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Subseries: Subject File, 1988-1991

OA/ID Number: 13879
Folder ID Number: 13879-012

Folder Title:
Drug Strategy [1]

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**CABINET PARTICIPATION IN ANNOUNCEMENT AND PROMOTION OF
THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY**

SATELLITE INTERVIEWS

Each Cabinet Member is asked to be available from 6 - 7 p.m. on Wednesday, September 6 for interviews in selected markets. Interviews will be either live or pre-taped, according to time zones. Office of Media Relations will serve as Cabinet contact.

- Director Bennett - CONUS Broadcasting**
WCVB - Boston
KHJ - Los Angeles
KPRC - Houston
WTVJ - Miami
KCNC - Denver
WVUE - New Orleans
- Attorney General - NEWSFEED Network**
WLS - Chicago
KTVI - St. Louis
WFAA - Dallas
KYW - Philadelphia
WDIV - Detroit
WPIX - New York
- Sec. Cavazos - NEWSLINK Network**
WFLA - Tampa
WUAB - Cleveland
KGTV - San Diego
KOB - Albuquerque
WDAF - Kansas City
WWOR - Secaucus, NJ
- Sec. Sullivan - GILLETT Group**
WMAR - Baltimore
WITI - Milwaukee
WAGA - Atlanta
WOKR - Rochester
WSMV - Nashville
- Secretary Skinner - IN WASHINGTON/ANB**
KATV - Little Rock
KMTU - Omaha
WKYT - Lexington
KGAN - Cedar Rapids
WPTA - Fort Wayne
- Secretary Kemp - POTOMAC Communications**
KXLY - Spokane
WVH - Hartford
KCRA - Sacramento
WTAE - Pittsburgh
KTVH - Phoenix
WLWT - Cincinnati

Secretary Brady - COX Broadcasting
KTVU - San Francisco
WSOC - Charlotte
WHIO - Dayton
KDNL - St. Louis
WFTV - Orlando

NETWORK TALK SHOWS

Each Cabinet Member is asked to be available for network guest appearances during the week of the announcement. The White House press office will coordinate the bookings; if specific Cabinet members are unavailable for these appearances, please contact us immediately.

Tuesday, September 5th

LIVE NETWORK NEWS INTERVIEWS (post-speech) - Director Bennett and three additional Cabinet Members
MACNEIL/LEHRER NEWS HOUR - Cabinet Member
CNN NEWSMAKERS - Cabinet Member
NIGHTLINE - Judge Walton
CBS NIGHTWATCH - Cabinet Member

Wednesday, September 6th

GOOD MORNING AMERICA - Director Bennett or Cabinet Member
TODAY - Bennett or Cabinet Member
CBS MORNING SHOW - Cabinet Member
US CHAMBER OF COMMERCE/BIZNET - Cabinet Member
MACNEIL/LEHRER NEWS HOUR - Director Bennett
LIVE NETWORK NEWS INTERVIEW - TBD, Cabinet Member
CNN NEWSMAKERS - Cabinet Member
WORLDNET/USIA - Secretary Baker
LARRY KING LIVE - Cabinet Member

Thursday, September 7th

GOOD MORNING AMERICA OR TODAY - Cabinet Member
MACNEIL/LEHRER NEWS HOUR - Cabinet Member
LIVE NETWORK NEWS INTERVIEW - TBD, Cabinet Member
CNN NEWSMAKERS - Cabinet Members

Friday, September 8th

GOOD MORNING AMERICA OR TODAY - Cabinet Member
MACNEIL/LEHRER NEWS HOUR - Cabinet Member
LIVE NETWORK NEWS INTERVIEW - TBD, Cabinet Member
CNN NEWSMAKERS - Cabinet Member

Saturday, September 9th

CNN NEWSMAKERS - Director Bennett
CNN EVANS AND NOVAK - Director Bennett

Sunday, September 10th

THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY - Director Bennett
FACE THE NATION - Cabinet Member, or Governor Sununu
MEET THE PRESS - V.P., Cabinet Member or Governor Sununu

OP-ED STRATEGY

Each Cabinet Member will write one op-ed for the assigned newspaper, with a brief overview of the drug strategy and attention to the Cabinet agency's angle. These op-eds will be placed by the agency public affairs directors and run the week of Sept. 5.

AUTHOR	NEWSPAPER
POTUS	College Newspapers
VP	Chicago Trib
Bennett	N.Y. Times
Thornburgh	L.A. Times
Baker	Miami Herald
Brady	Houston Post
Kemp	Detroit News
Sullivan	Washington Post
Cavazos	Dallas Times Herald
Skinner	Boston Globe
E. Dole	Boston Herald
Mosbacher	Seattle Post
Sen. Dole	Kansas City Star
Sen. Simpson	Denver Post
Gov. Sununu	USA Today
Judge Walton	Atlanta Constitution
Herbert Kleeber	Wall Street Journal
R. Porter	Washington Times

MAGAZINE STRATEGY

Below are suggested magazine articles on the drug plan, to be placed by Cabinet agencies over a period of several months for reinforcement value.

MAGAZINE	AUTHOR/SUBJECT	CIRCULATION
Modern Maturity	POTUS/overall	19.5 million/bimonth
Readers Digest	POTUS by-line	
	Bennett/strategy	16.25 million/month
American Health	Sullivan/rehab	1 million/month
Ebony	Sullivan/prevention	1.7 million/month
Foreign Affairs	Baker/global interdiction	95,000/month
Parenting	Mrs. Bush/values	200,000/month
ABA Journal	AG/enforcement	397,000/month
Chron Higher Ed	Cavazos/education	82,000/week
Education Week	Cavazos/education	67,000/week
Ladies Home Journ.	Mrs. Bush/values	5.2 million/month
Guideposts	VP/values	4.3 million/month
Prevention	Surgeon General	2.85 million/month
Sports Illustrated	Kemp/his sports program	2.875 million/month
Law & Order	Brady/enforcement	26,000/month
Police	Skinner/enforcement	48,000/month
Hispanic Business	Cavazos/workplace	101,000/month
Forbes	Mosbacher/workplace	785,000/month
Boys Life	TBA/Boy scouts	1.3 million/month

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MK Grant

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO INTERESTED PARTIES

FROM: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATIONS PLAN FOR DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY
ACTIVITIES FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Thursday, August 10

Final Domestic Policy Council meeting without the President
(Bates/Jackson)

* Final discussions between the President and NSC on
international interdiction

Sunday, August 13

Face the Nation -- Bennett (ONDCP)

Monday, August 14

* Listening session with Criminal Justice group: 9:30 - 10:45
a.m. (Wead/Sanchez)

Stakeouts (Tron)

Press conference by Bennett on Gallup Polls 11:00 a.m. (ONDCP)

Tuesday, August 15

* Two listening sessions with prevention and treatment groups:
9:00 - 10:15 a.m. and 12:30 - 1:45 p.m. (Wead/Sanchez)

Stakeouts (Tron)

* Domestic Policy Council presents Drug Control strategy draft to
the President (Bates/Jackson)

Meeting with the Ad Council (Winston/Williamson)

Wednesday, August 16

* The President departs for Maine

Tom Brokaw special on L.A. drugs and crime; Bennett interview (ONDCP)

Cabinet Public Affairs briefing 1:30 p.m. (Winston/Williamson)

Monday, August 21

Letter from White House encouraging media/travel participation and support from Cabinet Members (Bates)

Wednesday, August 23

Print deadline for Drug Control Strategy (ONDCP)

Sunday, August 27

USA Today Sunday Magazine -- profile Bennett (ONDCP)

Tuesday, August 29

Crossfire -- Bennett (ONDCP)

ABC special on Blacks in America

Thursday, August 31

"City Under Siege" -- Bennett interview (ONDCP)

Labor Day weekend

Newsday Sunday Magazine -- profile Bennett (ONDCP)

Tuesday, September 5 (Release Date)

* Major Presidential address (Demarest)

Constituency group briefings -- including possible drop-bys by the President (Demarest)

Cabinet Public Affairs briefing (Winston/Williamson)

Intergovernmental briefings for governors, mayors, and state legislators (Anderson)

Press briefing by Bennett and/or other Cabinet Members
(Fitzwater)

Columnist backgrounders (Fitzwater)

Stakeouts (Tron)

Radio actualities (Tron)

Distribution of materials **

NBC special on Blacks in America (with Bryant Gumbel)

Wednesday, September 6

Morning TV shows and other television/satellite interviews for
Bennett and Cabinet Members (Demarest/Fitzwater) -- see attached
plan

Regional media briefing (Demarest/Tron)

National Press Club speech by Bennett

Op-eds by Bennett and Cabinet Members begin running

Thursday, September 7

* American Legion speech

Hearings on the Hill

Friday, September 8

* Southern Baptist speech

Hearings on the Hill

Evans and Novak -- Bennett

Saturday and Sunday, September 9 & 10

Weekend news shows -- see attached plan

Monday, September 11

The White House Wire distributed (Winston)

Wednesday, September 13

* DARE event (tentative)

* Color event

Thursday, September 14

CBS 3-hour special: "48 Hours on Crack Street"

ABC 2-hour special: "Making the Grade"; a report card on America's youth (drugs, illiteracy)

*** Presidential Participation**

Materials: **

- Fact Sheet/Executive Summary (DPC)
- Talking Points (Winston)
- Generic speech insert (Winston)
- Op-eds (Winston)
- Magazine pieces (Winston)
- Books (ONDCP)
- Editorial packages (Winston)
- Press releases from the Departments (Bates/Winston)
- The White House Wire (Winston)

Long Range:

Series of targeted articles in magazines

Ad Council campaign to coordinate agency anti-drug efforts

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EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

Unite To Gain Stength -- "Comparisons of the early stages of President Bush's drug war and Vietnam may be instructive. The Republican staff of the Senate Governmental Affairs investigations subcommittee says that the drug war's 'order of battle' is as muddled as the Pentagon's assessment of the Viet Cong when President Kennedy sent the first U.S. advisors to Vietnam.... Unfortunately -- to give one example cited in the committee's report -- part of the President's allocation of anti-drug resources appears to disregard the nature of the enemy. Most of the \$65 million in military equipment given to Colombia cannot be used by the national police.... The assistance is better suited to a conventional army than to a specialized police force.... The report notes that bureaucratic gridlock and rivalries hinder drug 'czar' William Bennett's attempts to coordinate the strategy.... If the drug war's commanders are in disarray, it does not matter what 'battlefields' they choose to wage the war -- demand, treatment, interdiction, crop substitution, or incarceration. Without unity against them, the cartels could win in time -- just as the North Vietnamese did."

(Miami Herald, 9/20)

Toward A Drug-Plan Compromise -- "President Bush's decision to negotiate with Congressional Democrats could lead to a stronger drug-fighting program.... Mr. Byrd would pay for the extra anti-drug spending by making an across-the-board one-half of 1 percent cut in all other programs in the budget. That isn't the way to make budget decisions. For example, Mr. Bush seems to object to taking any more away from the military budget. But Congress and the White House could steer clear of fights over new taxes or about spending priorities -- fights that might cripple the anti-drug effort -- if they agreed to an across-the-board cut this year to pay for extra spending to fight drugs.... Both sides seem to realize that the drug problem is too severe for time to be lost in partisan bickering. If the administration and congressional Democrats dig in and refuse to budge from their respective positions, the public will soon come to see that fighting the drug problem is not Washington's highest priority."

(Hartford Courant, 9/17)

Bush Priorities Askew -- "Despite his many words, Mr. Bush has offered little more than the well-meaning but simplistic Reagan message: 'Just say no.' He would like to think that he has mobilized the nation. Sadly, the fighting force he has assembled poses as much of a threat to international drug trafficking as a peewee football team would be to the Miami Dolphins -- even this season.... Mr. Bush said, 'Those who judge our strategy only by its price tag simply don't understand the problem.' True, drug abuse must be fought with more than money. But numbers do make for interesting comparisons. And they do show that Mr. Bush has his priorities. To struggling families, he offered a \$1,000 child-care tax credit for children under 4. To the nation's drug fighters, he proposed giving \$8 billion. And the savings and loans that were in trouble because of their own bad judgements got \$150 billion. Thanks to Mr. Bush's priorities, the sick thrifts will get better and the drug dealers will stay healthy. Which may be appropriate. Now that they're back in business, those savings and loans will be looking for new business."

(Palm Beach Post, 9/16)

Just Say 'No' To Troops -- "A lot of us held our breaths when President George Bush announced a couple of weeks ago that he was sending military advisors to Colombia to help with the drug war. 'That's how we got involved in Vietnam and Nicaragua,' we said. But no, we thought, President Bush is too smart to fall into that trap again.... Then last weekend...someone leaked a secret White House memo in which the president authorized the use of U.S. Special Forces to accompany drug agents on narcotics sweeps in Colombia, Bolivia, and especially in Peru's Huallaga Valley.... Several hundred of these elite troops are to be sent to base camps to direct the fight against the dangerous Sendero Luminoso, or Shining Path guerrillas.... That is a political war as well as a drug war, and while the Peruvian government might be pleased to see our troops do its fighting, other Latin American observers, including many in democratic Colombia, are worried about the increasing U.S. involvement. They are also beginning to say what they really think about President Bush's assistance program, which is that economic aid would be more effective.... But much of it, especially the fast jet airplanes and heavy weapons, is ill-suited for use against narcotics traffickers. Governments in the drug region need money to wean their people from economic dependence on the drug industry, and they need light police weapons and communications equipment to deal with traffickers."

(Palm Beach Post, 9/14)

Shut Off The Drug Lords' Money Spigot -- "Presenting his strategy in the war on drugs, President George Bush barely touched upon what might well be the most important part. Money.... What he should -- and could -- have said was that the United States was redoubling its efforts to crush the entire business by taking the profit out of narcotics.... What is needed is a seamless compact -- harmonizing the laws of many different nations, defining their obligations, and speeding cooperation. Such an agreement exists today. Last December, at a United Nations conference in Vienna, 43 nations signed a Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.... The covenant is not yet in effect, however.... Still, the effort deserves a full-court press. Perhaps Mr. Bush will give it the emphasis it merits when he addresses the UN General Assembly on Sept. 25..... The time is ripe for coordinated international action on many fronts."

(Richard C. Hotelet, Christian Science Monitor, 9/19)

The Hole In Bush Drug Plan -- "Considering the many sides of America's drug problem, the Bush plan probably will do more to reduce drug use among the middle class than among the poor.... But while a decrease in casual users could make the Bush Administration's numbers look good a few years from now, it will barely touch the drug problem's most tragic horror stories: the cocaine-addicted babies, the mother who 'rents' her daughter to a crack dealer, the addict who strangles senior citizens to support his or her habit, and so on. That's the big hole in the Bush plan. It shows so little faith in the magic of the market -- a remarkable development in a plan produced by conservatives. Supply rises to meet demand, not the other way around. As long as demand remains high, there will always be someone -- whether a poor Peruvian farmer or a shoeless kid in a U.S. ghetto -- who will be willing to meet it, by whatever means necessary." (Clarence Page, Dallas Morning News, 9/15)

President's Drug Offensive Fails In 3 Ways -- "President Bush should be commended for finally giving the drug crisis the recognition it deserves at the highest levels of government.... The Bush plan is a step in the right direction, but it fails in three major ways. First, it does not mobilize communities -- the most effective anti-drug force we have -- to drive out drug traffickers, make the streets safe, treat the addicted or educate our children. Indeed, the president's plan is more focused on Bogota, Columbia...than it is on the District of Columbia, the capital of drug killing, or the other drug capitals at home. This is so despite the fact that drug czar William Bennett promised in April that there would be a comprehensive 'emergency action plan' to attack the drug crisis in the nation's capital.... There has not been a single meeting with the District of Columbia leadership to plan this battle in the war on drugs.... The second problem with the president's plan is that it greatly underestimates the arsenals and viciousness of the drug lords and the pushers.... The president's plan relegates the Defense Department interdiction effort to a secondary status, thus destroying any real hope at all of stopping the flow of drugs.... The administration plan also falls short in meeting the need for treatment programs by proposing only \$685 million for this purpose.... The plan offers no strategy to catch the corporate money launderers, the banks washing the money, or all the elite groups profiting from the drug trade. The plan furnishes no health strategy for turning America away from the lethal continuum of abused substances, among which crack is the most rabid, though not the largest, killer.... Finally, the administration plan does not wage war on material poverty and spiritual poverty, which are the preconditions for the drug crisis.... In the final analysis, we need political leadership to transform the miserable social conditions that give rise to the drug culture in the ghetto and moral leadership to give the nation a higher sense of purpose."

(Jesse Jackson, Dallas Morning News, 9/18)

If The War Against Drugs Fizzles, Legalization Might Be The Answer --

"Let's hope we have more luck in the war on drugs than we did in the war on poverty. If we don't, it may be time to consider a last resort alternative: legalization.... Would we become a nation of druggies, fiddling in a stupor as Rome burns around us? I'd like to believe not, but I think legalization activists dismiss this possibility too cavalierly. Education and treatment funded by the substantial tax revenues drug sales could yield may or may not forestall this fate. On the other hand, alcohol is legal and we haven't become a nation of drunks.... Perhaps the problems associated with legalized drug use could also be managed.... It remains to be seen whether our society will effectively join the battle. If the war isn't going well a few years from now, the legalization alternative will still be there."

(Mike Rosen, Denver Post, 9/15)

President Going After Results, Not Causes -- "The much-anticipated philosophical strategizing by federal drug policy director William Bennett has apparently led Bush essentially down the same path as that pursued by former administrations and national lawmakers all the way back to the 1960s. Namely: interdict and enforce. Then, treat and educate with what's left over in resources. Strike out at the short-term, immediate problems, and address endemic, long-term social ills later.... What's surprising is that after two decades of this spreading blight, we are still trying to interdict and enforce rather than address the causes of addictive behavior in society." (Mary Ann Dolan, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 9/12)



The White House
Office of Public Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO AGENCY PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTORS

FROM: CHRISS WINSTON (W)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUNICATIONS

SUBJECT: WEEKLY PACKAGE

Enclosed in this week's package, you will find additional Presidential addresses on the drug strategy, as well as other materials relating to the strategy. Also enclosed is the President's address to the American Success Awards ceremony and the 71st American Legion convention, and a highlight of upcoming activities at the White House and Agencies.

If you have any questions, please contact our Interagency Liaison, Holly Williamson at 456-2245.

I pointed out last night there is some good news, and I mentioned specifically the decline in casual cocaine use. And I mentioned specifically the courageous stand being taken by one of our friends south of our border, and others as well down there. So it isn't a message of despair. What I'd rather phrase it is a message of hope. And I need your help to get the job done.

So thank you all very much for coming. I'm confident that we will have the support of the American people on this issue. Your presence here assures me that I can count on you. But I'm grateful. With Judge Walton sitting here, I want to say how grateful I am to Bill Bennett and to him for formulating for the first time a national strategy that offers hope to those little kids we saw today.

Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

If I would say to those non-ambassadors in the room -- and please do not assume that this is a discriminatory policy -- but I am one who is very much indebted for the foreign -- the cooperation we're getting from abroad -- if I could ask the ambassadors from other nations just to come and maybe have a handshake here, I would then at least have the feeling that I have made you feel the special warmth that I feel towards you for coming and to your countries for being interested in cooperating on this strategy.

END

1:43 P.M. EDT

AT THE WHITE HOUSE . . .

Monday, September 11

President Bush will meet with British Foreign Secretary John Major. **Secretary Baker** will attend the meeting.

The President will participate in the Vocational Education Awards ceremony in the Rose Garden. **Secretary Cavazos** will accompany the President.

The President will attend the Bicentennial ceremony for the Treasury Department. **Secretary Brady** will accompany the President.

Tuesday, September 12

President Bush will meet with the Congressional Leadership.

The President will address school children across the nation regarding drugs. The address will begin at 12:15 E.D.T. airing on ABC, CBS, NBC, and CNN.

President Bush will meet with Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan.

President Bush and Vice President Quayle will meet with the astronauts of the Space Shuttle Columbia.

The President will address the Republican National Hispanic Assembly dinner to recognize the many valuable contributions made by the RNHA.

Wednesday, September 13

The President will participate in a DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) event at the White House.

President Bush will meet with Leaders of Key National Education Associations.

Thursday, September 14

The President will address the SES Presidential Rank Award winners.

Friday, September 15

President Bush will host a luncheon for regional media from midwest and border states. The drug strategy, agriculture, education and trade are issues expected at the follow-up questions and answer period.

The President will sign the Hispanic Heritage Month Proclamation at a White House ceremony.

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On September 13, **Secretary Lujan** will address the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute's fundraising dinner about priorities for young Hispanics.

On September 13, **Secretary Dole** will address the Job Corps 25th Anniversary Festival. Dole will also address the Northeast/Midwest Leadership Council Conference, a group of Senators, industry CEOs, labor leaders, and academics about various labor issues.

On September 13, **Secretary Kemp** will address the Education Department's conference on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Kemp also will travel to Mississippi to participate in a debate on economic competitiveness sponsored by William F. Buckley's "Firing Line." He will also tour housing projects with Senator Trent Lott.

On September 13, **Secretary Cavazos** will deliver a speech at the American Association of School Administrators "I Care" Conference on the President's Educational Excellence Act.

On September 13, **Secretary Sullivan** will give an update on the President's Medicaid initiatives at a conference on "Access and Health Care Financing Alternatives for Minority Populations."

On September 13, **Attorney General Thornburgh** will participate in signing a Mutual Assistance Treaty between the United States and Nigeria. Prince Bola Ajibola, Attorney General of Nigeria, will be in Washington to sign the treaty, the first such treaty signed with a Black African State.

