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3-6-96 McCaffrey Swearing In Ceremony (as Dir. Of ONDCP) White House

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**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
SWEARING-IN OF GENERAL BARRY R. McCaffrey AS
DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
THE WHITE HOUSE
MARCH 6, 1996**

Acknowledgements: Justice Ginsburg; Mrs. Jill Ann McCaffrey and the McCaffrey family; Attorney General Reno; Secretary Shalala; Director Louis Freeh; Deputy Treasury Secretary Larry Summers; Senator Biden; Senator Warner; Representatives Rangel, Zeliff and Cardiss Collins.

Let me begin by thanking General McCaffrey for accepting this call to lead the nation's battle against drugs and drug-related crime. Service to our country runs in the McCaffrey family. In fact, we have three generations of McCaffrey service in attendance here today. Barry's father, Bill McCaffrey, who is here with his lovely wife Mary, is a retired Lieutenant General who has seen combat in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. And two of his three children are pursuing careers in the military. His son Sean, who drove all night from Fort Bragg to be here, is an Army Captain stationed at Fort Polk in Louisiana. His daughter Tara is an Army National Guard Nurse. The other daughter, Amy, is a graduate student at Central Washington College. The McCaffrey family is a shining example of what's right with America. We are fortunate to have their service and their presence here today.

General McCaffrey has faced down many threats to America's security -- from guerilla warfare in the jungles of Vietnam to the unprecedented ground war in the sands of Desert Storm. Now he faces a more insidious, but no less formidable enemy -- illegal drugs. Drugs are as much a threat to our security as any outside enemy. They are a leading cause of crime and violence. They add billions to our health care costs. There is a new CDC report that shows that drugs are the cause of at least half of all new HIV infections in this country. And drugs are imperiling this nation's most precious resource -- our children.

As I said in the State of the Union, if we want to reduce crime and violence in this country, we must reduce the drug problem. This is a tough battle. But it is a battle we can and will win. Overall drug use and crime are down in every segment of our society except one -- among our young people. The glamorization of drugs and violence is a big reason for this. That's why we need the V-Chip and a TV ratings system. And that's why we need to stop the glorification of drugs in our popular culture. And for those who say we should throw in the towel and just make drugs legal, I have a clear answer -- No, not on my watch. Over the last two decades we have made significant progress in this struggle. In 1979, more than 22 million Americans used illegal drugs -- 5 million used cocaine. Today, less than 12 million Americans are regular drug users. And the number of cocaine users has dropped 30 percent in the past three years.

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For the past three years, my Administration has taken concrete steps to secure our children, our neighborhoods, and our borders from the threat of illegal drugs. We are working to get hard-core drug users off the street from committing crimes and into treatment. We're bringing drug prevention to our schools by teaching our children that drugs are wrong, illegal and dangerous.

We're putting more police on our streets. Two months ago I signed a directive requiring drug testing of federal arrestees. And we are doing all we can to stop drugs at their source -- before they get to our borders. Just yesterday, our U.S. Customs officials began seizing all imports of the sedative Rohypnol [ROW-HIP-NOL], which has been associated with date rape.

But General McCaffrey and all of us know that our job is far from over. We must do more. There is no one more capable of leading this effort than General Barry R. McCaffrey. He is America's most highly decorated combat veteran.

He earned two Distinguished Service Cross Awards for extraordinary valor in Vietnam. He has also earned two Silver Stars for heroism and three Purple Hearts. He served two tours in Vietnam, where he was severely wounded by enemy gunfire. He led the now famous "Left Hook" maneuver that crushed the Iraqi army during Desert Storm. And for the past two years General McCaffrey has been on the front lines of our efforts to stop drugs at their source in his role as Commander-In-Chief of the United States Southern Command, based in Panama.

As part of my counter-narcotics team, he displayed decisive leadership in strengthening our efforts in Latin America, including forming one of the most successful international coalitions against drugs that has ever existed in that region.

In addition to his heroism on the battlefield, General McCaffrey has distinguished himself as a brilliant man of ideas. He has always taken a comprehensive view towards problem-solving. And he knows that our efforts in the struggle against drugs will require a combination of treatment, prevention, education, enforcement and interdiction strategies.

Teamwork and coalition building are not just words to him. They have literally saved his life and the lives of this soldiers.

There is no doubt that General McCaffrey has the talent, the courage, and the vision to take on this fight. But, he cannot do it alone. As I said in the State of the Union, he is going to need a force larger than any he has commanded before. He's going to need every American, doing his or her part, if we are going to succeed. This begins with parents, talking firmly and openly to their children about the dangers of drugs.

And it must expand into the community -- into our houses of worship, our schools, employers, and national and community groups. The fight against drugs must be a true citizens' campaign, involving every one of us in this room and everyone in America.

General McCaffrey, I want you to have all the tools you need. For the past three years, I have challenged Congress to do its part. But, in each of those years, the Congress has appropriated less than I have asked for counter-narcotics efforts in the Department of Defense and other agencies. America must never send its troops into battle without adequate resources to get the job done.

That's why, today I am directing General McCaffrey to take the first steps to make sure we are adequately armed for victory. As your first act of duty, I am directing you to prepare a plan to amend the 1996 fiscal year budget through reallocating \$250 million from the DoD budget so that it can be added to our counter-narcotics efforts. I will submit that plan to the Congress this month. I am also directing you to examine the fiscal '97 budget to determine if a similar reallocation is needed.

We must not turn our backs on this important struggle. Our national security and the well-being of our children are at stake. We can create a safe and drug-free society if we take on this fight together.

The great lesson of our democracy is that when we are together, we are never defeated. But when we are divided, we defeat ourselves.

Throughout his career, General McCaffrey has specialized in winning through teamwork. Let's join him in the fight for the future of America.

Thank you.

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2 mos. ago I signed a directive of drug testing of federal arrestees + yesterday, Roh

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56-729
FAX - ~~56708~~
Denise Woodley

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

05-Mar-1996 06:45pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Ann M. Cattalini
Office of Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: FYI -- Members attending McCaffrey swearing-in

EVENT: Swearing-In of General McCaffrey
DATE: Wednesday, March 6, 1996
TIME: 10:35 to 11:00 am
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

** Please note, Members of Congress will enter through the NW Gate at 10:15 and park on the NW Drive.

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
Gen. McCaffrey
Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg

MEMBERS ATTENDING:
Sen. Warner
Sen. Biden
Rep. Rangel
Rep. Zeliff
Rep. C. Collins (pending)

MEMBERS INVITED BUT UNABLE TO ATTEND:
Sen. Lott
Sen. Hatch
Sen. Nunn
Rep. Clinger
Rep. Thurman

Distribution:

TO: Michelle Crisci
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draft 3/5/96 4:30 pm

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wrong, illegal and dangerous

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Office of Legislative Affairs
Senate Liaison
Fax Cover Sheet

Date 3/4

To: Terry

Fax number: 6-5709

From: Jay at (202) 456-6493

Comments: _____

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Gordon Adams - PAD - Please
Dick Clark

5-3823

**Opening Statement of General Barry R. McCaffrey,
Director Designee of the Office of National Drug Control Policy
Before the Senate Judiciary Committee
Tuesday, 27 February 1996**

• It is an enormous honor to appear before this distinguished committee to be considered for the position as Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy. I take very seriously the great responsibility that President Clinton has asked me to accept. The President's instructions to me were to help create a cooperative, bipartisan effort among Congress and the Federal, state and local governments. President Clinton and I share the view that the American people can and must both reduce illicit drug use and also protect our youth and society from the terrible damage caused by drug abuse and drug trafficking.

- A lot of energy and magnificent leadership has been dedicated to addressing these problems over the years. Many American leaders including President Reagan, President Bush, and now President Clinton have provided a strategic vision and encouragement.

