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CECILY WILLIAMS

HARRY TRUMAN WAS THE LAST SITTING PRESIDENT TO VISIT CLARKSBURG. I WAS A SPEECH-WRITER ON THE TRUMAN TRAIN ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1952. WE WERE COMING EAST FROM CINCINNATI ALONG THE OLD BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. TRUMAN HAD JUST DELIVERED A MAJOR ADDRESS AT PARKERSBURG, WHERE 3,500 PEOPLE TURNED OUT FOR HIM.. PARKERSBURG'S POPULATION WAS ABOUT 44,000, and Clarksburg's 28,000, but an uproarious crowd of 6,000 TURNED OUT TO GREET TRUMAN WHEN HE REACHED THE RAILROAD STATION AT CLARKSBURG.

HE WAS DUE TO ARRIVE IN CLARKSBURG AT 2:45 P.M., BUT DIDN'T ACTUALLY GET THERE UNTIL 3:10 P.M.-- I RECALL THAT COMING THROUGH THE WEST VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS THE TRAIN HAD TO SLOW DOWN AND WE WERE TOLD THAT THE ENGINE HAD A "HOT BOX" WHICH DELAYED OUR ARRIVAL IN CLARKSBURG.

TRUMAN WAS GENUINELY TOUCHED BY THE SIZE AND ENTHUSIASM OF THE CROWD. HE AD-LIBBED SOME NICE COMMENTS ABOUT WEST VIRGINIA WHICH WERE NOT IN THE TEXT: "WEST VIRGINIA IS A MOST HOSPITABLE PLACE. I AM ALWAYS PLEASED TO COME TO WEST VIRGINIA. I HAVE BEEN IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN THE STATE, AND I HAVE NEVER BEEN TO ONE WHERE I HAVEN'T BEEN CORDIALLY TREATED AND ASKED TO COME BACK."

On the FRONT PAGE OF THE FAIRMONT TIMES THE DAY AFTER TRUMAN'S CLARKSBURG AND OTHER WEST VIRGINIA STOPS, WILLIAM D. EVANS, JR. USED THIS LEAD FOR HIS ENTHUSIASTIC FRONT-PAGE STORY:

"PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN YESTERDAY PROVED TO THE COMPLETE SATISFACTION OF THOUSANDS OF CHEERING WEST VIRGINIANS THAT HE HAS LOST NONE OF THE MASTERY WHICH FOUR YEARS AGO MADE HIM THE WORLD'S CHAMPION 'WHISTLE-STOP' CAMPAIGNER."
AT HIS NEXT NEW CONFERENCE, TRUMAN SAID: "I HAD A GOOD TIME COMING ACROSS WEST VIRGINIA THE OTHER DAY." A REPORTER SHOT BACK: "WE ENJOYED IT, TOO."

[242] Sept. 2, 1952 *Public Papers of the Presidents*

don't care about anything except votes in November.

What they are trying to do is play on the natural desire of all Americans to see justice done. And they are especially concerned to stir up all our citizens who have ties of blood or culture with the people of Eastern Europe. They want to fool these good Americans into thinking the Republicans have some new, cheap, easy, painless way to give the people of the "old country" their freedom once again.

It is not a pleasant thing for me to have to come here and tell you that Republican leaders have stooped so low. It is not an easy thing for me to see their respected candidate—who *knows* better—being used as spokesman for selfish politicians who will say anything they think will help them to power.

Surely, the Republican candidate must know the Iron Curtain and the Kremlin walls will not come tumbling down from a few blasts on a campaign trumpet.

Now I am sorry I had to talk about such a serious subject on my visit here. But there is one thing that might as well be plain from the outset of this campaign.

If the Republicans insist on dragging foreign policy into partisan politics, I am completely prepared to keep the record straight. We have made some mistakes in foreign policy, of course, but, on the whole, our record is one of great constructive accomplishments.

And while we have been making our record, the Republicans have been making theirs by their votes in Congress. Having studied that record, I can say with some assurance that they are in no position to point a finger of scorn.

So, I say, if they want to make an issue of foreign policy, let them come ahead. We are ready.

But I do hope that from now on, they will debate foreign policy issues in a way that does not jeopardize our defensive alliances, endanger our security, and raise the risk of new world wars.

[3.] CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA (Rear platform, 3:10 p.m.)

It is a very great pleasure to me today to be back in Clarksburg once more. I have had some very happy times in this town. My Press Secretary is a graduate of VMI, and he claims he didn't go to school when Stonewall Jackson was a professor there. I don't know whether that is true or not.

My Secretary of Defense came from here, too—Louis Johnson, of whom I am very fond—one of the great national commanders of the American Legion. I wish we had somebody like him that we could put in charge of that organization now; it certainly needs somebody like that.

When I was here in 1948, I was trying to get you to elect a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. Well, I am back here on the same errand now, but I have another candidate for President this time. I hope you will vote for him. I hope all of you listened to Governor Stevenson's speech yesterday. If you will just listen to what he has to say, you will find that he stands foursquare on the Democratic platform, and that when you make him President the forward-looking steps which the Democratic Party has taken in the last 20 years will be continued.

I am out trying to inform you on what the Democratic Party has done to make this country great, and Governor Stevenson is going to tell you what is going to happen in the future when he becomes President. And he will make a great President.

There is one thing I am very anxious for you to do. It doesn't do any good to elect a Democratic President if you elect a Congress that faces the other way. I want you to send this Senator back—Harley Kilgore is my good friend. He and Matt Neely are always on the right side of all the questions when they come before the Congress and the welfare of this country. I served with both of them a long time in the Congress, and I am very fond of both of them. They are both good Senators. And I know very

Harry S. Truman, 1952

Sept. 2 [242]

WEST VIRGINIA (Rear
man.)

treasure to me today to
g once more. I have
y times in this town.
a graduate of VMI,
n't go to school when
s a professor there. I
hat is true or not.
sense came from here,
of whom I am very
national commanders
ion. I wish we had
hat we could put in
ation now; it certainly
that.

1948, I was trying to
ocratic President and
ss. Well, I am back
and now, but I have
President this time.
or him. I hope all of
or Stevenson's speech
ll just listen to what
ll find that he stands
ocratic platform, and
him President the for-
which the Democratic
s last 20 years will be

inform you on what
has done to make this
governor Stevenson is
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ic becomes President.
eat President.

I am very anxious for
do any good to elect a
if you elect a Congress
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Harley Kilgore is my
I Matt Neely are al-
e of all the questions
re the Congress and
untry. I served with
time in the Congress,
both of them. They
s. And I know very

well you are going to send Harley Kilgore
back; but that is not all you ought to do, you
have got to send a Congressman down there,
Cleve Bailey.

[Voice: *That's right!*]

I see I have complete agreement over here,
and I hope everybody feels the same way
about it. He is a great Congressman, Cleve
Bailey is, and he has been on the right side
of all these questions; and if you will just
give us a Congress along with the new
President, we will continue to go forward.

We can't afford to let the Republicans
get control of the Congress. All you need
do is to look at the record of the Democrats
and the Republicans to come to the con-
clusion that it would be the most dangerous
thing you can possibly do—to let the Re-
publicans get control of the Government of
the United States.

The Democrats have a record of which
they can be proud. We have improved
wages and working conditions in the last
20 years. We have saved farms and homes
from mortgage foreclosures. We have in-
sured bank deposits—and I want to say to
you that there are more homeowners in the
United States now than ever before in the
history of the country. That means homes
in cities, and it means homes on the farm
that are owned by the people that live in
them.

We have insured bank deposits—and
there hasn't been a bank failure where any-
body lost any money in the last 10 years. I
am saying that advisedly. We developed
the rivers for the benefit of all the people,
and not for just a few of the special inter-
ests. We have taken steps to conserve the
soil and other precious natural resources.
We have helped the American people get
decent homes to live in—as I said awhile
ago—there are more homeowners now than
there ever were in the history of the country.

We have provided social security for old
people, and for the needy. We have made
the United States a better place in which to
live, and made it possible for most of our

citizens to lead happier lives than ever
before.

We have turned away from the paths of
isolationism and made our country the re-
spected leader of the world in the cause of
freedom and peace.

Every one of you knows that these things
are true. I want to point out a few things
about the people who want to unseat the
Democrats, and why you don't want to let
them do it.

In the first place, they are trying to tell
you that all the good things I have just
repeated to you are not true. Well, you
know how you are fixed at home. I wonder
how many of you would like to go back to
the apple-selling days of 1932? I don't be-
lieve you would. I don't think they are
going to get very far with their misstatements
of facts.

The important thing is that by their votes
in Congress, the policy they are following
has been one of constant obstruction and
reaction.

They were against social security. In fact,
when that good-for-nothing 80th Congress
got control of the Government, they took a
million people off the rolls. They will do
it again, too—more than that to you—if you
let them do it.

They were against minimum wages—they
voted against the 75-cent minimum wage
and they voted against the first minimum
wage law. They have constantly tried to
weaken the farm programs. You remember
what they did to the farmers in 1948. In
1947, when I went out to the farmers and
told them what was happening to them, they
voted against them. They are going to do
it this time, too.