On September 14, **Secretary Cavazos** will visit two local schools, Woodson Junior High School and Cardozo High School. He will speak to the students about drugs and about general education topics.

On September 15, **Secretary Derwinski** will meet with the Congressional Black Caucus.

On September 15, **Secretary Kemp** will travel to Chicago, Illinois to tour the Rockwell Gardens public housing complex, which has been reclaimed from drug dealers.

On September 15, **Secretary Cheney** will attend National POW/MIA Day ceremonies.

On September 15, **Secretary Lujan** will sign the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian water rights settlement in Phoenix, Arizona.

On September 15, **Secretary Dole** will address the National Conference of Editorial Writers in St. Paul, Minnesota about Poland and labor issues.

Enclosure 2

Summary of Budget Amendment Increases

- o \$300 million for the Department of Health and Human Service's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health to augment its efforts in anti-drug abuse treatment and prevention.
- o \$194 million for the Department of Justice's State and Local Drug Grant Program to assist in street-level drug law enforcement and to make drug users more accountable for their behavior.
- o \$20 million for the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service to increase anti-drug Border Patrol activities along the Southwest Border and to bring new equipment on line more quickly.
- o \$15 million for the Department of the Treasury's Customs Service to upgrade its program to combat drug money laundering.
- o \$50 million for the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Public Housing Modernization Program to rid public housing of drug dealers and to increase security.
- o \$5 million for the Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration to assist with the Andean initiative described below.
- o \$132 million for the Department of Defense (DOD) to fund a major portion of the initiative to disrupt and diminish the flow of cocaine from the Andean region of South America. This would increase DOD counter-narcotics funding from \$318 million to \$450 million. Language is provided to allow \$125 million of these funds to be used by the State Department in support of this initiative.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 11, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT AMERICAN SUCCESS AWARDS CEREMONY

The Rose Garden

11:07 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all. I'm serious. Take off your coats if you want to. I kind of look a little more formal here, but -- thank you, Larry -- Secretary Cavazos, our able Secretary of Education. It's a great pleasure to see you here, and I certainly want to welcome Senator Kassebaum. I don't know what happened to Orrin -- Senator Orrin Hatch, but I expect he'll make the dramatic entrance any minute now. (Laughter.) But thank you so much for coming.

My thanks to Michael Farley, Chairman of the National Council on Vocational Education for all his hard work. And there's an old saying: The more things change, the more things stay the same. Well, today I'm going to talk about our rapidly-changing work force and the simple, proven ways America is preparing for the future.

You know, during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, the government made a strong commitment to what most people now consider a current idea: vocational-technical education. And by establishing the land-grant colleges -- the agricultural and mechanical, or "A&M" schools -- Lincoln ensured that American workers were on the cutting edge of the new technologies. Well, that sounds familiar. And since the days of Lincoln, America has been concerned with competitiveness in the world marketplace of technology.

Lately, there's a bad rumor going around that the work ethic is dead. And I don't believe that's true -- not when so many of the best new jobs in the nation are going to Americans educated in vocational-technical schools. It sounds to me like the work ethic is alive and well.

And it's going to stay that way. Eighteen of the 20 fastest-growing occupations within the next decade require vocational-technical education and jobs for technicians will grow 38 percent by the year 2000 -- the fastest of any major occupational group.

You know, there are dramatic changes in the nation's work force -- changes that point to a brighter future for our young people. Take, for example, the fact that our population is growing much more slowly now that the baby boom is over -- the same time that we're creating a record number of new jobs. The bottom line in the year 2000 -- and this is a statistic that really is staggering -- in the year 2000, every person who wants a job will have one if they have the skills. And that's where you all come in.

All across America, some 26,000 vocational-technical education institutions provide 16 million Americans with marketable skills in over 150 occupations.

These students will be the high-tech computer programmers and operators, equipment assemblers and communications specialists who stand at the cutting edge of our economy. As we rely more and more on automation in our industries, employers will be looking for smart workers who can communicate and solve problems, from monitoring

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Enclosure 2

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New Orleans, Louisiana)

For Immediate Release

September 8, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Fairmont Hotel
New Orleans, Louisiana

11:57 A.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, President Abel Quintela. Two Odessa boys on the same platform. (Laughter.)

I'm delighted to be here -- glad to know from your President that this has been a highly successful meeting of the Chamber. I'm proud to salute Abel for the job he has done, and then to pay my respects to Loupe Garcia, who's the incoming President. Texas seems to have a lock on this organization for a -- (applause) -- and I'd be remiss if I didn't mention that fact that I'm very pleased our Secretary of the Interior, our friend and yours certainly, Manuel Lujan is with us today. (Applause.) You see -- where is he?

And I'm proud to say that, along with Larry Cavazos, we have two Hispanic Americans in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and that's a very good thing for our country. (Applause.)

I want to thank the Governor of the State of Louisiana, Buddy Roemer, my friend of longstanding, for being with us here today. (Applause.) We have two congressmen from out and about, Congressman Holloway and Congressman Tauzin, who are with us over here. I'd like to ask them to stand up. (Applause.)

And right close in, Congresswoman Lindy Boggs over here. (Applause.) And then, a man with whom I work very closely in the Congress and for whom I have great respect, also, from the Metropolitan New Orleans area, Bob Livingston, a member of Congress here. (Applause.)

And also, Abel was telling me about the fact that this really is a hands-across-the-border meeting, and I should salute Dr. Ugarte from Mexico, the Under Secretary of Commerce who is with us today, and also Jose Maria Alverde, the President of the largest chamber of commerce in the world, I believe -- he's head of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce from Mexico City, and we are honored to have them with us here today. (Applause.)

So we do meet as vecinos -- "neighbors". And as businessmen and businesswomen, as well. But mostly, perhaps, as citizens who understand how Hispanics have helped America create a greater land for all of us.

You know, nine years ago, America began what has been called The Decade of the Hispanic. And now, at the decade's end, Hispanics are one of America's fastest-growing minorities, enriching our country socially, academically, economically, spiritually. And living, more than ever, the American Dream. (Applause.)

I've been to many such meetings of the Chamber. And every time I come here, I realize that what I just said is true --

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you will see the measurable objectives are in the language of drug use -- or at least many of them. That's what we mean to get at.

What does that mean specifically? It means efforts across the board, from source country to user accountability. Some of you have heard -- maybe even some of you have said -- that in the strategy there will be less of one thing and more than another. There will be less of nothing in this strategy. There will not be less emphasis on interdiction. There will not be less emphasis on treatment. There will be a good deal more of some things -- some things will be held fairly steady, but there will be a good deal more of some things.

Two things in particular: an offshore initiative, an Andean strategy where we will seek to help President Barco, for example, in his efforts, and help other governments as they make efforts against the drug dealers. And a second very important feature is the emphasis on user accountability. As we were told countless times by the experts, by people in the field, where this country got off the track in the late '60s and '70s was believing the only people worthy of attention were the major traffickers and the kingpins and not the individual user. We call for sanctions at every point in the system, at every link in the chain. We think there ought to be more sanctions on the leaders of the cartel and we think there ought to be more efforts of kingpin pursuit and money laundering and middle managers and also the user.

Immediately in talking about the user, people have said, "Where are you going to -- how are you going to have sanctions against the user when your jails and prisons are already filled up?" Two points. One, you can exercise sanctions without putting people in jail. You can take away their drivers' licenses, you can fine them, you can take away their automobiles if they're using their automobiles to buy drugs or to store drugs, you can inform employers and employers can fire them, and you can do a whole lot of other things.

Institutions that receive money from the federal government will understand what we mean by user accountability. From now on, schools and colleges must not only have policies, they must act on those policies. They must have clear policies of no use of illegal drugs and they must act on those policies. We'll be setting up legislation about that where they will lose federal funds -- not just federal education funds, all federal funds. So that indicates our seriousness on that issue.

We talk about testing in the workplace and we're calling immediately for the implementation of the federal order on testing of government employees.

Two other things not to be forgotten: We're adding an additional \$20 million for money laundering. We think that money laundering, a very complicated business, is the lifeblood of the operations here and we need to make a much better effort than we have in the past.

Second is the effort in public housing. We think that, as Secretary Kemp has pointed out, there's no point of redecorating and improving public housing for drug dealers. Let's clean out public housing, let's make it habitable for people who want to live their lives drug free and then make the improvements.

So we proceed on the four major fronts: Prevention and education; the international aspect now -- a new effort -- the Andean initiative; law enforcement continues to be a high priority, as you saw with the President's crime package; we will recommend to the limit of authorization, \$350 million, to state and local law enforcement to help people in law enforcement get the job done.

Now one of the first priorities in terms of time is to

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innovative strategy for the reinvigoration of the Minority Business Development Agency. Every linkage between corporate America and a minority vendor and educational institution in the minority population brings us one step closer to assuring the equal participation of all Americans in our free enterprise system.

These partnerships will aid the shop owner in Los Angeles or the small developer in Des Moines. And so will one final project that I'd like to mention here -- the 1990 census. You might say why? Look, there are 19.5 million Hispanic Americans, approximately -- 19.5 million. And I urge you to do your best to make them count. Tell your friends and neighbors to cooperate with Census officials. Don't let the Decade of the Hispanic go unreflected in this very important national survey. So remember, the more accurate the Census is, the greater Hispanics' influence and ability to help people help themselves. (Applause.)

I've talked of the prosperity which can better the lives of every American. And in that context, let me just say a word about our relationship with Mexico.

The first head of state that I met after the election, after I was elected, indeed, after his, was President Salinas. And two months ago, I was pleased to renew what I can tell you is a genuine friendship now, at that economic summit in Paris. Mexico, by restructuring her economy, reducing trade barriers and then with our help, reaching agreement with her commercial bank creditors has opened the gateway of increased trade with America. We welcome this commerce, for Mexico is -- and most Americans don't know this -- our third-largest trading partner. I salute President Salinas for his leadership on this Mexican debt problem -- it's a tough problem and he made some very difficult decisions -- he led the way. He was out front. Mexico was the first country to achieve agreement on these major debt problems that are lingering out there. And I think that his way -- his leadership -- has paved the way for other countries. And so, I salute him here today, with many of his friends and colleagues in this audience. I look forward to next month's state visit and we will give him the honors that a good friend, Mexico, merits and honors -- we will give him those honors on the White House lawn. And together, we can build a gateway to the 1990s that will provide both Mexico and America with economic opportunity and stability. We must never take our friends for granted. (Applause.)

Now, I would be remiss if I didn't take a couple of minutes more -- I know you're starving out there. I can tell -- (laughter) -- the look on the faces -- but if I didn't take a couple of minutes more to talk about another kind of trade. You know what it is -- a more destructive kind of trade that slams shut the gateways of opportunity. And, of course, I'm talking about the drug trade.

Consider these statistics. Last year, the government estimated that 23 million Americans used illegal drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, more than eight million people used cocaine. And almost one million used it once a week or more. Last year, hundreds of thousands of babies were born to mothers who use drugs -- babies born desperately sick, weeks or months premature. A nation with those numbers cannot long preserve its very soul.

And that's why, three nights ago, I announced America's first national comprehensive and coordinated strategy to wage unconditional war against the scourge of drugs. And we've got four major elements in this plan.

First, enforcement, using our laws and criminal justice system. For America must take back its streets. We need more jails and prisons and courts and prosecutors. And, indeed, in my view, tougher sentences. Drug dealers deserve a gateway, but that gateway is one where they go to prison. And I still feel in my heart, for

you will see the measurable objectives are in the language of drug use -- or at least many of them. That's what we mean to get at.

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Now one of the first priorities in terms of time is to

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national problem. And we're all in it together -- cops to teachers, parents to clergymen. And we'll have to fight together to crush the drug menace at every turn, fighting in the barrios and the boardrooms, cities and in the towns, winning it kid by kid, human life by human life, house by house, neighborhood by neighborhood. Putting the emphasis where the problem is -- locally, in the community.

Fellow parents and businessmen -- fellow Americans -- that's where you come in. For drug use isn't merely statistics. It's the young kid tormented by cocaine addiction. Or the pregnant mothers whose use of crack impairs her child, perhaps for life. At stake is the very future of every community, and the Hispanic community is no different. At stake is the future of the Hispanic community. And I'm referring to our kids, of course.

And so let me challenge you -- get involved. There are so many who need your help. Join the grass roots groups like the Miami Coalition of leaders from business, education, government and law enforcement to stop drug use. Take the time to really know your neighborhood at home and at work. Help your church and antidrug parents' groups. Support drug programs in your children's schools.

Look at New Orleans for an example -- drug-free zone concept. It is working and can work anywhere in the country. (Applause.)

And then, I talk about a thousand points of light. People have finally gotten the message. It isn't a thousand pints of light I am talking about. (Laughter.) It is a thousand points of light, and I talked about that just a year ago here in the Superdome, and I feel strongly about it. I feel more strongly about one neighbor helping another, the need for you to be involved in the life of another -- constructive involvement in the lives of others.

So do this with your business. Use it as a storefront against drugs. Put the banners up and the brochures. Don't let the cynics disturb you -- those that think everything has to come out of Washington. Employ volunteer counselors. Be a symbol in the community and especially for its kids. And join the ranks of caring and committed and help us win this crusade.

So I guess my question is, will you enlist? I believe you will. I believe -- and I'll tell you why I feel so strongly about it in this audience -- because I know of your values of family, religion and, above all, your commitment to freedom that has brought many of you to this country. That's going to compel you to get involved. (Applause.)

I think I understand Hispanic America. I've got lots to learn, but I think I understand. And the roots run deep and the aspirations run high, and its people ask not the promise of success -- only the opportunity to succeed.

And Hispanic America is at her best when the challenge is the toughest. So together, let's open those gateways to prosperity and stability, build for our children a better tomorrow. The kids -- they're the trustees of America's future. So let their horizons touch the sky.

I appreciate your kindness. You have this wonderful way of making me feel at home. I appreciate the chance to share this occasion. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

END

12:20 P.M. CDT

cooperatively and constructively, consistent with the first principle which is that this is secondary, and the most important thing is to get the substance of the strategy right.

Q What's the current congressional mark on drugs --

DIRECTOR DARMAN: Six.

Q The current appropriations bill is a six?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: Yes, but that's a -- it's roughly six, but you have to remember, the House has acted and the Senate hasn't fully acted, and the House hasn't yet completed all of its action and so on. So it's apples and oranges. But it's roughly \$1.8 billion or \$1.9 billion below what the President is proposing in terms of the current congressional appropriations mark.

Q Mr. Darman, according to the table attached to the letter to Whitten of today -- I just want to check to see if I understand this correctly -- your February 9th budget proposals combined with the \$1.2 billion crime initiative announced in May, brought you to a total proposed of \$7.1, roughly, billion dollars?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: For drugs --

Q For drugs, I understand.

DIRECTOR DARMAN: -- counting only \$800 million of the \$1.2 billion as drug-related.

Q Right, now --

DIRECTOR DARMAN: There's another \$400 million that's not drug related.

Q Exactly. Now, what you're adding today amounts to an additional expenditure of approximately \$700 million to bring you to a total of \$7.8 billion.

DIRECTOR DARMAN: Roughly \$720 million --

Q -- \$720 million -- thank you.

DIRECTOR DARMAN: -- to bring you to roughly \$7.9 billion.

Q So what's new -- that's what consists of new substance added in today's plan, or the plan announced today?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: No, that's what's new budget amendments in today's plan. There's a very large amount of substance that doesn't involve appropriations, in terms of the types of carrots and sticks involved in --

Q I didn't mean to imply that it was only money.

Q May I ask you about the Andean strategy -- the \$2 billion? How is that to be distributed, what is its purpose, what is it supposed to do?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: Well, I don't know if I should -- let me say this subject to the Czar, supplementing what I would have to say. With respect to the Andean strategy, I think it's important to differentiate Fiscal Year '90 and the remaining years. For Fiscal Year '90 we have an extremely specific plan for Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. We'd be more than happy if you really would wish to break out the numbers country by country and purpose by purpose there -- for Fiscal Year '90. That's all fully developed here and it totals \$261.2 million for Fiscal Year '90 for those three countries.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New Orleans, Louisiana)

For Immediate Release

September 8, 1989

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION USA, INC.

New Orleans Convention Center
New Orleans, Louisiana

2:39 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Now, what do you think of a man like Reverend Jemison, who would make you come on after that beautiful music by Earl Taylor? (Laughter.) Not only were his remarks deeply appreciated, but, Earl, wherever you've gone to -- here he is over here -- what magnificent joy, what magnificent music. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

To Reverend Jemison and Reverend Clark and Reverend Richardson, my friend, Dr. Ben Hooks, behind me here, and the Board of Directors, I feel honored to be here. And I brought some reserve troops with me. I brought three members of the United States Congress. And to be sure that the Reverend knows this is not a partisan gathering -- (laughter) -- they are Democrats and Republicans, and I want you to meet them. (Applause.) Reverend Tauzin, Reverend Livingston, and Reverend Boggs -- three of the great congressmen with us here today. (Applause.) And also a member of the President's Cabinet, the Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, over here. (Applause.)

What a joyous meeting -- so many Baptists in New Orleans, I expected, particularly at a crowd like this, to hear "When the Saints Came Marching In." (Laughter.) And I expect Reverend Jemison and Franklin Richardson have learned their lesson, because they were at the White House not so long ago and they -- we finished a meeting there. Dr. Hooks was there and several other leaders here today, celebrating a 25th anniversary so important to our country. But afterward, Reverend Richardson came out -- Franklin -- and he said, "Listen, hold up a minute." We elbowed the Secret Service away, and I said, "What's on your mind?" He said, "Reverend Jemison and I want to extend you an invitation to come to our great convention." And before they could change their mind I said, "It's a deal, I'll be there." And here I am, and I'm very grateful to you. (Applause.)

You'll excuse me if I reminisce -- the last time I was here was August 18th, a year ago, and I was running for president and I addressed thousands of Republicans. And now I'm addressing many thousand Baptists. But the feeling, speaking before such a large audience, is about the same. Barbara, the Silver Fox, my wife -- (applause) -- is not with me today. But she said, "George, look, just pretend that you're standing in front of another Sunday school class." (Laughter.) Well, I did teach Sunday school, but I never had one quite this big. (Laughter.) And I never taught in one where the music was quite this magnificent. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

And I'm proud to speak before, address a convention that, as Psalm 84 says, goes from strength to strength. It is important to our nation that this convention and what it represents goes from strength to strength.

You know, I've come to New Orleans to tell you something, and it really is summed up by that motto of your convention -- your

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cooperatively and constructively, consistent with the first principle which is that this is secondary, and the most important thing is to get the substance of the strategy right.

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streets. And so to save the American family also means providing support for those parents who are struggling against tough odds.

And nor can we ignore the difficulties of poor couples with children. The challenge of strengthening these families requires both public and private efforts. And church leadership is meeting the challenge -- in ministries like that of E.V. Hill of Los Angeles -- I'm going to get in trouble here starting any names, but I've known Mr. Hill -- where hungry families find sustenance; in ministries where Baptists are providing families with everything from high chairs to a hand up.

You know that no matter how close-knit your family may be, the decline of the American family is not just someone else's problem. It is everyone's problem. (Applause.) Where's Jerry Moore? There's Jerry. When I was in D.C. General Hospital the other day -- I speak to him and the other reverends from Washington -- I went there and there was a ward there -- they called them "boarder babies" that were in there. Babies were born, mothers left them there.

And who's looking after them? It's not the government of D.C. It's not the federal government. It's a group of black ladies who have gotten together and they said, we're going to do this. We are going to see that these kids have a chance for love. And it's coming out of their own pockets. (Applause.) And we are all in this together.

You know, no matter how close-knit your family may be, I guess the bottom line is, the decline of the American family is not someone else's problem, it's everyone's. And when one generation is raised without values, it starts this chain of misery that weighs down future generations. About half of all black families with children are headed by one parent, and many of these are simply overwhelmed. And because they're overwhelmed, more than four out of 10 black kids live in poverty. And because of this, it's becoming harder for your churches, no matter how hard you try, to reach so many promising young men and women.

And how can you teach respect for a hard-earned dollar, when that easy drug money flourishes out there on the street? (Applause.)

And how can you teach that achievement is found in quiet moments and subtle rewards, when a murderous materialism glitters -- the promise of gold chains, fast cars, and fashion clothes?

And how can you persuade young men and women to have faith in themselves if their mother and dad have lost all faith?

In short, without strong families, how can values triumph over vice? And the answers can only come from right here -- right from the heart -- heart of every parent. And the answers can come from you, from the people of faith -- the people of our churches -- indeed, from all people of faith, whatever their religion.

And so I came to New Orleans today to pledge my support as best I can, but to recognize your heroic efforts, your ministries, your efforts as parents or as church members. First, we can work together in many ways to strengthen the family -- greater choice in child care is one that I feel strongly about -- also education -- by replacing the crippling fear of crime with the promise of opportunity.

Let me talk about child care just one minute. Often, while parents work, love and care come from extended family -- grandparents, aunts, uncles. And in many ways, the church community is the greatest extended family of all. And I've seen that spirit of family and love permeate the day-care center at Shiloh Baptist Church in Washington, which I went to see not so many months ago. And your

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Sorry?

Q Is there more or less money?

DIRECTOR BENNETT: More. Despite reports to the contrary, there is slightly more money for the drug interdiction program. There is not less money.