-- However, I would be remiss to not publicly applaud the positive role that Congress has played in this effort. Senator Hatch and Senator Biden, your leadership and creativity on these issues has been crucial. So too have been the contributions of many other key congressional leaders such as Senator Feinstein, Representative Charles Rangel, and Representative Bill Zeliff.

-- I would also like to specifically recognize the efforts of Attorney General Janet Reno, Secretary of Education Dick Riley, Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala, DEA Administrator Tom Constantine, and FBI Director Louis Freeh.

-- In the last two weeks I have been encouraged by my preparatory discussions with these superb public servants.

-- If confirmed by the Senate, I can assure you that we, the senior officials of government, will work together to forge a coherent strategy and in a responsive manner to Congressional viewpoints.

• We should have no doubt that illicit drug use is a major menace to public health, the safety of our society, and to the well-being of our youth.

- In 1962, fewer than 4 million Americans had ever experimented with illegal drugs. Today, more than 80 million have. We are vulnerable. The good news is that most of those 80 million quit using drugs.

- In the 1990s alone, illegal drug abuse has cost America more than \$300 billion and 100,000 dead.

- At least one third of all property crimes, assaults, or murders have a drug connection.
- Today, illicit drug use and tolerance of drug use by teenagers is once again rising dramatically.
- The damage caused to America by illegal drug use is intolerable. We must and can reduce this terrible burden on the American people.
- And we can't reduce that burden without enforcement. Law enforcement is critical. Because of it, illegal cocaine costs 15 times as much as the same substance sold in legal form. Without it there would be a catastrophic rise in the availability and usage of illegal drugs.
- **The metaphor "War on Drugs" is inadequate to describe this terrible menace facing the American people. Dealing with the problem of illegal drug abuse is more akin to dealing with cancer.**
 - Wars are relatively straightforward. You identify the enemy, select a general, assign him a mission and resources, and let him get the job done.
 - In this struggle against drug abuse, there is no silver bullet, no quick way to reduce drug use or the damage it causes.
 - Step number one is to mobilize the societal family - the same as when helping a cancer patient. As the President noted in the State of the Union address, "the challenge begins at home, with parents talking to their children openly and firmly."
 - Then we must implement a long-term comprehensive plan that goes to heart of the problem -- reducing the availability of illegal drugs and their use.
 - It is wrong to sell drugs. This should be punished. It is also wrong to use illegal drugs. However, this is much more than a law enforcement problem. It requires a sustained and coordinated systems approach.
 - Clearly you can't defeat cancer if you give up hope. Nor can you make progress against illicit drug trafficking and use if you give up hope. And the answer to self-destructive proposals such as legalization is an unequivocal no.
 - Addressing the use and trafficking of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamines, marijuana, or other illicit drugs requires a systems approach. Each facet of the problem will require a focused program that attacks the disease while limiting damaging effects. We must design, test, and implement programs which are affordable and which do not cause unintended consequences while going after the root cause of the problem.

- **Addressing drug abuse requires a systems-based approach and long-term commitment.**

- Our current national drug policy is basically sound and features many successful programs. I have been an integral part of this strategy the past two years; we have made progress.

- But we need to create an operational construct that links those successes together into a coordinated effort.

- We also need to reach a better consensus on our strategy and to establish an active international coalition.

- Treatment, prevention, education, enforcement, and interdiction must all be synergistic components of that policy.

- In my own view we must be even more successful in our efforts to convince American youth that experimentation with illicit drugs is dangerous. They must understand that casual drug use is like playing Russian roulette. Some of them for sure will be destroyed by addiction.

- We must also find ways to reduce drug consumption by both adult casual and hard-core users.

- However, we must focus as a priority on reducing consumption among the three million hard core users who consume 75% of the total tonnage of illegal drugs. A focus of treatment programs on hard core addicts can cause a reduction of drug-related property crimes and also drug trafficking and the violence and mayhem it spawns.

- One of my early intentions if confirmed will be to examine the evidence on what works and what doesn't in drug treatment programs. We owe our Congress and the American people a full accounting of the costs and pay-offs of all components of our drug strategy.

- Effective treatment regimes are essential to reducing drug consumption. Specifically, let me underscore my conviction that drug testing and then treatment of convicted criminals prior to and following release from prison is vital. We simply must provide treatment to these people if we expect to protect the American people from violence and property crimes.

- Finally, allow me to offer a judgment that while illicit drug use constitutes a great menace to our society, the ways in which we address this challenge must be equitable and respectful of the freedoms and rights outlined by our Constitution. This is a free society and we must conduct our public policy with an absolute respect for the law.

- **A lot of progress has already been made. In many ways, we are not losing the so called "War on Drugs."**

- A decade of hard work and the support of Congress has already substantially reduced illegal drug abuse.

- In 1979, more than 22 million Americans used illegal drugs. 5 million used cocaine.

- Today, less than 12 million Americans use illegal drugs regularly. Around three million could be classified as hard-core users, including those incarcerated. The number of cocaine users has dropped 30 percent in the past three years.

- But there are still serious problems to face up to.

- While the number of hard core drug users has remained steady at about three million. These addicts are using ever increasing tonnages of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, and other drugs.

- Medical costs of drug abuse now exceed \$20 billion per year. More than 500,000 emergency room episodes last year were drug related.

- Teenage use of marijuana has doubled in the past three years. This statistic tells us that our prevention programs must be more effective. We cannot cut back on these programs.

- About 300 metric tons of Latin American cocaine are being smuggled into the U.S. every year along with increasing quantities of Burmese and Colombian heroin and Mexican methamphetamines.

- **A fundamental principle of American society is that the law must provide equal protection to all. Yet drug abuse and trafficking are having a disproportionate effect on our poor, our minorities, and our cities.**

- We must extend a helping hand to those most in need. Many of our fellow citizens lack secure neighborhoods, safe schools, and healthy work environments. Trust in our public institutions is declining as a result. We must guarantee the safety of the families and working men and women in our urban areas.

- We must reduce the harm inflicted on those sectors of our society. There can be no safe havens for drug traffickers and no tolerance for those who would employ children. We cannot tolerate open air drug markets in our cities; markets fueled by suburban money and which exacerbate the drug crisis.

- **If confirmed, what do I bring to the table?**

- **Optimism.**

- As a member of the President's team, we will demonstrate to the American people that we can actually successfully do something about this problem. We are not helpless. We put astronauts on the moon. We beat polio and the Mafia. We won Desert Storm in 31 days and the Cold War in 45 years.

- There is no reason to believe that the American people with our enormous spiritual and moral strength, our respect for law, and our compassion for our children cannot control the menace of drug abuse and the criminality it engenders.

- **Thirty one years of association with an American military team that demands results and which overcame a serious drug abuse problem of our own.**

- **Finally, commitment to provide leadership, energy, and organization to our counterdrug efforts.**

- **President Clinton and the legislation that authorized this position have provided me the requisite authority to effectively coordinate the national counterdrug effort.**

- However, this challenge to our youth, to our future, to our safety, and to our health cannot be met by government alone.

- It is one we must all collectively face up to: government officials; law enforcement officers; teachers and coaches; religious leaders; parents; family members; health care providers; entertainers; and journalists.

- All of us as Americans are fed up with the devastation that illicit drug use has brought to American families, neighborhoods, and work places. All of us must share the responsibility to address this problem.

- **Senators, thank you for the privilege of coming before this Committee.**

- I will be forthcoming in responding to your questions and will take careful note of your views.

