WE LAID OUT LAST FALL OUTLINED WHAT WE INTEND TO DO.

- 4 -

TODAY I WANT TO ANNOUNCE THE SECOND PHASE OF OUR STRATEGY -- WHICH EXPLAINS HOW WE INTEND TO DO IT. AGENCY BY AGENCY, TASK BY TASK, DOLLAR BY DOLLAR. TODAY, WE'RE RELEASING A BLUEPRINT FOR SUCCESS.

OUR OUTSTANDING DIRECTOR FOR DRUG CONTROL POLICY, BILL BENNETT, WILL DISCUSS THE PROGRAM LATER, IN DEPTH. RIGHT NOW I WANT TO SKETCH OUT A FEW HIGHLIGHTS -- AND THEN OPEN THE FLOOR TO QUESTIONS.

OUR APPROACH REMAINS CONSISTENT. WE'RE COMMITTED TO THE SAME AGGRESSIVE GOALS AND PRINCIPLES WE OUTLINED LAST SEPTEMBER: TO REDUCE USE, THROUGH AN INTEGRATED MIX OF SUPPLY- AND DEMAND-SIDE APPROACHES. AND THAT MEANS DOING EVERYTHING THAT WORKS.

OUR STRATEGY CALLS FOR ABOUT A THIRD OF ITS FUNDING TO GO TOWARD DRUG EDUCATION, PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH.

WE'RE CALLING FOR MORE PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS AND WORKPLACES -- AS WELL AS GRANTS FOR COMMUNITIES TO SET UP EDUCATION PROGRAMS. IN OUR TREATMENT STRATEGIES, WE'RE ALSO EMPHASIZING WHAT WORKS -- WITH CAREFUL AND CONSTANT EVALUATION OF TREATMENT REGIMES, AND A NEW OFFICE FOR TREATMENT IMPROVEMENT AT H.H.S.

WE'RE FUNDING NEW RESEARCH -- IN AREAS LIKE LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY, TREATMENT, AND DRUG USE FORECASTING THAT WILL HELP US SPOT TRENDS, TARGET RESOURCES, AND MEASURE THE IMPACT OF OUR STRATEGIES. AND THIS SPRING, WE'LL BE RELEASING THE FIRST OF AN ANNUAL, STATE-BY-STATE STATUS REPORT, MEASURING PROGRESS.

ROUGHLY ANOTHER THIRD OF THE BUDGET IS DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION, AND INCARCERATION.

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TO HELP LOCAL ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES, THE '91 FISCAL BUDGET CALLS FOR NEARLY 500 MILLION DOLLARS FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS -- AN INCREASE OF 228 PERCENT OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS. WE WANT TO GET THE RIGHT RESOURCES, TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE, ON THE RIGHT LEVEL: STREET LEVEL.

TODAY WE'LL BE ANNOUNCING FIVE HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS -- CITIES AND AREAS THAT ARE ALREADY DOING A GREAT DEAL, BUT NEED MORE SUPPORT.

WE WANT TO HELP THEM MAP OUT A MORE COMPREHENSIVE, COORDINATED APPROACH TO FIGHT DRUGS.

WE'RE ALSO INCREASING THE NUMBER OF DEA AND FBI AGENTS AND PERSONNEL, AS WELL AS MORE FUNDING FOR ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEYS. WE SUPPORT AN INCREASE IN FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS.

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#

**NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON / STATE ROOM
JANUARY 25, 1990 / 1:15 P.M.**

IT'S AN HONOR TO HAVE YOU HERE. THERE MAY BE NO GROUP IN AMERICA MORE AWARE OF THE CHALLENGES THIS COUNTRY IS FACING. SO I DECIDED TO FOCUS ON THE FIRST ITEM ON THE DOMESTIC AGENDA. ILLEGAL DRUGS. THEY REMAIN THIS NATION'S NUMBER ONE CONCERN. TODAY I'D LIKE TO ANNOUNCE THE SECOND PHASE OF OUR FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS.

- 2 -

AS YOU KNOW, LAST SEPTEMBER, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY'S HISTORY, WE LAUNCHED A COMPREHENSIVE, COORDINATED, COHERENT NATIONAL STRATEGY, TO STOP THE DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS.

WE'VE MADE SOME NOTABLE PROGRESS IN THE MONTHS SINCE THAT PLAN WAS UNVEILED. ATTITUDES CONTINUE TO CHANGE.