Q Director Bennett, the drug strategy anticipates a lot more demand for treatment as a result of user sanctions and other efforts. There are already waiting lines for treatment, and no treatment in some communities. Do you really believe that the money you've dedicated to increase treatment will handle the problem as you now see it?

DIRECTOR BENNETT: The treatment pattern is -- it's heterologous. It doesn't make any sense. There's not much logic to the treatment system.

Q Could you spell that, please?

Q Put it on the lower shelf.

DIRECTOR BENNETT: It doesn't make much sense. It's incoherent. (Laughter.) Heterologous: other logic.

You do have waiting lines in some places, and in other places you have vacancies. This is the non-logic of the system. You go to New York and look at that system, look at the Newsday series on the treatment system in New York, and you find some places where people are dying to get in and very eager to get in and can't get in. And there are other places with open beds; they can't attract people. There's one hospital with a reputation for a long waiting line, and we were told by addicts that the reason everybody wants to go there is because they can go there and get their methadone, no requirement of counseling, no requirement you straighten out your life, you just get your methadone and leave. This is the terrible inconsistency. We need some consistency, some rationality.

I want to answer your question. If -- Bruce, correct me if I'm wrong here -- but if, when we put forward our funds, if state and local governments come up in the same proportions that they have in the past relative to federal funds, we will have \$700,000 --

MR. CARNES: Six-hundred-fifty to 700,000.

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Six hundred-fifty to 700,000 treatment slots. If we are talking, as most clinicians are talking, about 1.5 million to two million people who are in serious need of treatment, you can handle that number of people over the course of a year, because you don't need to use the facility for the whole year for many people; you can figure two or three people to a slot, since most of it is outpatient. So that's a significant increase in the numbers. We're going from 287,000 slots -- isn't that -- wasn't that it --

MR. CARNES: Three hundred and twenty-four --

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DIRECTOR BENNETT: -- to something like 650,000 to 700,000. So that's getting us very close. The clinicians -- if you want ballpark figures here, the clinicians we've talked to estimate the problem in the following way: You've got something like four million people out there who are using illegal drugs more than 200 times a year, and have a real problem. Of those, the clinicians say, about a million, probably with the help of husband or wife or employer or priest or neighbor or kids, could get off it by

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question of whether there's a job for everyone -- the question's going to be demographically, is there somebody qualified to take the existing job? It's changing that fast. (Applause.) And so, the market will not settle for anything less than an aptitude for full literacy and an aptitude for skilled labor. And those who are incapable -- and they are great in number -- will fall, unless we're careful, further and further behind.

So, what's the answer? I see you pointing the way. For a century and a half, these churches demonstrated the liberating power of learning. No one better exemplifies this tradition than the Reverend Henry Rose. Born into slavery, liberated at age 21, he walked all the way from Texas to Virginia, worked on the railroad until a Baptist society sponsored him at a little seminary school. Reverend Rose was so poor that when he graduated he had to wear a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other. But Henry Rose had something better than a matching pair of shoes. He had knowledge. He had pride. He had faith in God. And as a Baptist minister, he founded five churches and two schools, establishing institutions with great traditions of service that live on to this day.

And there is a lesson for us in this remarkable man's life. If he could beat the overwhelming odds of slavery, oppression and blatant prejudice to lead a community, then any obstacle can be overcome, and we must not forget it. (Applause.)

Yes, I know we have a responsibility in improving education, and I hope the proposals I've sent to the Congress will do that. We've got to give parents and students greater choice. And when you choose one school and leave a bad one behind, that bad one's going to change. There are examples of that in many of the cities in America where choice has been put into effect. I'm talking magnet schools. And this means public and private partnerships like "Say Yes To Education," which sends impoverished minority students to college, and this means increased support, which I'm proud to do my best on for Historically Black Colleges and Universities. (Applause.)

Education is more than schooling. It is nothing less than the communication of values. And once again, my respects for leading the way. Just look right here in New Orleans, where the Greater Liberty Baptist Church is preparing many young men for adulthood through its Black Manhood Training Program. That's a church thing. Government's not doing that; the church. Men and women of that church got together and decided this is what we're going to do. I call it a thousand points of light, and people in this country are beginning to understand now what I mean when I say we must be involved in the lives of others.

To get to school, to get to work, to get to a child care center, families must also be free to walk the streets without fear. And today, freedom from fear -- no, you know it as well as I do -- it means freedom from drugs. And that is why Tuesday night, I announced our nation's first comprehensive, coordinated all-out assault -- a national strategy, a way to attack the drug menace on every front.

I believe that the Congress wants to work with me on this. Yes, I understand nobody's going to do it exactly my way. I would be very closed-minded if I said you can't have this change or another, or we can't make this part of it better -- another. But this is no time for partisan carping. We have come out with the first national strategy, and I want the support of every member of Congress -- Democrat, Republican alike. (Applause.)

There's a lot of times we can play partisan politics and I'll get in there with the best of them. Don't like it too much, but -- now that I'm President -- but, I kind of wish they'd do it my way. But I will -- I recognize that there's differences here, but not on this one. Not as our country tries to fight -- come up with a national strategy and then fight the narcotics that are ripping off

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Sorry?

Q Is there more or less money?

DIRECTOR BENNETT: More. Despite reports to the contrary, there is slightly more money for the drug interdiction program. There is not less money.

Q Director Bennett, the drug strategy anticipates a lot more demand for treatment as a result of user sanctions and other efforts. There are already waiting lines for treatment, and no treatment in some communities. Do you really believe that the money you've dedicated to increase treatment will handle the problem as you now see it?

DIRECTOR BENNETT: The treatment pattern is -- it's heterologous. It doesn't make any sense. There's not much logic to the treatment system.

Q Could you spell that, please?

Q Put it on the lower shelf.

DIRECTOR BENNETT: It doesn't make much sense. It's incoherent. (Laughter.) Heterologous: other logic.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Baltimore, Maryland)

For Immediate Release

September 7, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO
71ST AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION

Baltimore Convention Center
Baltimore, Maryland

10:05 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Justice Gierke -- Sparky to me -- as a fellow Legionaire, let me first salute the first Vietnam veteran to be selected National Commander, and all of you who represent our nation's largest and fastest-growing veterans organization, more than three million members strong -- thank you for that warm welcome. (Applause.)

I am proud to have been accompanied here by a great friend of the veterans, Congressman Sonny Montgomery, of Mississippi -- (applause.) I see we have a few Mississippians back there. And, of course, to have been greeted by Maryland's outstanding Congresswoman, my great friend, Helen Bentley, a great friend of the veteran. (Applause.) And am pleased, because I hadn't been told they were going to be here, to see our outstanding Commandant of the Coast Guard Admiral Yost, who's doing a superb job; and General Rowny, a old friend of mine, a great leader -- great friend of the veterans and a great leader in the whole field of arms control and a strong defense.

So I feel among friends. And as always, it's a great privilege to join you and a deep personal pleasure for me to renew old ties, greet new friends.

Today, surprisingly, is September 7th -- (laughter) -- and I -- (applause.) Can you believe it? And I'm determined not to repeat the mistake I made exactly one year ago when I referred to this as Pearl Harbor Day. (Laughter.) I can still remember the gasp -- it was on this side of the room. I don't know whether the seating has changed, but as long as I live I'll remember the gasps from the audience. (Laughter.)

Not surprisingly, anniversaries were on my mind then as I traveled here from Washington. Events like this 71st National Convention of the American Legion, or the 200th birthday of the Coast Guard, or the very first anniversary of the Veterans Affairs Department, led by its able Secretary and our good friend, Ed Derwinski -- a department intent on serving you as you have served your country.

Well, as you can imagine, these birthdays in turn got me thinking about another anniversary -- the 175th this year of the Star Spangled Banner -- (applause) -- and how your convention lies so near its famous birthplace. Tuesday you did something that would have pleased Francis Scott Key and for which I thank you. For by supporting a constitutional amendment making it illegal to desecrate the American flag you joined the crusade to protect that unique symbol of America's honor. Our flag is too sacred to be abused. (Applause.)

The flag, like our great country, America, represents many things. It represents self-expression and opportunity,

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treatment, to help addicts who want to get clean, with special emphasis on expectant mothers.

And finally, we're going to work with other governments to help crack the international drug rings. Yesterday's extradition of a major drug dealer sends a strong signal of the courage and determination of President Barco and the Colombian government to deal with the scourge which drugs are inflicting on all of us. (Applause.) And as veterans you know how battles are often fought -- house by house, block by block. Well, we'll win this battle the same way. But we're going to win it kid by kid, neighborhood by neighborhood.

For years now, drugs have written a sad chapter in the American story. And this morning I ask you to help write an ending all of us can be proud of. These cops out here on the street -- they can't do it alone. The teachers -- God bless our teachers, those teachers in our schools -- they can't do it alone. The addict really trying to get clean can't do it alone, can't -- weary of abuse, can't do it alone. They all need your help. And I know they'll get it.

Just as you've helped handicapped kids, donated blood, added -- aided -- helped always that National League of Families, and spurred good government through programs like Boys State and Girls State. Today, for instance, Post #65 in Rosemont, Minnesota, runs the program, Drug Talk. And in Russellville, Arkansas, I especially like Post #20's giveaway of thousands of rulers, and their message says it all -- "You really measure up when you say no to drugs."

You know as I do that we are in this together. So let us fight on any front and every front. Supply and demand. Education and rehabilitation. Interdiction and enforcement. In the cities and the towns. Walter Lippmann once wrote of a "nation at the mercy of violence." America must never surrender to the violence of drugs and crime. The future of our children depends on it.

This morning, I've talked about our mission to secure freedom from fear at home, but now let me shift. We also have another mission, a global mission -- to free America from the fear of war. Wouldn't it be wonderful if our kids or grandkids could grow up in a world where they never had to give one single thought to the horror of a nuclear war.

Half a century ago, Ike and Nimitz and Jimmy Doolittle and millions of unsung heroes -- many sitting right here today -- fought to end a war. You fought at Guadalcanal and Monte Cassino, at Bastogne and Bataan. You fought to rid the world of totalitarianism and tyranny. Our challenge may be less dramatic, but just as vital -- to secure freedom in a world at peace. Today, ours remains a global stage and America remains its leading player. And we must use our strength to maintain peace and freedom. For this, we do know from World War II, the best way to protect that freedom and ensure real peace is for America to be militarily strong. (Applause.)

Thankfully, today, America is strong. And our strength has helped democracy's tide run in, even as tyranny's tide runs out. The new breeze of freedom, which I've spoken of before, is blowing in Poland, in Hungary, in countries East and West. And yet with even hopeful changes comes uncertainty. And with uncertainty comes the need for vigilance. This is no time to declare freedom's victory before the fact. And that is why we need a national defense that ensures a strong and secure America; and why I'm pleased that the Senate largely agrees.

This week our Defense Authorization bill moves to House-Senate Conference Committee. And there's just one problem -- the House version is totally unacceptable to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces. It is unacceptable. (Applause.) It continues unneeded programs costing nearly \$20 billion from 1990 to 1994, holding our defense budget hostage to projects that will

Thank you all very, very much. Remember Pearl Harbor.
We'll see you. (Applause.)

END

10:26 A.M. EDT

production rates to repairing robots, and people who are skilled on the production line and who know how to get things done -- and craftsmen such as computer programers and electrical engineers, and practical nurses who keep our economy going strong.

Let's look at some of the benefits of vo-tech education -- marketable graduates and lower unemployment. For example, one study found that graduates of Ohio vocational education programs earn 21 percent more money four years after graduation than high school graduates without this training. And unemployment is lower for vo-tech graduates than for those in the general work force who are the same age and have the same number of years of schooling. But even beyond the numbers -- when vo-tech education can help young Americans get a better start in life, then the whole country benefits.

And here's another benefit -- improved learning skills. Job training and academics are not contradictory. Actually, many people learn academic subjects better in the context of how to use them on a job. Students in a vo-tech school taking a "Principles of Technology" course will learn about thermal resistance -- not from a lab experience with beakers and test tubes, but from working the insulation in a house. Vo-tech schools are leading the way in educational improvement and applied academics.

The partnerships that community colleges and vo-tech institutes have formed with businesses to provide retraining and skills for employees are essential. There are now 23 million adults who receive retraining through vo-tech programs which allow them to get new or better jobs. The reality of life-long learning has arrived.

We call it "career ladder opportunities" -- the kind of education that builds bridges between vocational education and higher education. It's the kind of education that puts more and more Americans on the ladder to success.

Building a world-class work force, then, must be a national priority. Improving America's capacity to educate and train workers is critical to the future of this country. And that's why today we're presenting to you -- not all of you, some of you -- the American Success Awards. You have become American success stories through your involvement in vocational-technical education. And you're building a better America every day.

Each of you has lived the American dream, and each one of you deserves our congratulations and thanks for your work in vocational-technical education. God bless you all and thank you all for coming today.

And now, Mike, let's present these American Success Awards. (Applause.)

END

11:12 A.M. E

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 6, 1989

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE PRESIDENT
TO DRUG AND CRIME REPORTERS

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

11:37 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Hello, everybody. Please sit. Well, I'm delighted that Dr. Sullivan and Bill Bennett are with me -- brought the first team in to respond to questions, too. I'm pleased with the -- our announcement on drugs.

There has been -- as I've listened carefully, there has been little, if any, substantive criticism about this national strategy. And listen to the critics, if you will, but recognize that you don't hear much substance. What you're hearing the debate about is how one pays for it or whether it needs to be more in one category or another. I say that because I think that is a tribute to the work of Bill Bennett and the others who helped formulate this first-in-a-lifetime national strategy.

Now, you're familiar with the strategy, but let me just touch a couple of points and then respond to your questions. It's a fully integrated approach. We address all the elements necessary to an effective strategy -- school and drug prevention programs, treatment, laws and criminal justice system, and foreign policy.

On the laws and criminal justice system, we sent a package up to the Congress several months ago on anticrime, including prisons and matters of that nature. And some of our critics fail to understand that that is already up there as a very separate program, but one that ties in, as I tried to point out last night, to our national strategy.

I'm determined that there will be no turf problems. I think, as I look back over my shoulder -- and I had some role in the interdiction as head of a task force. We had some problems with -- turf problems. I think with Bill's -- Bill Bennett's leadership and he and I working shoulder to shoulder, that we can eliminate any of those that might still be lingering. But we've got to work together. And it's not just federal. It's got to be state and local, as well.

There's a bipartisan consensus in this country. I don't think there's any disagreement about the gravity of the threat. And that's important if you want to get something done. I'm challenging the Congress to give us bipartisan support in the implementation of this strategy. And I'm looking to the grass roots support of America's communities in the fight against drugs.

The evidence -- I tried to point it out last night, so I won't repeat it -- the good news being the decline in casual drug use. And that's a significant point. If we can continue that trend, it will make a big impact on the drug market and on the lives of individuals. The bad news, of course, being the persistence of cocaine, the hard users and, of course, the insidious effects of crack.

The criminal justice system -- we're increasing federal funding to states and localities for street-level law enforcement. We're providing federal funding to states for planning, developing and implementing alternative sentencing programs for nonviolent drug

MORE

production rates to repairing robots, and people who are skilled on the production line and who know how to get things done -- and craftsmen such as computer programers and electrical engineers, and practical nurses who keep our economy going strong.

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And now, Mike, let's present these American Success Awards. (Applause.)

END

11:12 A.M. EEE

crack-infested neighborhoods will very soon be able to walk out of their homes again and feel safe?

THE PRESIDENT: If we get the proper support for this program, they'll have a much better chance to do that. And I can't suggest to you that fully funding this program exactly the way we've suggested it is going to bring instant relief to that -- instant solution to that problem. It should bring instant relief.

And I know how heavily impacted South Florida is particularly, but I would not, recognizing the fact that we have a regional press corps here, suggest that you could convince the people from Chicago or New York or some rural communities that they are less impacted. So it is a national problem. But, yes, I hope that this will be of some relief to an overburdened South Florida.

Q One of the reasons that we're so concerned about drugs here in the District of Columbia is that there have been more than 300 murders this year. While most of them involve drugs, a higher proportion of them are with guns -- handguns.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q Besides the ban on importing some types of automatic weapons, which we heard about earlier this year, does your plan address -- or what can we do about the tremendous problem of keeping handguns out of drug dealers' hands, off the street?

THE PRESIDENT: We do support local law enforcement, and as you're familiar with, there are very strong laws in the books on registrations, domestically -- I mean in D.C. itself -- not nationally -- D.C. And part of our backing up law enforcement is so that they can enforce local laws, and this is one. And there are plenty of laws and, regrettably, these criminals seem to have a way to acquire weapons even though the law in the District, for example, is very strong against it.

Q Mr. President, do you feel -- would you reconsider approaching the tax structure if, by chance, within two or three years you see no relief with this problem through your drug strategy -- would you consider raising taxes at that point?

THE PRESIDENT: If I thought the only way to get money to solve the drug problem was through increasing taxes, I would do that. But that is not the only way to get money for solving the drug program. And we have made proposals that are well up into the billions that don't require socking it to the taxpayer anymore. But if somebody could convince me that all the federal programs that are in existence are perfect and need not be eliminated, or that there's no way to move funds from one account to another in three years, and the country was still suffering from this malaise, this sickness of drugs, I certainly would be open-minded. But that isn't the case and it won't be the case in three years.

Every program -- every time you make a proposal you have somebody jump up and say raise taxes. So I am not in a mode to raise taxes. I am in a mode to move this national strategy forward and pay for it in the way we have suggested.

Q I have a follow up, sir. Do you have a backup strategy for this strategy in case --

THE PRESIDENT: No, I think this one's going to succeed. We're selling this one; we don't need backup. It's a good strategy and we want it to work.

Q Mr. President, the Democrats, nevertheless, have made it quite clear that they don't think your plan is strong enough across the board -- not in terms of money, but in terms of all the moves that you're proposing -- and they pledge now to strengthen it. The question is, will you resist their efforts and is there any flexibility on your part to strengthen what you've already given?

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THE PRESIDENT: Well, we are involving military assets. As you know, there were some \$67 million worth of assets already there or in the delivery process. Maybe you're talking about troops. Mr. Barco -- President Barco, a courageous man, has made clear to me that they don't want American troops. And what I do not want to do, and what I will not do as President, is to take public opinion in a country that is now supporting their President -- Colombia -- in Colombia -- and turn it around by raising the old time-worn specter of American military intervention in Colombia.

As I said last night, if requested, we'd take a very different look at this. But they're making a move, they're doing what's right, they are taking courageous steps. These cartel cowards are fighting back by killing the wives of police officers and taking just brutal steps of that nature. But President Barco is staying firm.

So the United States cannot and should not impose a military armed solution into some sovereign country. And so that's the way I view this. There is a lot of interest in our G-7 partners on an international force. And that's a new concept. It's a concept I addressed myself to, I believe, in the campaign. But I don't think you want to risk turning around public opinion in a country that's struggling to do something now by the intervention -- unilateral intervention of U.S. force into the area.

Q To follow up, sir, what about bringing this subject in the drug summit that you are proposing, and how far away are we from a drug summit?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not sure. We haven't set a date on the drug summit. I think it makes good sense. I did talk to President Barco about that. He is certainly enthusiastic about it. And I think in a summit of that nature there should be an open agenda, all ideas on the table, an open discussion of questions of this nature.

Q Mr. President, Mr. Bennett has written that the choice to do drugs is one of a national crisis in character. I want to ask you two things: why do you think people do drugs? And also, with some of the penalties you're proposing -- denial of housing loans and college loans and so forth -- won't you just be eliminating two programs that might convince someone to avoid a life of drugs?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I think by the time you get up into college loans you ought to know better than to use drugs. We've had a tolerant attitude in the past; we've condoned those things we should have condemned in the past. And now, if, indeed, we're going to fight this war on all fronts, to use a cliché, this makes eminently good sense. I don't think it's fair to go after the street hood and let the casual, university, hip user think that he's doing no damage to society. And so I strongly support what -- this part of the proposal.

Was there another part of it I didn't --

Q Why do you think people do drugs?

THE PRESIDENT: Why do I think they do? Some of it's addictive, some of it is that the whole national attitude hasn't changed properly yet. We're seeing it change now in casual use. We have a much bigger assignment now in education in the neighborhoods and in the communities that are adversely impacted by poverty and ignorance. And so there's a wide array of reasons that people use drugs. Some do it because their peers do it. Some do it because they're told it will make them feel good or that they can make money in it. And there's a wide variety of reasons why people use drugs.

But we should never again as a nation look the other way. We should not have a media -- entertainment media that makes fun and laughter out of something that is this serious. So I have great confidence in the American people in turning something around -- an

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Chancellor Kohl was enthusiastic about this. The ball, in a sense -- really, the leadership of the G-7 is still in the French court, President Mitterrand. Chancellor Kohl is visiting with him this week. And so I'm hopeful and very much encouraged by this united response.

Q Mr. President, our Lieutenant Governor in New York, where I'm from, says that the increases you've given toward treatment and law enforcement and, in fact, the whole budget don't add up to the cost of one B-2 bomber. And people back home want to know, even though your commitment toward drug fighting is strong, why your financial priorities aren't toward trying to support the drug fight instead toward military.

THE PRESIDENT: This is Lieutenant Governor who?

Q Stan Lundine, the state of --

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, Lundine. Well, it's not surprising that some think the only way to solve the problem is by greater taxes. I don't know how Mr. Lundine is proposing the federal government pay for the program, but we've made suggestions here that I fully support. But, you know, yes, the B-2 bomber is expensive and, yes, it is important to the national security of this country. And, yes, it's easy for a Lieutenant Governor to make an analogy of that nature. But a President has a responsibility for both -- the national strategy on fighting drugs and the national security of the United States that hopefully will encourage the Soviet Union to move forward productively towards even more arms control.