- If confirmed I will welcome a continuing partnership with the Congress in creating programs to implement our strategy.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING

PHONE: (202) 456-2777

FAX: (202) 456-5709

TO:

Larry Haas

FROM:

Terry Edmonds

RECEIVER FAX:

RECEIVER PHONE:

5-4768

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Thanks,

Terry 62499

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As I said in the State of the Union, if we want to reduce crime and violence in this country, we must reduce the drug problem. This is a tough battle. But it is a battle we can and will win. Overall drug use and crime are down in every segment of our society except one -- among our young people. The glamorization of drugs and violence is a big reason for this. That's why we need the V-Chip and a TV ratings system. And that's why we need to stop the glorification of drugs in our popular culture. And for those who say we should throw in the towel and just make drugs legal, I have a clear answer -- No, not on my watch. Over the last two decades we have made significant progress in this struggle. In 1979, more than 22 million Americans used illegal drugs -- 5 million used cocaine. Today, less than 12 million Americans are regular drug users. And the number of cocaine users has dropped 30 percent in the past three years.

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draft 3/5/96 6:00 pm

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
SWEARING-IN OF GENERAL BARRY R. McCaffrey AS
DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
THE WHITE HOUSE
MARCH 6, 1996**

Acknowledgements: Mrs. Jill Ann McCaffrey and the McCaffrey family; Attorney General Reno; Secretary Shalala; Director Louis Freeh; Deputy Treasury Secretary Larry Summers; Senator Biden; Senator Warner; Joe Califano.

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SWEARING IN CEREMONY
MARCH 6, 1996

Attending:

General Barry McCaffrey
Jill McCaffrey ✓
Capt Sean W. McCaffrey ✓
General William McCaffrey
Mrs. Mary McCaffrey
Ms. Janet Crist
COL Jason Kamiya
Mr. Robert Brown
Administrator Tom Constantine
Director Louis Freeh ✓
ADM Robert Kramek
Leon Panetta
Mack McLarty
Dick Clarke

(Invited by Cabinet Affairs)
Attorney General Reno ✓
Sec. Shalala ✓
Deputy Sec. Summers ✓
Tim Wirth

MEMBERS: (Invited by Legislative Affairs)

Senator Biden ✓
Senator Warner ✓

Representative Rangel
Representative Zeff
Rep. Collins

OTHER GUESTS: (Invited by Ricia McManhon and Dennis Burke)

Joe Califano ✓

-Vic Oboyski
✓Gill Gallegos
Arthur Ready
Dave Walchak
-Robert Scully
William Alden-
Charles Meeks
Ira Harris
Jim Copple
Jack Gustopson
-Jim Pasco

Invite List

Tracey Thornton
Rahm Emanuel
Ricia McMahon

-Walt Slocombe
Allen Holmes
Brian Sheridan-
Jamie Gorelick
Mary Lee Warren
Steve Greene
Doug Wankel
Craig Chretein
Donnie Marshall
Bob Gelbard
Elizabeth Bresee
Dave Carey

Lorrythas
FAX 5-7298
5-4768
5-3823

draft 3/5/96 4:30 pm

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(Invited by Bob Brown)

General McCaffrey

Mrs. McCaffrey

General William McCaffrey - Army -

Mrs. McCaffrey

Ms. Janet Crist

COL Jason Kamiya

Mr. Bob Brown

Mr. Higgins

Mrs. Higgins

Witowski
Denise - 5-6621

(Invited by Cabinet Affairs)

Attorney General Reno

Sec. Rubin.

Sec. Shalala

Sec. Perry

Director Deutch

General Shalikashvili

Sec. Riley

MEMBERS: (Invited by Legislative Affairs)

Senator Hatch

Senator Biden

Representative Rangel

Representative Zeff

Senator Lott

Senator Warner

Senator Nunn

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Mr. Jim Burke

Mr. Joe Califano

Chris Wren

Steve Komarow

Vic Oboyski

Gill Gallegos

Arthur Ready

Dave Walchak

Robert Scully

William Alden

Charles Meeks

Ira Harris

Jim Copple

Jack Gustopson

Douglas Hall

U.S. News & World Report

FEBRUARY 12, 1996 / \$2.95

A general joins the war on drugs

The intensity of Gen. Barry McCaffrey's eyes betrays him as a driven man. And whether commanding a cavalry company through the jungles in Vietnam, leading an infantry division over the desert sands of Iraq or—most recently—running the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, the 53-year-old general has come to be known as a take-charge kind of guy. What isn't clear, in his new assignment as America's drug czar, is just what there is to take charge of.

Created in 1988, the job of director of national drug control policy has gradually melted into irrelevancy. The drug czar was supposed to create order from chaos in the nation's disjointed war on drugs. But the post has little real authority. The previous officeholder, former New York Police Commissioner Lee Brown, didn't have the commanding presence to make the position work. And until recently, the drug issue wasn't apparent on President Clinton's radar screen, though teenage drug use—especially of marijuana—was rising to alarming levels.

Tapping McCaffrey—and doing it publicly during his State of the Union address—allowed Clinton to protect his political flank in the approaching campaign, while sending a message that the general is in fact going to be the man giving the orders. A peek at McCaffrey's résumé leaves little doubt he has the ambition, smarts and leadership skills for a determined grab at the reins.

McCaffrey is known as a taskmaster with a quick temper, who is already said to be scouring the Pentagon for bright, young military aides to bring with him. A general's son, McCaffrey was on his way to Johns Hopkins University as a premed major when he heard the call of a military career. He served two tours in Vietnam, the second ending when point-blank enemy gunfire tore his left arm so severely it was "hanging by a strip of bloody meat," according to one account. Several operations were required to repair it. Some 22 years later, McCaffrey

GEN. BARRY RICHARD MCCAFFREY

- **Born:** Nov. 17, 1942
- **Education:** Bachelor of science degree from West Point. Master of arts degree in civil government from American University.
- **Honors:** Decorated for valor twice with Distinguished Service Cross; two Silver Stars, three Bronze Stars and three Purple Hearts.



Hero in a new war? McCaffrey is Clinton's State of the Union choice.

"left hook" to the remnants of Saddam Hussein's armed forces.

Like any Washington appointment, McCaf-

frey's is meeting its share of sniping. Interest groups worry that he knows little of drug treatment and prevention or local law enforcement, and that he will re-emphasize the kind of costly, militarized programs he had been involved with in Panama. But Rahm Emanuel, an assistant to the president, says McCaffrey was picked in part for his ability to marshal diverse resources toward a single goal. If his past record is any indication, the general has a flair for reaching a broad array

ered a paper saying women should be allowed to compete for most Army jobs. And at the Pentagon, a copy of Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech hung on his wall.

Still, in the war on drugs, getting along with everyone is never easy. One drug enforcement insider says the Southern Command's "idea of coordination was to brief you after their plan was a *fait accompli*." And McCaffrey has knocked heads before with State Department ambassadors over who controls military attachés at the embassies. So the road is likely to be a bumpy one. But Barry McCaffrey has been down such roads before.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1996

Choice of General as Drug Fighter Gets Enthusiastic Response

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

President Clinton's choice of a four-star general to head the White House's Office of Drug Control Policy has been applauded by law-enforcement officials and other drug specialists who took it as evidence of a more serious commitment by the Administration to fight narcotics.

In his State of the Union Message on Tuesday night, Mr. Clinton announced that he was appointing Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey to head the nation's fight against drugs, to fill the Cabinet-level post left by Lee P. Brown, the former New York City

Police Commissioner, who resigned to take a teaching position at Rice University in Houston.

General McCaffrey will retire from the Army after the Senate approves his appointment, which is expected after hearings next month. He would be the first military man to direct the drug office.

For the last two years, General McCaffrey has been commanding officer of the Southern Command in Panama, the regional headquarters for the United States military in Latin America and an operations center for narcotics interdiction.

Taking note of the general's com-

bat service in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf, Mr. Clinton said: "I ask that he lead our nation's battle against drugs at home and abroad. To succeed, he needs a force far larger than he has ever commanded before. He needs all of us."

The 53-year-old general brings illustrious credentials to a post that provides a bully pulpit for rallying Americans against narcotics but has been short of resources and, some experts say, imaginative ideas.

"I think Bill Clinton has finally got his sights fixed on this issue," said Joseph A. Califano Jr., president of the Center on Addiction and Sub-

stance Abuse at Columbia University. "General McCaffrey has as much power as President Clinton wants to give him. He doesn't have a significant budget."