They have been against public power.
They have been against low-rent housing.
They have tried to sabotage price and rent
controls, and they have been against prac-
tically everything that is for the welfare of
the everyday man and the common people.

I know you wouldn't want to turn this
country over to the Republican Party and

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let them try to take it back to the days of McKinley. They are still thinking in 1896. They haven't come to life yet. We have had enough of that kind of thing when you had the 80th Congress. That is just a sample of what you would get if they get control of the whole Government. You see, I was there to head them off when the 80th Congress was in.

You are going to elect Stevenson, President and John Sparkman, Vice President. You are going to elect a Democratic delegation from West Virginia to the House. You are going to send Harley Kilgore back to the Senate.

I wish I could go back there with him. I had more fun when I was in the Senate than I ever had in my life. I have had more trouble since I have been President than any man alive.

I am also of the opinion that you are going to elect a Democrat to be Governor of West Virginia, as you always have done. From the looks of him, he will make a good one.

I am more than happy to be here with you again. I hope that 4 years from now I can come back and tell you to elect another Democratic President and a Democratic delegation from West Virginia. That is what I am going to try to do, because I think—well, I am only 68, I ought to live to be 98; and in all that time you find out a lot of things. And I will, too.

West Virginia is a most hospitable place. I am always pleased to come to West Virginia. I have been in nearly every town in the State, and I have never been to one where I haven't been cordially treated and asked to come back.

In fact, West Virginia tried to get me to put myself up to run for President again, but I decided that the best thing for the country would be for the Democratic Party to bring out some new faces and keep the country rolling for the next 20 years as it has in the last 20.

Thank you very much.

[4.] GRAFTON, WEST VIRGINIA (Rear platform, 4 p.m.)

Senator Neely, I appreciate that introduction, and I would like very much to deserve it. It's a fine thing, you know, to have people like Senator Neely and Senator Kilgore, with whom I have served in the Senate, believe that the President of the United States is just what he pretends to be: a representative of the people.

I am happy to be here again. I still recall the fine reception you gave me when I stopped here in 1948. I hope very much that you people will vote for Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman this year, and that you will elect this grand Democrat for Governor, Mr. Marland. And I want you to be sure and send Harley Kilgore back to the Senate, and elect Robert Mollohan to the House of Representatives. I want you to send the whole Democratic delegation from West Virginia to the House of Representatives.

I was here before, talking for another candidate for President, if you remember, and you were kind enough to believe in me and vote for me.

Now I want you to vote for my successor, Adlai Stevenson, just as you would have voted for me if I had been nominated.

When I was here in 1948, I talked to you about how the Republican candidate for Vice President—he is still Governor of California—was speaking here and had refused to mention the candidate for Senator on the Republican ticket. Now I understand that same fellow is running for Senator again against Kilgore, and I know he hasn't got any more chance with Kilgore than he had against Neely. I want you to be sure to give these Congressmen, and the Senator, and the Governor the necessary votes to keep West Virginia in the Democratic column. And I know that is what you are going to do.

The Republicans have a lot of trouble endorsing certain of their people. They are having trouble again this year, not just in

Hinton West Virginia

Drug Strategy

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The Houston Chronicle

October 3, 1996, Thursday, 3 STAR Edition

SECTION: a; Pg. 29

LENGTH: 758 words

HEADLINE: Violent crimes by juveniles down again;
City records decline for 2nd straight year

BYLINE: RAD SALLEE, LISA TEACHEY, Staff

BODY:

The number of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Houston is down for the second straight year, according to police statistics.

From January through August, 1,691 violent crimes (murders, rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults) were attributed to juveniles, defined as persons under 17.

This was 13.4 percent fewer than were recorded in the same period of 1995 and 22.5 percent fewer than in 1994, the peak year for violent crime.

Murders by juveniles for the 8-month interval showed an even starker decline, from 26 in 1993 to six in 1996. The decrease amounted to 77 percent over three years.

Total juvenile crimes, which number 6,419 so far in 1996, are down 1 percent from 1995 and 4 percent from the peak year of 1994, when 6,686 were recorded.

Among other categories of violent crime, rapes and robberies also decreased, while aggravated assaults increased but remained well below their 1993 peak.

The 34 juvenile rapes reported were a 15 percent decrease from 1995 and a 44 percent drop from a peak of 61 in 1994.

The 845 robberies this year are down 25 percent from 1995 and 35 percent from the peak of 1,297 in 1994.

The sole increase reported is the 806 aggravated assaults, up 7.5 percent from 1995 but still down 6 percent from the peak

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President Clinton and America's Police: Building Stronger, Safer Communities Together

May 15, 1997

Honoring our nation's police. Today, President Clinton will speak at the Peace Officers' Memorial, to honor those who have fallen in the line of duty and to praise police officers who serve us every day.

A Strategy That Works:

Lowest number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in over 35 years. In 1996, 116 federal, state and local law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty, a dramatic 30% decline over 1995. This is the fewest police officer fatalities since 1959.

Crime rates have dropped for five straight years. For five years before President Clinton took office, violent crime was *increasing* in America. The President's anti-crime strategy has helped reverse this trend -- and violent crime has now *dropped* four years in a row. According to both the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund and the Concerns of Police Survivors, "The decline in violent crime across America appears to have resulted in a dramatic decrease in the number of police officers killed in the line of duty during the past year..."[National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund (NLEOMF) and Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS), Press Release, 12/31/96]

Putting 100,000 new community police on our streets. President Clinton promised to put 100,000 new community police officers on the street to protect our communities -- increasing our nation's police force by nearly 20 percent. Since passage of the President's 1994 anti-crime bill, 64,000 of these officers have been funded. According to the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund, "the COPS program initiated by President Clinton to put 100,000 new officers on the street is helping [reduce law enforcement fatalities] -- more police to deter crime and back each other up."[NLEOMF and COPS, Press Release, 12/31/96]

Protecting law enforcement from deadly assault weapons. Because criminals should never outgun law enforcement officers, the President's 1994 anti-crime bill banned 19 of the deadliest cop-killing assault weapons. The President banned guns like the Uzi, which are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs. The number of officers killed by an assault weapon dropped from 10 in 1995 -- to one in 1996.

Preventing criminals from buying handguns. In 1993, the President signed the Brady Bill. Since its passage, the bill has prevented 186,000 stalkers, fugitives and felons from buying handguns. And the number of police officers killed by firearms declined by nearly 25 percent -- from 71 in 1995 to 55 in 1996.

The Agenda Ahead: The President wants to build on this record of accomplishment by -

- ✓ **Finishing the job of putting 100,000** community police officers on the street.
- ✓ **Ending the use of cop-killer bullets.** These armor piercing bullets serve only to endanger the men and women we ask to protect us every day.
- ✓ **Targeting gangs** with new prosecutors and tougher penalties.
- ✓ **Requiring child safety locks** on every gun.

western cities, methamphetamine use declined from 1995 levels. San Antonio showed a modest increase: from 1.5% in 1995 to 2.1% in 1996. 1996 DUF data also indicate that adult female arrestees use methamphetamine more than male arrestees, and white arrestees were more likely to use the drug than African-American and Hispanic arrestees.

- *Targeting the Midwest.* In 1996, the Office of National Drug Control Police (ONDCP) designated a five-state region in the Midwest (Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and South Dakota) as a High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) to address methamphetamine use, production, and trafficking. [In December 1996, a convicted methamphetamine trafficker was given a life sentence in Missouri-- the culmination of a joint effort between the DEA, U.S. Marshals, and state and local law enforcement within the HIDTA.]
- *Working with State and Local Law Enforcement.* The unique sensitivities surrounding the methamphetamine problem warrant special training and awareness. DEA has nearly doubled the number of clandestine laboratory certification training schools offered to state and local law enforcement-- from seven in FY 1996 to 13 in FY 1997, with two additional remote training sites. These schools will provide training for 520 local officers this year.

of 858 in 1993.

Police Chief Sam Nuchia credited HPD's Gang Task Force Unit for the improvement, although national statistics reflect similar - if more modest - declines.

With about 100 officers, the unit has seized more than 300 guns a year from juveniles since it was formed three years ago.

"We don't have a drive-by shooting a night or even every several nights like it looked like we were going to have in the early '90s," Nuchia said.

The HPD numbers do not reflect juvenile arrests, let alone convictions. If police believe a reported crime was committed by a juvenile, it is tallied as such.

Overall violent crimes committed by juveniles in Houston had increased 64 percent from 1991 to 1994, when they peaked at 2,183, then suddenly plummeted.

Melissa Sickmund, a researcher with the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh, says other cities and the nation as a whole have seen similar reversals.

She cited FBI statistics showing the juvenile arrest rate for murder nationally dropped 15.2 percent from 1994 to 1995, the last year for which data were available.

For the two years from 1993 to 1995, the decrease was 22.8 percent.

For violent crimes as a group, the FBI reported a modest decrease of 2.9 percent from 1994 to 1995.

The FBI figures, unlike the HPD statistics above, are not raw numbers but rates showing arrests per 100,000 juveniles, which the FBI defines as persons 10 to 17 years old.

The national improvement, like that in Houston, came as a surprise after years of sharply increasing juvenile crime rates.