And so I can understand that; that's a good free one out there, a big target. But I don't know whether this Lieutenant Governor is proposing the elimination of the Stealth technology bomber or not. I don't know where he's coming from. But I think he was using it as a dramatic example. And I am saying to him, we have stepped up by \$2 billion over the House level the resources for the fight against drugs.

And so -- you see, let me go back to the basic point, and then I notice Marlin's restlessness here. The basic point is this -- nobody is criticizing the strategy. No one is coming at us and saying you've left this out or left that out. And I'm very encouraged by that. I think that means that if we do our job properly in selling, we can get support from Democrats as well as Republicans. We've got to do it. The country is fed up. They don't want it to be a Republican answer or a Democratic answer or a liberal or a conservative answer.

So the fact that he -- maybe he is attacking the strategy -- and if so, I'd have to take it back -- but I haven't heard any real substantive attack on the strategy itself. So then you come to the question of whether it's enough or how are you going to pay for it? And there's a wide array of reflexive people up there who say more taxes for anything, and I don't think that's what the American people want. I have a funny feeling that something about the last election was, are we being taxed too little, and nobody jumped up and said, hey, please me more.

And I think we can do this significant increase without raising taxes. And I'm certainly going to do it without diminishing the fundamental national security requirements of the United States. And that's my responsibility, and I'm proud to shoulder it and I think we've come up with a very good answer. And so please -- it's not your obligation, but we will try hard to convince your able Lieutenant Governor that the program we have makes good sense.

Q Mr. President, regarding the outreach issue in education, what role will community-based organizations and national organizations that already are involved in related programs such as AIDS education, drug and tobacco education, play in your program?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, last night I tried to make clear

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and killing the kids of this country, their very soul.

Time to come together -- the first time in our history pass a national strategy to fight drugs, and I'd welcome your efforts and your support on that behalf. (Applause.)

Let me come back one minute to New Orleans, because when I was coming down here, the Congressmen reminded me, and Congresswoman Boggs as well, that things are going -- you know, we've got some problems in New Orleans, like every city in the world -- of course, there are problems. But people are rolling up their sleeves right here. Drug-free zones have been set up to help make New Orleans a safer place. West of here, 60 miles or less, Thibodeaux, Louisiana -- a local police set an example -- I want to say that maybe the first such police force in the country that set what they call a drug-free police force by volunteering out there to take drugs (drug tests) and be sure the other police officers stay off of drugs. That's exactly the kind of united effort that we need if America is going to win the war on drugs. There are 100 million points of light out there, and I've just cited two of them here.

To provide child care, improve education, to create opportunity, defeat drugs. There are steps to strengthening the family that require nothing less than a sustained national effort -- a national partnership. I believe government can and should be a strong partner. But I also believe that the answer, or the solution to the social problems facing us ultimately depend on what you and your communities do.

And I like what's been tested and found to be true. And your faith has been tested. And your values -- your values have been found to be true. And it is your faith in those values that America is turning to today. And so, I know there are a lot of problems out there, but I am an optimist. I believe we can reach out to families in need. I believe we can see a strengthening of the many patterns of family life, and I believe we will see a sharing of values -- values rooted in the conviction that we as individuals and as families are engaged in a single, wonderful enterprise called America. America. Let us never forget it. We are one nation under God.

And Reverend Jemison said that on my shoulders rest the hopes of so many, but I have what you have -- I have faith in God. I have conviction about family and family values, and I will not let you down. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. (Applause.)

Thank you very much. Thank you. Back to work. This was pure pleasure. (Applause.)

END

3:07 P.M. CDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 6, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO FOREIGN AMBASSADORS
AND
STATE AND LOCAL LEADERS

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

1:27 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. Well, first, let me pay special thanks to the ambassadors from countries that are here, and if it's not an imposition, I'd like to at least have a chance to say hello to each of you when this is finished.

This is a mixed bag, and I say that respectfully, to those of you who are not ambassadors from other countries. But it is a rare and a fine opportunity for me to sum up what Judge Walton and Bob Gates have told you about our national drug strategy. It's an important program. It's the first time that the United States has had a national coordinated strategy. And I was privileged last night to use the Oval Office to address the nation. It was the first such address for me, but I can think of no subject that it was more fitting to talk to.

The strategy came after a lot of consultation, not just with members of the United States Congress, but with many of you in this room, various leaders in various fields. And government officials were consulted, community leaders, educational leaders, business leaders, labor leaders, and then, indeed, we did consult with leaders from around the world.

Judge Walton has spent the past several months touring the country. And he's met with people in the states, in the cities and towns, who have endured the drug problem firsthand. And from his own experience on the bench, he understands this problem very well.

Brent Scowcroft, who most of the Ambassadors here know -- know on a personal basis -- has been coordinating the supply reduction efforts with members of the administration, working closely with Jim Baker and others and with our allies abroad. And indeed, for those representatives of the so-called G-7 countries, this matter as you know, was discussed at the Paris summit, and there was a strong consensus that we wanted to do as much as we possibly can to help those countries that are embattled by the cocaine cartels.

So I hope that what you've heard today gives you some sense of how comprehensive our national strategy really is. I couldn't help but note that the minute I finished speaking, there was the predictable response by some that we hadn't done enough. And that -- I try to be very tolerant and kind and gentle here. (Laughter.) But nobody expected that the members of the United States Congress, particularly from the other party, would stamp this enthusiastically.

But I point out that I didn't hear one single substantive comment about the strategy itself that was critical. And so what I'm saying is, maybe I'm just hearing what I want to hear, but I think there was a broad support for the coordinated strategy. And some are going to say you ought to put more emphasis on treatment, or you ought to put more emphasis on education, or you ought to put more emphasis on law enforcement. But the substance of the strategy has

MORE

and killing the kids of this country, their very soul.

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Let me come back one minute to New Orleans, because when I was coming down here, the Congressmen reminded me, and Congresswoman Boggs as well, that things are going -- you know, we've got some problems in New Orleans, like every city in the world -- of course, there are problems. But people are rolling up their sleeves right here. Drug-free zones have been set up to help make New Orleans a safer place. West of here, 60 miles or less, Thibodeaux, Louisiana -- a local police set an example -- I want to say that maybe the first such police force in the country that set what they call a drug-free police force by volunteering out there to take drugs (drug tests) and be sure the other police officers stay off of drugs. That's exactly the kind of united effort that we need if America is going to win the war on drugs. There are 100 million points of light out there, and I've just cited two of them here.

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Thank you very much. Thank you. Back to work. This was pure pleasure. (Applause.)

END

3:07 P.M. CDT

And so we will do what we're asked to do, if I find it prudent as President. We will give the kinds of support to the Colombian military that you've seen begin, and I believe that is the way we should effectively treat our military assets. And it's not going to be a unilateral imposition of United States force just when you have people strongly supporting a President in what he's trying to do. Colombian kids laying their lives on the line to restore order to their community.

So I want to help, and I again take this forum here to pay my respects to what President Barco is doing, to offer the people of Colombia whatever support we possibly can give them in the way they want it to have them continue doing this courageous job they're doing.

Our administration is committed to making drugs bilateral and multilateral foreign policy issues. We're going to be talking to all countries in a cooperative manner about what we can do and encouraging some to join in certain initiatives that will help countries that are embattled. That means working, obviously, with other nations to fight this drug production and to break up the money-laundering activities that keep the international traffickers afloat.

I feel very, very strongly about the enforcement side. And a person who knowingly launders drug money is just as guilty as the kingpin or somebody pushing the crack into the school kids of our country. And I think for too long we may have had inadvertently less energy going into the money-laundering end. And at our G-7 meeting, as some of the ambassadors here know very well, there was strong support for maximum cooperation, intelligence-sharing, whatever, to get at these insidious money-launderers. So I say again today, we enlist the support of all and we will give our support to all in trying to track down these people.

Drugs are, of course, our most important domestic priority. And I'm pleased to see here in this room the very people that we'll be depending on in the weeks and the months ahead. Law enforcement -- in this room are law enforcement officials, drug treatment professionals, teachers, community and business leaders, and some state and city elected officials. This is not going to be won by the federal government, this battle. The federal government has a key role to play and I am trying to see that we play it by putting forward and then implementing a national drug strategy. But please understand I have not changed my conviction that the answer will lie at the local and the state level as we go forward with our national strategy.

And I used to get kidded -- I think it was friendly teasing -- about the thousand points of light, but for the cynics, I wish you could have been with me today at D.C. General Hospital and gone to the ward where there were maybe six or eight what they call boarder babies -- babies that had been deserted. And they were being -- deserted by their mothers -- 80 percent of them, I'm told, their cocaine-addicted mothers. Trying to do something about that. But those babies were being kept alive and given a chance for a life with love in it by a handful of black women in the District of Columbia who just got together as one of the thousand points of light.

So it is more than a slogan, and this problem will be solved as soon as each of us decides to involve himself or herself in the life of another person. And it's not going to be solved until all of us adopt that ethic as we approach this important problem.

So thank you all very much. I want you to know we will continue to play our part in carrying out the proposals of the strategy. I'd be remiss, seeing this much horsepower here, if I didn't ask you for your support. We want to work with the various categories and others -- categories that I mentioned here in these remarks -- so that real progress in the war can begin immediately.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

September 5, 1989

Honorable Jamie L. Whitten
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Today, the President is transmitting to Congress his National Drug Control Strategy. An element of that strategy is increased anti-drug abuse funding for FY 1990. In total the President's program would provide \$7.9 billion in FY 1990 budget authority, compared to \$5.7 billion in FY 1989, a 39 percent increase. A summary of the President's funding proposals is at Enclosure 1.

The President has already submitted FY 1990 budget requests for much of his anti-drug abuse program and for the related anti-crime initiatives. Today he is submitting budget amendments that would authorize an additional \$716 million (Enclosure 2). This \$716 million request, when added to the President's pending FY 1990 budget requests, still fits within the confines of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement. Currently, the difference between the President's requests and the ceiling for domestic discretionary programs under the Bipartisan Budget Agreement is estimated to be \$13.2 billion in budget authority and \$3.6 billion in outlays. Technically, therefore, the President's additional requests do not require offsets in order to remain consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

The Administration recognizes, however, that the Congress has progressed toward the enactment of FY 1990 appropriations and that likely appropriations for many accounts will exceed the Administration's requests. Insofar as Congressional funding increases may require offsetting decreases in order to fit within the Congressional 302(b) allocations, we suggest reallocations, summarized in Enclosure 3, from the likely Congressional FY 1990 appropriations. In order to avoid shifting 302(b) allocations among the Appropriation Subcommittees, the proposed increases are offset with proposed decreases on a subcommittee by subcommittee basis. These are suggestions only. They are offered recognizing that differences in priorities will prompt other funding offset proposals.

IDENTICAL LETTERS SENT TO HONORABLE ROBERT C. BYRD,
HONORABLE SILVIO O. CONTE AND HONORABLE MARK O. HATFIELD

DRUG RESOURCES FY 1990

BUDGET AUTHORITY (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1989 Enacted	Feb. 9 Budget 1990*	Feb 9 Budget Plus Drug Portion of Crime Bill**	Drug Strategy Sept. 1990**	FY89 - FY90 % Increase	FY89 - FY90 \$ Increase
Corrections	734	894	1,601	1,601	118%	867
International	250	306	306	449	80%	199
State and Local Grants	150	150	156	350	133%	200
Judiciary	209	242	250	250	20%	41
Other Law Enforcement	2,779	3,018	3,058	3,113	12%	334
Prevention/Education	943	1,041	1,041	1,176	25%	233
Treatment	604	735	735	925	53%	321
TOTAL	5,669	6,386	7,147	7,864	39%	2,195

* These columns include resources for the U.S. Courts and make other minor adjustments to the figures presented in the "Building a Better America" document issued in February, 1989.

** These columns include the "drug portion" (\$0.8 billion) of the President's \$1.2 billion Crime Initiative announced in May, 1989. The Administration supports enactment of the crime initiative (The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1989) in its entirety.

The drug portion of prison construction is based on the projected share of drug offenders in Federal prison at the time the construction is completed. This new methodology reflects more accurately the likely impact of drug offenses. For consistency with prior years, the historical prison construction numbers have been adjusted to reflect this new methodology.

ethic, turning it around, making it more sensible and up-to-date.

Q Mr. President, much of the black community has been skeptical of the other wars that were waged on drugs. Is there something that you can say to them specifically that might ease that skepticism?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think there is skepticism. And I would simply say to them, this is the first coordinated national strategy, the first time we've approached this problem on all fronts in a coordinated way. So give us your cooperation. Your own communities are being wiped out by this -- adversely impacted, heavily impacted adversely. More of the pain being right there. And so give this a try. Work with us on prevention and on education and on treatment and help us in terms of law enforcement and be involved and don't look away.

And so I think that -- I hope we can help the skeptic by making clear that we do care about those areas that are most heavily impacted by narcotics.

Q Mr. President, In the past, Colombia was not able to stand firm against the cartel for very long. If the Colombian government's current effort falters, what is your plan?

THE PRESIDENT: My plan is to work with them to see that they don't falter, and to give them the support they need and the support they have requested, and encourage our allies to do that. And that's why I was on the telephone yesterday with Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl. And that's why I'm encouraged when the G-7 meeting in Paris says they are going to help these countries.

Many countries have felt up till now, well, this is someone else's problem. A lot of countries in Europe now being impacted much more heavily than they were, say, five or 10 years ago. So I am not buying into the hypothetical question that what President Barco is going to do should fail. We want him to succeed and we'll work to help him succeed.

Q There have been some suggestions in Detroit that National Guard troops be brought into control areas. Would part of your program foresee using National Guard troops or federalized troops in designated areas to combat rampant drug sales and --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I haven't discussed that with Bill, and I'd like to defer it to him. I don't know whether that's envisioned here or not.

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Well, that, obviously, in most situations would be left up to governors. We've seen some action in this regard in Oregon. Some of the National Guard troops are backing up the police, doing office and clerical work. But we'd like to consider the use of the National Guard in some other areas, such as the marijuana eradication.

Q Would you like to see -- or would you support National Guard people on the street in a direct line rather than in a staff support situation?

DIRECTOR BENNETT: No, generally not. And what we've found in most cities such as Detroit is that, in most cases, the police are adequate to the job. The problem is after the police make the arrest -- the system doesn't have enough resources to support the arrests through prosecution, conviction, and imprisonment.

Q Sir, what exactly did you ask -- or talk to Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kohl about? And how close are you to a G-7 task force? Is that still something that's close to reality?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the -- discussed with her a follow-on to what we discussed in Paris, and that was G-7 united support for Colombia. And she is enthusiastic about this, and

MORE

Suggestions for Potential Decreases

- o \$194 million from the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce. No funding has been requested for this program. There is little evidence to suggest that this program has materially improved regional or local economic development. Also, over 85 percent of the United States now qualifies for this program, showing that it is not limited to areas of economic distress.
- o \$40 million from the formula grant portion of the Juvenile Justice Program of the Department of Justice. The House mark for this program was \$69 million above the request level. The original purpose of the program -- the separation of juvenile from adult offenders -- has been largely accomplished.
- o \$15 million from Postal Revenue Foregone. Approximately \$100 million remains available from this source derived from curbing misuse and abuses of Federal subsidies to non-profit mailers.
- o \$320 million from the Interim Assistance program of the Department of Health and Human Services, which would reduce outlays by \$80 million. Under this proposal, States would still receive nearly \$550 million for costs they bear associated with immigration legalization costs in fiscal year 1990. Due to slow State spending of Interim Assistance subsidies, States also will have substantial levels of fiscal year 1988 and 1989 funding available to cover fiscal year 1990 costs.
- o \$50 million from Public Housing Operating Subsidies. The House mark for this program is \$75 million above the request level. Of the amount, \$50 million is more appropriately spent to improve security and drug prevention efforts.
- o \$132 million from the Department of Defense's Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System reflecting a slowdown in production to allow for more complete testing.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 5, 1989

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
WILLIAM J. BENNETT
AND
DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
RICHARD G. DARMAN

The Briefing Room

5:05 P.M. EDT

MR. FITZWATER: This afternoon we have with us William Bennett, who is Director of the National Drug Control Policy and the President's Drug Czar; and Richard Darman, who is Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Bill will give a brief overview of the national strategy that his office has developed, and then Dick Darman will have a short presentation, and then we'll take questions and answers.

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Some of you are already familiar with elements of the strategy. Let me just give you a brief overview of it and tell you why we think it is worthy of consideration.

First of all, the national strategy, for the first time tries to bring together the disparate pieces and disparate areas of the government's effort against drugs together so that we all act as one. The stories of turf rivalries and other things are legion and this was one of the reasons for the creation of my position and for the formulation of a strategy.

We all now act as one. We proceed from the same basis, from the same set of assumptions, and are subject to the same overarching policy. We are also now clearly subject to the will and interest of the President of the United States, who has embraced this issue and this strategy or, indeed, will do so tonight. Clearly this is a matter of presidential concern and that makes everyone in the ranks and all departments and agencies pay attention.

The strategy proceeds from a rationale which, in the past, was missing. What we had in the past was a lot of departments and agencies doing things, good things, very good things -- catching bad guys and putting bad guys in prison, and seizing cocaine and making life difficult for traffickers. But these efforts were going on often independently of each other and not in a coordinated way. This is not, obviously, the absolute end of all enmity, of all turf, of all stepping on toes. Competition and efforts to improve things will mean that we will see some more of this. But it is now less likely to happen, and when it does happen it will be resolved because there is an office of policy.

What else is distinctive about the strategy? The rationale from which the strategy proceeds and what is critical to understand the strategy is that we identify the chief and seminal wrong here as drug use. Drug use, we say, is wrong. There are lots of other things that are wrong, such as money-laundering and crime and violence in the inner city, but drug use itself is wrong, and that means the strategy is aimed at reducing drug use. If you go from the very beginning of the strategy where we say drug use is wrong to the very end where we talk about our measurable objectives,

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I pointed out last night there is some good news, and I mentioned specifically the decline in casual cocaine use. And I mentioned specifically the courageous stand being taken by one of our friends south of our border, and others as well down there. So it isn't a message of despair. What I'd rather phrase it is a message of hope. And I need your help to get the job done.

So thank you all very much for coming. I'm confident that we will have the support of the American people on this issue. Your presence here assures me that I can count on you. But I'm grateful. With Judge Walton sitting here, I want to say how grateful I am to Bill Bennett and to him for formulating for the first time a national strategy that offers hope to those little kids we saw today.

Thank you very, very much. (Applause.)

If I would say to those non-ambassadors in the room -- and please do not assume that this is a discriminatory policy -- but I am one who is very much indebted for the foreign -- the cooperation we're getting from abroad -- if I could ask the ambassadors from other nations just to come and maybe have a handshake here, I would then at least have the feeling that I have made you feel the special warmth that I feel towards you for coming and to your countries for being interested in cooperating on this strategy.

END

1:43 P.M. EDT

restore lawful public control of public places. There is no point talking about education programs or treatment programs or counseling programs where the Earth is scorched. Where people are living in terror and fear, of drive-by shootings, there's not much point talking about bringing in counselors, because the counselors won't come in if they're afraid of being shot at.

And finally, treatment. We plan to spend a substantial amount of money, an increase for treatment. We want to make treatment more accountable; we also want to make it more accessible, and we want to find out what works.

That's a pretty quick summary. Why don't I pass to Dar -- Dick Darman and take your questions.

Q Dar?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: Dar and Czar is one of the -- thank you, Czar. (Laughter.) I'll try to have about four minutes' worth, I hope, of comments and touch three topics. First, the principles that should be applied in developing a funding strategy for this overall strategy; second, a few observations that amount to a funding summary; and third, a specific discussion of funding offsets that we're proposing.

First, with respect to the principles that should guide a funding strategy, we believe it useful to be guided by four general principles. First, in a serious war on drugs, discussions about how to provide necessary funding are secondary. They should not distract attention from the primary, more fundamental issues that a strategy must address.

Second, funding constraints should derive from ordinary tests of prudence, rationality and program effectiveness, more than from an arbitrary a priori drug budget limit.

Third, at the same time however, fiscal responsibility demands that we attend to overall federal spending limits. The bipartisan budget agreement set those limits and should be honored, and it should be honored without resorting to phony budget gimmicks.

The fourth -- and this follows from the others -- as the bipartisan budget agreement spending limits are approached in the appropriations process, increases identified for the war on drugs should be offset by restraint in other areas of spending. If the notion implied by the term "war" is to be taken seriously, funding for the drug war should be treated as more important than funding for several other areas. The flip side, of course, is that some other program areas should be treated as less important.

Those are the four general principles. I'll come to their application in a minute. But first, let me say a few words about the overall funding picture.

First, with respect to Fiscal Year '90, the expenditures involved are large by any measure for the overall strategy -- \$7.9 billion in budget authority. They represent a substantial increase -- about \$1.5 billion more than requested by the President on February 9th; about \$2.2 billion more than was enacted for Fiscal Year '89. That's approximately a 40 percent increase -- it's a 39 percent increase Fiscal Year '90, as being requested today relative to '89 as was actually enacted.