But, Mr. Califano said, "Anybody that became a four-star general in the Army knows something about political infighting and bureaucratic infighting."

General McCaffrey offered some clues to his thinking on narcotics in a speech at the Heritage Foundation, a Washington research group, two weeks ago. "This isn't a tough problem like AIDS or racism or poverty," he said. "We know where the drugs

are grown, we know where they're moved, we know how the international money-laundering system works. We know the names of a lot of people that are involved, and we're after them." But the general added, "This is a 10-year struggle to protect our children."

Robert H. Silberman, New York City's special narcotics prosecutor, said he found General McCaffrey an interesting choice.

"We need someone who'll take decisive action, and I hope he's the one to do it," Mr. Silberman said. "We've seen an unfocused effort. By not having a clear course of action, we've never had a war on drugs."

The appointment of the general, even with his experience in narcotics

interdiction, does not appear to be a shift from another Administration priority, that of reducing drug demand through education and treatment, said Mark A. R. Kleiman, an expert on drug policy at Harvard University.

The positive reaction extended to Republicans on Capitol Hill, who have accused Mr. Clinton of not doing enough to stop drugs.

Representative Benjamin A. Gilman, a Republican from Rockland County, N.Y., and the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "I am pleased that at long last after three years in office, our President has come to grips with the serious threat of illegal narcotics."

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1996

The Miami Herald

JOHN S. KNIGHT (1894-1981)

JAMES L. KNIGHT (1909-1991)

DAVID LAWRENCE JR., *Publisher and Chairman*JOE NATOLI
*President*JIM HAMPTON
*Editor*DOUGLAS C. CLIFTON
*Executive Editor*MARTHA MUSGROVE
*Associate Editor*SAUNDRA KEYES
Managing Editor

A natural: General to 'czar'

FOR BARRY McCAFFREY



Southcom's
chief would be
excellent as
head of U.S.
anti-drug
efforts.

President Clinton could hardly do better than to choose Gen. Barry McCaffrey to head the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The four-star commander of the U.S. Southern Command, which will move to Miami from Panama next year, has the personal characteristics and professional background to make the most of this Cabinet-level office's bully pulpit.

General McCaffrey is a decisive, analytical, candid, soldier's soldier, the Army's most decorated officer. He says what he thinks, and he thinks with great clarity.

As Southcom's commander, he is responsible for the U.S. military's role in drug-interdiction efforts in Latin America (the Caribbean was added to Southcom's operational territory last week). So he knows more about the drug-source aspects of controlling drugs than almost any other potential appointee one could think of.

But if the president wants a forceful general in charge who looks upon drug-control policy as a "war," he ought to know that General McCaffrey views it otherwise. He compares it with fighting cancer, involving a degree of continuing pain and requiring constant countermeasures. It's not, he thinks, a "war" to be "won" in some decisive battle.

He's right. He's also right to stress, as he has, that the cancer must be treated vigorously in the United States, with increased drug-prevention and education efforts.

Should he be named "drug czar," General McCaffrey would inherit an office with far fewer resources than before. But the pulpit is as large as ever, the need for a forceful sermon as great. He's the one to preach it.

The Miami Herald

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1996

New chief in the war on drugs

Clinton picks Southcom head

From Herald Wire Services

WASHINGTON — President Clinton on Tuesday named Army Gen. Barry McCaffrey, now head of the U.S. Southern Command headquartered in Panama, as the administration's new drug policy director.

Clinton introduced McCaffrey during his State of the Union address, praising him as a "hero of the Persian Gulf War" who has "skillfully led our military in its unprecedented efforts to help curtail drug trafficking."

"Gen. McCaffrey has earned three Purple Hearts and two Silver Stars fighting for America," said Clinton. "Tonight I ask that he lead our nation's battle against drugs at home and abroad. To succeed, he needs a force larger than he has ever commanded. He needs all of us. We all have a role to play on this team."

McCaffrey snapped off a crisp salute as he received a standing ovation from members of Congress.

McCaffrey, who will replace Lee Brown as drug czar, has been overseeing the Southern Command's planned move to Dade County next year.

Following a tradition started



'GULF WAR HERO': Army Gen. Barry McCaffrey, with the first lady.

by Ronald Reagan, Clinton invited a handful of guests to share front-row seats with the first lady in the gallery. Along with Gen. McCaffrey, they included:

■ Sgt. Jennifer Rodgers, 30, one of the first officers to reach the site of the federal building bombing in Oklahoma City last year.

■ Massachusetts mill owner Aaron Feuerstein, who kept his employees on the payroll despite a fire that destroyed his factory.

■ Rosana Monte, wife of Staff Sgt. Evelio Monte, who is serving in Sarajevo, Bosnia, with U.S. peacekeeping forces, and their children, Annabell and Christian.

■ Elie Wiesel, a Holocaust survivor and champion of human rights who campaigned tirelessly for Western intervention to stop the killing in Bosnia.

■ Educator Lucius Wright of

'Gen. McCaffrey has earned three Purple Hearts and two Silver Stars fighting for America. Tonight I ask that he lead our nation's battle against drugs at home and abroad.'

PRESIDENT CLINTON

Jackson, Miss., who founded organizations that encourage young people to combat drugs and to work on community projects.

Tampa Tribune

January 30, 1996

A good choice for drug czar

During his State of the Union speech, President Clinton introduced the nation to Army Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, his nominee for drug czar.

McCaffrey, who runs the military's Southern Command in Panama, was twice awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for valor in Vietnam and headed the famous "Left Hook" maneuver that smashed the Iraqi army in the north and entrapped it in the south during the Persian Gulf War. He is well-qualified, to say the least.

But what do we expect from a drug czar?

The official title of the job is director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. It was established in 1988 to organize a federal strategy to deal with the drug problem.

Most crime is fought on the local level, and drugs are no exception. The only real impact that a federal agency can have on the drug trade is interdiction, or stopping both the flow of narcotics into the nation and interstate trafficking.

McCaffrey has publicly criticized the cur-

rent drug interdiction policy, saying that poor interagency coordination had failed to reduce the amount of cocaine smuggled into the United States, even with the recent arrests of cocaine cartel chiefs.

"We lack an international coalition" and "we lack effective cooperation" among the numerous federal agencies involved in the war against drugs, he told a forum at the Heritage Foundation.

Many soldiers in the war on drugs question the cost and effectiveness of interdiction. They say that domestic demand, not foreign suppliers, is the real problem. They also press for education and treatment.

That may be true, but as long as we are fighting a war on drugs, we might as well attack on as many fronts as we can. If the nation needs someone to coordinate the effort to restrict the flow of cocaine and other drugs into the country, then Barry R. McCaffrey, with his excellent leadership record, is a good choice for the job.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON - MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1996

75¢ (\$1.00 CANAD)

New Tactics in Drug War

THE war against drugs now has a bona fide general, and he may bring to the White House's Office of Drug Control Policy enough stature, and enough personal toughness, to give this lingering "war" needed purpose and direction.

Gen. Barry McCaffrey's first requirement in his new assignment will be the unquestioned support of the man who appointed him. The choice of McCaffrey could mark a turning point for Clinton administration drug policy - but only if the heads of the 30 or so agencies that prosecute the "war" know that the general speaks for the president in these matters.

The drug policy chief needs substantial clout. Then he can marshal his resources - a doubly hard task amid near universal budget shrinkage.

Beyond the bureaucratic challenges, strategy has to be rethought. Some suggestions:

■ In the interdiction realm, which General McCaffrey knows well as chief of the Army's Southern Command, put greater emphasis on helping Latin American countries strengthen their judicial and law-enforcement institutions. As long as

those institutions rot from drug-related corruption, traffickers are likely to flourish.