If juvenile arrest rates for violent crime had continued to grow as they did from 1983 to 1992, Sickmund said, they would

have more than doubled by 2010.

As late as 1994, she said, actual figures were running ahead of that projection - then came the 1995 numbers, showing the drop.

"We don't know exactly what caused this," Sickmund said. "You could probably sum it up by saying the people finally started paying attention to the problem in a big way."

Likely contributors to the decrease, she said, include:

Parents who have become more aware of crime, gangs and drugs, and are keeping closer tabs on their children.

New state laws dealing specifically with juvenile crime, such as boot camps and diversion into alternative programs or the adult justice system.

News coverage of the problem.

Municipal curfews.

Increased security at schools and sports events, gun-free zones, school uniforms, etc

"You throw all those things together working in the same direction at the same time, and I would hope you'd see some impact," she said.

Juvenile crime in Houston

The number of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Houston is down 13.4 percent in the first eight months of 1996, the second straight year the rate had declined. Crimes attributed to juveniles (persons under 17):

Jan.-Aug. 1991 - 1992 - 1993 - 1994 - 1995 - 1996

Murder - 32 - 20 - 26 - 20 - 14 - 6

Rape - 54 - 48 - 50 - 61 - 40 - 34

Robbery - 767 - 896 - 964 - 1,297 - 1,148 - 845

Aggravated assault - 475 - 661 - 858 - 804 - 750 - 806

Total violent - 1,328 - 1,625 - 1,898 - 2,183 - 1,952 - 1,691

Crime -
Biston

TOTAL ALL CRIME: 5,314 - 5,399 - 5,903 - 6,686 - 6,528 - 6,419.

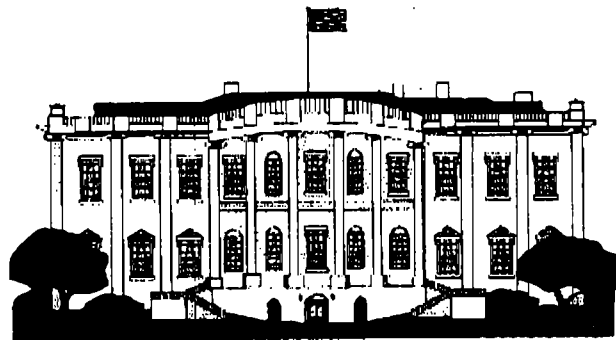
GRAPHIC: Graph: Juvenile crime in Houston (p. 31, text); Houston Chronicle,
Source: Houston Police Department

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 4, 1996

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Washington, DC 20503



Office of National Drug Control Policy

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

TO: Laura Capps

TEL: Fax 6-5709 Phone: 6-5717

DATE: May 20, 1997

TIME: 1:15 PM

PAGES: Cover +2

FROM: Pancho Kinney, Special Assistant for Strategic Planning

FAX: (202) 395-6641 **PHONE:** (202) 395-6710

COMMENTS: Attached are some budget statistics and examples of success in demand reduction efforts. Pancho

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT****OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**

Washington, D.C. 20503

U.S. DEMAND REDUCTION EFFORTS TALKING POINTS

- Between 1979 and 1995, we reduced the number of current users of illegal drugs by 49 percent (from 25 million to 12.8 million).
- Just 6 percent of our population aged 12 and over used illegal drugs in 1995, down from 14 percent in 1979.
- In the past ten years, we have reduced the number of current cocaine users by 75 percent (from 5.7 million to 1.45 million).
- First-time users of cocaine declined to 533 thousand in 1994, down from 1.3 million in the early 1980s.
- We are serious about enforcing our domestic drug laws. We arrest more than a million Americans every year for drug law violations.
- We have established more than 200 drug courts to use our criminal justice system to get non-violent offenders to quit using drugs.
- We are taking effective action at the local level. More than 4,300 community anti-drug coalitions are responding to the problem. D.A.R.E. reaches more than 25 million kids.
- In 1994, the DEA eradicated more than 508 million marijuana plants.

Drafted by Pancho Kinney, ONDCP, 395-6710



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503
Federal Counterdrug Budget Talking Points

- *The President's proposed \$16 billion FY 1998 counterdrug budget is the largest ever.*
- *The FY 95, FY 96, and FY 97 were each, successively, record-high counterdrug budgets.*
- *FY 98 marks four straight years of growth in federal drug control spending.*
- *Spending on both supply reduction and demand reduction has increased the past two years.*
- *We have increased spending on demand reduction programs over the past five years by a third. In 1998, we will spend 5.5 billion dollars on demand reduction programs.*
- *Demand reduction is the top priority of our 1997 National Drug Control Strategy.*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Four years ago my Administration set out to reverse the rising tide of crime with a comprehensive program: more police, tougher punishment, and smarter crime prevention. Our strategy is working. Last year, violent crime dropped for the fifth year in a row, marking the longest period of decline in 25 years. Today, our neighborhoods are safer, our families are more secure, and we are restoring the American people's confidence that crime can be reduced even more.

Now we must finish our work of hiring 100,000 new community police officers and ridding our schools and streets of gun violence. And we must redouble our efforts to crack down on youth violence and violent gangs.

For the first time in 7 years, the rate of young people arrested for violent crime and murder has gone down. But juvenile crime is still unacceptably high in too many cities, towns, and neighborhoods. Violent gangs terrorize our citizens, traffic guns and drugs to our youth, and often escape prosecution by intimidating witnesses.

In my 1997 State of the Union Address, I called for a full-scale assault on juvenile crime. Together we must give communities the tools they need to take back their streets and schools, to reestablish a sense of security and true freedom in our country, and to restore our people's faith in the power of law and order.

Our comprehensive strategy includes four key elements:

1. Targeting Gangs and Violent Juveniles. New local prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives, including the authority to try violent juveniles as adults when they commit adult crimes.
2. Keeping Our Kids Gun-and Drug-Free. Requiring gun dealers to sell child safety locks with every handgun, expanding the Brady Law to prevent juveniles convicted of violent crimes from buying guns when they turn 18, and tough new measures to crack down on drunk or drugged driving.
3. Keeping Our Kids on the Right Track. Anti-truancy measures, curfews, and keeping schools open late and on weekends to keep children off the streets and on the right track.
4. Reforming the Juvenile Justice System. Improving the capacity of the juvenile justice system to respond to juvenile offenders.

Over the past 4 years we have shown that we can reverse a decade of rising crime. If we continue to work together and take responsibility for ourselves and our families, we can keep the crime rate going down -- block by block and neighborhood by neighborhood, all across America.

For this strategy to succeed, each of us must do our part. Law enforcement, government officials, teachers, clergy, businesses, parents, and our youth all must play a role in reducing youth violence. The Congress must be a bipartisan partner, working with us to pass the legislation that will put this strategy in place. Our goal must be to give our children the safest and most secure future possible. Working together, we can make that goal a reality.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
ONDCP/ U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
NATIONAL FORUM ON DRUG CONTROL
WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1997**

Acknowledgments: General McCaffrey, Mayor Daley,

General McCaffrey, a four star general, was appointed to lead our war on drugs after he led our troops south of the border, and did so much to keep drugs from coming into America. General McCaffrey has provided us with a **National Drug Control Strategy** that will assure a coherent, rational, long-term national effort to reduce illicit drug use and its consequences. It's purpose is straightforward: to substantially reduce drug use and its consequences.

Our young people have gotten the wrong idea that drug use isn't dangerous. Drug use by our youth has gone up 100% since 1992. Among eighth-graders, it has increased by 150 percent.

The first priority of our national strategy is to prevent drug use among our youth. We've submitted

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", with a small asterisk to the left of the first letter.

1. Intro
2. National Drug Control strategy -- McCaffrey
3. Youth --- stats of drug use up, need to make it top priority
4. Cracking down on drug violations, expand programs like drug courts
5. Treatment programs in 1998 we will spend 5. 5. Billion dollars
- 6 **Announcement of Methamphetamine progress report. Use down., McCaffrey to hold a National Methamphetamine Conference in Omaha.**
- 7 **Crack down on money laundering proposal: Treasury department to announce 3 new rules.**
8. Our National Drug Control Strategy is complementary with the Mayors' action plan.

Suggested Remarks by the President
ONDCP/U.S. Conference of Mayors
National Forum on Drug Control
East Room, Wednesday, May 21, 1997

I am delighted to take part in this National Forum on Drug Control. General McCaffrey, Mayor Daley, we all appreciate the work of ONDCP and the Conference of Mayors in bringing together prevention, treatment, law enforcement, and research experts to assess how our cities can further improve their antidrug efforts.

All of us believe that General McCaffrey has provided us with a *National Drug Control Strategy* that will assure a coherent, rational, long-term national effort to reduce illicit drug use and its consequences. This *1997 Strategy (hold up copy)* is a long-term plan that offers a guide to action over the next decade. Its purpose is straightforward - to substantially reduce drug use and its consequences in our society.