I would note that that \$2.2 billion increase alone is equivalent to what was the entire federal drug effort as recently as Fiscal Year '86, to give some sense of proportion. The increases are distributed widely, but with the heaviest new emphasis on corrections domestically, and on the Andean strategy, as the Czar has noted internationally. I'd refer you to Page 113 of the red book for a convenient summary of the budget categories of interest and how they

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END

1:43 P.M. EDT

You'll see one listed there, \$50 million for public housing operating subsidies. Let me make something clear about this. We asked for \$1.7 billion in housing subsidies. The Congress is giving us that \$1.7 billion in its current mark, plus an additional \$75 million which we believe in good faith is not necessary. There's a disagreement among technical estimators. What we're saying is, take that \$75 million -- okay, we'll take it -- but allocate \$50 million of it for the specific purpose the Czar referred to, which is cleaning up public housing rather than just increasing the subsidy beyond what's necessary.

We're suggesting an offset from Defense, which we'll contribute to the Andean strategy for Fiscal Year '90 of \$132 million from something called at the Department of Defense the Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System. This is a program which is of value undoubtedly. But the Defense Department has concluded that it would merit further testing and can be funded a year later in terms of its full-scale procurement. So that's another case in point that we can find offsets within this vast \$1.2 trillion budget to help support the drug strategy. We've done that above and beyond the call and I hope the letter is persuasive on that point.

I should add one final point about this business of staying within the budget agreement. We've made some suggestions. More important than the specific suggestions is the fact that we intend to work cooperatively and constructively with the Congress to fund the drug strategy. The President, the Czar and I have all said this to the congressional leadership today. We've said to them, we've proposed the toughest way with the offset approaches. We think it can be done, as I've suggested, without adverse impact.

If they wish to approach this differently, there are a couple of other approaches that some congressmen have advanced. One is represented in the Senate by Senator Nunn that deals with existing unobligated balances. With modifications in that approach, we're willing to explore whether that could be applied. Another suggested by Senator Dole over the weekend is the across-the-board percentage cut in appropriations as a way to finance this. If one were to follow that approach, and fund the whole crime initiative as well as this drug strategy, it could be done, depending upon the base, with an across-the-board percentage cut of less than one percent.

So we're willing to explore other alternatives. We have shown that it can be done with offsets. The important thing -- the important thing -- is that the strategy should be substantively sound, should be funded relatively promptly, and that it fit within the bipartisan budget agreement. We believe that all of that can be done. Thank you very much.

Q Mr. Darman, you're saying then that there is -- you just have a blueprint for the funding, you haven't really proposed a funding plan?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: No, quite the opposite. We have specific budget amendments for every single proposal in the strategy -- every single one -- \$7.9 billion, account by account, every one at the Congress tonight. So it is as specific a funding plan as one could possibly have.

What I have said is, in addition to that, if the Congress wishes to appropriate, in the manner that they have suggested by the marks within committees to this point, if you take what they are marking plus what we suggest, you will then be above the bipartisan budget agreement limits. So, we've said if you want to get back down below the limits, here are the specific offsets that will get you back below.

So it is a complete funding plan. What I was trying to suggest with my final comments was simply that if that approach is not fully satisfactory, we intend to find another one working

MORE

For the out-years, rising up to the total of \$2 billion over the five-year period, there are two reasons I have to duck your question. One is that -- that is, in terms of the specifics -- one is that not all of the specifics for the out-years have been settled upon, partly because the specifics are contingent upon performance. For example, you'll find a reference to economic assistance that would come in the out years. The concept would tie the economic assistance to specific performance related to the curtailment of transit of drugs.

Now, we can't know exactly what the amounts will be until we see what the specific performance is. We know what the total is we're willing to allocate for the purpose. There's a second reason that we're not discussing the out-years which is that parts of what's involved are classified.

Q Can you talk a little bit, without getting into --

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Let me just add to what Director Darman is saying. The package we're talking about, in its large features, is economic and military assistance -- and other forms of assistance as appropriate. You see the kind of military assistance we have in mind. You've had the last two weeks to take a good look at that -- there's a good, palpable example.

The kind of economic assistance we're talking about would be economic assistance -- not likely to Colombia, but to Peru and Bolivia -- Colombia doesn't have that economic problem. But we want to see Peru and Bolivia step up to the plate and do -- take some actions against the drug traffickers, analogous to the kinds of things that Colombia has done. Not exactly, it's a different situation, but we want to see a seriousness on the part of those governments as well -- or increased seriousness. That's the kind of thing we have in mind.

I think if you look at most of the scholarly literature on this, which we've looked at, what people will say is, the countries of this region need to make the fight themselves as best they can, but they need assistance from the United States. The assistance should come in a variety of ways, and I think it reasonable and sensible to prudent for some of that assistance to be conditional on good faith efforts.

Q Surely you're not suggesting that \$2 billion over five years divided by three countries is going to achieve much success in terms of weaning these countries off of the multi billion-dollar illegal drug trade?

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Which multibillion dollar drug trade are you talking about? If you're talking about the multibillion-dollar drug trade that operates between South America and the United States -- if you're adding it all up and you see \$2 billion against various numbers that have been thrown out, most of those numbers, I think, are not reliable.

It doesn't look like very much, but remember, if we take on this effort, we don't have to replace the salaries of the cartel dollar for dollar; that's not our responsibility. And the \$100 billion number that's been thrown around in the United States, a lot of that money -- most of that money -- stays in the United States. It stays with the middlemen, it stays with the street dealers. The amount of money that's going back into Colombia is much, much less than that. I don't know what estimates we're using, what numbers we're using, but it's more like single-digit billion dollars.

Q When will we feel the impact of this plan? When will there be some evidence that it's --

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Well, we have in the back the measurable objectives, and they are two-year objectives and 10-year

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we get halfway to where we say we'll be in 10 years in that five-year period, you're still talking about seven million users of illegal drugs, and maybe a million or a million and a half users of cocaine monthly. That's still a pretty significant amount of demand. That still suggests pressure at all points in the spectrum, including South America.

Q Could you talk about carrots and sticks for the states --

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Yes.

Q -- what you think are the most significant ones for states, for employers, for schools?

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Sure. First of all, a general misunderstanding that most of the money that we are proposing is matching money -- only five percent of the new money that we're proposing is matching money. Most of it is not matching and will not require a matching component. Carrot money, money for state and local law enforcement, we do want to get that money to the states. The treatment money -- we want to get that money to the states, block grants and so on, and these are things that we need to attend to -- the public housing money.

We do require states to take testing seriously. Let me read it to you exactly. I have the provision here: "Require drug testing of prisoners, parolees and arrestees as a condition of receiving those funds." That's one.

There's been much discussion about the requirement that states revoke the drivers' licenses of people arrested or convicted of drug offenses. And let me clarify that. This was not a matter which I pressed the President hard to do and he didn't go with me on when we came to the final meeting of the Domestic Policy Council on this issue. I told the President, based on the discussion that I'd heard, it seemed to me you could call it either way. And after some discussion and consideration, the President decided to call it by way of exhortation -- making it an exhortation rather than a stick. This means, of course, we can still come back if we want to encourage states to do this and we can even come back and say not enough states have done it, so we may consider putting some conditions on highway funds along these lines. But there are a lot of governors out there who are passing and leading this kind of legislation already. So it seemed to us, let's deal with encouragement and exhortation.

If the states don't act, we're going to have to do more. But it seems to me that states have every interest in acting and being tougher on this issue and adopting user accountability statutes and the like. If some don't, they're going to very soon learn a very interesting lesson about the drug trade. If a whole bunch of states passed tough legislation and five or six don't, those five or six are going to find a very interesting change in their quality of life.

I was in Portland, Oregon and they were having a bit of a state identity crisis for a while out there about what they thought about drugs until they realized -- this was from their own words -- that as Darryl Gates and the LAPD was driving drug dealers out of LA, they were moving up to Portland, where -- drug dealers read the newspapers -- they found the laws were much more congenial to their kind of business.

So if you start to press on this business -- and what we propose is pressing at every -- and on every link in the chain at every point -- but some state decides to opt out, it's going to soon find new reasons for opting back in.

Q Mr. Bennett, do you have more or less money for the drug interdiction program along the border?

MORE

cooperatively and constructively, consistent with the first principle which is that this is secondary, and the most important thing is to get the substance of the strategy right.

Q What's the current congressional mark on drugs --

DIRECTOR DARMAN: Six.

Q The current appropriations bill is a six?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: Yes, but that's a -- it's roughly six, but you have to remember, the House has acted and the Senate hasn't fully acted, and the House hasn't yet completed all of its action and so on. So it's apples and oranges. But it's roughly \$1.8 billion or \$1.9 billion below what the President is proposing in terms of the current congressional appropriations mark.

Q Mr. Darman, according to the table attached to the letter to Whitten of today -- I just want to check to see if I understand this correctly -- your February 9th budget proposals combined with the \$1.2 billion crime initiative announced in May, brought you to a total proposed of \$7.1, roughly, billion dollars?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: For drugs --

Q For drugs, I understand.

DIRECTOR DARMAN: -- counting only \$800 million of the \$1.2 billion as drug-related.

Q Right, now --

DIRECTOR DARMAN: There's another \$400 million that's not drug related.

Q Exactly. Now, what you're adding today amounts to an additional expenditure of approximately \$700 million to bring you to a total of \$7.8 billion.

DIRECTOR DARMAN: Roughly \$720 million --

Q -- \$720 million -- thank you.

DIRECTOR DARMAN: -- to bring you to roughly \$7.9 billion.

Q So what's new -- that's what consists of new substance added in today's plan, or the plan announced today?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: No, that's what's new budget amendments in today's plan. There's a very large amount of substance that doesn't involve appropriations, in terms of the types of carrots and sticks involved in --

Q I didn't mean to imply that it was only money.

Q May I ask you about the Andean strategy -- the \$2 billion? How is that to be distributed, what is its purpose, what is it supposed to do?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: Well, I don't know if I should -- let me say this subject to the Czar, supplementing what I would have to say. With respect to the Andean strategy, I think it's important to differentiate Fiscal Year '90 and the remaining years. For Fiscal Year '90 we have an extremely specific plan for Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. We'd be more than happy if you really would wish to break out the numbers country by country and purpose by purpose there -- for Fiscal Year '90. That's all fully developed here and it totals \$261.2 million for Fiscal Year '90 for those three countries.

MORE

themselves. It would require great effort, but they could do it by themselves. Another million are so addicted or so inclined this way no treatment and no kind of therapy is going to help them. The remaining two million is the population that most of the clinical people think are accessible by some kind of treatment. So what you want to do is get the numbers of slots up so that you can get as many of those people as possible. And you're right. If what happens is what we propose to happen in the criminal justice system, you'll see increased interest in those slots. And we'll come back and probably propose more treatment later on.

Q You've tried to portray this as a big increase in the budget for drug programs. But, in fact, when you look at the outlay figures and you look at what's been proposed earlier this year, for Fiscal '90 you're proposing, I think, about a 15 percent -- but 15 percent of the new outlays is new; 85 percent was already proposed earlier this year, according to the table that Mr. Darman just told us.

Now, given those figures, aren't people going to look at this and say the rhetoric is wonderful, the goals are admirable, and the money is totally inadequate?

MR. FITZWATER: No! (Laughter.)

DIRECTOR DARMAN: I don't think that ordinary people would think that \$7.9 billion is a small amount of money.

Q But if the outlay is --

DIRECTOR DARMAN: I was trying to answer this question earlier, and let me try. The reason that the outlay number is smaller is because such a large portion of the increase is for prisons. And the characteristic of spending on prisons is that budget authority, which is what really matters for getting the prison built, has to be committed now, but it takes three years to actually plan and go build the prison. So the initial expenditures, which are what outlays are, are rather small for prisons and they rise very rapidly in the out-years.

Most people, in looking at discretionary programs, certainly the Congress, say the test is budget authority. That is telling you what you actually are committing. Outlays are the rate at which the money actually goes out the door and it varies. Salaries go immediately; prison construction takes years. So the budget authority is the \$7.9 billion and it's a substantial increase. Now, so is the other if you look over time, but it's not as much.

Q Director Darman, if this is as an important a war as you're saying it is, why was it necessary to impose a constraint on your beginning thinking that it meet the bipartisan budget agreement?

DIRECTOR DARMAN: We've done that with every proposal that is pending.

Q Well, except for the savings & loan.

DIRECTOR DARMAN: No, sir -- not correct at all. The savings & loan fit 100 percent within the bipartisan budget agreement. It was specifically negotiated as part of the bipartisan budget agreement. It was understood that its funding would fit within the budget agreement and it does. And that's true of everything else that we've proposed from the cleanup of nuclear weapons production facilities, which some people said couldn't possibly be fit, and so on down the line -- it fits.

Q Why is that important?

Q Director Darman, to follow a question on the huge expense for prisons, how much money are you setting aside to feed and

cooperatively and constructively, consistent with the first principle which is that this is secondary, and the most important thing is to get the substance of the strategy right.

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MORE

become homeless. But it's a pretty -- it's clear that you can't save everybody.

In terms of the prisons, let me make a point about the cost benefit because, no doubt, someone is going to come along and say that \$20,000 a year for a prison cell could be used to send that person to Brown. I don't know how Brown feels about that, but that aside, there's another argument here that's very important.

The Bureau of Justice has estimated that the cost of not putting a drug felon in prison is \$200,000 to \$220,000 a year to society. These numbers -- the Chief in Dallas took me through these numbers the first time -- \$60-a-day crack habit, you've got to steal \$600 to feed your \$60-a-day habit because you fence and you get 10 percent of what you've stolen -- \$600-a-day over a year is \$215,000.

One crack addict with a \$60-a-day habit, which is not extraordinary -- you can have \$100, \$500-a-day habit -- can wreak an awful lot of havoc in society and a lot of costs.

Q Are you satisfied with the money in this package --

DIRECTOR BENNETT: Yes, I am satisfied with the money in this package. And I wanted to follow up on the ceiling business. When I got this assignment I was not given a ceiling. I, of course, was asked to recognize that this is Fiscal '90, that there's a budget agreement, to be prudent. But I was not told to come in at any certain number or was I given a ceiling. I was told to write a strategy and to put together a budget to pay for it in Fiscal '90, and then to begin work on '91, '92, '93.

MR. FITZWATER: Thank you very much.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

5:48 P.M. EDT

(Lange/Blessey)
September 11, 1989
10:30 p.m.
[SCHOOLS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO STUDENTS (7TH-12TH)
THE LIBRARY
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1989
12:15 P.M.

Somehow the fall always feels like a time to start over.
It's a time full of possibility. Everyone gets a new chance.

Now, Presidents don't talk directly to students very often -- and I know there are Americans of every age watching. But what's been on my mind lately is very important -- particularly for the kids. Maybe some of you heard my talk to the nation last week. The point is... **this** message goes straight to students.

[LEANS BACK, ON EDGE OF DESK] When I was thinking about what I wanted to say to you today about drugs, I tried to put myself in your place. To look at it from your perspective. But you know, the harder I tried, the harder it got.

You live in complicated times. You deal with pressures that people like me -- people like your mom or dad -- never had to face.

It may seem to **you** that your parents and your teachers grew up in simpler times. But most of them lived through the civil rights struggles. Some of your fathers fought in Vietnam. And for many of you, your parents and teachers were among the **first** to face drugs.

If you care enough to **talk** to them, you might be surprised at how much they do understand.

[PICKS UP BASEBALL] I used to play ball. Knew I'd never make the big leagues -- but I made a lot of friends. Friends I learned to count on -- both on and off the field.

We trusted each other to come through -- no matter how tough it got. And I learned from that. I learned that the kind of people you make your friends can either give you strength -- or take it away.

I'm not sure why it is, but some people just make you find the best in yourself. They can help make you a better person -- help you discover more of who you are.

[PUTS DOWN BASEBALL] There are others, who may **seem** like friends, but they're not -- and they prove it -- every time they offer you drugs.

With a thousand small decisions you make, every day, you're shaping your future. It's a future that ought to be bright with potential. And most of you **are** doing the right thing. But for those who let drugs make their decisions for them, you can almost hear the doors slamming shut.

It isn't worth it. We know that now. Attitudes that once encouraged or excused drug use have changed. Cocaine use has dropped by about a fifth among high school seniors. Overall drug use is at the lowest levels in ten years.

But even if you don't use drugs, you ought to be angry about them. Because you're being cheated by those who do.

Add it all up, and drug use costs this country well over \$60 billion a year -- in cash -- and I don't know how to quantify the

human suffering drugs cause, but I **do** know we're **all** paying for it. We're all feeling it. Every day.

Every time someone does drugs; or sells drugs; or even "just looks the other way," they're supporting an industry that costs more than money. It costs lives.

Each of you has a decision to make -- and dozens of chances to make it: at a party, on the street, in the school parking lot. And parents, teachers, coaches, politicians, Presidents -- no one else makes that decision for you. But if you talk to someone you trust, they may remind you of what's at stake.

Yes, it's your decision. But I **will** tell you what it means. You all watch TV. You see the news -- the crime -- the devastation.

Every dollar that goes to drugs fuels the killing. As long as there are Americans willing to buy drugs, there will be people willing to sell drugs -- and people willing to kill as a cost of doing business. There is a connection between the suppliers and even "occasional" or "weekend" users that can never be forgotten.

Casual drug use is responsible for the casualties of the drug war. From the city streets of America to the street bombings of Columbia, even dabblers in drugs bear responsibility for the blood being spilled. And unlike those of you in school this fall, those killed by the drug trade never do get a second chance.

Drugs are an equal opportunity destroyer. They have no conscience. They don't care where the money comes from. They

just murder people. Young and old, good and bad, innocent and guilty -- it doesn't matter. For too many, drugs mean death.

[PICKS UP BADGE] I keep this badge in a drawer in my desk, to remind me of that. It was worn by a young rookie cop named Eddie Byrne. Twenty-two years old -- not much older than some of you. He was out trying to stop the drug trade -- protecting a witness, so that a dealer could be brought to justice.

Eddie Byrne had three brothers. A girlfriend he'd known for four years. He loved fishing and football -- was a running back at Plain Edge High School in New York. He had a lot of friends in his neighborhood. And Eddie Byrne had dreams.

But in the early hours of a cold February morning, sitting in a police cruiser, Eddie Byrne was blown away at point-blank range. By four young dealers, on the orders of a drug kingpin. Cold and calculated.

I've heard some say, "If you do drugs, you're not hurting anybody. It's no big deal." Well, the next time you think about using drugs, I want you to think of Eddie Byrne -- and I want you to think about the family that lost him.

To me this badge is a constant reminder -- that the killing must and **will stop**. This is a promise: Eddie Byrne's life was **not** given in vain. [PUTS BADGE DOWN.]

Where you're sitting right now -- in school -- I know you've got your dreams. Everyone does. But out on the streets, a nightmare for America is happening, every day. Every night.

Somewhere a teenage girl who ought to be in school is giving birth to a baby already addicted to cocaine. That baby is coming into this world shaking and twitching from withdrawal -- so sensitive to the touch that it can't be held or fed properly.

[PICKS UP VIAL] **How can something so small cause so much pain?** How can it force brothers to kill brothers, mothers to abandon children? And behind all of the senseless violence, the needless tragedy, what haunts me is the question -- **why?**

[PUTS DOWN VIAL] I have one answer. Drugs are still a problem, because too many of us are still looking the other way. And that's why I wanted to talk to you today.

I'm asking you **not** to look the other way. Maybe you're in trouble -- or on the edge of trouble. Maybe you know someone who is. Maybe you've got younger brothers or sisters -- you **know** they're looking up to you. Don't risk your life -- or theirs.

And if you're struggling with the kind of problem that can truly be the toughest -- if you have parents who have problems with drugs or alcohol -- find someone you can trust. Talk to them about it.

You know -- **all** of you in a classroom know -- who's got a problem. Today I'm not just asking you to get help. I'm asking you to find someone who **needs** you. And help **them**. I'll say it again: If you're not in trouble, seek out someone who is.

We all want to succeed. And I'll let you in on a secret: we all **can** succeed. Maybe you've heard Michael Jordan say "If you don't use drugs, you can just about be anything you want to

be. You've got at least 3/4 of your life to go. That's three more lifetimes to you. So don't blow it."

Saying "no" won't make you a nerd. It won't make you a loser. In fact, it will make you more friends than drugs ever will. Real friends.

But if that's not enough reason, there's another side: Using illegal drugs is against the law. And if you break the law, you pay the price. Because the rules have changed.

If you do drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be punished. You might lose your driver's license -- some states have started revoking users' driving privileges. Or you might lose the college loan you wanted -- because we're not helping those who break the law. These are privileges, not rights. If you risk doing drugs, you risk everything -- even your freedom. Because you **will** be punished.

Now, I can imagine a few whispers out there -- maybe you think we'll never get drugs under control -- that it's too easy for the dealers to get back on the street. Those days are over, too. The revolving door... just jammed.

You think there won't be room for them in jail? We'll make room... we're almost **doubling** prison space. You think there aren't enough prosecutors? We'll hire them... with the largest increase in federal prosecutors in history. The day of the dealer is drawing to a close. [PAUSE]

No matter who you are -- or how strong you are -- drugs take control of your life. But without drugs, **you** are in control.

You can determine your future. And that means staying in school.

If you're thinking about dropping out, think again. If you know somebody who's thinking about dropping out, talk to them about it. If you have friends who have already dropped out, find them. Talk to them. Find a way to bring them back.

Today I've asked you to think about the terrible cost drugs are making us all pay, every day. But even more important, I'm asking you to think about what **you** can do, to make a difference for someone else.

Last winter, after I was sworn in as President, I said that from now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others. Helping others. And I hope we all believe that.

There's a story about a young boy and an old man who were walking along a beach. As the boy walked along the beach he picked up each starfish he passed, and threw it into the sea. The old man asked him why.

