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OA/ID Number: 08373
Folder ID Number: 08373-014

Folder Title:
Drugs Issue - Drug Czar [3]

Stack:

G

Row:

15

Section:

22

Shelf:

2

Position:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH BILL MOSS

Date: Wednesday, July 26, 1989
Time: 1:15 - 1:20 p.m.
Location: The Oval Office
From: Andrew H. Card, Jr. *fly*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the proposed Presidential Drug Advisory Council which would be privately funded and composed of national leaders and supportive media executives. The Council's function would be to assist the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy in the development and promotion of your national drug policy.

II. BACKGROUND

Bill Bennett has met with Bill Moss and agrees with the proposal which has been circulated for comments within the White House.

III. PARTICIPANTS

William Moss
Andrew H. Card, Jr.

IV. PRESS PLAN

None.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You thank Bill Moss for putting together the proposal for the Drug Advisory Council.

Attachment - Suggested Talking Points

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

- Bill, you have put a lot of work in this effort, and I appreciate it.
- I know that Bill Bennett has been interested in your plans and that your proposal for this Presidential Advisory Council is working its way through the system now. I expect to have the paperwork on my desk, along with the recommendations of the rest of the White House staff, soon.
- I also know Bill Bennett is working on an Executive Order that may complement your efforts.
- You have mentioned a Drug Control Week, and I have asked the Long-Range Scheduling group to take a look at the idea as part of our overall drug control marketing plan.
- You have done a real good job. I look forward to working with you as we implement the drug control strategy.

7/24/89
PAB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

REVISED 7-25

TO: ANDREW CARD

FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Meeting with Bill Moss

DATE: July 26, 1989 -- Wednesday

TIME: 1:15 p.m.

DURATION: ~~15~~ 6 minutes

LOCATION: Oval Office

ATTIRE: Business Suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking Points

MEDIA COVERAGE: Closed

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: No

ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: OFFICE _____ HOME _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers
James Cicconi
Fred McClure
Susan Porter Rose
Patty Presock
Chriss Winston
Laurie Firestone
Robert Guttman

Marlin Fitzwater
David Demarest
Jean Lamb
Steve Studdert
John Keller
Tim McBride
J. Bonnie Newman
Tony Lopez

David Bates
David Valdez
USSS - PPD
Gary Walters
WHCA Audio/Visual
WHCA Operations
Amy Louisa Buckley
C. Boyden Gray
Bruce Zanca

Lynda!

For your information.

Q.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/30/89

To Jim Cicconi

Bill Moss has asked that the attached letter and proposal for a Drug Advisory Council be forwarded to the President. I told Bill that I would not send it into the system until after I got some guidance from Bill Bennett. Today I was told that Bennett agrees with the proposal and would like to see it forwarded to the President.

After encouragement from the President, Bill Moss met with Bill Bennett and Jim Burke to discuss the idea of a Council. Mr. Moss did have meetings with Bennett and his staff and also talked with Jim Burke.

The proposal has not been circulated within the White House.

Andy Card

WILLIAM MOSS
TURTLE CREEK CENTRE
3811 TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD, SUITE 700
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219-4419

June 23

Andy —

This is the Letter and
Proposal you requested for
the President. —

Thank you for your interest
and help. —

I am at the Watergate
Hotel 965 2300 —

Hope you had a nice
week end —

A large, stylized handwritten signature, likely "W. Moss", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

The meeting with Walters
seems to go well.

WILLIAM MOSS
TURTLE CREEK CENTRE
3811 TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD, SUITE 700
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219-4419

June 23, 1989

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Presidential Drug
Advisory Council

Dear Mr. President,

After meeting with you on this subject and in accordance with your request, I met with Governor Sununu and Andy Card who arranged for me to see Director Bennett. I also met and conferred with Jim Burke and Bennett's deputy, John Walter and others. I think I've covered all the bases.

This proposal was prepared with the assistance of Rich Bond and Frank Donatelli and others, after giving thorough consideration to the results of my meetings with the above.