The first priority of our national strategy is to prevent drug use among our youth. There is no more important task. We can demonstrate statistically that children who abstain from using illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco will not suffer substance abuse problems as adults. While drug use by our youth is significantly below the record levels of 1979, it has gone up 100 percent since 1992. Among eighth-graders, it has increased by 150 percent. Consequently, we've submitted to the Congress a request for \$175 million to fund a youth-oriented anti-drug campaign. We are confident that this investment of just one percent of our federal counterdrug budget investment can help our children form accurate impressions of the dangers posed by illegal drug use. I congratulate the mayors for their *National Action Plan to Control Drugs* that also establishes as a first priority convincing America's young people not to use drugs. You are absolutely right. It will take parents, communities, businesses, and public figures stepping up to the plate.

Our *National Strategy* also recognizes that we are not going to arrest our way out of the drug problem. Just about every police officer knows that one of the biggest causes of crime and violence is illegal drugs. More than a million Americans are arrested each year for drug law violations. Juvenile drug arrests rates have doubled in the nineties, keeping pace with juvenile drug use rates. The increase in drug offenders accounts for nearly three quarters of the total growth in federal prison inmates since 1980. But not enforcing our anti-drug laws is not the answer. Instead, we must implement policing strategies that improve the quality of life in our cities, as is being done in New York. If we are to break the cycle of drugs and violence, we must continue to deliberately expand programs like **drug courts** that are demonstrating their effectiveness. We've asked the Congress to increase funding for this program by 150 percent in our FY 98 budget. Its good to see that the *Mayors' Action Plan* has also concluded that strong enforcement measures must be accompanied by increased prevention and treatment programs.

I should also emphasize our continuing commitment to ensuring that effective treatment programs are more accessible. Our 3.6 million chronic drug users are at the heart of our nation's drug problem. They represent one-quarter of our drug-using population and consume about two-thirds of all illegal drugs. While casual cocaine use has plummeted by 75 percent over the past decade, the number of cocaine addicts and chronic users has essentially not changed. All of us must redouble our efforts to reduce the number of chronic users to get a return on the substantial investments we are making. Over the past five years, we have increased spending on demand reduction programs by a third, and in 1998 will spend 5.5 billion dollars.

There is some good news to share about methamphetamine use. In April last year, in response to the increasing prevalence of methamphetamine use, I released a *National Methamphetamine Strategy*. The Congress supported our efforts with a *Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act* which established new controls over

precursor chemicals and strengthened penalties for trafficking. Today we are releasing a progress report on our national anti-methamphetamine effort. The good news is that the National Institute of Justice's Drug Use Forecasting Program reports that in the eight cities where meth use had been skyrocketing, it declined substantially in 1996. In Dallas, meth use among arrestees was down 52 percent. In Denver, Omaha, and Phoenix it was down over 40 percent. It was also down in Los Angeles (-7%), Portland (-34%), San Diego (-19%), and San Jose (-20%). These are good preliminary indicators of success. However, we can't let our guard down. Next week General McCaffrey will convene a **National Methamphetamine Conference in Omaha** to keep needed focus on this dangerous drug.

All of us are here today because we believe that the consequences of drug use are unacceptable. We agree that we must act decisively. Our ***National Drug Control Strategy*** and the ***Mayors' Action Plan*** are absolutely complementary. Together we can help protect our 68 million children from illegal drugs, tobacco, and alcohol. The mayors of our cities must be focal points around which community-based public-private partnerships develop and implement solutions to the different manifestations of the drug problem.

Drafted by Pancho Kinney, ONDCP, 395-6710

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed For Release
Until 10:06 A.M. EST

Saturday, March 1, 1997

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

Roosevelt Room

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Today I want to talk about what we must do to strengthen our effort to keep drugs away from our neighborhoods and out of our children's lives. First, we must fight drugs before they reach our borders and keep them out of America. This is a battle we must fight together with other nations.

Every year the President is legally required to certify whether other nations are doing their part. Yesterday, I accepted Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's recommendation to certify Mexico, to certify that Mexico is cooperating with us in this fight.

Mexican President Zedillo is fighting a tough, uphill battle against the drug cartels which corrupt Mexico's law enforcement agencies. But President Zedillo has taken brave action, firing more than 1,200 tainted officials, extraditing criminals for the first time, passing tough laws, arresting his own drug czar for corruption. In the past year, their seizures of marijuana, cocaine and heroine are up, drug related arrests have increased, and eradication efforts have reached record levels.

Make no mistake about it, Mexico has a serious drug problem. But Mexico's leaders recognize that problem, and they have the will to fight it. We must do whatever we can to give them the means to succeed. Stamping out the drug trade is a long-term battle. It won't be won overnight. We will continue to press our Mexican partners to take tough action that will protect all our people from drugs.

Stopping drugs at their source is a critical part of the antidrug strategy I announced earlier this week. My balanced budget pays for the largest antidrug effort ever. Under the leadership of our national drug czar, General Barry McCaffrey, who's here with me at the radio address this morning, this plan will crack down on drug dealers and help parents teach their

children just how dangerous drugs are. We must give our children the straight facts. They need to hear a constant drumbeat from all of us: Drugs are wrong, drugs are illegal, drugs can kill you. The more children know about how dangerous drugs are, the less likely they are to use them.

Our drug strategy includes an unprecedented national advertising campaign to get out the facts and shape the attitudes of young people about drugs. And we must do more to sever the dangerous connection between illegal drugs and violent crime.

Illegal drugs are involved with the vast majority of violent crimes in America -- drug dealers carrying guns, violent criminals on drugs and out of control, gang wars over drug-trafficking turf. One million Americans are arrested every year for breaking the drug laws. Two-thirds of all the men in state prisons have abused drugs regularly.

Unfortunately, most of the people who enter jail as drug addicts leave jail still addicted, or about to become addicts again. When criminals on parole or ex-convicts out of jail go back on drugs, the chances are enormously high they will commit new crimes. According to some experts, 60 percent of all the heroin and cocaine sold in America is sold to people on bail, parole, or probation. Two-thirds of prisoners with a history of heroin or cocaine use who are released without treatment are back on drugs within just three months. We must break this cycle of crime and drugs once and for all.

Last fall, Congress passed my proposal to require drug testing and treatment for prison inmates and convicts on parole. Our prisons must not be illegal drug markets, and anyone given a chance to go straight and live a better life must be absolutely drug free. The bill I signed said to the states, we want to continue helping you build prisons, but if you want the money to do that you must start drug testing prisoners and parolees.

In December I announced Justice Department guidelines to help states meet this requirement. The guidelines are straightforward. By March 1, 1998, one year from today, every state must submit to the Attorney General a clearly defined, comprehensive plan to test prisoners and parolees, to treat those who need it and punish those who go back on drugs.

Today I'm announcing that I am sending all 50 governors a letter to make it clear that General McCaffrey and Attorney General Reno are prepared to help every state get this job done. We'll provide guidance and resources, experts, technical assistance, access to new technology. We'll give that to every state that needs help in developing its plans. At the same time, this, too, should be perfectly clear -- any state without a prisoner and parolee drug testing plan one year from today will lose federal prison assistance until a plan is submitted. We want to help states build the prison space they need, but we will not help to build prisons that tolerate drugs by turning a blind eye.

The federal government and state governments must work together as partners to get this

done. It's time to say to inmates, if you stay on drugs, you'll stay in jail; if you want out of jail, you have to get off drugs. It's time to say to parolees, if you go back on drugs, you'll go back to jail; if you want to stay out of jail, stay off drugs.

We must fight drugs on every front -- on our streets and in our schools, at our borders and in our homes. Every American must accept this responsibility. There is no more insidious threat to a good future than illegal drugs. I'm counting on all of you to help us win the fight against them.

Thanks for listening. (Applause.)

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Coral Gables, Florida)

For Immediate Release

April 29, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ANNOUNCING THE 1996 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

George Washington Carver Middle School
Coral Gables, Florida

10:46 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you. Didn't Rachel do a good job? Give her another hand. She was great, wasn't she? (Applause.)

Principal Heise, thank you for hosting us today, and for your fine remarks, which I heard from behind the way there. I'm delighted to be on this stage with our two Cabinet members from Miami, Attorney General Reno and Secretary Rubin. (Applause.) And with General McCaffrey, who moved the SOUTHCOM here and wishes he were from Miami -- you can tell by the Spanish speech he gave you -- and he's doing a wonderful job and I'm very proud of him. (Applause.)

I want to thank three of your distinguished state officials who came in with me today who are here -- Lieutenant Governor Buddy McKay, Attorney General Bob Butterworth and Senator Daryl Jones, who has a son here somewhere -- there he is. (Applause.) Your son is clapping for you, Daryl.

I want to thank Alva Chapman and Marilyn Culp and Tad Foote, and local television and other media executives. Judge Goldstein, of the local drug court. I thank him and all those involved in the drug court. I thank Dorothy Perry and all the community leaders.

I want to thank all these young people in D-FY-IT. And I thank not only those who are here, but those who came out to the airport to meet me. We have the leader of America's Coast Guard, the leader of our customs service and others here today, along with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury and General McCaffrey.

We are here in Miami to announce a new drug strategy because of what Miami is doing to make the children of Miami and the future of Miami drug free. I thank all of you who have been any part of that -- the local officials, the religious leaders, the community leaders, the school leaders. And I agree with Rachel that if we keep working, we can have the children of

America educating the rest of us about this problem and then it will go away for sure. (Applause.)