■ On the domestic front, put added stress on preventing youthful drug use, which is again on the rise. If people can be kept from trying drugs before age 20, they're much less likely to take them up later. Effective education and prevention are urgent, and the economic lure shouldn't be forgotten either. Get kids to "say no" to drug dealing, as well as to drug use.

■ Strengthen the administration's policy of targeting hard-core users. Persuade states to follow the federal lead of tying individuals' bail, probation, and parole to proven freedom from drug use. Hard-core users consume a dis-

proportionate amount of the narcotics that flow into the US. Curbing their habit could put a big dent in demand. Treatment, of course, has to be part of this thrust.

Finally, as the general no doubt knows, winning the battle against drugs requires spiritual resources as well as dollars and narcs. Communities, families, and churches have to be rallied. If the general is to be effective, he has to visit those "troops" too.

**On the
domestic front,
put added
stress on
preventing
youthful drug
use.**

**ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:
GENERAL BARRY R. MCCAFFREY**

- Served as Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1993 to 1994.
- Served as Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1992 to 1993.
- Commanded the 24th Infantry Division, 1990 to 1992.
- Deployed 24th Infantry Division to Saudi Arabia in August, 1990. Led division on combat operations during Desert Storm. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.
- Served as Director for Strategy, Plans, Policy and Joint Affairs at Headquarters, Department of the Army, 1989 to 1990.
- Served as Deputy U.S. Military Representative to the NATO Military Committee, 1988 to 1989.
- Taught American Government, National Security Studies and Comparative Politics at West Point, 1972 to 1975.
- Graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point. Earned a Master of Arts in Civil Government from American University.
- Decorated for valor twice with the Distinguished Service Cross.
- Received the NAACP Roy Wilkins Renown Service Award in 1991, while serving as the Commanding General of the 24th Infantry Division (Mech) and Fort Stewart, Georgia. The award was in recognition of the installation's outreach program.
- Received two awards of the Silver Star for heroism, a Bronze Star with Valor Device and three oak leafs clusters, three awards of the Purple Heart for wounds received in combat.
- Extensive troop service includes four combat tours.
- Foreign service includes: Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Panama, Germany, Belgium, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.
- Married with three children.

**GENERAL BARRY R. MCCAFFREY
PRESIDENT CLINTON'S NOMINEE FOR DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**

- On January 23, 1996, in his State of the Union Address, President Clinton stated: "Tonight I am nominating a hero of the Persian Gulf War and the commander-in-chief of the United States Military's Southern Command General Barry McCaffrey, as America's new drug czar. Tonight I ask that he lead our nation's battle against drugs at home and abroad. To succeed, he needs a force far larger than he has ever commanded before. He needs all of us—every one of us has a role to play on this team."
- General McCaffrey led the famous "Left Hook" in the Persian Gulf War allowing the central effort which defeated Iraqi ground troops. He earned three Purple Hearts in Vietnam during two tours of duty as well as two Distinguished Service Crosses for heroism.
- Barry R. McCaffrey, a Four Star General, is Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command, United States Army, since February of 1994, comprising the Western Hemisphere south of Mexico. He currently supervises over 15% of the DOD drug budget. The principal task of the U.S. agencies involved in the counternarcotics struggle in Latin America is to reduce the amount of cocaine (and increasingly heroin) being illegally smuggled to the U.S.
- Under General McCaffrey's leadership SOUTHCOM's exercises have shifted from bi-lateral events featuring conventional combat scenarios to multi-lateral projects such as project Green Clover, a landmark effort by our Latin American partners from October - December 1995 which shot down or interdicted twenty-seven drug-smuggling planes, forced a ninefold increase in the cost of transporting cocaine, and caused a serious disruption of the South American cocaine "air bridge".
- "A man of action who can think", emerging threats analyst Ralph Peters says of General McCaffrey in Army Times. Reviewing a book detailing McCaffrey's career, Prodigal Soldiers, Peters adds, "He fought his way back from a crippling wound to lead the most ferocious mounted assault in U.S. Army history."
- General McCaffrey believes in a balanced drug control strategy: "The President's National Drug Control Strategy recognizes the cost of drugs on the American society and correctly addresses both the domestic problem of demand and the international problems of drug manufacturing and smuggling." (Testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on February 21, 1995.)
- When General McCaffrey received his SOUTHCOM appointment, knowing his responsibilities would include counternarcotics, he rode for an entire night with a New York City narcotics unit in the 46th Precinct, to see firsthand the impact of drugs on the streets of America and the challenges faced by law enforcement officers.
- McCaffrey has also gone deep into Latin American jungles where the coca leaf is grown to learn the realities and study the efficacy of our current tactics.
- General McCaffrey compares "the fight against drugs to fighting cancer, never surrendering to the pain, requiring long term and constant countermeasures, and taking a holistic approach—a principled approach—and having the family cooperate." (Speech to the Heritage Foundation, January 11, 1996.)

STATEMENTS BY GROUPS AND NEWSPAPERS ABOUT GENERAL BARRY R. MCCAFFREY

THE MIAMI HERALD:

- An editorial in the Miami Herald, endorsing McCaffrey as President Clinton's choice for the nation's drug czar (January 19, 1996) says, "General McCaffrey is a decisive, analytical, candid, soldier's soldier, the Army's most decorated officer. He says what he thinks, and he thinks with great clarity. As Southcom's commander, he is responsible for the U. S. military's role in drug interdiction efforts in Latin America, so he knows more about the drug source aspects of controlling drugs than almost any other potential appointee one could think of."

COMMUNITY ANTI-DRUG COALITIONS OF AMERICA:

- In a January 25, 1996 letter to President Clinton, James E. Copple, President and CEO of the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, on behalf of the 3,500 organizations of Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, had this to say about General McCaffrey: "I wish to offer our enthusiastic support of General Barry R. McCaffrey as the nation's next Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Our country needs a leader who can advocate for a balanced and reasoned approach to the harms and dangers associated with substance abuse. General McCaffrey understands the need for prevention, treatment and a comprehensive approach to address issues of both the supply of drugs and the demand for drugs."

DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (D.A.R.E.):

- In a January 25, 1996 letter to President Clinton, Glenn Levant, Executive Director of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), on behalf of 25,000 D.A.R.E. police officers said this about General McCaffrey: "Your nomination of General Barry McCaffrey as the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy was an excellent choice. His leadership qualities and knowledge of the drug situation will ensure a dynamic approach to solving the drug epidemic."

PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA:

- "Your testimony last year before the Senate Armed Services Committee indicates how strongly you are committed to solving this issue. The Partnership and I are equally dedicated to this task, and to assisting you," said James E. Burke, Chairman of the Partnership For A Drug-Free America in a letter to President Clinton on January 24, 1996.

PRIDE:

- Thomas J. Gleaton, Ed.D, President of PRIDE said in a January 25, 1996 letter to President Clinton: "On behalf of the men, women and children who comprise the PRIDE family, I congratulate you on the nomination of General Barry McCaffrey. Placing a decorated war hero in command of drug control policy sends a strong and clear message that drug use and drug trafficking is a real threat to the health, safety and democratic way of America."

THE SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE:

- "Clinton's Choice For Drug Czar Envisions Two-Prong Strategy: Hit Sources Abroad, Reduce Demand Here." San Diego Union-Tribune (January 25, 1996)

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER:

- "An expert on narcotics trafficking to head the government's anti-drug program." San Francisco Examiner (January 24, 1996)

COLIN POWELL:

- From My American Journey, by Colin Powell: "General Barry McCaffrey's 24th Infantry Division punched sixty miles into Iraqi territory on the first day. The initial penetrations were so swift and so deep that Schwarzkopf was able to move up the left-hook timetable by fifteen hours."