HERE IN WASHINGTON, THE NUMBER OF THOSE ARRESTED WHO TEST POSITIVE FOR DRUGS HAS DROPPED DRAMATICALLY OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS -- ESPECIALLY AMONG JUVENILES. AND ABROAD, COLOMBIA HAS EXTRADITED 14 OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR DRUG MERCHANTS TO STAND TRIAL HERE.

BUT GIVEN THE HEADLINES WE'VE SEEN RECENTLY, IT'S CLEAR WE'RE ONLY GETTING STARTED. THE PLAN WE LAID OUT LAST FALL OUTLINED WHAT WE INTEND TO DO.

TODAY I WANT TO ANNOUNCE THE SECOND PHASE OF OUR STRATEGY -- WHICH EXPLAINS HOW WE INTEND TO DO IT. AGENCY BY AGENCY, TASK BY TASK, DOLLAR BY DOLLAR. TODAY, WE'RE RELEASING A BLUEPRINT FOR SUCCESS.

OUR OUTSTANDING DIRECTOR FOR DRUG CONTROL POLICY, BILL BENNETT, WILL DISCUSS THE PROGRAM LATER, IN DEPTH. RIGHT NOW I WANT TO SKETCH OUT A FEW HIGHLIGHTS -- AND THEN OPEN THE FLOOR TO QUESTIONS.

OUR APPROACH REMAINS CONSISTENT. WE'RE COMMITTED TO THE SAME AGGRESSIVE GOALS AND PRINCIPLES WE OUTLINED LAST SEPTEMBER: TO REDUCE USE, THROUGH AN INTEGRATED MIX OF SUPPLY- AND DEMAND-SIDE APPROACHES. AND THAT MEANS DOING EVERYTHING THAT WORKS.

OUR STRATEGY CALLS FOR ABOUT A THIRD OF ITS FUNDING TO GO TOWARD DRUG EDUCATION, PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH.

WE'RE CALLING FOR MORE PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS AND WORKPLACES -- AS WELL AS GRANTS FOR COMMUNITIES TO SET UP EDUCATION PROGRAMS. IN OUR TREATMENT STRATEGIES, WE'RE ALSO EMPHASIZING WHAT WORKS -- WITH CAREFUL AND CONSTANT EVALUATION OF TREATMENT REGIMES, AND A NEW OFFICE FOR TREATMENT IMPROVEMENT AT H.H.S.

WE'RE FUNDING NEW RESEARCH -- IN AREAS LIKE LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY, TREATMENT, AND DRUG USE FORECASTING THAT WILL HELP US SPOT TRENDS, TARGET RESOURCES, AND MEASURE THE IMPACT OF OUR STRATEGIES. AND THIS SPRING, WE'LL BE RELEASING THE FIRST OF AN ANNUAL, STATE-BY-STATE STATUS REPORT, MEASURING PROGRESS.

ROUGHLY ANOTHER THIRD OF THE BUDGET IS DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION, AND INCARCERATION.

TO HELP LOCAL ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES, THE '91 FISCAL BUDGET CALLS FOR NEARLY 500 MILLION DOLLARS FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS -- AN INCREASE OF 228 PERCENT OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS. WE WANT TO GET THE RIGHT RESOURCES, TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE, ON THE RIGHT LEVEL: STREET LEVEL.

TODAY WE'LL BE ANNOUNCING FIVE HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS -- CITIES AND AREAS THAT ARE ALREADY DOING A GREAT DEAL, BUT NEED MORE SUPPORT.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1/24/90

January 23, 1990

1990 JAN 23 PM 7:48

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *ew*

FROM: MARK LANGE *MA*

SUBJECT: REMARKS FOR NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' LUNCHEON

*add a
short graph
on Tim Bush
"point of
light"
see p. 5*

Attached are draft remarks (cards only) to follow your lunch with about 70 publishers from a cross-section of the nation's newspapers. The luncheon takes place on Thursday, January 25, at 12:00 p.m.

Your remarks are informal and conversational in tone. You outline phase two of the National Drug Control Strategy -- and close by asking the publishers to encourage volunteer efforts to fight drugs in their communities.

(Lange/Cawley)
January 23, 1989
7:00 P.M.
[PUBS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
STATE ROOM
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990
1:15 P.M.

It's an honor to have you here. There may be no group in America more aware of the challenges this country is facing. So my first thought was to give you a general outline of our agenda, after the first year.

But I decided instead to focus on the first item on the domestic agenda. Illegal drugs. They remain this nation's number one concern. So I chose this forum to announce the second phase of our fight against drugs.

As you know, last September, for the first time in this country's history, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated, coherent national strategy, to stop the distribution and use of illegal drugs.