Miami has dealt with the biggest challenges that drugs present to America. And Miami knows that what I have said about the world toward which we are moving is true. We are going into a world of enormous possibility for our people, dominated by global trade and high technology. You have worked very hard to see that the people of southern Florida reap the benefits of global trade and high technology.

But you also know that the more open our borders are, the more freely people can travel, the more freely money can move and information and technology can be transferred, the more vulnerable we are to people who would seek to undermine the very fabric of civilized life, whether through terrorism, the weapons of mass destruction, organized crime, or drugs -- and sometimes through all of the above.

So the great challenge we face, my fellow Americans, is how to get the benefits of this world toward which we are moving and not be exposed to the forces that would undermine our ability to raise strong children in strong families in good, strong communities.

That's what this national drug strategy is about. It focuses on rising drug use among children; it confronts head-on the fact that crime and drugs are vicious co-conspirators. You heard General McCaffrey allude to that. A significant percentage of the people in the prison systems of America today are there because of drug problems. If they weren't stealing money to pay for a drug habit, dealing drugs in the first place, or behaving irrationally because of an addiction to drugs, we would be spending that money on educating our children and building our future instead of maintaining a prison system. And that's what we ought to do. (Applause.)

But all of you here at George Washington Carver are a shining example of what it will ultimately take to make a drug strategy work all across America -- people at the grass-roots level. This school -- I've heard you cheering for it before. But I want you to know why we're here. We are not here by accident. And we are not here because of anything we have done. We are here because of what you have done -- zero guns, zero assaults, zero incidents of drug-related violence, zero drugs. That's where America ought to go and where America can go. (Applause.)

We are here because of what Miami has done. I have watched this city and this county recover from a massive storm to host the Summit of the Americas, to attract the Southern Command of the United States Military and now to set a standard that all other cities should follow in reducing the problem of drug abuse. The Coalition for a Safe and Drug Free Community has worked hard with all the rest of the people here so that drug use dropped more than 50 percent between 1991 and 1993 alone. That was the biggest decline in any metropolitan area in the country. I'd like to see that on some of the TV shows on prime time about Miami. (Applause.)

Let me again thank the members of the Coalition. I thank the students here today and I thank the Attorney General, who was a founding member back when she had her other job here in Dade County -- or as those of us in the administration say, back when we had a life, Janet Reno lived in Miami, and I thank her for what she did and for what you are doing. (Applause.)

Now, while it is true that in the end this work has to be done student by student, family by family, school by school, neighborhood by neighborhood, we must acknowledge that the nation's government has a role to play. In this new era, when we are reducing the size of government and its burden, when we have a federal establishment that today in 1996 is the smallest the national government has been since 1965 -- and by the end of this year it will be the smallest its been since 1962 -- we still have responsibilities to help people throughout America make the most of their own lives and their families and their communities.

And a big part of that is to make sure Americans can feel secure in their homes, on their streets and in their schools, with drug free homes, drug free streets and drug free schools. (Applause.)

Our Crime Bill is helping reduce the crime rate by giving communities police officers, 100,000 of them in community settings in America; banning 19 deadly assault weapons. The Brady Bill, which now requires a waiting period before you can buy a handgun, has kept 60,000 people with criminal records from purchasing guns and endangering innocent citizens. It is working. (Applause.)

I was so inspired by my personal experience watching your drug court here, and the Attorney General's experience when she took office, that we have worked hard to help others establish drug courts around America. There are now more than 100 of them in the United States, and I think every community ought to have one and we're going to keep going until every community has the chance to have one. (Applause.)

We've also used the Crime Bill to help schools fight drugs and violence, to help them support programs like DARE and GREAT, to help them with gang prevention, and when they're needed, with things like metal detectors and increased securities. We are opening the way to do more in this area.

But I want to say a special word of thanks to the people here who have taken a pledge to abstain from drugs and alcohol. You heard Rachel talk about that. I believe that if every student in every school in America took that pledge and reaffirmed it on a regular basis, a lot of these other things would not be necessary. So I'd like to ask all the students who have taken that pledge to stand today. If you took a pledge to be free of drugs and alcohol, stand up and the rest of us would like to applaud you. (Applause.)

While not every community in America can claim the results that Miami can, you should know that every year for the last three years, murders have dropped and robberies have dropped.

and drug use has dropped. Monthly drug use today is roughly half of what it was 10 years ago in America. The number of cocaine users has fallen by 30 percent in the last three years alone. But we have a lot to do. And, again, it's why we're at this school. The most perplexing problem that we face in this area is this: While the drug rate has gone down, drug usage among people under 18 has gone up. While the crime rate has gone down, random violence among people under 18 has gone up. The children who are here today are the battleground of today and tomorrow. They are the people for whom we must fight this great battle, and they are the ones we must rely on to win it by working with them.

That is why I am announcing today a new and intensified strategy to battle drugs that builds and improves on the work we have done over the last three years, calls for more resources from the nation than ever before, and targets those resources better than ever. This National Drug Control Strategy of 1996, as General McCaffrey said, is meant to be a 10-year plan. He worked on it very, very hard with many others. I want to thank him again for it, and I want to thank him for being willing to give up his four stars and his military command to fight America's most important battle for the future. (Applause.)

Very briefly, this strategy has five very concrete goals. Number one, to get young people to reject drugs. That's what you're doing here. Number two, to use effective treatment and prevention to break this vicious cycle that link drugs to violent crime. Third, to stop drugs at the border, the way we are doing at the Miami Customs Office where technology and street smarts are catching more drugs with less inconvenience to arriving visitors. Fourth, to break up the sources of supply, whether they are cocaine farms in Colombia or methamphetamine labs in California. And, finally, to reduce the terrible social and economic costs imposed by drugs on our society -- \$69 billion in the last year.

Now, to meet these goals, we are asking Congress as we cut spending and move toward a balanced budget, to increase funding for the drug war by 9.3 percent. We can't stop drugs if our schools, hospitals and communities don't have the tools they need to get the job done. We have to have the support of Congress to do this.

Make no mistake about it, this has got to be a bipartisan, American, non-political effort. If we're going to keep our commitment to put 100,000 new community police officers on the street, we are going to have to do that. If we are going to keep our commitment to give schools the funds they need for the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, we have to do that. And I am proud that the budget I signed last week from the Congress included both those programs. (Applause.)

We are also working hard in Washington to try to protect you from new problems before they come to your doorstep, and that's an important job of the nation's government. I thank Secretary Rubin for getting the early warning on Rohypnol, a powerful and dangerous sedative, to stop it from flooding across our borders. I thank the Attorney General for the work she has done with General McCaffrey and others on the methamphetamine strategy. That is a deadly

drug. It is gaining in popularity. In two years, deaths from this drug have doubled. I'm glad it's not here yet, but we have to stop it before it becomes the crack of the 1990s. And we are going after it right now. (Applause.)

So let me say again, if we're going to win this battle, we have to be prepared to pay the price of time, we have to be prepared to ask ourselves -- each and every one of us -- what is our job. This national drug control strategy is our effort to answer the question: What is our job? What is the President's job? What is the Cabinet's job? What is General McCaffrey's job?

But we know in the end it is all of you here at the community level doing your jobs that will determine the fate of the children who are here. And ultimately it is their job to say "no" to destructive forces in their lives and "yes" to the future -- "no" to an empty fantasy land and "yes" to the fantasy of an unimaginable future that is out there for all of our young people who will prepare themselves for it. That is, ultimately, the goal we must all share and work for as Americans.

Thank you and God bless you all. (Applause.)

END

11:02 A.M. EDT



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

**Excerpt from May 14, 1997 statement by General Barry McCaffrey,
before the Senate Appropriations Committee,
Subcommittee on Treasury, General Government and Civil Service**

Comments about the \$175 Million Youth-Oriented Anti-Drug Campaign.