Drug Czar Nominee Gen. Barry McCaffrey A Unique American Soldier

+ Integration of Women into all but combat roles in the U.S. military was a revolutionary concept, alien to the thinking of most of America's military leaders when it was first proposed by young Army Captain Barry McCaffrey in 1973. Following his presentation of his paper to a conference on the future of the Army, senior officers warned him privately not to submit his proposal for publication in the official proceedings of the conference. They told him publication could cost him his career. Captain McCaffrey's ideas triggered outrage among many in the Army General Staff who heard about what the decorated and badly wounded Vietnam combat veteran had suggested. Barry McCaffrey had studied and researched carefully before making his proposal. He believed that denying women full access to military life's opportunities and challenges was morally wrong, foolish and against the national security interests of the United States. Ultimately, his proposal would become national policy.

+ Aggressively pursuing opportunities for improved race relations has been another hallmark of McCaffrey's career. Evidence of his success was his receiving the coveted Roy Wilkins Reknown Service Award from the NAACP.

+ The first human rights office of any American military command was created by Gen. Barry McCaffrey as part of SouthCom to set an example for his own commanders as well as for allied militaries. In a region known for massive human rights abuses by soldiers acting against their own people, McCaffrey understood the power of role models and example, so he created the human rights office, sending a clear message to the region as to what is acceptable conduct in American eyes.

+ Closeup and personal is McCaffrey's style of intelligence gathering and leadership under fire. In Vietnam and in Operation Desert Storm, McCaffrey's troops never had to wonder where the boss was--he was driving them hard at the enemy--from the front! To learn exactly what big city cops are up against in the drug fight, McCaffrey arranged to accompany New York City cops on night operations against street level narcotics.

+ McCaffrey's core character is best described in the book Prodigal Soldiers by James Kitfield who described in rich detail how even after taking devastating enemy fire in Vietnam, McCaffrey continued to lead until he passed out from the shock and pain. The book narrates McCaffrey's recovery, how he fought back from wounds which would have side-lined most men to lead the triumphant "Left Hook" of the Liberation of Kuwait.

Drug Czar Nominee Gen. Barry McCaffrey In His Own Words

* "The drug war is not going to be won by anybody's armed forces, to include the U.S. armed forces. It's an enormously complex problem. It will be won by police, prosecutors, judges, legislators who pass intelligent laws and where we have State and Justice working with the source countries. It's also a matter, it seems to me, of the family, the school, etc. on demand reduction." (Department of Defense briefing, Sept. 7, 1995)

* "The fight against drugs is like fighting cancer, never surrendering to the pain, requiring long term and constant countermeasures, and taking a holistic approach -- a principled approach -- and having the family cooperate." (Speech to the Heritage Foundation, Jan. 11, 1996)

* "Illegal drugs, cocaine in particular, extract a frightful toll in America. Drugs kill 10,000 Americans each year. The cost to American society exceeds \$66 billion each year. Crack babies require expensive treatment to survive, and then face the prospect of impaired lives. Drug fueled crime, violence, and corruption affect us all. The President's National Drug Control Strategy recognizes these costs and correctly addresses both the domestic problem of demand and the international problems of drug manufacturing and smuggling." (Testimony before Senate Armed Services Committee, Feb. 21, 1995)

* "Throughout the Andean ridge, our allies in this cause have shown great courage and tenacity. Tactical successes can be seen everywhere. The challenge is to link these successes into an overarching operational scheme that supports a regional strategy." (Testimony before Senate Armed Services Committee, Feb. 21, 1995)

Endorsements for Drug Czar Nominee McCaffrey From the Prevention and Treatment Community

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**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
MEETING WITH GEN. BARRY MCCAFFREY
OVAL OFFICE
FEBRUARY 26, 1996**

- In my State of the Union address, one of the seven challenges I issued was to take back our streets from crime, gangs and drugs. That night, as the first step in meeting this challenge, I announced my choice for America's next drug czar -- General Barry McCaffrey.
- General McCaffrey has fought in wars before -- and was decorated twice with the Distinguished Service Cross and twice with the Silver Star. And as Commander in Chief of the U.S. Military Southern Command, General McCaffrey built an international coalition which succeeded in challenging the international flow of cocaine.
- I hope that the Senate will confirm him soon. If it does, General McCaffrey will take command of one of the biggest fights our nation faces -- the battle against the scourge of drugs which have invaded our communities. His leadership will build on the dismantling of the Cali Cartel and other anti-drug successes of the last three years.
- But we know that the most important way to win the fight against drugs is to teach our young people that drugs are wrong. I want every schoolchild in America to hear from General McCaffrey and learn from his example.
- General McCaffrey will need the help of every American. It is only when schools and businesses, communities and families, work together that we will win this fight. Every one of us has a role to play.

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF
GENERAL BARRY R. MCCAFFREY**

- * Four Star General assigned as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command, United States Army, since February of 1994. Based in Panama. He supervises over one percent of the Federal drug budget and over 15% of the DOD drug budget.
- * Served as Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, Joint Staff, 1993 to 1994.
- * Served as Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1992 to 1993.
- * Commanded the 24th Infantry Division, 1990 to 1992.
- * Deployed 24th Infantry Division to Saudi Arabia in August 1990. Led division on combat operations during Desert Storm. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.
- * Served as Director for Strategy, Plans, Policy and Joint Affairs at Headquarters, Department of the Army, 1989 to 1990.
- * Served as Deputy U.S. Military Representative to the NATO Military Committee, 1988 to 1989.
- * Taught American Government, National Security Studies and Comparative Politics at West Point, 1972 to 1975.
- * Graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point. Earned a Master of Arts in Civil Government from American University.
- * Decorated for valor twice with the Distinguished Service Cross.
- * Received two awards of the Silver Star for heroism, a Bronze Star with Valor Device and three oak leaf clusters, three awards of the Purple Heart for wounds received in combat.
- * Extensive troop service includes four combat tours.
- * Foreign service includes: Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Panama, Germany, Belgium, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.
- * Married with three children.



United States Southern Command Biography

*Public Affairs Office Unit 1171
Quarry Heights, Panama
APO AA 34003-0061
282-4226 Overseas 507-82-4226*

Barry R. McCaffrey
General, United States Army
Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command

Assigned as Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command since February 1994.

Served as Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, Joint Staff from May 1993 to February 1994 and as Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from June 1992 to May 1993.

Commanded the 24th Infantry Division (Mech) 1990-1992. Deployed the Division to Saudi Arabia in August 1990 and led it on combat operations during Desert Storm for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts and the United States Military Academy at West Point. Master of Arts Degree in Civil Government from American University. Honorary Doctorate in Military Science from Norwich University. Military education includes the Armor Advanced Course (Distinguished Graduate), the Army Command and General Staff College (Honor Graduate), and the Army War College. Professional schooling includes: Harvard University, National Security Program; National Defense University, General Officer Course; Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, Management and Strategic Studies; and Defense Language Institute - Vietnamese (Honor Graduate).

From 1989-1990, served as Director for Strategy, Plans, Policy, and Joint Affairs at Headquarters, Department of the Army. During 1988-89, served as the Deputy U.S. Military Representative to the NATO Military Committee. Served at West Point teaching American Government, National Security Studies, and Comparative Politics (1972-75).

Extensive troop service includes four combat tours. Has commanded: a parachute infantry platoon, an air assault company, a mechanized infantry battalion, a motorized brigade, and an armor-mech division. Foreign service includes: Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Panama, Germany, Belgium, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq.

Decorated for valor twice with the Distinguished Service Cross. Received two awards of the Silver Star for heroism; a Bronze Star with "V" (Valor) Device and three oak leaf clusters; and three awards of the Purple Heart for wounds received in combat. Received the National Order of Merit from the Government of France and The Order of Military Merit from the Brazilian Army. Awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge, Ranger Tab and Parachutist Badge. Presented the NAACP Roy Wilkins Renown Service Award in 1991. Received the State Department Superior Honor Award in 1992. Admitted to Council on Foreign Relations in 1993.