We've made some notable progress in the six months since that plan was unveiled. Attitudes continue to change. Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for drugs has dropped dramatically over the past three months -- especially among juveniles. And abroad, Colombia has extradited 14 of the world's major drug merchants to stand trial here.

But given the headlines we've seen over the last six months, it's clear we're only getting started. The plan we laid out last fall outlined what we intend to do. Today I want to announce the second phase of our strategy -- which explains how we intend to

do it. Agency by agency, task by task, dollar by dollar. Today, we're releasing a blueprint for success.

Our outstanding Director for Drug Control Policy, Bill Bennett, will discuss the program later, in depth. Right now I want to sketch out a few highlights -- and then open the floor to questions ~~on this or any subject~~

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

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

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

Roughly another third of the budget is devoted to domestic enforcement, prosecution, and incarceration. To help local enforcement initiatives, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly

500 million dollars for state and local law enforcement grants -- an increase of 228 percent over the last two years. We want to get the right resources, to the right people, on the right level: street level.

Today we'll be announcing five High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas -- cities and areas that are already doing a great deal, but need more support. We want to help them map out a more comprehensive, coordinated approach to fight drugs.

We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as more funding for Assistant U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. We are proposing the death penalty for drug kingpins, and those responsible for drug-related killings, and even, in some cases, attempted killings. We want there to be absolutely no doubt about the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for border interdiction and international operations. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted -- we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed -- because we don't make deals with dealers.

We have multi-lateral programs underway in many parts of the world. Throughout Central and South America particularly, we are engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance. We applaud the efforts of President Barco of Colombia, and President Salinas of Mexico. And I will reinforce

our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Colombia.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, an additional 1000 Customs Agents -- who are already on the job -- will be given authority to conduct drug investigations, to better assist the Drug Enforcement Administration. With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. **We are putting an end to turf battles.**

Our budget for all international activities has increased from 300 million dollars to nearly 700 million dollars. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic and organizational intelligence they need. Treasury's newly-created Financial Crimes Enforcement Network will improve financial intelligence. And the Department of Defense has been increasingly effective in its expanded detection and monitoring role.

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to win this fight -- without adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

In 1990 drug funding totaled almost nine and a half billion dollars -- the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded by more than **one billion**, to over ten and a half billion dollars. And outlays will increase 41 percent this year. In fact, with this request the Federal drug budget will be more than 70 percent higher than it was when I took office in 1989.

To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that many of the efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. **We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.**

But the real issue, of course, is not "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of **every** description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

I know that some of you -- Joe Williams, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, to take a notable example -- have made the promotion of volunteerism an important part of your newspaper's mission. And that's important.

Let me tell you about the
and a Dan Burke

A free press has a right and responsibility to report and comment on a nation's problems. But your newspapers may also contribute to the progress of the communities they serve, by pointing to solutions. And there may be no better outlet for America's volunteer spirit than saving those being lost to drugs.

It's too early to tell how our efforts will be judged -- but if more concerned Americans become involved Americans, I believe we will succeed.

Today I'm particularly interested in your thoughts and ideas. So I'd like to open up the floor to questions and suggestions -- on any subject, of course, but especially our fight against drugs...

 Call to their attention the *Jim Dan Burke*
 effort. # 1 Billion of pro-bono ~~advertising~~ advertising
 in next 3 yrs on whatever

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/24/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: -----

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' LUNCHEON

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BENNETT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1990 JAN 23 PM 7:48

January 23, 1990

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our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Colombia.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, an additional 1000 Customs Agents -- who are already on the job -- will be given authority to conduct drug investigations, to better assist the Drug Enforcement Administration. With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. We are putting an end to turf battles.

Our budget for all international activities has increased from 300 million dollars to nearly 700 million dollars. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic and organizational intelligence they need. Treasury's newly-created Financial Crimes Enforcement Network will improve financial intelligence. And the Department of Defense has been increasingly effective in its expanded detection and monitoring role.

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to win this fight -- without adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, without raising taxes.

In 1990 drug funding totaled almost nine and a half billion dollars -- the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded by more than one billion, to over ten and a half billion dollars. And outlays will increase 41 percent this year. In fact, with this request the Federal drug budget will be more than 70 percent higher than it was when I took office in 1989.

To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that many of the efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.

But the real issue, of course, is not "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of every description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

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Today I'm particularly interested in your thoughts and ideas. So I'd like to open up the floor to questions and suggestions -- on any subject, of course, but especially our fight against drugs...

#

(Lange/Cawley)
January 23, 1989
7:00 P.M.
[PUBS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
 STATE ROOM
 THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990
 1:15 P.M.