It is clear that the people of this country want a stated national drug policy that is easily communicated and that they can understand and support and explains how the hundreds of existing projects can come under the umbrella of our national drug policy.

It is also clear that a private sector national support organization could be formed with state, county and local chairmen to rally behind your drug program. Many thousands of people could be involved.

The council should conduct a national poll immediately to get a good reading on the public's perception of our present drug policy and the prospect of its effectiveness. I have discussed this with Bob Teeter who agrees that the people may not clearly understand how our present policy is going to rid the country of drugs - continued polling would monitor progress.

In September, an announcement of a National Drug Control Week could coincide with Director Bennett's announcement of his drug strategy. The effect would be an easily communicated, clear, concise national policy concurrent with the Director's announcement of his strategy as to how that policy would be accomplished. The actual schedule for drug control week could be later in the fall or early winter - it could be a national event with tremendous media potential.

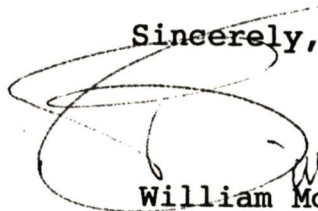
This advisory council can be privately funded and the contributions tax deductible if organized in accordance with Mark Braden's attached memorandum.

The makeup of the council can bring together real national leaders and supportive media executives. Someone like Pete Rozelle would make a good chairman if he is available.

I believe an advisory committee of this caliber could be very helpful to you and director Bennett and contribute a great deal to the success of your drug program and to our country.

After you have had time to consider the enclosed I am of course available to proceed in any way you suggest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'William Moss', is written over a large, loopy circular flourish. The signature is positioned directly above the printed name 'William Moss'.

William Moss

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT
OF A PRESIDENTIAL
DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT
OF A PRESIDENTIAL
DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Presidential Drug Advisory Council recommended in this proposal would be established by Presidential order and its purpose would be to assist the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy in the development and promotion of our national drug policy. It would be funded from private sources and would be composed of some of the most high-profile private sector leaders in America today. The Presidential Council's prime objectives would be:

A. To cooperate with the Director in defining a clear, concise and easily communicated national drug policy, as an aid in gaining public acceptance for that policy.

B. To serve to elevate the visibility and rally nationwide support for our drug policy.

C. To establish a national grassroots support organization to help implement, for the Director, private sector initiatives in support of the national drug policy.

D. Research and advise the President and the Director on ways to involve the public in assimilation and dissemination of information.

E. To serve as a public sounding-board for the Director. To gather and refer to the Director the suggestions of local and state governments and the private sector.

INTRODUCTION

The American people are watching with hope and great concern the efforts being undertaken to fight our nation's drug problems. There is near universal approval of the establishment of the new Office of Drug Control Policy.

Both public and private polls show an overwhelming majority of the American people consider drug abuse and the drug problem to be of paramount importance. When asked in an open-ended survey question what they consider to be the number one problem facing the nation today, it is unusual for a single issue to be picked by more than 20 percent of the public. Recent surveys have shown that as many as 31 percent of the public consider the drug problem to be the number one problem.

There are literally hundreds, if not thousands, of organizations formed and forming to develop programs to help those with drug problems, to help educate our youth about the dangers of drugs and to help prevent drug use.

In fact, the recent White House Conference for a Drug Free America, during its hearings, received testimony from some 5,000 individuals and organizations who all believe, rightly, that they have a stake in the battle that is being waged. The final report of the Conference listed 147 separate organizations or programs that deal with the drug problem.

Yet, even in this atmosphere of support and eagerness to contribute, there are daunting problems facing the national efforts. For example:

- * The multitude of necessary tactical efforts (education, interdiction, tougher penalties, treatment, etc.) being undertaken threaten to confuse the public with a clutter of different messages. A coherent, clearly defined and actively promoted national drug policy would help keep the public focused and supportive.

- * There are the thousands of individuals, organizations and government (local, state and national) programs to identify, categorize and coordinate. It is important that an effort be made to avoid duplication that would result in tremendous wasted effort and resources.