"If I left them here," the boy said, "they would dry up in the sun and die. I'm saving their lives."

"But the beach goes on for miles and there are millions of starfish," the old man said. "How can what you're doing make any difference?"

The boy looked at the starfish in his hand, threw it into the ocean, and answered, "It makes a difference to this one."

You're here to make a difference -- for yourself, and those around you. So learn to count on each other. Take care of each other. Give someone else another chance.

And make the days mean something.

Have a good year. And God bless you.

#

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: ALL NETWORKS
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5/9 P.M.

((GOOD EVENING.))

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME SINCE TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE THAT I FELT AN ISSUE WAS SO IMPORTANT, SO THREATENING, THAT IT WARRANTED TALKING DIRECTLY WITH YOU, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. ALL OF US AGREE THAT THE GRAVEST DOMESTIC THREAT FACING OUR NATION TODAY IS DRUGS.

DRUGS HAVE STRAINED OUR FAITH IN OUR SYSTEM OF JUSTICE. OUR COURTS, OUR PRISONS, OUR LEGAL SYSTEM ARE STRETCHED TO THE BREAKING POINT. THE SOCIAL COSTS OF DRUGS ARE MOUNTING. IN SHORT, DRUGS ARE SAPPING OUR STRENGTH AS A NATION.

TURN ON THE EVENING NEWS, OR PICK UP THE MORNING PAPER AND YOU'LL SEE WHAT SOME AMERICANS KNOW JUST BY STEPPING OUT THEIR FRONT DOOR: OUR MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM TODAY IS COCAINE, AND IN PARTICULAR, CRACK.

WHO'S RESPONSIBLE? LET ME TELL YOU STRAIGHT OUT.

EVERYONE WHO USES DRUGS.

EVERYONE WHO SELLS DRUGS.

AND EVERYONE \ \ WHO LOOKS THE OTHER WAY.

TONIGHT, I WILL TELL YOU HOW MANY AMERICANS ARE USING ILLEGAL DRUGS. I WILL PRESENT TO YOU OUR NATIONAL STRATEGY TO DEAL WITH EVERY ASPECT OF THIS THREAT. AND I WILL ASK YOU TO GET INVOLVED IN WHAT PROMISES TO BE A VERY DIFFICULT FIGHT.

((PICK UP DRUGS)) THIS IS CRACK COCAINE SEIZED A FEW DAYS AGO BY DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION AGENTS IN A PARK JUST ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE WHITE HOUSE. IT COULD EASILY HAVE BEEN HEROIN OR PCP. IT'S AS INNOCENT LOOKING AS CANDY, BUT IT IS TURNING OUR CITIES INTO BATTLE ZONES, AND IT IS MURDERING OUR CHILDREN. LET THERE BE NO MISTAKE, THIS STUFF IS POISON. ((SET DRUGS DOWN.))

SOME USED TO CALL DRUGS HARMLESS RECREATION. \\
THEY'RE NOT. DRUGS ARE A REAL AND TERRIBLY DANGEROUS
THREAT TO OUR NEIGHBORHOODS, OUR FRIENDS AND OUR
FAMILIES.

NO ONE AMONG US IS OUT OF HARM'S WAY. WHEN FOUR-
YEAR-OLDS PLAY IN PLAYGROUNDS STREWN WITH DISCARDED
HYPODERMIC NEEDLES AND CRACK VIALS -- IT BREAKS MY
HEART. WHEN COCAINE -- ONE OF THE MOST DEADLY AND
ADDICTIVE ILLEGAL DRUGS -- IS AVAILABLE TO SCHOOL KIDS
-- SCHOOL KIDS -- IT'S AN OUTRAGE. AND WHEN HUNDREDS
OF THOUSANDS OF BABIES ARE BORN EACH YEAR TO MOTHERS
WHO USE DRUGS -- PREMATURE BABIES BORN DESPERATELY SICK
-- THEN EVEN THE MOST DEFENSELESS AMONG US ARE AT RISK.

/\\

THESE ARE THE TRAGEDIES BEHIND THE STATISTICS.
BUT THE NUMBERS ALSO HAVE QUITE A STORY TO TELL. LET
ME SHARE WITH YOU THE RESULTS OF THE RECENTLY COMPLETED
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG
ABUSE. IT COMPARES RECENT DRUG USE TO THREE YEARS AGO.
IT TELLS US SOME GOOD NEWS \\ AND, SOME VERY BAD
NEWS. FIRST, THE GOOD. ((CAMERA CUTS TO SLIDE ONE.))
((PAUSE))

AS YOU CAN SEE IN THE CHART, IN 1985, THE
GOVERNMENT ESTIMATED THAT 23 MILLION AMERICANS WERE
USING DRUGS ON A "CURRENT" BASIS -- THAT IS, AT LEAST
ONCE IN THE PRECEDING MONTH. LAST YEAR, THAT NUMBER
FELL BY MORE THAN A THIRD. THAT MEANS ALMOST NINE
MILLION FEWER AMERICANS ARE CASUAL DRUG USERS. \\ GOOD
NEWS. ((CAMERA BACK TO PRESIDENT.))

BECAUSE WE CHANGED OUR NATIONAL ATTITUDE TOWARD DRUGS, CASUAL DRUG USE HAS DECLINED. WE HAVE MANY TO THANK: OUR BRAVE LAW-ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, RELIGIOUS LEADERS, TEACHERS, COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS, AND LEADERS OF BUSINESS AND LABOR. \\ WE SHOULD ALSO THANK THE MEDIA FOR THEIR EXHAUSTIVE NEWS AND EDITORIAL COVERAGE; AND ADVERTISERS FOR RUNNING ANTI-DRUG MESSAGES. \\ FINALLY, I WANT TO THANK PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN FOR THEIR LEADERSHIP. ALL OF THESE GOOD PEOPLE TOLD THE TRUTH -- THAT DRUG USE IS WRONG AND DANGEROUS.

BUT, AS MUCH COMFORT AS WE CAN DRAW FROM THESE DRAMATIC REDUCTIONS, THERE IS ALSO BAD NEWS -- VERY BAD NEWS. \\ \\ ROUGHLY EIGHT MILLION PEOPLE HAVE USED COCAINE IN THE PAST YEAR, ALMOST ONE MILLION OF THEM USED IT FREQUENTLY ONCE A WEEK OR MORE.

((CAMERA TO SLIDE TWO))

WHAT THIS MEANS IS THAT, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT OVERALL COCAINE USE IS DOWN, AMONG THOSE USING COCAINE, FREQUENT USE HAS ALMOST DOUBLED IN THE LAST FEW YEARS. AND THAT'S WHY HABITUAL COCAINE USERS -- ESPECIALLY CRACK USERS ARE THE MOST PRESSING, IMMEDIATE DRUG PROBLEM. ((PAUSE)) ((RETURN TO PRESIDENT.))

\\

WHAT, THEN, IS OUR PLAN? \\ TO BEGIN WITH, I TRUST THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE: NO SINGLE POLICY WILL CUT IT, NO MATTER HOW GLAMOROUS OR MAGICAL IT MAY SOUND. TO WIN THE WAR AGAINST ADDICTIVE DRUGS LIKE CRACK WILL TAKE MORE THAN JUST A FEDERAL STRATEGY. IT WILL TAKE A NATIONAL STRATEGY, ONE THAT REACHES INTO EVERY SCHOOL, EVERY WORKPLACE, INVOLVING EVERY FAMILY.

EARLIER TODAY, I SENT THIS DOCUMENT, ((HOLD UP RED BOOK)) OUR FIRST SUCH NATIONAL STRATEGY TO THE CONGRESS. IT WAS DEVELOPED WITH THE HARD WORK OF OUR NATION'S FIRST DRUG POLICY DIRECTOR, BILL BENNETT. /\\ IN PREPARING THIS PLAN, WE TALKED WITH STATE, LOCAL AND COMMUNITY LEADERS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND EXPERTS IN EDUCATION, DRUG PREVENTION, AND REHABILITATION. WE TALKED WITH PARENTS AND KIDS. WE TOOK A LONG HARD LOOK AT ALL THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS DONE ABOUT DRUGS IN THE PAST: WHAT'S WORKED, AND -- LET'S BE HONEST -- WHAT HASN'T. TOO OFTEN, PEOPLE IN GOVERNMENT ACTED AS IF THEIR PART OF THE PROBLEM -- WHETHER FIGHTING DRUG PRODUCTION, OR DRUG SMUGGLING, OR DRUG DEMAND -- WAS THE ONLY PROBLEM. BUT TURF BATTLES WON'T WIN THIS WAR. \\ \\ TEAMWORK WILL.

TONIGHT, I'M ANNOUNCING A STRATEGY THAT REFLECTS THE COORDINATED, COOPERATIVE COMMITMENT OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES. \\ IN SHORT, THIS PLAN IS AS COMPREHENSIVE AS THE PROBLEM. WITH THIS STRATEGY, WE NOW FINALLY HAVE A PLAN THAT COORDINATES OUR RESOURCES, OUR PROGRAMS AND THE PEOPLE WHO RUN THEM.

OUR WEAPONS IN THIS STRATEGY ARE: THE LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; OUR FOREIGN POLICY; OUR TREATMENT SYSTEMS, AND OUR SCHOOLS AND DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS. SO THE BASIC WEAPONS WE NEED ARE THE ONES WE ALREADY HAVE. WHAT HAS BEEN LACKING IS A STRATEGY TO EFFECTIVELY USE THEM. \\\

LET ME ADDRESS FOUR OF THE MAJOR ELEMENTS OF OUR STRATEGY.

*** FIRST, WE ARE DETERMINED TO ENFORCE THE LAW, TO MAKE OUR STREETS AND NEIGHBORHOODS SAFE. SO TO START, I'M PROPOSING THAT WE MORE THAN DOUBLE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. AMERICANS HAVE A RIGHT TO SAFETY IN AND AROUND THEIR HOMES.

AND WE WON'T HAVE SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS UNLESS WE ARE TOUGH ON DRUG CRIMINALS -- MUCH TOUGHER THAN WE ARE NOW. SOMETIMES THAT MEANS TOUGHER PENALTIES. BUT MORE OFTEN IT JUST MEANS PUNISHMENT THAT IS SWIFT AND CERTAIN. WE'VE ALL HEARD STORIES ABOUT DRUG DEALERS WHO ARE CAUGHT AND ARRESTED -- AGAIN AND AGAIN -- BUT NEVER PUNISHED. \\\ WELL, HERE THE RULES HAVE CHANGED: IF YOU SELL DRUGS, YOU WILL BE CAUGHT. AND WHEN YOU'RE CAUGHT, YOU WILL BE PROSECUTED. AND ONCE YOU'RE CONVICTED, YOU WILL DO TIME. CAUGHT. PROSECUTED. PUNISHED. \\\ \\\ \\\ \\\ \\\ \\\

I AM ALSO PROPOSING THAT WE ENLARGE OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ACROSS THE BOARD -- AT THE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LEVELS ALIKE. WE NEED MORE PRISONS, MORE JAILS, MORE COURTS, MORE PROSECUTORS. SO TONIGHT, I'M REQUESTING -- ALTOGETHER -- AN ALMOST BILLION-AND-A-HALF DOLLAR INCREASE IN DRUG-RELATED FEDERAL SPENDING ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.

AND WHILE ILLEGAL DRUG USE IS FOUND IN EVERY COMMUNITY, NOWHERE IS IT WORSE THAN IN OUR PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS. YOU KNOW, THE POOR HAVE NEVER HAD IT EASY IN THIS WORLD. BUT IN THE PAST, THEY WEREN'T MUGGED ON THE WAY HOME FROM WORK BY CRACK GANGS. AND THEIR CHILDREN DIDN'T HAVE TO DODGE BULLETS ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL. THAT IS WHY I'M TARGETING FIFTY-MILLION DOLLARS TO FIGHT CRIME IN PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS -- TO HELP RESTORE ORDER, AND TO KICK OUT THE DEALERS FOR GOOD.

*** THE SECOND ELEMENT OF OUR STRATEGY LOOKS BEYOND OUR BORDERS, WHERE THE COCAINE AND CRACK, BOUGHT ON AMERICA'S STREETS, IS GROWN AND PROCESSED. IN COLOMBIA ALONE, COCAINE KILLERS HAVE GUNNED DOWN A LEADING STATESMAN, MURDERED ALMOST TWO HUNDRED JUDGES AND SEVEN MEMBERS OF THEIR SUPREME COURT. THE BESIEGED GOVERNMENTS OF THE DRUG-PRODUCING COUNTRIES ARE FIGHTING BACK, FIGHTING TO BREAK THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG RINGS. BUT YOU AND I AGREE WITH THE COURAGEOUS PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA, VIRGILIO ((VEER-HEEL-LEO)) BARCO, WHO SAID THAT IF AMERICANS USE COCAINE, THEN AMERICANS ARE PAYING \ \ FOR MURDER. \ \ AMERICAN COCAINE USERS NEED TO UNDERSTAND THAT OUR NATION HAS ZERO TOLERANCE FOR CASUAL DRUG USE. WE HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY NOT TO LEAVE OUR BRAVE FRIENDS IN COLOMBIA TO FIGHT ALONE.

THE SIXTY-FIVE-MILLION DOLLAR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ANNOUNCED TWO WEEKS AGO WAS JUST OUR FIRST STEP IN ASSISTING THE ANDEAN NATIONS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE COCAINE CARTELS. COLOMBIA HAS ALREADY ARRESTED SUPPLIERS, SEIZED TONS OF COCAINE AND CONFISCATED PALATIAL HOMES OF DRUG LORDS. BUT COLOMBIA FACES A LONG, UPHILL BATTLE, SO WE MUST BE READY TO DO MORE.

OUR STRATEGY ALLOCATES MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A BILLION DOLLARS FOR NEXT YEAR IN MILITARY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FOR THE THREE ANDEAN NATIONS OF COLOMBIA, BOLIVIA AND PERU. THIS WILL BE THE FIRST PART OF A FIVE-YEAR, TWO-BILLION DOLLAR PROGRAM TO COUNTER THE PRODUCERS, THE TRAFFICKERS AND THE SMUGGLERS.

I SPOKE WITH PRESIDENT BARCO LAST WEEK, AND WE HOPE TO MEET WITH THE LEADERS OF AFFECTED COUNTRIES IN AN UNPRECEDENTED DRUG SUMMIT, ALL TO COORDINATE AN INTER-AMERICAN STRATEGY AGAINST THE CARTELS. WE WILL WORK WITH OUR ALLIES AND FRIENDS -- ESPECIALLY OUR ECONOMIC SUMMIT PARTNERS -- TO DO MORE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS. I'M ALSO ASKING THE SENATE TO RATIFY THE U.N. ANTI-DRUG CONVENTION CONCLUDED LAST DECEMBER.

TO STOP THOSE DRUGS ON THE WAY TO AMERICA, I PROPOSE THAT WE SPEND MORE THAN A BILLION-AND-A-HALF DOLLARS ON INTERDICTION, TO STOP DRUGS AT OUR BORDERS.

OUR MESSAGE TO THE DRUG CARTELS IS THIS: \\
THE RULES HAVE CHANGED. \\
WE WILL HELP ANY GOVERNMENT THAT WANTS OUR HELP. WHEN REQUESTED, WE WILL FOR THE FIRST TIME MAKE AVAILABLE THE APPROPRIATE RESOURCES OF AMERICA'S ARMED FORCES. WE WILL INTENSIFY OUR EFFORTS AGAINST DRUG SMUGGLERS ON THE HIGH SEAS, IN INTERNATIONAL AIRSPACE AND AT OUR BORDERS. WE WILL STOP THE FLOW OF CHEMICALS FROM THE UNITED STATES USED TO PROCESS DRUGS. WE WILL PERSUE AND ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO TRACK DRUG MONEY TO THE FRONT MEN AND FINANCIERS. AND THEN WE WILL HANDCUFF THESE MONEY LAUNDERERS, AND JAIL THEM -- JUST LIKE ANY STREET DEALER. AND FOR DRUG KINGPINS, THE DEATH PENALTY. \\\

*** THE THIRD PART OF OUR STRATEGY CONCERNS DRUG TREATMENT. EXPERTS BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE TWO MILLION AMERICAN DRUG USERS WHO MAY BE ABLE TO GET OFF DRUGS WITH PROPER TREATMENT. BUT RIGHT NOW, ONLY 40 PERCENT OF THEM ARE ACTUALLY GETTING HELP. THIS IS SIMPLY NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

MANY PEOPLE WHO NEED TREATMENT WON'T SEEK IT ON THEIR OWN. AND SOME WHO DO SEEK IT ARE PUT ON A WAITING LIST. MOST PROGRAMS WERE SET UP TO DEAL WITH HEROIN ADDICTS, \ \ BUT TODAY, THE MAJOR PROBLEM IS COCAINE USERS. IT'S TIME WE EXPAND OUR TREATMENT SYSTEMS AND DO A BETTER JOB OF PROVIDING SERVICES TO THOSE WHO NEED THEM.

SO TONIGHT, I'M PROPOSING AN INCREASE OF THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN FEDERAL SPENDING ON DRUG TREATMENT.

WITH THIS STRATEGY, WE WILL DO MORE. WE WILL WORK WITH THE STATES. WE WILL ENCOURAGE EMPLOYERS TO ESTABLISH EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO COPE WITH DRUG USE. AND, BECAUSE ADDICTION IS SUCH A CRUEL INHERITANCE, WE WILL INTENSIFY OUR SEARCH FOR WAYS TO HELP EXPECTANT MOTHERS WHO USE DRUGS.

/\

***** FOURTH, WE MUST STOP ILLEGAL DRUG USE BEFORE IT STARTS. UNFORTUNATELY, IT BEGINS EARLY -- FOR MANY KIDS, BEFORE THEIR TEENS. BUT IT DOESN'T START THE WAY YOU MIGHT THINK, FROM A DEALER OR AN ADDICT HANGING AROUND A SCHOOL PLAYGROUND. MORE OFTEN, OUR KIDS FIRST GET THEIR DRUGS FREE, FROM FRIENDS, OR EVEN FROM OLDER BROTHERS OR SISTERS. PEER PRESSURE SPREADS DRUG USE. PEER PRESSURE CAN HELP STOP IT.**

I AM PROPOSING A QUARTER-OF-A-BILLION-DOLLAR INCREASE IN FEDERAL FUNDS FOR SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY PREVENTION PROGRAMS THAT HELP YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS REJECT ENTICEMENTS TO TRY DRUGS. \ \ AND I'M PROPOSING SOMETHING ELSE. \ \ EVERY SCHOOL, COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY -- AND EVERY WORKPLACE -- MUST ADOPT TOUGH BUT FAIR POLICIES ABOUT DRUG USE BY STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES. \ \ THOSE THAT WILL NOT ADOPT SUCH POLICIES WILL NOT GET FEDERAL FUNDS. PERIOD.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR ALSO HAS A ROLE TO PLAY. I SPOKE WITH A BUSINESSMAN NAMED JIM BURKE WHO SAID HE WAS HAUNTED BY THE THOUGHT -- A NIGHTMARE REALLY -- THAT SOMEWHERE IN AMERICA, AT ANY GIVEN MOMENT, THERE IS A TEEN-AGE GIRL WHO SHOULD BE IN SCHOOL, INSTEAD OF GIVING BIRTH TO A CHILD ADDICTED TO COCAINE. SO JIM DID SOMETHING. HE LED AN ANTI-DRUG PARTNERSHIP, FINANCED BY PRIVATE FUNDS, TO WORK WITH ADVERTISERS AND MEDIA FIRMS. THEIR PARTNERSHIP IS NOW DETERMINED TO WORK WITH OUR STRATEGY BY RAISING A MILLION DOLLARS IN AIRTIME EVERY DAY FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS -- A BILLION DOLLARS TOTAL. THINK OF IT, A BILLION DOLLARS OF TELEVISION TIME, ALL TO PROMOTE THE ANTI-DRUG MESSAGE.

\\ \\ \\

AS PRESIDENT, ONE OF MY FIRST MISSIONS IS TO KEEP THE NATIONAL FOCUS ON OUR OFFENSIVE AGAINST DRUGS. SO NEXT WEEK I WILL TAKE THE ANTI-DRUG MESSAGE TO THE CLASSROOMS OF AMERICA IN A SPECIAL TELEVISION ADDRESS, ONE THAT I HOPE WILL REACH EVERY SCHOOL, EVERY YOUNG AMERICAN. BUT DRUG EDUCATION DOESN'T BEGIN IN CLASS OR ON T.V. IT MUST BEGIN AT HOME AND IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. PARENTS AND FAMILIES MUST SET THE FIRST EXAMPLE OF A DRUG-FREE LIFE. AND WHEN FAMILIES ARE BROKEN, CARING FRIENDS, AND NEIGHBORS MUST STEP IN. \\ \\ \\

THESE ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENTS IN OUR STRATEGY TO FIGHT DRUGS. THEY ARE ALL DESIGNED TO REINFORCE ONE ANOTHER, TO MESH INTO A POWERFUL WHOLE. TO MOUNT AN AGGRESSIVE ATTACK ON THE PROBLEM FROM EVERY ANGLE. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY, THAT WE TRULY HAVE A COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY.

AS YOU CAN TELL, SUCH AN APPROACH WILL NOT COME CHEAPLY. LAST FEBRUARY, I ASKED FOR A SEVEN-HUNDRED-MILLION DOLLAR INCREASE IN THE DRUG BUDGET FOR THE COMING YEAR. OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS OF CAREFUL STUDY, WE HAVE FOUND AN IMMEDIATE NEED FOR ANOTHER BILLION-AND-A-HALF DOLLARS. WITH THIS ADDED 2.2 BILLION, OUR 1990 DRUG BUDGET TOTALS ALMOST EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS -- THE LARGEST INCREASE IN HISTORY.