It's an honor to have you here. There may be no group in America more aware of the challenges this country is facing. So my first thought was to give you a general outline of our agenda, after the first year.

But I decided instead to focus on the **first** item on the domestic agenda. Illegal drugs. They remain this nation's number one concern. So I chose this forum to announce the second phase of our fight against drugs.

As you know, last September, for the first time in this country's history, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated, coherent national strategy, to **stop** the distribution and use of illegal drugs. *removed "6" months*

We've made some notable progress in the months since that plan was unveiled. Attitudes continue to change. Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for drugs has dropped dramatically over the past three months -- especially among juveniles. And abroad, Colombia has extradited 14 of the world's major drug merchants to stand trial here.

But given the headlines we've seen *removed "6" months* recently, it's clear we're only getting started. The plan we laid out last fall outlined what we intend to do. Today I want to announce the second phase of our strategy -- which explains how we intend to

do it. Agency by agency, task by task, dollar by dollar. **Today, we're releasing a blueprint for success.**

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

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

Our strategy calls for about a third of its funding to go toward drug education, prevention, treatment, and research. We're calling for more prevention programs in schools and workplaces -- as well as grants for communities to set up education programs. In our treatment strategies, we're also emphasizing what works -- with careful and constant evaluation of treatment regimes, and a new Office ^{changed "of"} for Treatment Improvement at H.H.S.

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

Roughly another third of the budget is devoted to domestic enforcement, prosecution, and incarceration. To help local enforcement initiatives, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly

500 million dollars for state and local law enforcement grants -- an increase of 228 percent over the last two years. We want to get the right resources, to the right people, on the right level: street level.

Today we'll be announcing five High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas -- cities and areas that are already doing a great deal, but need more support. We want to help them map out a more comprehensive, coordinated approach to fight drugs.

We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as more funding for Assistant U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. We are proposing the death penalty for drug kingpins, and those responsible for drug-related killings, and even, in some cases, attempted killings. We want there to be absolutely no doubt about the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for border interdiction and international operations. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted -- we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed -- because we don't make deals with dealers.

We have multi-lateral programs underway in many parts of the world. Throughout Central and South America particularly, we are engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance. We applaud the efforts of President Barco of Colombia, and President Salinas of Mexico. And I will reinforce

our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Colombia.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, up to an additional 1000 Customs Agents -- who are already on the job -- will be given authority to conduct drug investigations, to better assist the Drug Enforcement Administration. With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. **We are putting an end to turf battles.**

Our budget for all international activities has increased from 419 million dollars to nearly 700 million dollars. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic and organizational intelligence they need. Treasury's newly-created Financial Crimes Enforcement Network will improve financial intelligence. And the Department of Defense has been increasingly effective in its expanded detection and monitoring role.

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

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To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the

added
"up to"

changed
from 300

changed from
"70%" to match
Bennett's speech

interdiction side, remember that many of the efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. **We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.**

But the real issue, of course, is not "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of **every** description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

Let me tell you about a man named Jim Burke -- a corporate leader who's been applying the power of the media to "unsell" drugs, through the Media Partnership for a Drug-Free America: the largest volunteer private sector ad campaign since the war-bond drives of World War II.

You're all familiar with their hard-hitting ads to discourage drug use. Many of you already contribute space to run them. And that's supporting the Partnership's current goal, to raise **one million dollars a day** in advertising time and space. **Every day. For the next three years.** A remarkable goal indeed.

I know that some of you -- Joe Williams, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, to take a notable example -- have made the promotion of volunteerism an important part of your newspaper's mission. And that's also important.

A free press has a right and responsibility to report and comment on a nation's problems. But your newspapers may also contribute to the progress of the communities they serve, by pointing to solutions. And there may be no better outlet for

America's volunteer spirit than saving those being lost to drugs.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/22/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Tuesday 01/23

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
 (01/22 7:15 p.m. draft)

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
<i>229</i> VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PINKERTON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE <i>NC</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BENNETT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 01/23, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

(Lange/Cawley)
January 22, 1989
7:15 P.M.
[PUBS.DOC]

1990 JAN 22 PM 7:36

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
STATE ROOM
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990
1:15 P.M.

It's an honor to have you here. There may be no group in America more aware of the challenges this country is facing. So my first thought was to give you a general outline of our agenda, after the first year.

But I decided ^{instead} to focus on the **first** item on the domestic agenda. Illegal drugs, ^{that} remain this nation's number one concern, ~~and our top domestic priority~~. ^{I chose this} So ~~this is a~~ good forum to announce the second phase of our fight against drugs.