- Drug use has gone up among America's youth during the past five years. The principal reasons that more of our children are using drugs is that fewer of them disapprove of illegal drug use and fewer perceive regular drug use as dangerous. The University of Michigan's *Monitoring the Future Study* makes clear this association between attitudes and usage rates.
- Unfortunately, in recent years the number of drug-related public service announcements (PSAs) carried by television, radio, and print media have decreased markedly. The economics of the media industry have made advertising space so competitive that pro-bono advertising has dropped more than 30 percent in recent years. Even worse, virtually no PSAs appear in prime-time.
- We seek to reverse this trend by developing a public education campaign that supplements anti-drug announcements already offered by dedicated organizations like the Partnership for a Drug-Free America under Jim Burke's leadership and the Ad Council.
- The President's FY 1998 budget seeks to fund this targeted educational campaign through the \$175 million provided in ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund. ONDCP will also seek matching private sector donations. The campaign will use both paid and public service television announcements to inform youth and their parents of the consequences of drug use.
- Targeted TV ads are among the quickest, most efficient and effective means of reducing drug use. They can modify adolescent perception of drug harmfulness and increase societal disapproval of drugs. They can also reach "baby boomer" parents who may be ambivalent about sending strong antidrug messages to their children.
- Attitudes can be changed with accurate and convincing messages. ONDCP believes this campaign can help to reduce youth drug use dramatically.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

The 1997 National Drug Control Strategy: Highlights

- **A comprehensive, ten-year plan.**
 - The *1997 Strategy* proposes a ten-year commitment supported by five-year budgets so that continuity of effort can help ensure success.
 - It provides a long-term vision that can be implemented, measured, and adapted to secure our goal of substantially reducing drug use and its consequences in America.
 - Incorporates a self-assessment process (measures of effectiveness).
- **Main effort is to reduce the demand for illegal drugs.**
 - Number one priority is to decrease use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by youths.
 - Seeks more effective, efficient and accessible drug treatment programs.
 - Supports the expansion of drug-free workplaces.
 - Opposes the legalization of marijuana and other dangerous drugs.
 - Seeks to increase the safety of our citizens by breaking the cycle of drugs and violence.
- **Aggressive supply reduction programs complement demand reduction efforts.**
 - Devotes greater resources to protecting the southwest border and other vulnerable air, land, and sea frontiers.
 - Seeks the elimination of coca cultivation destined for illicit consumption within the next decade.
 - Reinforces interdiction efforts in the "source Country" and "transit" zones.
 - Supports the counter-drug efforts of committed democracies and multilateral organizations.

The *National Drug Control Strategy* is America's main guide in the struggle to decrease illegal drug use. Developed in consultation with public and private organizations, it sets the course for the nation's collective effort against drugs. It leaves room for growth, incorporation of new advances in science and technology, better operations, intellectual expansion, and logical rejection of well-intentioned but counterproductive activities. The *National Drug Control Strategy* will undoubtedly adapt over the years as conditions change. It will, however, organize our efforts toward the stated goals and objectives.

To: Laura 65709

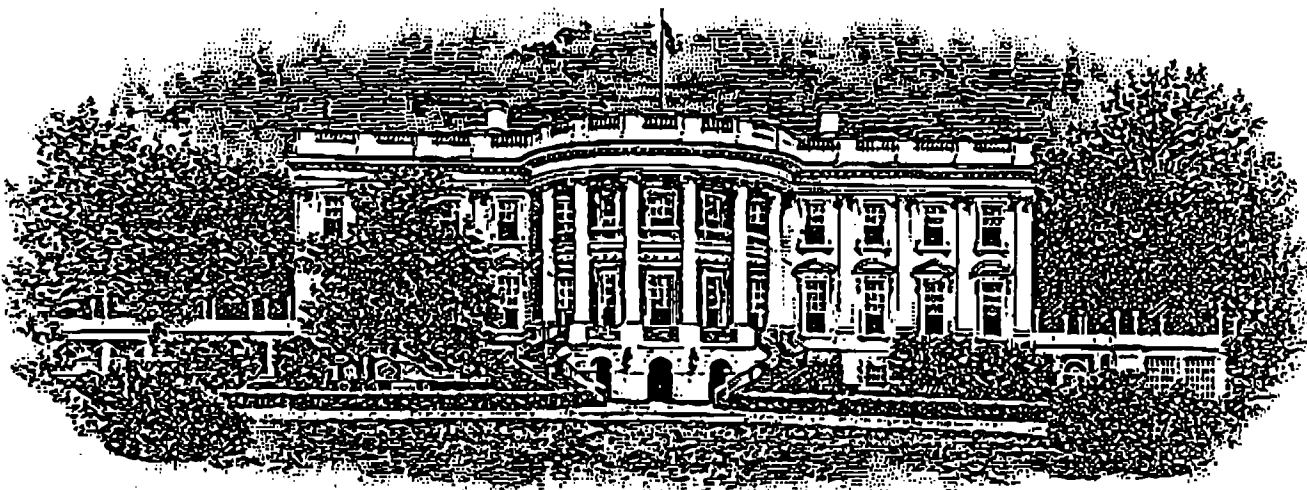
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Re: Houston's Crime Rate

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The White House



DOMESTIC POLICY

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: LAURA CAPPS

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FROM: JOSE' CRODA

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 6-5709

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 4

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Per my message,

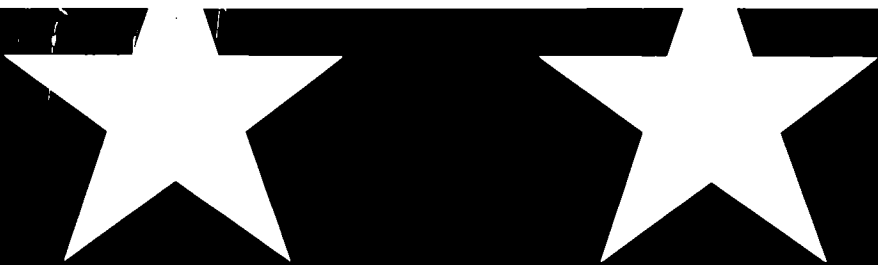
Joe

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THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY: 1996



The White House

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February 1997



The White House

THE NATIONAL

DRUG CONTROL

STRATEGY, 1997

Drafts

5/20/97

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
ONDCP/ U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
NATIONAL FORUM ON DRUG CONTROL
Wednesday, May 21, 1997

Acknowledgments: Vice President, General McCaffrey, Mayor Daley.

Thank you for joining us here to discuss what I believe must be the nation's top law enforcement priority over the next four years: how to keep our young people away from drugs and the gangs and guns they bring in their wake. The Mayors National Action plan underscores the national drug strategy that General McCaffrey has just told you about. I want to briefly talk about why this is so important, before I hear from you in detail.

You and I know that when we work together -- local communities, prosecutors, police, educators, and the national government -- we can begin to take back our streets and reclaim the lives of our children. Our strategy to fight crime has been tough and smart: more police, more punishment, more prevention. And thanks to these anti-crime strategies pioneered in communities across America, serious crime has dropped five years in a row. Last year saw the fewest law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in over 35 years.

We have had ^{also some} ~~real~~ success, ~~as well,~~ in the fight against illegal drugs. Monthly drug use today is roughly half of what it was 10 years ago in America, ~~The number of cocaine users has fallen by 30% in the last three years alone.~~ But we know that the tide of juvenile violence and drugs threatens to rise -- and that if we do not act now to steer our children from drugs, we may lose them to a life of dependency and despair.

We face the task of teaching a whole new generation this basic truth: drugs are illegal, drugs are wrong, drugs can kill you. We know that rising drug use among young people, in part, can only be combatted by a change in attitude. Too many of our children have gotten the idea that drug use is not dangerous to them.

One reason that our young people are not getting the message is that they are not getting a clear and consistent and unwavering message from adults. One of the most disturbing trends we have seen is the increasing allure for young people of heroin. We all grew up knowing that heroin was addictive and deadly. The images of burned out junkies were burned into all of our consciousnesses. But alarmingly, heroin use among young people is ~~what? up?~~ ^{in some parts of the country,} On too many college campuses, in too many neighborhoods, heroin has become the drug of choice -- trapping the users in a fog of addiction and decline, leading to death.

^{has been on the rise} We know that children are susceptible to the images that bombard them. And as has been reported in the press in recent days, many of our fashion leaders now admit that the images they project in advertising in recent years has made heroin addiction seem glamorous, sexy, cool.

Let's be clear: You don't need to glamorize addiction to sell blue jeans. This is not about advertising and art; this is about attitudes and acceptability. Heroin is not chic; heroin is death. I call on the fashion industry to stop selling clothes by marketing addiction.

And just as we put in place a national strategy to fight crime that was rooted in the lessons of local success, that is what we must do to fight drug use among young people.

The national government will continue to do everything it can to send that same message -- and to crack down on those who peddle drugs to our children. As you heard from General McCaffrey, our national strategy plan makes preventing youth drug use our number one priority.

IT CALLS FOR A \$175 MILLION ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN, LEVERAGED W/ PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES.
It is modeled on what works around the country. Everywhere I go, I talk about what I've seen in my visits to Boston, so ably represented here by Mayor Menino. Between 1990 and 1995, juvenile homicides dropped by 80% there, and not a single child has been killed with a gun in 18 months.

Let me mention just two ^{NEW} ~~critical~~ ^{our} elements of ~~this~~ anti-drug strategy.

First, we have good news to report in our progress against methamphetamine. Last year, we targeted this increasingly popular drug -- ~~the "next crack"~~ -- as a special focus for this effort. Meth has devastating effects on those who use it. And it is produced in clandestine labs which carry an enormously high risk of fire and explosion. The Congress supported our efforts by enacting the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act, which established new controls over the chemicals used to make meth, and strengthened penalties for trafficking.

Now, a year after we began targeting meth, we are releasing a one-year progress report on our National Methamphetamine Strategy. First, seizures of the dangerous drug labs used to manufacture meth are up 170% in one year alone. Second, the use of methamphetamine is down in key western cities. In 8 of the cities where meth use had been skyrocketing, it has dropped from 7 - 52%.