Married to the former Jill Ann Faulkner. They have three children: Sean, a U.S. Army Infantry Captain; Tara, a First Lieutenant U.S. Army National Guard nurse; and Amy, a graduate student at Central Washington College.

draft 3/4/96 5:00 pm

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
SWEARING-IN OF GENERAL BARRY R. McCAFFREY AS
DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
THE WHITE HOUSE
MARCH 6, 1996**

Acknowledgements: Mrs. Jill Ann McCaffrey and the McCaffrey family; Secretary Attorney General Reno; Secretary Shalala; Deputy Treasury Secretary Larry Summers; Senator Biden; **Members of Congress:** William Clinger, Cardiss Collins, Karen Thurman, Charlie Rangel, Bill Zeff.

NO!
Just when it looks like the American people are really beginning to embrace the idea of uniforms, I get to stand next to a four-star general in a business suit. I am proud that General Barry McCaffrey has hung up his military uniform and agreed to assume the leadership of this nation's battle against drugs and drug-related crime. Over the last two decades we have made significant progress in this struggle. In 1979, more than 22 million Americans used illegal drugs -- 5 million used cocaine. Today, less than 12 million Americans are regular drug users. And the number of cocaine users has dropped 30 percent in the past three years.

fewer

Top of the line move to after "McCaffrey's Army" on p. 2.
Much of this success is due to the combined, coordinated efforts of individuals, families, churches, businesses, and public officials in communities across this nation who are determined to take back their streets and save their kids. Organizations like the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, D.A.R.E., the Partnership for a Drug Free America and PRIDE, have led the way. Our national government also has a role to play. And for the past three years we have been focusing a comprehensive attack on drugs and violence in America. We have taken steps to secure our children, our streets, and our borders.

*weed - to combat new shrink
They are representing what today citizens' crusade household or concerned citizens*

you don't need this in such detail
This includes efforts to break the vicious cycle of drugs and violence by getting hard-care drug users off the street and giving local communities the resources they need to fight drugs. We have put more police on our streets. We're leading the fight to keep guns out of hands of our children. We've banned deadly assault weapons. We're bringing drug prevention to our schools by teaching our children about the dangers of drugs and deglamorizing drug use. And we are doing all we can to stop drugs at their source -- before they get to our borders. For the past two years General McCaffrey has been on the front lines of those efforts in his role as Commander-In-Chief of the United States Southern Command, based in Panama.

But General McCaffrey and all of us know that our job is far from over. We must do more. Because, even as we are seeing an overall decline in drug use in this country, more of our young people are using drugs and fewer of them are aware of the dangers. And violent crime, much of it drug-related, is also on the rise among our youth.

WRONG PLACE

As I said in the State of the Union, if we want to reduce crime and violence in this country we must reduce the drug problem. There is no one more capable of leading this effort than General Barry R. McCaffrey. He has earned three Purple Hearts and two Silver Stars for his bravery in battle. He served two tours in Vietnam, where he was severely wounded by enemy gunfire. And he led the now famous "Left Hook" maneuver that crushed the Iraqi army during Desert Storm. In addition to his heroism on the battlefield, General McCaffrey has distinguished himself as a brilliant man of ideas. He has always taken a comprehensive view towards problem-solving. And he knows that our efforts in the struggle against drugs will require a combination of treatment, prevention, education, enforcement and interdiction strategies. Teamwork and coalition building are not just words to him. They have literally saved his life and the life of this soldiers.

what about what he did in SO. Am.?

what did he do

There is no doubt that General McCaffrey has the talent, the courage, and the vision to take on this fight. But, he cannot do it alone. He's going to need a force larger than any he has commanded before. He's going to need every American, doing his or her part, if we are going to succeed. This begins with parents, talking firmly and openly to their children about the dangers of drugs. And it must expand into the community -- into our churches and synagogues, our schools, employers, and civic groups. Our national government also has an important role to play.

Gen'l McCaffrey: You are

you

I want you to have the tools you need.

from p.1

For three years, the Congress has appropriated less than I have asked for counter-narcotics efforts in the Department of Defense and other agencies. I am therefore today directing General McCaffrey to prepare a plan to amend the 1996 fiscal year budget through reallocating \$500 million from the DoD budget so that it can be added to our counter-narcotics efforts. I will submit that plan to the Congress this month. I am also directing General McCaffrey to examine the fiscal '97 budget to determine if a similar reallocation is needed.

make it series

We must not turn our backs on this important struggle. Our national security and the well-being of our children are at stake. We can create a safe and drug-free society if we take on this fight together. The great lesson of our democracy is that when we are together, we are never defeated. But when we are divided, we defeat ourselves.

Throughout his career, General McCaffrey has specialized in winning through teamwork. Let's join him in the fight for the future of America.

At this time, Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg will administer the oath of office.

Awards - Vietnam
saved life

Service Cross

assisting host nations
Peru, Bolivia,
provided - training &
various other assistance
Programatic -

Gen. Chase -

He has - 2 distinguished
the second highest service honor
that could be awarded -
the most highly decorated officer
in the Armed forces -

Terry-

* It needs to start with "Drugs are bad/we must protect our children." Needs a values/children opener. Too laundry-listy.

AA

* Consolidate the McCaffrey stuff in one place - say: I've got the right man for this job at this time. (e.g. move the Southern Command stuff to p.2).

* See my consolidations + excisions

Mother - Mary

on p. 1

Father - ("Bill") William

retired Lieutenant

Sean will be here

General in U.S. Army - Army Captain

~~senior~~ ~~Tell~~ and Will

Tara will not be there -

his lovely wife

was a nurse -

Mary with

U.S. Army National Guard nurse Tara ^{will not}

him 3 generations of service

Central Washington College
anyway Washington State -



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Washington, D.C. 20503

**WHITE HOUSE
LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE**



**ON YOUTH,
DRUG USE, AND
VIOLENCE**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Saturday, March 2, 1996

CONTACT: Bob Weiner or Alexis Yeoman
(202) 395-6618

**PRESIDENT CLINTON CONVENES WHITE HOUSE LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE ON YOUTH, DRUG USE, AND VIOLENCE----
MARCH 7, 1996**

**TWENTY-THREE CITY SATELLITE CONFERENCES TO JOIN
WASHINGTON**

New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Detroit, Seattle/Tacoma, Houston, Philadelphia, Nashville, Newark, Atlanta, Denver, San Diego, Dallas, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Albuquerque, Tulsa, Manchester, NH, Riverside, IL, Scottsdale, AZ, and New Haven, CT; will be connected to satellite feed from Washington

(Washington, D. C.) ----- President Clinton will convene a White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence on Thursday, March 7, 1996. The conference will be held at Eleanor Roosevelt High School, 7601 Hanover Parkway, Greenbelt, Maryland from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (EST). News reporters interested in covering this conference must be prepared to show photo identification upon entering.

President Clinton, Vice President Gore and the new National Drug Policy Director, General Barry McCaffrey (Ret.), will participate in the plenary session at 11:00 a.m. After their remarks, they will be joined by youth representatives and others in a discussion about the problems of youth drug use and violence. Their addresses and the conversation with the young people will be televised via satellite to over twenty cities around the country who will also be conducting a concurrent conference on youth drug use and violence. Anyone can access the satellite feed by down linking on C-Band: Telestar 402R, Transponder 8 Horizontal, Channel 8, Downlink Frequency: 3860 or KU-Band: Telestar 402R, Transponder 5 Vertical, Downlink Frequency 11850. The Orbital Slot is 89 degrees west.

In Greenbelt, following the plenary session, Cabinet secretaries and other top Administration officials will lead conference round table discussions with groups consisting of prevention specialists, treatment experts, juvenile justice law enforcement officials, youth, parents, clergy, educators, community activists, entertainment and the media. Round table leaders include: General McCaffrey, HHS Secretary Donna Shalala, HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros, Attorney General Janet Reno, Education Secretary Richard Riley, Transportation Secretary Federico Pena,

and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin. Reports from each round table discussion will be submitted to President Clinton. At 4:00 p.m. General McCaffrey and Attorney General Reno will moderate the closing plenary session and conclude the conference. From 9:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. the conference is open to the press. The 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. round tables are closed to the press.