- * There is vital information to be assimilated and then

PRESIDENTIAL DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL

Page 2

disseminated to all those eager to assist.

While there are a number of departmental advisory groups (six in the Department of Health and Human Services, for example) that deal with different areas of the drug problem, there are none capable of the national impact of a Presidential advisory council.

Like the Grace Commission, the Presidential Drug Advisory Council would be privately funded and like the recently recommended President's Education Policy Advisory Committee, it would be comprised of prominent individuals from across the country given the task of working with a cabinet level official, in this case the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

The fight against illegal drugs must enlist the support of every segment of our society; a perfect task for a Presidential Advisory Council made up of the very best business, civic, religious and labor leaders.

OBJECTIVES

A. To Define

To cooperate with the Director in defining a clear, concise and easily communicated national drug policy, as an aid in gaining public acceptance for that policy.

Giving the public a clear picture of how the national battle will be waged is an essential ingredient in garnering and maintaining the public's support and there can be no successful national drug control effort without the enthusiastic support of the public. The Presidential Council could play no greater role than to work with the Director to define a single, easily articulated and understood policy that will serve to encourage the public's involvement in and support of the fight against illegal drugs.

Such a policy, once determined by the Director, must then be synthesized into a cogent, marketable policy statement: A single message that the President, the Director, other elected officials and the members of the Presidential Council can carry to the American public.

-- more --

PRESIDENTIAL DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL

Page 3

B. To Spotlight

Serve to elevate the visibility and rally nationwide support for our drug policy.

With a clear concise policy statement developed, the Presidential Council could then serve a second critical function -- carrying the message to the public.

Members of the Presidential Council, all high profile national leaders from all professions and disciplines, would be naturals for bringing attention to the efforts, while getting support from among their peers and colleagues. For example, the Council would be able to recruit an effective and active speakers bureau.

The Council could also work with the Director in developing such communications efforts as a National Drug Control Week, to bring attention to the national efforts that are underway.

There is also a vast potential for the use of public access time when undertaking such a program. The federal campaign to publicize, via Public Service Announcements (PSA), the AIDs situation received some \$27 million in free air time, according to Ogilvy and Mather, the public relations firm that handled the campaign. The Presidential Council should consider the development of public service announcements, recruitment of celebrity spokesmen and other forms of high visibility television, radio, newspaper and outdoor advertising campaigns.

C. To Implement

Establish a national grassroots support organization to help implement, for the Director, private sector initiatives in support of the national drug policy.

There must be support from the private sector if there is any hope for a successful drug policy. In order to assure this participation, the President should ask the Advisory Council to study the feasibility of the establishment of an organization with the expressed responsibility of helping to implement the Director's private sector initiatives and with establishing a grassroots network of private sector support.

The support organization could be funded through private

-- more --

PRESIDENTIAL DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL

Page 4

contributions and would be responsible for developing a grassroots network that could become a working partner in the national drug effort. This network would be built block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood and county by county.

Once developed, such a grassroots organization would be the backbone of the national efforts. It would be there to help deliver the message about the evils of drugs; to help implement the private and public sector initiatives; to help distribute information and to provide the broad base of public support that must be maintained through the long months of the battle that lies ahead.

There are hundreds of organizations in this country that should be a part of this network. These are organizations, such as churches and labor organizations, with extensive and well established roots within local communities. Other types of organizations might include the Parent Teachers Association, the National Education Association, the National Association of County Officials, the Boys Scouts and Girl Scouts of America, etc. (See Appendix II)

An additional task the organization could undertake would be to study ways to implement the 107 specific private sector recommendations made by the White House Conference for a Drug Free America.

D. To Catalogue

Research and advise the President and the Director on ways to involve the public in assimilation and dissemination of information.

Meet with leading members of the media and communications fields and discuss what needs to be done to effectively maintain the public's interest and to garner their active involvement.

Using their advice, a plan should be developed that would have as its objective to inform the public of the dangers of drugs and to keep the public informed of the efforts being made all across the country. The public is interested, but it must know progress is being made or the non-partisan, enthusiastic support present now will wane and eventually disappear.