As you know, last September, for the first time in this country's history, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated, coherent national strategy, to **stop** the distribution and use of illegal drugs.

We've made some notable progress in the six months since that plan was unveiled. Attitudes continue to change. Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for drugs has dropped dramatically over the past three months -- especially among juveniles. And abroad, Colombia has extradited 14 of the world's ^{major} ~~most-wanted~~ drug merchants to stand trial here.

But given the headlines we've seen over the last six months, it's clear we're only getting started. The plan we laid out last fall outlined what we intend to do. Today I want to announce the second phase of our strategy -- which explains how we intend to

do it. Agency by agency, task by task, dollar by dollar. **Today, we're releasing a blueprint for success.**

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

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

Our strategy calls for about a third of its funding to go toward ^{drug} education, prevention, treatment, and research. We're calling for more prevention programs in schools and workplaces -- as well as grants for communities to set up education programs.

In our treatment strategies, we're also emphasizing what works -- with careful and constant evaluation of treatment regimes, and a new Office of Treatment Improvement at H.H.S.

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

^{prosecution and} ~~Another~~ ^{roughly,} ~~third~~ of the budget is devoted to ~~domestic and~~ ^{domestic law enforcement} ~~border interdiction.~~ ^{initiatives} To help local enforcement efforts, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly 500 million dollars for state and local law enforcement, -- an increase of 228 percent over the last

^{years}

two years. We want to get the right resources, to the right people, on the right level: street level.

Today we'll be announcing five High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas -- cities ^{and areas} that are already doing a great deal, but need more support. We want to help them map out a more comprehensive, coordinated approach to fight drugs.

We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as ^{more funding for Assistant} U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. ^{We are proposing the death penalty for drug king pins} We're also calling for an expansion of the ~~death penalty for drug-related crimes.~~ ^{and those responsible for drug-related killings and even, in some cases, attempted killings} ~~Apart from the severity~~ ^{We want there to be absolutely no doubt about} of punishment, we should no longer debate the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for ^{border interdiction and} international and overseas operations. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted -- we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed -- because we don't make deals with dealers.

^{We have multi-lateral programs underway in many parts of the world.} So we're now engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance, ^{particularly} throughout Central and South America. We applaud President Barco's efforts -- and I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Columbia.

^{an additional} Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, 1000 Customs Agents -- already on the job -- will be given ^{authority} and investigations ~~authority formerly limited to D.E.A. agents.~~ ^{and FBI}

in order to assist the Drug Enforcement Administration.

of Columbia and President Salinas of Mexico

With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. We ^{are putting an end to} ~~will fight no more~~ turf battles.

Our budget for ~~cooperative law enforcement~~ for all international activities has increased from ~~295~~ ⁴⁹³⁰⁰ million dollars to ~~over~~ ^{nearly 690} 700 million dollars. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic, ^{and} organizational, ~~and financial~~ intelligence they need. And the Department of Defense has been ^{increasingly} effective in ^{its} ~~its~~ ^{expanded} detection and monitoring. ~~-- surpassing even our high expectations.~~

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

^{In} Our 1990 drug ^{funding} budget totalled almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded ^{by more than \$1 billion} to over **ten and a half** billion dollars -- ^{9.5 million and a half} a 41 ^{and outlays will} percent increase ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ^{this} one year. In fact, with this request the Federal drug budget will be ^{more than} almost 70 percent higher than it was when I took office last year ^{in 1989}.

To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that, ^{many of the} efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.

FNCN

But the real issue, of course, is not "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of every description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/22/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Tuesday 01/23

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
 (01/22 7:15 p.m. draft)

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FIRESTONE</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BENNETT</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 01/23, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

See comments

89 DEC 23 P 2: 34

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

(Lange/Cawley)
January 22, 1989
7:15 P.M.
[PUBS.DOC]

1990 JAN 22 PM 7:36

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990
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grants

Drug Law
enforcement.
Lyda
44516

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So we're now engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance, throughout Central and South America. We applaud President Barco's efforts -- and I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Columbia.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, 1000 Customs Agents -- already on the job -- will be given arrest and investigation authority formerly limited to D.E.A. agents.

border interdiction and
Ryder
4/8/86

With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. We will fight no more turf battles.

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To those who say our program ^{many of the} looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.