WE NEED THIS PROGRAM FULLY IMPLEMENTED -- RIGHT AWAY. \ \ THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR BEGINS JUST 26 DAYS FROM NOW. SO TONIGHT I'M ASKING THE CONGRESS -- WHICH HAS HELPED US FORMULATE THIS STRATEGY -- TO HELP US MOVE IT FORWARD IMMEDIATELY.

WE CAN PAY FOR THIS FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS WITHOUT RAISING TAXES OR ADDING TO THE BUDGET DEFICIT. WE HAVE SUBMITTED OUR PLAN TO CONGRESS THAT SHOWS JUST HOW TO FUND IT WITHIN THE LIMITS OF OUR BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT.

I KNOW SOME WILL STILL SAY THAT WE ARE NOT SPENDING ENOUGH MONEY. BUT THOSE WHO JUDGE OUR STRATEGY ONLY BY ITS PRICE TAG, SIMPLY DON'T UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM. LET'S FACE IT, WE'VE ALL SEEN IN THE PAST THAT MONEY ALONE WON'T SOLVE OUR TOUGHEST PROBLEMS.

TO BE STRONG AND EFFICIENT, OUR STRATEGY NEEDS THESE FUNDS. BUT THERE IS NO MATCH FOR A UNITED AMERICA, A DETERMINED AMERICA, AN ANGRY AMERICA. OUR OUTRAGE AGAINST DRUGS UNITES US, BRINGS US TOGETHER BEHIND THIS ONE PLAN OF ACTION, \ \ AN ASSAULT ON EVERY FRONT.

THIS IS THE TOUGHEST DOMESTIC CHALLENGE WE'VE FACED IN DECADES. AND IT IS A CHALLENGE WE MUST FACE -- NOT AS DEMOCRATS OR REPUBLICANS, LIBERALS OR CONSERVATIVES -- BUT AS AMERICANS. THE KEY IS A COORDINATED, UNITED EFFORT. WE HAVE RESPONDED FAITHFULLY TO THE REQUEST OF THE CONGRESS TO PRODUCE OUR NATION'S FIRST NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY. I'LL BE LOOKING TO THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY AND OUR REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS FOR LEADERSHIP AND BIPARTISAN SUPPORT. AND OUR CITIZENS DESERVE COOPERATION, NOT COMPETITION; A NATIONAL EFFORT, NOT A PARTISAN BIDDING WAR.

TO START, CONGRESS NEEDS NOT ONLY TO ACT ON THIS NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY, BUT ALSO TO ACT ON OUR CRIME PACKAGE ANNOUNCED LAST MAY; A PACKAGE TO TOUGHEN SENTENCES, BEEF UP LAW ENFORCEMENT AND BUILD NEW PRISION SPACE FOR 24,000 INMATES.

\\ YOU AND I BOTH KNOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN'T DO IT ALONE. THE STATES NEED TO MATCH TOUGHER FEDERAL LAWS WITH TOUGHER LAWS OF THEIR OWN -- STIFFER BAIL, PROBATION, PAROLE AND SENTENCING.

AND WE NEED YOUR HELP. IF PEOPLE YOU KNOW ARE USERS, HELP THEM GET OFF DRUGS. IF YOU ARE A PARENT, TALK TO YOUR CHILDREN ABOUT DRUGS -- TONIGHT.

CALL YOUR LOCAL DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM. BE A BIG BROTHER OR SISTER TO A CHILD IN NEED. PITCH IN WITH YOUR LOCAL NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM. WHETHER YOU GIVE YOUR TIME OR TALENT, EVERYONE COUNTS.

\\

EVERY EMPLOYER WHO BANS DRUGS FROM THE WORKPLACE.

EVERY SCHOOL THAT'S TOUGH ON DRUG USE.

EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD IN WHICH DRUGS ARE NOT WELCOME.

\\

AND MOST IMPORTANT, EVERY ONE OF YOU WHO REFUSES TO LOOK THE OTHER WAY. EVERY ONE OF YOU COUNTS.

OF COURSE, VICTORY WILL TAKE HARD WORK AND TIME. BUT TOGETHER WE WILL WIN -- TOO MANY YOUNG LIVES ARE AT STAKE. \\\

/\\

NOT LONG AGO, I READ A NEWSPAPER STORY ABOUT A LITTLE BOY NAMED DOONEY, WHO, UNTIL RECENTLY, LIVED IN A CRACK HOUSE IN A SUBURB OF WASHINGTON, D.C. IN DOONEY'S NEIGHBORHOOD, CHILDREN DON'T FLINCH AT THE SOUND OF GUNFIRE. AND WHEN THEY PLAY, THEY PRETEND TO SELL TO EACH OTHER SMALL WHITE ROCKS THEY CALL CRACK.

LIFE AT HOME WAS SO CRUEL THAT DOONEY BEGGED HIS TEACHERS TO LET HIM SLEEP ON THE FLOOR AT SCHOOL. AND, WHEN ASKED ABOUT HIS FUTURE, 6-YEAR-OLD DOONEY ANSWERS: "I DON'T WANT TO SELL DRUGS, BUT I WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO." ((PAUSE)) \\\

WELL, DOONEY DOES NOT HAVE TO SELL DRUGS. NO CHILD IN AMERICA SHOULD HAVE TO LIVE LIKE THIS. TOGETHER, AS A PEOPLE, WE CAN SAVE THESE KIDS. WE HAVE ALREADY TRANSFORMED A NATIONAL ATTITUDE OF TOLERANCE INTO ONE OF CONDEMNATION. BUT THE WAR ON DRUGS WILL BE HARD-WON, NEIGHBORHOOD BY NEIGHBORHOOD, BLOCK BY BLOCK, CHILD BY CHILD. \\\

IF WE FIGHT THIS WAR AS A DIVIDED NATION, THEN THE
WAR IS LOST. ((PICK UP DRUGS, HOLD IT IN FRONT OF
YOU)) BUT, IF WE FACE THIS EVIL AS A NATION UNITED,
THIS WILL BE NOTHING BUT A HANDFUL OF USELESS
CHEMICALS. ((SET VIAL DOWN, OFF CAMERA))

VICTORY . . . ((PAUSE)) VICTORY OVER DRUGS IS
OUR CAUSE, A JUST CAUSE, AND WITH YOUR HELP, WE ARE
GOING TO WIN THIS THING.

THANK YOU, GOD BLESS YOU AND GOOD NIGHT.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed For Release Until 9:00 P.M. EDT
September 5, 1989

FACT SHEET

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

The National Drug Control Strategy describes a coordinated and comprehensive plan of attack involving all basic anti-drug initiatives and agencies. The Strategy recommends the largest dollar increase in the history of the drug war -- nearly \$2.2 billion, 39 percent above the Fiscal 1989 level. Throughout, the Strategy emphasizes the principle of user accountability -- in law enforcement efforts focused on individual users; in decisions regarding sentencing and parole; in school, college, and university policies regarding the use of drugs by students and employees; in the workplace; and in treatment.

The Strategy also calls for increased efforts in cocaine source countries and a more active international campaign by the United States to engage other nations in the fight against drugs. Interdiction efforts will be better targeted on key individuals in the drug organizations and on high-value shipments.

Another major priority is increasing the capacity of the drug treatment system and making it more accountable for results. Significant emphasis is also given to providing increased support for prevention and education efforts aimed at helping young people and others resist and reject drugs.

The Strategy embodies the following elements:

Expand the criminal justice system

- o Provide funds for larger police forces, and increased numbers of jails, prosecutors, and courts.
- o Develop alternatives for incarceration such as boot camps to free up jail and prison space.
- o Require drug testing of prisoners, parolees, and arrestees.

Hold users, whether casual or heavy users, accountable for their actions

Undertake a vigorous program to eradicate domestically-grown marijuana

Mobilize communities in the war on drugs

- o Emphasize community-level prevention of drug use before it starts.
- o Require schools and colleges to implement firm drug-free policies in order to receive Federal funds.
- o Clean up and secure public housing.

Expand drug-free workplace policies

- o Promote drug-free workplace policies in the private sector.
- o Recommend testing for job applicants and employers in safety and sensitive positions.
- o Aggressively implement Executive Order 12564 to assure drug-free workplace plans and policies within the Federal government.

Expand treatment and target services to improve the number of individuals served and the effectiveness of treatment

- o Hold Federally-funded treatment programs accountable for their effectiveness by establishing performance criteria.
- o Require drug testing in treatment programs receiving Federal funds.
- o Explore expanded use of "civil commitment" whereby addicts are sent by the courts to residential treatment facilities.
- o Improve drug treatment services for pregnant women.

Place heavier emphasis on targeted international efforts closer to production and trafficking sources

- o Elevate the drug issue as a foreign policy priority.
- o Dismantle drug trafficking organizations.
- o Reduce trafficking profits by focusing increased efforts on money laundering.

Take a fresh approach to interdiction

- o Create interagency and interdisciplinary teams to analyze and target smuggling modes, methods, and routes.
- o Target key individuals and high-value shipments.
- o Enhance border interdiction systems, operations, and activities.

Improve the quality of research, information, and technological capabilities available for drug control efforts

- o Establish a Federal Drug Control Research and Development Committee.
- o Develop a more current and flexible information base.

Improve coordination of Federal anti-drug policy and intelligence support

- o Establish interagency working groups chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to coordinate supply and demand reduction efforts.
- o Establish an interagency working group chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to develop plans for an intelligence center to unite U.S. drug-related analytical capabilities, and to improve intelligence capabilities.

Recommend a \$2.2 billion increase in drug funding to \$7.9 billion in 1990. The major changes over 1989 are shown on the following chart:

Drug Resources, Fiscal Year 1990

Budget Authority (Millions of Dollars)

	FY1989 Enacted	Feb 9 Budget FY1990*	Feb 9 Budget Plus Drug Portion of Crime Bill**	Drug Strategy Sep FY1990**	FY89- FY90 % Increase	FY89- FY90 \$ Increase
Corrections	734	894	1,601	1,601	118%	867
International	250	306	306	449	80%	199
State and Local Grants	150	150	156	350	133%	200
Judiciary	209	242	250	250	20%	41
Other Law Enforcement	2,779	3,018	3,058	3,113	12%	334
Prevention/Education	943	1,041	1,041	1,176	25%	233
Treatment	604	735	735	925	53%	321
Total	5,669	6,386	7,147	7,864	39%	2,195

- These columns include resources for the U.S. Court and make other minor adjustments to the figures presented in the "Building a Better America" document issued in February, 1989.
- ** These columns include the "drug portion" (\$0.8 billion) of the President's \$1.2 billion crime initiative announced in May, 1989. The Administration supports enactment of the crime initiative (The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1989) in its entirety.

The drug portion of prison construction is based on the projected share of drug offenders in Federal prison at the time the construction is completed. This new methodology reflects more accurately the likely impact of drug offenses. For consistency with prior years, the historical prison construction numbers have been adjusted to reflect this new methodology.

National Drug Control Strategy

Executive Summary

September 1989

National Drug Control Strategy Executive Summary

Most Americans believe that illegal drugs represent the gravest present threat to our national well-being. The evidence reinforces this concern:

Crime. Fear of drugs and attendant crime are at an all-time high. Rates of drug-related homicide continue to rise — sometimes alarmingly — in cities across the country.

Health. The number of drug-related emergency hospital admissions increased by 121 percent between 1985 and 1988, as many as 100,000 babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs, and intravenous drug use is now the single largest source of new AIDS virus infections.

The Economy. A U.S. Chamber of Commerce estimate puts annual gross illegal drug sales at \$110 billion — more than our total gross agricultural income, and more than double the profits enjoyed by the Fortune 500 companies combined.

Overseas. In many foreign nations the drug trade and drug inspired violence and corruption are causing serious social, economic, and political disruption. Trafficking threatens stability and democratic institutions.

However, there is also some positive news. Recently, the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) released the results of its National Household Survey on Drug Abuse — the first such national study since 1985. The survey found the number of Americans using any illegal drug on a "current" basis (i.e., at least once in the 30-day period preceding the survey) has dropped 37 percent: from 23 million in 1985 to 14.5 million last year.

Executive Summary

The survey tells us that, despite the persistent widespread availability of illegal drugs, millions of Americans who once used them regularly appear to have given them up altogether. This and other surveys indicate that many others — young people for the most part — have chosen not to try drugs in the first place.

But the NIDA survey also found that “frequent” use of cocaine in any form (i.e., the number of respondents who report ingesting the drug one or more times each week) is up a shocking 33 percent since 1985. One word probably explains much of the intensifying drug-related chaos that we see every day: **crack**.

There are really two drug wars to be fought. The first is against “casual” use of drugs, and that is being won. The other, much more difficult war is against addiction to cocaine, by far the most common dangerous drug of abuse. On this second front, increasingly located in our cities, the war is being lost — badly.

To win the drug war it is important first to come to terms with the drug problem in its essence: drug use. Drug use must be reduced, but it is necessary to be scrupulously honest about the difficulties that are faced and set reasonable goals and objectives. In addition, there must be created something that has never existed before: a comprehensive, fully integrated national drug control strategy — a strategy with particular emphasis on attacking the use of crack cocaine.

The Strategy lays out a coordinated plan of attack involving all basic anti-drug initiatives and agencies. Following the Introduction, seven chapters examine the “fronts” on which the drug war must be waged: Criminal Justice; Treatment; Education, Community Action, and the Workplace; International Initiatives; Interdiction; Research; and Intelligence. Each chapter is preceded by a summary of the recommendations contained therein.

Several Appendices are included within the Strategy. Quantified goals and measures of success, as required by Section 1005(b) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, are set forth in Appendix A. Also included are implementation plans (Appendix B), recommended State anti-drug legislation (Appendix C), high-intensity drug trafficking areas (Appendix D), a plan for improved automatic data processing and management among Federal drug agencies (Appendix E), and a list of individuals consulted in writing the Strategy (Appendix F).

Several fundamental themes underlie the Strategy, including:

- society has been too permissive of drug use;
- better coordination and management of government efforts is needed;
- State and local governments should adopt Federal principles of accountability as a model in developing their anti-drug strategies; and
- efforts should focus heavily on certain aspects of the problem, such as cocaine.

This is a truly national strategy. It calls upon all sectors of American society — private (individuals, educators, philanthropic organizations, businesses, the media, and religious, cultural, and community organizations) and public (Federal, State, and local governments) — to combat the drug problem.

What follows is a summary of the key priorities of the National Drug Control Strategy.^{b1}

I. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Overview

The absence of a significant risk of punishment for illegal drug activity is perhaps the single greatest hindrance to drug reduction efforts. More predictable, severe sanctions provided by the criminal justice system will be one of the most powerful forms of drug prevention. They will make it increasingly difficult to engage in any drug activity with impunity.

In order to be an effective deterrent, the criminal justice system must expand to accommodate more people at every point, from arrest through prosecution, release, and final supervision. This means more law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, courtrooms, and jails.

Executive Summary

Priorities

- Increased Federal funding to States and localities for street-level drug law enforcement.
- Federal funding to States for planning, developing, and implementing alternative sentencing programs for nonviolent drug offenders, including house arrest and boot camps.
- Increased Federal funding for Federal law enforcement activities (including courts, prisons, prosecutors, and law enforcement officers); and additional resources targeted on Federal money laundering investigations.
- Vigorous prosecution of and increased fines for all misdemeanor State drug offenses.
- Expanded programs to eradicate the domestic marijuana crop.
- Adoption by the States of drug-testing programs throughout their criminal justice systems: for arrestees, prisoners, parolees, and those out on bail. Adoption of such programs will be a condition for receipt of Federal criminal justice funds.
- Funding through the Department of Housing and Urban Development to establish security systems for public housing projects, including tenant identification cards, guards, and security fences.
- Establishment of a Supply Reduction Working Group, chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to carry out the statutory requirement to "coordinate and oversee the implementation by National Drug Control Program agencies of the policies, objectives, and priorities" defined in the National Drug Control Strategy. This group will consider supply-related drug policy issues that are interdepartmental in nature. It will not deal with operational decisions or have line authority or responsibility.
- Revision of Federal drug agency personnel evaluation systems, where appropriate, to add a criterion for career advancement and reward that emphasizes cooperation among employees within and across various agencies.
- Strong encouragement for States to adopt policies revoking the drivers licenses of those convicted of a drug offense and recommendation of model drivers license revocation legislation to the States.

II. DRUG TREATMENT

Overview

Effective treatment is an important part of the overall strategy to reduce drug use. Millions of Americans need help to stop using drugs. Responsible and compassionate public policy requires that our nation's drug treatment capacity be increased.

Priorities

- Increased Federal funds for treatment in order to expand the number of treatment slots and the range of treatment methods available.
- Greater State, local, and individual treatment program accountability for effectiveness. Submission of State plans for treatment resource allocation and systemic improvements will be a condition for receipt of Federal treatment funds.
- Improved coordination among local treatment facilities so that treatment resources and availability match community needs, and so that drug users are referred to the most appropriate treatment provider.
- Improved coordination between treatment facilities and social, health, and employment agencies in order better to assist those drug-dependent persons who need services in addition to treatment. Under some circumstances, treatment facilities will be assisted in the development of their own programs in these areas.
- Increased funding of outreach programs and early treatment for expectant mothers who use drugs.
- State and private insurance company coverage of outpatient and other less intensive forms of treatment for drug use. A thorough review of Federal policy will be conducted to determine whether changes in Federal coverage are necessary.
- Exploration of ways to increase the use of civil commitment as a means to bring more drug dependent persons into the treatment system.
- Expanded and improved Federal information collection and research. Priority will be given to describing our current treatment

Executive Summary

capacities and needs; evaluating treatment effectiveness for specific populations; and developing methods of treatment for cocaine and crack dependency, cocaine in combination with other substances, and individuals with both psychiatric and drug problems.

III. EDUCATION, COMMUNITY ACTION, AND THE WORKPLACE

Overview

The principal goal of prevention is to see that Americans, especially children, never start taking drugs. Prevention begins at the local level: at homes, in schools, and in the community.

The Federal government should galvanize public opinion to make it clear that illegal use of drugs is wrong and harmful. This includes support for community drug prevention efforts. Activities should be targeted at youth; in addition, individuals, parents, and employers must become involved in drug prevention and education.

Priorities

- Implementation of firm drug prevention programs and policies in schools, colleges, and universities. Such programs and policies will be a condition of eligibility for receipt of Federal funds.
- Development of model alternative school programs for youths with drug problems. Federal assistance to local education agencies will promote such development.
- Federal support for community-wide drug prevention efforts.
- Federal support for development of anti-drug media outreach activities that deal with the dangers of using illegal drugs — particularly crack — and with drug-impaired pregnancies.
- Creation of a national program to mobilize volunteer efforts to prevent the illegal use of drugs.
- Implementation of Executive Order 12564 to ensure a drug-free Federal workforce.

- Drug-free workplace policies in the private sector and State and local government, including clear penalties for drug use, and drug testing where appropriate.
- Establishment of a Demand-Reduction Working Group, chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to carry out the statutory requirement to "coordinate and oversee the implementation by National Drug Control Program agencies of the policies, objectives, and priorities" defined in the National Drug Control Strategy. This group will consider demand-related drug policy issues that are interdepartmental in nature. It will not deal with operational decisions or have line authority or responsibility.

IV. INTERNATIONAL

Overview

The international drug trade poses a serious threat to the welfare, economy, and national security of the United States. The principal foreign drug threats are cocaine, heroin, and marijuana. Programs are needed to deter and incapacitate international production and the trafficking organizations responsible for bringing these drugs into the United States. Other nations must be motivated to engage their resources and efforts to defeat international narcotics trafficking.

Priorities

- Disruption and dismantlement of drug-trafficking organizations.
- Reduced cocaine supply. Law enforcement, military, and economic assistance will be provided to the three Andean cocaine-producing countries to isolate major coca-growing areas; to block delivery of chemicals used for cocaine processing; to destroy cocaine hydrochloride processing labs; and to dismantle the trafficking organizations. Efforts in transit areas will be improved and Joint Intelligence Collection Centers will be created in the Caribbean Basin.
- Reduced heroin supply through efforts to convince other countries to exert influence on opium growers and reduce heroin processing and distribution.
- Reduced marijuana supply through strengthened foreign law enforcement and eradication, and through efforts to discourage minor producing nations from becoming major producers.

Executive Summary

- U.S. assistance and encouragement for European community and multi-lateral efforts aimed at source country and transit country production and distribution, and at European consumption. European community support against international and regional drug organizations will be enlisted.
- Other international objectives:
 - Elevation of drugs as a bilateral foreign policy issue.
 - U.S. ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, along with other pending Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties. Other nations will be urged to ratify the Convention.
 - Support for the U.S. foreign aid certification process in order to achieve more effective supply- and transit-country compliance with American drug control objectives.
 - Bilateral and multi-lateral efforts against international money-laundering activities.

V. INTERDICTION

Overview

Effective interdiction is critical in the effort to reduce the flow of drugs. Interdicting illegal drug shipments and intercepting other resources is an important method of attacking the drug trade at home and abroad. Interdiction should focus not only on drug seizures, but also on creating serious personal and financial risk for trafficking organizations and their top level personnel.