The purpose of the conference is to educate the public and enlist support of leaders from all sectors of society in national private/public partnership to reduce adolescent drug use and violence. While there has been a reduction in serious crime as a whole, much of it drug-related, there has also been a troubling change in young people's attitudes towards drugs and an increase in violent juvenile offenses. The conference will highlight the problem of rising youth drug use and violence and help create the public awareness needed to support efforts that impact this problem. The conference will discuss solutions, provide information on resources, and provide a framework for the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy and other federal activities to address youth drug use and violence for the next year.

The following is a list of the specific down link sites in the twenty-three cities participating in the satellite teleconference and a contact person at each site. In addition to the list below, numerous other events in conjunction with the conference will be occurring around the country.

Satellite Conference Sites and Press Contacts:

City: Houston, Texas

Press Coordinator: Brenda Templeton (713) 798-0844

Teleconference Site: Houston Community College -- Northeast College, 401 Northline Mall, Lecture Hall, Room 161, Houston, Texas (713) 699-9623

City: Tacoma, Washington

Press Coordinator: Greg Brewis (206) 858-8254

Teleconference Site: Kilworth Chapel, Lower Level, University of Puget Sound, 1500 North Warner, Tacoma, Washington

City: Des Moines, Iowa

Press Coordinators: Dale Woolery (515) 281-4518 or Al Overbaugh (515) 284-6283

Teleconference Site: Des Moines Area Community College, Conference Center, Building #6, 2006 South Ankeny Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa (515) 964-6685

City: Detroit, Michigan

Press Coordinator: Paulette J. Ethier (313) 596-0330

Teleconference Site: Detroit Chamber of Commerce, 600 West Lafayette Boulevard, Presentation Center, Detroit, Michigan (313) 596-0330

City: Atlanta, Georgia

Press Coordinator: Daniel Todd (404) 527-7374

Teleconference Site: WAGA, Channel 5, 1551 Briarcliff Road, NE, Atlanta, GA (404) 875-5555

City: Nashville, Tennessee

Press Coordinator: Pam White (615)297-7635
Teleconference Site: Nashville State Technical Institute, 120 White Bridge Road, Nashville, Tennessee
(615) 353-3222

City: Los Angeles, California
Press Coordinator: Karen Bass (213) 750-9087
Teleconference Site: Davis Auditorium (in Gerontology Dept), University Park Campus, Mc Clintock and
37th Street, Gate 1, Los Angeles, California (213)740-5156

City: Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Press Coordinator: James White (414) 374-7889
Teleconference Site: University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Student Union Cinema Theater,

City: San Francisco, California
Press Coordinator: Keith Choy (415) 554-6558
Teleconference Site: Presidio of San Francisco, FEMA Office

City: Newark, New Jersey
Press Coordinators: Ron Brogan (201) 645-3424 or Jack Farrell (201) 798-7171
Teleconference Site: William Paterson Community College, 300 Pompton Road, Wayne, NJ
(201) 595-2000

Department of Education Satellite Conference Sites:
Kerri Morgan, Public Affairs, Department of Education (202) 401-3028

City: New York, New York
Press Coordinator: Ivette Rodriguez (202) 401-0262
Teleconference Site: Mineola High School, 10 Armstrong Road, Garden City, NY

City: New Haven, Connecticut
Press Coordinator: Ivette Rodriguez (202) 401-0262
Teleconference Site: East Rock School, 133 Nash Street, New Haven, CT

City: Manchester, New Hampshire
Press Coordinator: David Thomas (202) 401-1579
Teleconference Site: Manchester School of Technology, 530 South Porter Street, Manchester, NH

City: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Press Coordinator: David Thomas (202) 401-1579
Teleconference Site: Simon Gratz High School, 18th Street and Hunting Park Avenue, Philadelphia, PA

City: Denver, Colorado
Press Coordinator: Rodger Murphy (202) 401-0774
Teleconference Site: Fred N. Thomas Career Education Center, 2650 Eliot Street, Denver, CO

City: Scottsdale, Arizona
Press Coordinator: Jane Glickman (202) 401-1307 or Stephanie Babyak (202) 401-2311
Teleconference Site: Coronado High School, 2501 North 74th Street, Scottsdale, AZ

City: San Diego, California
Press Coordinator: Jane Glickman (202) 401-1307
Teleconference Site: Chula Vista High School, 820 Fourth Avenue, Chula Vista, CA

City: New Orleans, Louisiana
Press Coordinator: Rodger Murphy (202) 401-0774
Teleconference Site: Sarah T. Reed High School, 5316 Michoud Blvd., New Orleans, LA

City: Albuquerque, New Mexico
Press Coordinator: Jim Bradshaw (202) 401-2310
Teleconference Site: Albuquerque Public Schools, District Library Instructional Technology Service
930-B Oak Street, S.E., Albuquerque, NM

City: Tulsa, Oklahoma
Press Coordinator: Jim Bradshaw (202) 401-2310
Teleconference Site: Union Sixth and Seventh Grade Media Center, Union Public Schools, 10100 East
61st Street, Tulsa, OK

City: Riverside, Illinois
Press Coordinator: Melinda Kitchell Malico (202) 401-1008
Teleconference Site: Riverside/Brookfield High School, First Avenue and Ridgewood, Riverside, IL

City: Minneapolis, Minnesota
Press Coordinator: Melinda Kitchell Malico (202) 401-1008
Teleconference Site: Roosevelt High School Media Center, 4029 28th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN

City: Dallas, Texas
Press Coordinator: Rodger Murphy (202) 401-0774
Teleconference Site: Dallas Public Schools Central Administration Building, 3700 Ross Avenue, Dallas,
TX

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THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF SPEECHWRITING
MARCH 1996

Fr 3/1	am	WH	O	Discussion TV Violence	Jonathan
	pm	WH	O	Tape Radio	Tony/Caro.
Mo 3/4	pm	MI	P	Taylor City Hall	Terry
	pm	MI	P	C/G Lunch	Jonathan
	pm	MI	P	DNC/DSCC Reception	Jonathan
	pm	AF1	P	Call to UFCW	Gabrielle
Tu 3/5	am	DC	O	Nat'l Assoc of Counties	David
We 3/6	am	WH	O	McCaffrey Swearing-in	<i>Terry</i>
	am	WH	O	Baldrige Awards	Carolyn
	pm	WH	O	Recp'n for YVD Conf	<i>interview</i>
Th 3/7	am	MD	O	E. Roosevelt HS Students	Jonathan
	am	MD	O	Conference Roundtable	<i>interview</i>
Fr 3/8		CA	P	Corporate Respons.	<i>Carolyn</i>
		CA		Tape Radio Address	
Sa 3/9		CA	P	Net Day Volunteer Rally	<i>Terry-</i>
		CA	P	Net Day Event	
			P	Event TBD	
M 3/11		NJ	P	Travel to NJ - <i>environment</i>	
		NY	P	DCCC Fundraiser	

*San Francisco Exploratorium speech - Net Day -
Dennis Fitzgibbon
225-3641
Heal '91*

2.29.96

Note to: Rahm

From: Dick Clarke 

Re: What President would ask McCaffrey to do on Reprogramming

We have in mind a statement something like this:

"For three years the Congress has appropriated less than I have asked for counter-narcotics programs in DOD and other agencies. I am, therefore, directing General McCaffrey to prepare a plan to amend the FY96 budget through reprogramming of \$500 million from the DOD budget to counter-narcotics efforts of DOD and other agencies. I will submit that plan to the Congress this month. I have also asked him to examine immediately thereafter whether to amend the FY97 budget."

*report back in 2 weeks -
direct these resources -*

*Defense bill -
Security - secure borders - children*