Ryder
#4516

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 SUBJECT: (01/22 7:15 p.m. draft)

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SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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RESPONSE:
Please see suggestions, p. 1

1/23/90
 89 DEC 23 P 3: 06

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

(Lange/Cawley)
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1990 JAN 22 PM 7:36

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But ^{instead I have} ~~I~~ decided to focus on ^{one issue, the most important} ~~the first~~ item on the domestic agenda. Illegal drugs, ^{they} remain this nation's number one concern, and our top domestic priority. ^{Today I would like} ~~So this is a good forum to~~ announce the second phase of our fight against drugs.

As you know, last September, for the first time in this country's history, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated, coherent national strategy, to stop the distribution and use of illegal drugs.

We've made some notable progress in the six months since that plan was unveiled. Attitudes continue to change. Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for drugs has dropped dramatically over the past three months -- especially among juveniles. And abroad, Colombia has extradited 14 of the world's most-wanted drug merchants to stand trial here.

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

Our strategy calls for about a third of its funding to go toward education, prevention, treatment, and research. We're calling for more prevention programs in schools and workplaces -- as well as grants for communities to set up education programs.

In our treatment strategies, we're also emphasizing what works -- with careful and constant evaluation of treatment regimes, and a new Office of Treatment Improvement at H.H.S.

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

Another third of the budget is devoted to domestic and border interdiction. To help local enforcement efforts, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly 500 million dollars for state and local law enforcement -- an increase of 228 percent over the last

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We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. We're also calling for an expansion of the death penalty for drug-related crimes. Apart from the severity of punishment, we should no longer debate the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for international and overseas operations. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted -- we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed -- because we don't make deals with dealers.

So we're now engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance, throughout Central and South America. We applaud President Barco's efforts -- and I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Columbia.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, 1000 Customs Agents -- already on the job -- will be given arrest and investigation authority formerly limited to D.E.A. agents.

With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. **We will fight no more turf battles.**

Our budget for cooperative law enforcement for all international activities has increased from 295 million dollars to over 500 million dollars. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic, organizational, and financial intelligence they need. And the Department of Defense has been effective in detection and monitoring -- surpassing even our high expectations.

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

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To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. **We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.**

But the real issue, of course, is not "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of every description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

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Today I'm particularly interested in your thoughts and ideas. So I'd like to open up the floor to questions and suggestions -- on any subject, of course, but especially our fight against drugs...

#

NOTE TO SPEECHWRITING

FROM: MARNIE HAINES *MH*

PAGE 3:

Justice thinks the end of the paragraph should read, "will be gross-designated to assist DEA agents in investigating narcotics violations."

They say this needs to be specified to show the difference between the customs agents having statutory authority or not.

John Schall, Deputy Exec. Secretary of the Domestic Policy Council, shows his comments in blue ink.

[Handwritten scribble]

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/22/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Tuesday 01/23

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
(01/22 7:15 p.m. draft)

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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BATES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRESTONE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WINSTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BENNETT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 01/23, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

*See comments pages 1, 3, 4.
Also see attached page.*

89 DEC 23 P 3: 06

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Lange/Cawley)
January 22, 1989
7:15 P.M.
[PUBS.DOC]

1990 JAN 22 PM 7:36

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
STATE ROOM
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990
1:15 P.M.

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*No data
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law enforcement

Justice says that, as is, the statement is not correct and it does not reflect what is meant in next sentence.

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will be cross-des. to assist DEA agents in investigating narcotics violations.

In order to assist the Drug Enforcement Administration.

isn't this a really part of "domestic and border interdiction" above?

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MUST BE CHANGED -- IS NOT CORRECT AS IS.

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*how
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

0531

DATE: 01/22/90

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

2:00 p.m. Tuesday 01/23

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON (01/22 7:15 p.m. draft)

SUBJECT:

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 01/23, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

January 23, 1990

TO: CHRISS WINSTON

The NSC concurs with the changes indicated.

Brent Scowcroft
Brent Scowcroft

James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

10:09 PM 23 DEC 89

cc: James Cicconi

(Lange/Cawley)
January 22, 1989
7:15 P.M.
[PUBS.DOC]

1990 JAN 22 PM 7:36

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
STATE ROOM
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990
1:15 P.M.

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So we're ^{especially} now engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance, throughout Central and South America. We applaud President Barco's efforts -- and I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Colombia.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, 1000 Customs Agents -- already on the job -- will be given ^{authority} arrest and investigation ~~authority~~ formerly limited to D.E.A. agents.