A second focus of our efforts is a vigorous crackdown on money launderers. We all know that without a steady stream of laundered cash, the drug trade will wither at its roots. Today, the Treasury Department will take three steps to cut off the cash. We will require currency exchanges, check cashers and other money services to register with the Treasury Department. We will require more businesses to report suspicious activity, under penalty of law. And we will require any transfer of overseas funds above \$750 to be reported to federal law enforcement. We know this will cut back on money laundering.

Finally, let me ask your help as we seek to persuade the Congress to pass a comprehensive juvenile crime bill. Organized gangs, armed to the teeth, prowl too many mean streets and threaten too many communities. I have proposed comprehensive legislation -- modeled on what works in Boston and around the country -- to protect our children from violence and steer them away from a life of crime. This bill does more than talk tough. It will

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ensure a safer environment and positive opportunities for our children in the most vulnerable of communities by helping to launch 1,000 after-school programs. I am very concerned that the legislation that has passed the House of Representatives does not meet the prevention requirement. Let me say before all of you -- who know what works in our communities -- what I have said repeatedly: A juvenile crime bill that doesn't crack down on guns and gangs, that does not guarantee more prosecutors, probation officers and after school hours, is a juvenile crime bill in name only. We must have a real juvenile crime bill, this year.

These are just a few steps we must take if we are to take back our streets and give our young people the chance to reach their highest potential. I look forward to working with all those here -- mayors, prosecutors, police -- to get this done.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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5/20/97

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
ONDCP/ U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
NATIONAL FORUM ON DRUG CONTROL
Wednesday, May 21, 1997**

Acknowledgments: Vice President, General McCaffrey, Mayor Daley.

Thank you for joining us here to discuss what I believe must be the nation's top law enforcement priority over the next four years: how to keep our young people away from drugs and the gangs and guns they bring in their wake. The Mayors National Action plan underscores the national drug strategy that General McCaffrey has just told you about. I want to briefly talk about why this is so important, before I hear from you in detail.

You and I know that when we work together -- local communities, prosecutors, police, educators, and the national government -- we can begin to take back our streets and reclaim the lives of our children. Our strategy to fight crime has been tough and smart: more police, more punishment, more prevention. And thanks to these anti-crime strategies pioneered in communities across America, serious crime has dropped five years in a row. Last year saw the fewest law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in over 35 years.

We have had real success, as well, in the fight against illegal drugs. Monthly drug use today is roughly half of what it was 10 years ago in America. The number of cocaine users has fallen by 30% in the last three years alone. But we know that the tide of juvenile violence and drugs threatens to rise -- and that if we do not act now to steer our children from drugs, we may lose them to a life of dependency and despair.

We face the task of teaching a whole new generation this basic truth: drugs are illegal, drugs are wrong, drugs can kill you. We know that rising drug use among young people, in part, can only be ~~combated~~ ^{combat} by a change in attitude. Too many of our children have gotten the idea that drug use is not dangerous to them.

One reason that our young people are not getting the message is that they are not getting a clear and consistent and unwavering message from adults. One of the most disturbing trends we have seen is the increasing allure for young people of heroin. We all grew up knowing that heroin was addictive and deadly. The images of burned out junkies were burned into all of our consciousnesses. But alarmingly, heroin use among young people is [what? up?]. On too many college campuses, in too many neighborhoods, heroin has become the drug of choice -- trapping the users in a fog of addiction and decline, leading to death.

We know that children are susceptible to the images that bombard them. And as has been reported in the press in recent days, many of our fashion leaders now admit that the images they project in advertising in recent years ~~has made~~ ^{could make} heroin addiction seem glamorous, sexy, cool.

Let's be clear: You don't need to glamorize addiction to sell blue jeans. This is not about advertising and art; this is about attitudes and acceptability. Heroin is not chic; heroin is death. I call on the fashion industry to stop selling clothes by marketing addiction.

And just as we put in place a national strategy to fight crime that was rooted in the lessons of local success, that is what we must do to fight drug use among young people.

The national government will continue to do everything it can to send that same message -- and to crack down on those who peddle drugs to our children. As you heard from General McCaffrey, our national strategy plan makes preventing youth drug use our number one priority.

That's
It is modeled on what works around the country. Everywhere I go, I talk about what I've seen in my visits to Boston, so ably represented here by Mayor Menino. Between 1990 and 1995, juvenile homicides dropped by 80% there, and not a single child has been killed with a gun in 18 months.

Let me mention just two ^{*new*} ~~critical~~ ^{*one*} elements of ~~this~~ anti-drug strategy.

First, we have good news to report in our progress against methamphetamine. Last year, we targeted this increasingly popular drug -- the "next crack" -- as a special focus for this effort. Meth has devastating effects on those who use it. And it is produced in clandestine labs which carry an enormously high risk of fire and explosion. The Congress supported our efforts by enacting the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act, which established new controls over the chemicals used to make meth, and strengthened penalties for trafficking.

Now, a year after we began targeting meth, we are releasing a one-year progress report on our National Methamphetamine Strategy. First, seizures of the dangerous drug labs used to manufacture meth are up 170% in one year alone. Second, the use of methamphetamine is down key western cities. In 8 of the cities where meth use had been skyrocketing, it has dropped from 7 - 52%.

A second focus of our efforts is a vigorous crackdown on money launderers. We all know that without a steady stream of laundered cash, the drug trade will wither at its roots. Today, the Treasury Department will take three steps to cut off the cash. We will require currency exchanges, check cashers and ~~other~~ money services to register with the Treasury Department. We will require more businesses to report suspicious activity, under penalty of law. And we will require any transfer of ~~overseas~~ funds above \$750 to be reported to federal law enforcement. We know this will cut back on money laundering.

Finally, let me ask your help as we seek to persuade the Congress to pass a comprehensive juvenile crime bill. Organized gangs, armed to the teeth, prowl too many mean streets and threaten too many communities. I have proposed comprehensive legislation -- modeled on what works in Boston and around the country -- to protect our children from violence and steer them away from a life of crime. This bill does more than talk tough. It will

~~ensure a safer environment and positive opportunities for our children in the most vulnerable of communities by helping to launch 1,000 after-school programs.~~ I am very concerned that the legislation that has passed the House of Representatives does not meet the ~~prevention~~ ^{in effect} ~~requirement~~. Let me say before all of you -- who know what works in our communities -- what I have said repeatedly: A juvenile crime bill that doesn't crack down on guns and gangs, that does not guarantee more prosecutors, probation officers and after school hours, is a juvenile crime bill in name only. We must have a real juvenile crime bill, this year.

These are just a few steps we must take if we are to take back our streets and give our young people the chance to reach their highest potential. I look forward to working with all those here -- mayors, prosecutors, police -- to get this done.

This approach will add prosecutors and
add probation
Keep schools to keep
and keep guns
at the
hands of
our
children
We protect ^{our} children
and protect
our children
from guns
with
child
safety
locks.

5/20/97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
ONDCP/ U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
NATIONAL FORUM ON DRUG CONTROL
Wednesday, May 21, 1997**

Acknowledgments: Vice President, General McCaffrey, Mayor Daley.

Thank you for joining us here to discuss what I believe must be the nation's top law enforcement priority over the next four years: how to keep our young people away from drugs and the gangs and guns that come along with them. The new Drug Strategy that the mayors have developed and are releasing today underscores the national drug strategy that General McCaffrey has developed and that we released in February of this year. I want to briefly discuss why this is so important, before we begin our discussion. *talk about*

You and I know that when we work together -- local communities, prosecutors, police, educators, and the national government -- that we can begin to take back our streets and reclaim the lives of our children. Our strategy was to be tough and smart: more police, tougher punishment, more prevention. And thanks to these anti-crime strategies pioneered in communities across America, serious crime has dropped five years in a row. Last year saw the fewest law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in over 35 years.

We have had real success, as well, in the fight against illegal drugs. Monthly drug use today is roughly half of what it was 10 years ago in America. The number of cocaine users has fallen by 30% in the last three years alone. [All across the country, communities are coming together to get to the problem before it begins. There are over 4 thousand community anti-drug coalitions and D.A.R.E. now reaches more than 25 million kids]

But we know that the tide of juvenile violence and drugs threatens to rise -- and that if we do not act now to steer our children from drugs, we may lose them to a life of dependency and despair.

We face the task of teaching a whole new generation this basic truth: drugs are illegal, drugs are wrong, drugs can kill you. We know that rising drug use among young people, in part, can only be combatted by a change in attitude. Too

THE WHITE HOUSE

many of our children have gotten the idea that drug use is not dangerous to them.

One reason that our young people are not getting the message is that they are not getting a clear and consistent and unwavering message from adults. Children are susceptible to the images that bombard them. And as has been reported in the press in recent days, many of our fashion leaders now admit that the images they project make heroin addiction seem glamorous, sexy, cool. Let's be clear: You don't need to glamorize addiction to sell blue jeans. This is not about advertising and art; this is about attitudes and acceptability.

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And just as we put in place a national strategy to fight crime that was rooted in the lessons of local success, that is what we must do to fight drug use among young people.