Priorities

- Development of a comprehensive information-based approach to Federal air, maritime, land, and Port-of-Entry interdiction.
 - Upgraded intelligence support to interdiction, through intensified interdiction-specific investigations and undercover operations.

- Enhanced computer support to interdiction through acceleration of machine readable documentation programs; installation of document machine readers at appropriate Ports of Entry; and development of the International Border Interdiction System (IBIS) and other computerized border information systems.
- Creation of interagency/interdisciplinary teams to analyze and target smuggling modes, methods, and routes.
- Concentration on high-value individuals and shipments.
 - Review of existing methods for deterring air smugglers.
 - Improved operations aimed at money couriers and shipments.
 - Improved container inspection techniques and intelligence.
- Enhanced border systems, operations, and activities.
 - Dramatically reduced document fraud, especially fraudulent use of U.S. birth certificates and other "breeder documents."
 - Expanded use of drug detection dogs, anti-vehicle barriers, and container inspections.
 - Provision of automatic exclusion authority and general arrest authority to Immigration and Naturalization Service officers.
 - Improved detection and monitoring systems and secure operations procedures.
 - Expanded secure communications systems.

VI. RESEARCH

Overview

The quality of information, research, and technological capabilities available to implement drug control policies and programs must be improved. A more up-to-date and flexible data base is needed to refine and target drug control efforts. Technology must be developed and adapted to aid in law enforcement. More medical research is also needed into the causes of and treatment for drug addiction.

Executive Summary

Priorities

- Establishment of a Drug Control Research and Development Committee involving directors of research and evaluation, and chief technology advisers to all appropriate drug supply and demand reduction agencies. This committee will:
 - Recommend to the Office of National Drug Control Policy policies and priorities for drug-related research and development;
 - Review, monitor, and coordinate Federal research, data collection, and evaluation activities;
 - Eliminate duplication and gaps in current data collection, and generate accurate and useful information on which to base national drug control policies; and
 - Assist agencies in effectively acquiring and using new technologies to prevent and treat drug use and to detect and suppress the flow of illegal drugs and related commodities.
- Better and more frequent data collection and analysis, including flexible, quick-response data collection instruments.
- Increased basic and clinical research on drug use and addiction.
- Development of new technologies or innovative adaptation of existing technologies for use against illegal drugs.
- Development of a comprehensive information base about “what works” in controlling drug use through support for public and private evaluation of drug enforcement, drug prevention, and drug treatment programs.
- Archived and disseminated information, research, and evaluation results through an appropriate mechanism that combines prevention, treatment, and criminal justice data.

VII. INTELLIGENCE

Overview

The war against drugs cannot be fought without comprehensive collection, analysis, and dissemination of critical information on drug production and trafficking. To target the traffickers' most vulnerable points, more information about the enemy must be obtained.

Priorities

- Increased intelligence efforts to concentrate on the infrastructure of trafficking organizations and their allied enterprises, particularly money laundering.
- Improved drug automation and information systems to allow swifter, better, and more cost-effective drug law enforcement, prosecutions, and interdictions.
- Sharing of intelligence developed in the course of investigations and intelligence operations, and dissemination of finished, analyzed intelligence to appropriate Federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies.
- Establishment of an interagency working group chaired by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to develop plans for an intelligence center to unite U.S. drug-related analytical capabilities, and to improve intelligence capabilities. Results will be presented to the appropriate Cabinet Council.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (APPENDIX A)

The Strategy includes comprehensive, research-based, long-range goals for reducing drug use as well as short-term measurable objectives. There are nine goals for reducing drug use in two stages of measurement: during the next two years and over the next ten years. Specific percentage reductions are proposed in the nine categories, including overall drug use, use of specific drugs, use by certain age groups, and overall supply reductions.

FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION and RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (APPENDIX B)

Overview

The National Drug Control Strategy recommends the largest dollar increase in the history of the drug war — nearly \$2.2 billion, 39 percent above the Fiscal 1989 level. Key funding priorities for Fiscal Year 1990 are to:

- Increase assistance to State and local law enforcement;
- Expand resources for treatment and prevention programs;
- Initiate a major anti-drug campaign in the cocaine source countries;
- Establish order in the nation's public housing projects;
- Build more Federal prisons, expand Federal and State courts and correctional systems, and add more prosecutors;
- Step up efforts against money laundering operations;
- Expand our knowledge base about drugs and how to fight them through more research, data collection, and information sharing; and
- Provide sufficient resources to operate and maintain our border interdiction system.

The following priorities will be added in 1991 and 1992:

- Expand inter-agency drug task force operations;
- Augment drug intelligence capabilities;
- Strengthen the presence of the Border Patrol along the Southwest border;

- Help the police get people who are driving while under the influence of drugs off the highways; and
- Reduce the amount of marijuana cultivated on American soil.

Major changes over FY 1989 are:

Drug Resources, Fiscal Year 1990

Budget Authority (Millions of Dollars)

	FY1989 Enacted	Feb 9 Budget FY1990*	Feb 9 Budget Plus Drug Portion of Crime Bill**	Drug Strategy Sep FY1990**	FY89- FY90 % Increase	FY89- FY90 \$ Increase
Corrections	734	894	1,601	1,601	118%	867
International	250	306	306	449	80%	199
State and Local Grants	150	150	156	350	133%	200
Judiciary	209	242	250	250	20%	41
Other Law Enforcement	2,779	3,018	3,058	3,113	12%	334
Prevention/Education	943	1,041	1,041	1,176	25%	233
Treatment	604	735	735	925	53%	321
Total	5,669	6,386	7,147	7,864	39%	2,195

* These columns include resources for the U.S. Court and make other minor adjustments to the figures presented in the "Building a Better America" document issued in February, 1989.

** These columns include the "drug portion" (\$0.8 billion) of the President's \$1.2 billion crime initiative announced in May, 1989. The Administration supports enactment of the crime initiative (The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1989) in its entirety.

The drug portion of prison construction is based on the projected share of drug offenders in Federal prison at the time the construction is completed. This new methodology reflects more accurately the likely impact of drug offenses. For consistency with prior years, the historical prison construction numbers have been adjusted to reflect this new methodology.

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20500

ADDENDUM FOR ANTICIPATED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
CRIME REPORTERS BRIEFING

Democratic complaint: "What we need is another D-Day, not another Vietnam -- not a limited war, fought on the cheap and destined for stalemate and human tragedy." (Biden)

Response: Anyone who thinks the situation in Colombia is a "limited war" is not paying attention to the real world. The rules have changed, and no more business as usual. This Administration is engaging in an all-out assault on drug use in America. This is the first **comprehensive** strategy, that deals with all aspects of law enforcement, interdiction, education and prevention, and treatment. As I said last night, we have the weapons at our disposal -- we just need a strategy to use them most effectively.

This is not a war on the cheap. Take a look at the numbers -- we've proposed the largest single drug budget increase ever.

Past anti-drug efforts have been destined for stalemate because of turf wars, and the philosophy of government officials that their part of the fight was the only part -- whether it was treatment, enforcement, or interdiction. But under the leadership of Bill Bennett, we've changed all that. This is a truly coordinated strategy that will steer us clear of stalemate.

Democratic complaint: Why not "come clean," and use a tax hike to pay for this -- instead of cutting vital social programs? "We can make it painless." (Rangel)

Response: Anyone who thinks we can end drug abuse in America simply with money does not understand the problem. We've got a national, not a federal, strategy to beef up all aspects of the fight against drugs. This involves more than money -- it involves uniting Americans to stand up against drugs in their neighborhoods and workplaces.

Democratic complaint: Triple the enforcement budget, because we need more prosecutors, prisons and law officers. (Biden)

Response: If my critics in the Congress are worried about more enforcement, I urge them to pass the Crime bill I transmitted to them in June. The Administration's package proposed increased enforcement and prosecution for drug-related violent crime.

Senator Biden wants us to fight the war against drugs with our hands tied behind our backs -- because America's courts need the death penalty for drug kingpins and drug-related murders. Those who want us to fight a tough war on drugs and crime, yet who don't seem to think that kingpins should pay the ultimate price, are not matching their rhetoric with reality.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 6, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO AGENCY PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTORS

FROM: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUNICATIONS

SUBJECT: THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

Last night President Bush gave an address to the nation announcing his strategy for the war on drugs. Enclosed in this week's package, you will find the President's speech, as well as the National Drug Control Strategy book, the executive summary, and fact sheet. You also will find suggested talking points on the drug strategy.

If you have any questions, please contact Holly Williamson (456-2245).

TALKING POINTS

Revised

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

On September 5, President Bush announced the Administration's National Drug Control Strategy.

- o **Comprehensive Strategy:** This is the first such national strategy to end the evil of drug use and drug trafficking, a fully integrated approach that is an assault on every front. The President's strategy addresses all the elements necessary to an effective strategy: school and drug prevention programs, our treatment system, our laws and criminal justice system, and our foreign policy.
- o **Coordinated Approach:** Jurisdictional and "turf" problems have slowed past anti-drug efforts. Therefore, President Bush has emphasized the need for a coordinated national effort. This means federal, state and local levels must work together. At the federal level, with the leadership of the Director of National Drug Control Policy, William Bennett, strong interagency cooperation has already resulted.
- o **Bipartisan Consensus:** Americans agree that the gravest domestic threat facing the country today is drugs. The President is looking to the leadership in Congress for bipartisan support in the implementation of his strategy, and is looking to the grass-roots support of America's communities in the fight against drugs.
- o **Call to Action:** President Bush is issuing an urgent call to action to all Americans to support this national strategy. He challenges every citizen to make a personal commitment to help in the fight against drug abuse.

The evidence suggests that the drug problem is a grave threat:

- o **Good and Bad News:** The National Institute on Drug Abuse's recently released national survey of drug use (the first since 1985) indicates that number of Americans using any illegal drug on a "current" basis has dropped 37 percent. That means that almost nine million Americans have given up "casual" drug use. Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine at all in the past year, almost one million of them used it once a week or more. **So while overall cocaine use is down, habitual cocaine use has almost doubled.**

- o **Crime:** Fear of drugs and attendant crime are at an all-time high. Rates of drug-related homicide continue to rise -- sometimes alarmingly -- in cities around the country.
- o **Health:** The number of drug-related emergency hospital admissions increased by 121 percent between 1985 and 1988, and hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs.
- o **The Economy:** A U.S. Chamber of Commerce estimate puts annual gross drug sales at \$100 billion -- more than our total gross agricultural income, and more than double the profits enjoyed by the Fortune 500 companies combined.
- o **Overseas:** In many foreign nations, the drug trade and the violence and corruption that go with it are causing serious social, economic, and political disruption. Trafficking threatens stability and democratic institutions.

The National Drug Control Strategy:

- o **Enforcement:** The Administration's enforcement strategy is based upon this principle: If you sell drugs, you will be caught; when caught you will be prosecuted; and if convicted, you will do time.
 - The criminal justice system will be enlarged across the board, at the local, state and federal levels.
 - The Administration is requesting a \$1.4 billion increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement, including a 133 percent increase -- or \$200 million -- in federal assistance to state and local law enforcement.
 - President Bush is seeking \$50 million through the Department of Housing and Urban Development to restore order in hard-hit public housing projects by kicking dealers out for good.
- o **International Interdiction:** The international drug trade poses a serious threat to the welfare, economy and national security of the United States.
 - \$1.5 billion dollars will be requested for interdiction efforts, especially for continued support of our Coast Guard and Customs agents to stop drugs at our borders.
 - \$260 million in military and law enforcement assistance for next year will be sought for Colombia, Bolivia and Peru, the first part of a five-year, \$2 billion program to fight drug producers, traffickers and smugglers.

- President Bush is seeking a drug summit with affected Western Hemisphere nations, to coordinate an Inter-American strategy against the cartels.
- The President will also negotiate international agreements to track drug money and punish money laundering.
- o **Treatment:** Experts believe that there are two million American drug users who can be helped by well-designed, existing programs, yet only 40 percent of them are actually getting the help they need.
 - A 53 percent increase, of \$321 million, will be sought in Federal spending on drug treatment programs that work.
 - The federal government will work with states to better coordinate the drug treatment system, and will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs that cover drug use.
 - Research will be expanded in the search for improved methods to break cocaine and crack addiction, and treatment efforts will be targeted on expectant mothers and crack babies.
- o **Education and Prevention:** We must stop drug abuse before it starts.
 - Education and prevention programs in schools and communities will be increased by \$233 million.
 - The President called on every school, college, university, and workplace to adopt tough, fair anti-drug policies.
 - President Bush will be addressing American schoolchildren in a special televised address, to discuss the war on drugs.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 5, 1989

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON NATIONAL DRUG POLICY

The Oval Office

9:00 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening. This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important, so threatening that it warranted talking directly with you, the American people. All of us agree that the gravest domestic threat facing our nation today is drugs.

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are stretched to the breaking point. The social costs of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs are sapping our strength as a nation. Turn on the evening news or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: Our most serious problem today is cocaine and, in particular, crack.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you straight out.

Everyone who uses drugs. Everyone who sells drugs. And everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I'll tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

This -- this is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroine or PCP. It's as innocent looking as candy, but it's turning our cities into battle zones and it is murdering our children. Let there be no mistake, this stuff is poison. Some used to call drugs harmless recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, our friends and our families.

No one among us is out of harm's way. When four-year-olds play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials -- it breaks my heart. When cocaine -- one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs -- is available to school kids -- school kids -- it's an outrage. And when hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs -- premature babies born desperately sick -- then even the most defenseless among us are at risk.

These are the tragedies behind the statistics. But the numbers also have quite a story to tell. Let me share with you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to three years ago. It tells us some good news and some very bad news. First, the good.

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding month. Last year, that number fell by more than a third. That means almost nine million fewer Americans are casual drug users. Good news.

MORE

Because we changed our national attitude toward drugs, casual drug use has declined. We have many to thank: Our brave law-enforcement officers, religious leaders, teachers, community activists, and leaders of business and labor. We should also thank the media for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage and for their air time and space for antidrug messages. And finally, I want to thank President and Mrs. Reagan for their leadership. All of these good people told the truth -- that drug use is wrong and dangerous.

But as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news -- very bad news. Roughly eight million people have used cocaine in the past year, almost one million of them used it frequently -- once a week or more.

What this means is that, in spite of the fact that overall cocaine use is down, frequent use has almost doubled in the last few years. And that's why habitual cocaine users -- especially crack users -- are the most pressing, immediate drug problem.

What, then, is our plan? To begin with, I trust the lesson of experience: No single policy will cut it, no matter how glamorous or magical it may sound. To win the war against addictive drugs like crack will take more than just a federal strategy. It will take a national strategy, one that reaches into every school, every workplace, involving every family.

Earlier today, I sent this document, our first such national strategy, to the Congress. It was developed with the hard work of our nation's first Drug Policy Director, Bill Bennett. In preparing this plan, we talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and experts in education, drug prevention, and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. I took a long, hard look at all that the federal government has done about drugs in the past: What's worked, and -- let's be honest -- what hasn't. Too often, people in government acted as if their part of the problem -- whether fighting drug production, or drug smuggling, or drug demand -- was the only problem. But turf battle won't win this war. Teamwork will.

Tonight, I'm announcing a strategy that reflects the coordinated, cooperative commitment of all our federal agencies. In short, this plan is as comprehensive as the problem. With this strategy, we now finally have a plan that coordinates our resources, our programs and the people who run them.

Our weapons in this strategy are the law and criminal justice system, our foreign policy, our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the basic weapons we need are the ones we already have. What's been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address four of the major elements of our strategy.

First, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. So to start, I'm proposing that we more than double federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes. And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we're tough on drug criminals -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. Well, here the rules have changed: If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, you will do time. Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

I'm also proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board -- at the local, state and federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So tonight, I'm requesting -- altogether -- an almost

\$1.5 billion increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. You know, the poor have never had it easy in this world. But in the past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. And that's why I'm targeting \$50 million to fight crime in public housing projects -- to help restore order and to kick out the dealers for good.

The second element of our strategy looks beyond our borders where the cocaine and crack bought on America's streets is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a leading statesman, murdered almost 200 judges and seven members of their Supreme Court. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, fighting to break the international drug rings. But you and I agree with the courageous President of Colombia, Virgilio Barco, who said that if Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. American cocaine users need to understand that our nation has zero tolerance for casual drug use. We have a responsibility not to leave our brave friends in Colombia to fight alone.

The \$65-million emergency assistance announced two weeks ago was just our first step in assisting the Andean nations in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated palatial homes of drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more.

Our strategy allocates more than a quarter of a billion dollars for next year in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. This will be the first part of a five-year, \$2-billion program to counter the producers, the traffickers and the smugglers.

I spoke with President Barco just last week, and we hope to meet with the leaders of affected countries in an unprecedented drug summit, all to coordinate an inter-American strategy against the cartels. We will work with our allies and friends -- especially our economic summit partners -- to do more in the fight against drugs. I'm also asking the Senate to ratify the United Nations Antidrug Convention concluded last December.

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than \$1.5 billion on interdiction. Greater interagency cooperation, combined with sophisticated intelligence-gathering and Defense Department technology can help stop drugs at our borders.

And our message to the drug cartels is this: The rules have changed. We will help any government that wants our help. When requested, we will for the first time make available the appropriate resources of America's armed forces. We will intensify our efforts against drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will stop the flow of chemicals from the United States used to process drugs. We will pursue and enforce international agreements to track drug money to the front men and financiers. And then we will handcuff these money launderers and jail them -- just like any street dealer. And for the drug kingpin, the death penalty.

The third part of our strategy concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are two million American drug users who may be able to get off drugs with proper treatment. But right now, only 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough.

Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today, the

major problem is cocaine users. It's time we expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

And so tonight, I'm proposing an increase of \$321 million in federal spending on drug treatment.

With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the states. We will encourage employers to establish employee assistance programs to cope with drug use. And because addiction is such a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to help expectant mothers who use drugs.

Fourth, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early -- for many kids, before their teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, from a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, our kids first get their drugs free, from friends, or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can help stop it.

I am proposing a quarter-of-a-billion-dollar increase in federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people and adults reject enticements to try drugs. And I'm proposing something else. Every school, college and university -- and every workplace -- must adopt tough but fair policies about drug use by students and employees. And those that will not adopt such policies will not get federal funds. Period.

The private sector also has an important role to play. I spoke with a businessman named Jim Burke who said he was haunted by the thought -- a nightmare, really -- that somewhere in America, at any given moment, there is a teenage girl who should be in school, instead of giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He led an antidrug partnership, financed by private funds, to work with advertisers and media firms. Their partnership is now determined to work with our strategy by generating educational messages worth a million dollars a day -- every day for the next three years -- a billion dollars worth of advertising, all to promote the antidrug message.

As President, one of my first missions is to keep the national focus on our offensive against drugs. And so next week I will take the antidrug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every young American. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on TV. It must begin at home and in the neighborhood. Parents and families must set the first example of a drug-free life. And when families are broken, caring friends and neighbors must step in.

These are the most important elements in our strategy to fight drugs. They are all designed to reinforce one another, to mesh into a powerful whole, to mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle. This is the first time in the history of our country, that we truly have a comprehensive strategy.

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a \$700-million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. And now, over the past six months of careful study, we have found an immediate need for another \$1.5 billion. With this added \$2.2 billion, our 1990 drug budget totals almost \$8 billion -- the largest increase in history.

We need this program fully implemented -- right away. The next fiscal year begins just 26 days from now. So tonight, I'm asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this strategy -- to help us move it forward immediately.

We can pay for this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how to fund it within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement.

MORE

Now, I know some will still say that we're not spending enough money. But those who judge our strategy only by its price tag simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems.

To be strong and efficient, our strategy needs these funds. But there is no match for a united America, a determined America, an angry America. Our outrage against drugs unites us, brings us together behind this one plan of action, an assault on every front.

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it's a challenge we must face -- not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives -- but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We've responded faithfully to the request of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I'll be looking to the Democratic majority and our Republicans in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And our citizens deserve cooperation, not competition; a national effort not a partisan bidding war.

To start, Congress needs not only to act on this national drug strategy, but also to act on our crime package announced last May; a package to toughen sentences, beef up law enforcement and build new prison space for 24,000 inmates.

You and I both know the federal government can't do it alone. The states need to match tougher federal laws with tougher laws of their own -- stiffer bail, probation, parole and sentencing.

And we need your help. If people you know are users, help them -- help them get off drugs. If you're a parent, talk to your kids about drugs -- tonight.

Call your local drug prevention program. Be a Big Brother or Sister to a child in need. Pitch in with your local Neighborhood Watch program. Whether you give your time or talent, everyone counts.

Every employer who bans drugs from the workplace. Every school that's tough on drug use. Every neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome. And most important, every one of you who refuses to look the other way. Every one of you counts.

Of course, victory will take hard work and time. But together we will win -- too many young lives are at stake.

Not long ago, I read a newspaper story about a little boy named Dooney, who, until recently, lived in a crack house in a suburb of Washington, D.C. In Dooney's neighborhood, children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. And when they play, they pretend to sell to each other small white rocks that they call crack.

Life at home was so cruel that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And when asked about his future, six-year-old Dooney answers, "I don't want to sell drugs, but I'll probably have to."

Well, Dooney does not have to sell drugs. No child in America should have to live like this. Together as a people we can save these kids. We've already transformed a national attitude of tolerance into one of condemnation. But the war on drugs will be hard-won, neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block, child by child.

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. But if we face this evil as a nation united, this will be nothing but a handful of useless chemicals.

Victory. Victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause and, with your help, we are going to win.

Thank you, God bless you, and good night.