We also have multi-lateral efforts programs underway in many parts of the world.

to conduct drugs

With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. *We are*
~~will fight no more turf battles.~~ *putting an end to*

Our budget for cooperative law enforcement for all international activities has increased from 295 million dollars to over 500 million dollars. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic, organizational, and financial intelligence they need. And the Department of Defense has been *given a greater role* effective in detection and monitoring -- *which so far has been highly effective.* ~~surpassing even our high expectations.~~

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

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To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. **We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply.** Simply put, **we're willing to do whatever it takes.**

But the real issue, of course, is not "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of every description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

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OFFICE NUMBER 673-2615
 FAX NUMBER 673-2615
 FROM Quint (Lynn)
 COMMENTS Comments on Guidelines
Memoranda as requested
 OFFICE NUMBER 456-7750
 FAX NUMBER 456-6218
 TO Carlynn (Lynn)
 DATE 1-23
 NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 6

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535



456-7750

(Lange/Cawley)
January 22, 1989
7:15 P.M.
[PUBS.DOC]

1990 JAN 22 PM 7:36

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
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Roughly ✓ Another third of the budget is devoted to domestic and border interdiction. To help local enforcement efforts, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly 500 million dollars for state and local law enforcement -- an increase of 228 percent over the last

enforcement prosecution + incarceration.

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FBI

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8.323

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♦ ♦ ♦

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 23, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Newspaper Publisher's Luncheon

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft remarks for the Newspaper Publisher's Luncheon. We believe that it is a strong, balanced speech which will be well received by the publishers.

On page 3, in relation to the text on the death penalty, we suggest phrasing the sentence as follows: "We are proposing the death penalty for drug kingpins and those responsible for drug-related killings and even, in some cases, attempted killings."

If you have any questions or if we can help in any other way, please let me know.

See page 1.

89 DEC 23 P4: 48

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/22/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Tuesday 01/23

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
 SUBJECT: (01/22 7:15 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FIRESTONE</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BENNETT</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:
 Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Chriss Winston by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, 01/23, with a copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

(Lange/Cawley)
January 22, 1989
7:15 P.M.
[PUBS.DOC]

1990 JAN 22 PM 7:36

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
STATE ROOM
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990
1:15 P.M.

It's an honor to have you here. There may be no group in America more aware of the challenges this country is facing. So my first thought was to give you a general outline of our agenda, after the first year.

But I decided to focus on the **first** item on the domestic agenda. Illegal drugs remain this nation's number one concern ¹ ~~[and our top domestic priority.]~~ So this is a good forum to announce the second phase of our fight against drugs.

DISCUSSED
WITH DAVID
DEMARREST

As you know, last September, for the first time in this country's history, we launched a comprehensive, coordinated, coherent national strategy, to **stop** the distribution and use of illegal drugs.

We've made some notable progress in the six months since that plan was unveiled. Attitudes continue to change. Here in Washington, the number of those arrested who test positive for drugs has dropped dramatically over the past three months -- especially among juveniles. And abroad, Colombia has extradited 14 of the world's most-wanted drug merchants to stand trial here.

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

Our strategy calls for about a third of its funding to go toward education, prevention, treatment, and research. We're calling for more prevention programs in schools and workplaces -- as well as grants for communities to set up education programs.

In our treatment strategies, we're also emphasizing what works -- with careful and constant evaluation of treatment regimes, and a new Office of Treatment Improvement at H.H.S.

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

Another third of the budget is devoted to domestic and border interdiction. To help local enforcement efforts, the '91 fiscal budget calls for nearly 500 million dollars for state and local law enforcement -- an increase of 228 percent over the last

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Today we'll be announcing five High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas -- cities that are already doing a great deal, but need more support. We want to help them map out a more comprehensive, coordinated approach to fight drugs.

We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. We're also calling for an expansion of the death penalty for drug-related crimes. Apart from the severity of punishment, we should no longer debate the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for international and overseas operations. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted -- we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed -- because we don't make deals with dealers.

So we're now engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance, throughout Central and South America. We applaud President Barco's efforts -- and I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Columbia.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, 1000 Customs Agents -- already on the job -- will be given arrest and investigation authority formerly limited to D.E.A. agents.

With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. **We will fight no more turf battles.**

Our budget for cooperative law enforcement for all international activities has increased from 295 million dollars to over 500 million dollars. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic, organizational, and financial intelligence they need. And the Department of Defense has been effective in detection and monitoring -- surpassing even our high expectations.

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

Our 1990 drug budget totalled almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded to over **ten and a half** billion dollars -- a 41 percent increase in one year. In fact, with this request the Federal drug budget will be almost 70 percent higher than it was when I took office last year.