We have seen what works around the country. Everywhere I go, I talk about what I've seen in my visits to Boston, so ably represented here by Mayor Menino. Between 1990 and 1995, juvenile homicides dropped by 80% there, and not a single child has been killed with a gun in 18 months. The mayor of Houston opened an inner-city soccer program and an inner-city golf program. 5,500 kids joined. They were given something to say yes to, a chance to focus themselves on something positive and challenging. It's no coincidence that the juvenile crime rate in Houston went down 13.4 % in almost every major category including murder, rape, robbery and total violent acts.

The national government will continue to do everything it can to send that same message -- and to crack down on those who peddle drugs to our children. As you will hear from General McCaffrey, our anti-drug strategy provides a long-term vision that can be implemented, measured, and adapted to secure our goal of substantially reducing drug use and its consequences in America.

Let me mention two critical elements of our anti-drug strategy.

① Last year, we targeted the increasingly popular drug methamphetamine -- the "next crack" -- as a special focus for this effort. Meth has devastating effects on those who use it. And it is produced in clandestine labs which carry an enormously

(Signature)

high risk of fire and explosion. In April last year, my Administration released our National Methamphetamine Strategy. The Congress supported our efforts by enacting the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act, which established new controls over the chemicals used to make meth, and strengthened penalties for trafficking.

Now, a year after we began targeting meth, I have some initial good news to announce. We are releasing a one-year progress report on our National Methamphetamine Strategy. First, seizures of the dangerous drug labs used to manufacture meth are up 170% in one year alone. Second, the use of methamphetamine is down in ^{western} most cities. In 8 of the cities where meth use had been skyrocketing, it has dropped from 7 - 52%.

X

A second focus of our efforts is a vigorous crackdown on money launderers. We all know that without a steady stream of laundered cash, the drug trade will wither at its roots. Today, the Treasury Department will take three steps to cut off the cash. First, we will require currency exchanges, check cashers and other money services to register with the Treasury Department. Second, we will require ~~all~~ ^{each} businesses to report suspicious activity ~~to the Secret Service~~ ^{to the} under penalty of law -- ~~not just some, as is the case today~~. And third, we will require any transfer of funds ~~to or from~~ ^{from} overseas above \$750 to be reported to law enforcement. We know this will cut back on money laundering.

^{more} ^{miss} ^{over} ^{congress} ^{of the} ^{job}
~~Finally~~ I want to let me once again call on the Congress to act now to pass a comprehensive juvenile crime bill. Now we have a chance to build on our progress by passing a smart, balanced juvenile crime bill that does more than talk tough. The American people deserve that security. But a juvenile crime bill that doesn't crack down on guns and gangs, that does not guarantee more prosecutors, probation officers and after school hours, is ~~not a real~~ ^{not a} juvenile crime bill -- it's Washington rhetoric. in name only.

These are just a few ^{of the} steps we must take if we are to take back our streets and give our young people the future they deserve. I look forward to working with all ~~these here~~ -- mayors, prosecutors, police -- to get this done.

^{if you} ^{of the} ^{job}
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5/20/97

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A second focus of our efforts is a vigorous crackdown on money launderers. We all know that without a steady stream of laundered cash, the drug trade will wither at its roots. Today, the Treasury Department will take three steps to cut off the cash. First, we will require currency exchanges, check cashers and other money services to register with the Treasury Department. Second, we will require all such businesses to report suspicious activity to the Secret Service, under penalty of law -- not just some, as is the case today. And third, we will require any transfer of funds to or from overseas above \$750 to be reported to law enforcement. We know this will cut back on money laundering.

Finally, let me once again call on the Congress to act now to pass a comprehensive juvenile crime bill. Now we have a chance to build on our progress by passing a smart, balanced juvenile crime bill that does more than talk tough. The American people deserve that security. But a juvenile crime bill that doesn't crack down on guns and gangs, that does not guarantee more prosecutors, probation officers and after school hours, is a juvenile crime bill in name only.

These are just a few steps we must take if we are to take back our streets and give our young people the chance to reach their highest potential. I look forward to working with all those here -- mayors, prosecutors, police -- to get this done.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
ONDCP/ U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
NATIONAL FORUM ON DRUG CONTROL
WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1997**

Acknowledgments: General McCaffrey, Mayor Daley,

Together we have shared success in crime and drug use rates. Serious crime has dropped five years in a row. The key has been community policing: we need to finish the job of putting 100,000 cops on the street. Last year we had the lowest number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in over 35 years -- a dramatic 30% decline over 1995. The Brady Bill, signed in 1993 has prevented 186,00 stalkers, fugitives and felons from buying handguns. Monthly drug use today is roughly half of what it was 10 years ago in America. The number of cocaine users has fallen by 30 percent in the last three years alone.

Together we are working to make our children gun-free and drug-free. I'm happy to see Mayor Thomas Menino of Boston is here. Between 1990 and 1995, juvenile homicides dropped by 80 % in the city of Boston. There has not been a single child killed with a gun in 18 months. In Houston, where the mayor opened an inner-city soccer program and an inner-city golf program 3,000 kids joined the soccer program and 2,500 kids in the golf program, The juvenile crime rate in Houston went down in almost every major category including murder, rape, robbery and total violent acts. 13.4 % in the first 8 months of 1996 . In Miami drug use went down 50 percent between 1991 and 1993 -- the biggest decline in any metropolitan area in the country. Thanks in part to the Mayor Nancy Graham of Miami Beach.

While the drug rate has gone down, drug usage of young people has gone up. Our young people have gotten the idea that drug use is not dangerous to them. Drug use by our youth has gone up 100% since 1992. Among eighth-graders nationally, drug use has increased by 150% since 1992. 2.3 million individuals used marijuana for the first time in 1994. A survey showed that a twelve to seventeen-year-old who smokes marijuana is 85% times more likely to use cocaine than a non-marijuana smoking peer. The use of tobacco products is on the rise among American youth. In 1995, more than a third of high-school seniors smoked cigarettes -- a greater number than at any time since the 1970's. Everyday, nearly 3,000 more children become regular smokers; almost 1,000 of these youngsters will have their lives shortened by tobacco-related diseases -- the leading cause of preventable death in this country.

We have a comprehensive strategy to combat drug use. Resources: The President's FY 1198 budget seeks to fund a targeted educational campaign through the \$175 million provided in ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund.

register with the Treasury Department. (2) We will extend suspicious activity reporting requirements to such businesses and (3) lower to \$750 the threshold for reporting currency transactions.

Our young people have gotten the wrong idea that drug use isn't dangerous. Among eighth-graders, it has increased by 150 percent.

The first priority of our national strategy is to prevent drug use among our youth. We've submitted

1. Intro
2. National Drug Control strategy -- McCaffrey
3. Youth --- stats of drug use up, need to make it top priority
4. Cracking down on drug violations, expand programs like drug courts
5. Treatment programs in 1998 we will spend 5.5 billion dollars
- 6 Announcement of Methamphetamine progress report. Use down., McCaffrey to hold a National Methamphetamine Conference in Omaha.**
- 7. Crack down on money laundering proposal: Treasury department to announce 3 new rules.**
8. Our National Drug Control Strategy is complementary with the Mayors' action plan.
"Together we can help protect our 68 million children from illegal drugs, tobacco, and alcohol."

Plan: General McCaffrey, a four star general, was appointed to lead our war on drugs after he led our troops south of the border, and did so much to keep drugs from coming into America. General McCaffrey has provided us with a **National Drug Control Strategy** that will assure a coherent, rational, long-term national effort to reduce illicit drug use and its consequences. It's purpose is straightforward: to substantially reduce drug use and its consequences. The 1997 Strategy proposes a ten year commitment, providing a long-term vision that can be implemented, measured, and adapted to secure our goal of substantially reducing drug use and its consequences in America. The number one priority of the strategy is to decrease the use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by youths. It seeks more effective, efficient and accessible drug treatment programs and supports the expansion of drug-free workplaces.

Despite our efforts, children are still getting the impression that drugs are cool. I appeal to the fashion industry to make an effort to stop publishing photos which glamorize the strung-out heroin addict's look.

*If the caught in many
susceptible images begin bordered with
all the else
we need to all say.
Heroin is not just a drug it's a
(a) marketing addiction in many
models.*

Methamphetamine is a triple killer. The drug has devastating effects on those who use it. Its produced in clandestine laboratories which carry an enormously high risk of fire and explosion. The production process creates large amounts of extremely toxic waste, much of which is dumped into waterways or on the ground.

There is good news to share with respect to methamphetamine use. In April last year, my Administration released a National Methamphetamine Strategy. The Congress supported our efforts by enacting the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act, which established new controls over precursor chemicals and strengthened penalties for trafficking. Today, we are releasing a one-year progress report on our National Methamphetamine Strategy, and the good news is two-fold: the use of methamphetamine is down in most cities, and seizure of the clandestine labs used to produce the drug are up. In fact, in 8 of the cities where meth use had been skyrocketing, it has dropped from 7 - 52%. And seizures of the dangerous labs used to manufacture meth are up 170 percent.

This week we proposed a new crack down on money launderers -- attacking the illegal drug trade right at its roots. We are toughening reporting requirements on currency exchanges and check cashers to make it more difficult for the drug cartels to benefit from their ill-gotten gains. Today, the Treasury Department will publish three new rules to get this done. (1) We will require currency exchanges, check casher and other such money service business to