To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. **We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.**

But the real issue, of course, is not "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of every description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 23, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: FREDERICK D. NELSON *F.D.N.*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Newspaper Publisher's Luncheon

Counsel's Office makes no legal objection to the above-referenced presidential remarks.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this matter.

cc: James W. Cicconi
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

89 DEC 23 P 2: 03

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 01/22/90 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 2:00 p.m. Tuesday 01/23

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SUBJECT: (01/22 7:15 p.m. draft)

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Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Ext. 2702

(Lange/Cawley)
January 22, 1989
7:15 P.M.
[PUBS.DOC]

1990 JAN 22 PM 7:36

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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
STATE ROOM
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990
1:15 P.M.

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Carolyn's Δ's
1/23/89

(ALSO LANGE'S Δ's)
1/23

(Lange/Cawley)
January 22, 1989
7:15 P.M.
[PUBS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S LUNCHEON
STATE ROOM
THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1990
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grants

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We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. We're also calling for an expansion of the death penalty for drug-related crimes. ^{We want there to be absolutely no doubt about} ~~of punishment, we should no longer debate the certainty of punishment.~~ ^{↑ Apart from the severity} ~~of punishment, we should no longer debate the certainty of punishment.~~ ^{We need to emphasize "certainty" on its own} ✓

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RESPONSE:

*OK S.R.
1-21-*

89 DEC 23 4:03:39

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Assistant to the President
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Ext. 2702

(Lange/Cawley)
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We're also increasing the number of DEA and FBI agents and personnel, as well as U.S. Attorneys. We support an increase in federal judgeships. We're also calling for an expansion of the death penalty for drug-related crimes. Apart from the severity of punishment, we should no longer debate the certainty of punishment.

The final third of our budget is earmarked for international and overseas operations. We want the multinational criminal organizations that produce and distribute drugs to be more than disrupted -- we intend to see them dismantled and destroyed -- because we don't make deals with dealers.

So we're now engaged in expanded -- and unprecedented -- levels of cooperation and assistance, throughout Central and South America. We applaud President Barco's efforts -- and I will reinforce our support for the courageous leaders of the region, at the upcoming summit in Columbia.

Among the steps we're taking to intensify border control, 1000 Customs Agents -- already on the job -- will be given arrest and investigation authority formerly limited to D.E.A. agents.

With interdiction in particular, coordination is crucial. **We will fight no more turf battles.**

Our budget for cooperative law enforcement for all international activities has increased from 295 million dollars to over 500 million dollars. We're creating a new National Drug Intelligence Center, to ensure all enforcement agencies get the strategic, organizational, and financial intelligence they need. And the Department of Defense has been effective in detection and monitoring -- surpassing even our high expectations.

Now, I imagine the "news" in this chapter of the war on drugs may be its price tag. Spending understandably gets attention. In this case, outlays continue to increase. But I want to emphasize our determination to **win** this fight -- **without** adding to the budget deficit -- and yes, **without** raising taxes.

Our 1990 drug budget totalled almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history. Funding for fiscal '91 will be expanded to over **ten and a half** billion dollars -- a 41 percent increase in one year. In fact, with this request the Federal drug budget will be almost 70 percent higher than it was when I took office last year.

To those who say our program looks top-heavy on the interdiction side, remember that efforts to limit supply are exclusively federal -- and inherently more expensive than demand reduction. **We're willing to spend more to limit the drug supply. Simply put, we're willing to do whatever it takes.**

But the real issue, of course, is not "how much." It's "how well." And here the distinction between federal and national is crucial. A truly National Drug Control Strategy demands that we tap resources of every description -- public and private; civilian and military; local, state, and federal; volunteer, professional, and personal.

I know that some of you -- Joe Williams, of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, to take a notable example -- have made the promotion of volunteerism an important part of your newspaper's mission. And that's important.

A free press has a right and responsibility to report and comment on a nation's problems. But your newspapers may also contribute to the progress of the communities they serve, by pointing to solutions. And there may be no better outlet for America's volunteer spirit than saving those being lost to drugs.

It's too early to tell how our efforts will be judged -- but if more concerned Americans become involved Americans, I believe we will succeed.

Today I'm particularly interested in your thoughts and ideas. So I'd like to open up the floor to questions and suggestions -- on any subject, of course, but especially our fight against drugs...

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 23, 1990



MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM:

JIM PINKERTON

SUBJECT:

Newspaper Publisher's Luncheon

The tone of this draft -- practical, can-do -- what might be called, in the President's words, the "I like what works" style, is very effective in presenting the message that the Administration is serious about drugs. There is very little superfluous rhetoric here.

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