The Council could also serve as a clearing-house for

PRESIDENTIAL DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL

Page 5

information on the drug control efforts that are being undertaken by the private sector. In this capacity, the Presidential Council would help disseminate information on different programs that are active across the country and be a central location where communities, businesses and other organizations could go to get solid information on developing their own drug prevention, treatment and education programs. With such a clearing-house a great deal of duplication and unnecessary repetition could be avoided.

E. To Include

To serve as a public sounding-board for the director. To gather and pass along to the Director the recommendations of local and state officials and the private sector.

The Presidential Council could serve as a public sounding board through which the administration and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy could hear the public's concerns. It could serve as the vehicle the public could use to have input into the policy and program development. By organizing forums and seminars, both in Washington and the various regions of the country, the Council could give the hundreds and thousands of Americans who want to have input that opportunity. In addition to public forums, the Presidential Council could commission nationwide surveys to solicit the opinions of the broad public on the drug issue.

These forums would also provide a valuable public service by publicizing the actions that are being taken. In each community where the forums or seminars take place, the Council members would not only listen to individuals and organizations, but would have the opportunity to discuss with the public and the media the progress and the programs that are being undertaken. The Presidential Council would be gathering information and, at the same time, be serving one of the most critical functions of any successful drug control program shining a bright light on the issue and the problems.

STRUCTURE

Makeup: The Presidential Council should be a lean, very active group of 20 to 30 individuals from a wide and diverse range of fields. For example, we would recommend that one or two individuals from each of the following fields be identified and invited by the President to serve on the Council: business,

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PRESIDENTIAL DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL

Page 6

legal, sport, communications (print and electronic), entertainment, finance, banking, education, medicine, labor unions, law enforcement, drug prevention, science, religion, and youth organizations.

The Council would have a chairman and one or more vice chairmen. The Council should, once it has formed and organized, appoint appropriate subcommittees that would include not only the members of the Council, but individuals with expertise in the subcommittee's area of emphasis. These subcommittees would broaden the Council's knowledge and ability to adequately study the various areas of concern.

Meetings: The Council could schedule a series of regional forums and seminars across the country to solicit the input of the American people and to give itself the opportunity to raise public awareness of the efforts being made to solve the drug problems.

Funding: A legal review makes it clear that the Council's activities can be structured so that only minimal governmental resources need be utilized (See Appendix I). Since a primary responsibility of the Council would be to coordinate and encourage private sector participation, it makes sense to ask those private sector sources principally help fund the effort. It would also make it clear to everyone that the effort being undertaken is a joint effort, between the federal government and the rest of the nation. It would reemphasize the message that this problem cannot be solved through federal intervention alone.

Staff: Further thought needs to be given to this area, but initially we would recommend an executive Director be appointed, who would then recommend the staff needs based on what parts of this concept paper are adopted.

APPENDIX

I. Legal

II. Examples of Potential Private Sector Participating Groups

Appendix I

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: William Moss
FROM: E. Mark Braden Esq.
DATE: June 21, 1989
RE: Presidential Drug Advisory Council

I have reviewed the proposal for the establishment of a drug advisory council. There are no legal impediments to the establishment and operation of a council as described in the proposal. An advisory committee may be established in one of three ways:

- A) by Congress with legislation;
- B) Presidential Executive Order; or
- C) by an agency under general agency authority in Title 5 of the United States Code.

The purposes of this council would be best served by its creation in an Executive Order.

FUNDING

An advisory committee can be structured to permit the use of privately raised funds. The best stage to implement such a desire is in the creation of the committee. The Grace Commission provides an innovative and successful example of an advisory committee that principally used private funds. Executive order

-- more --

APPENDIX I

Page 2

No. 12369 which established the Executive Committee of the Private Sector Survey (Grace Commission) provided that: "the committee is to be funded, staffed and equipped... by the private sector without cost to the Federal Government." 47 Fed. Reg. 28899 (June 30, 1982).

A desire to use principally private resources should be clearly expressed prior to the creation of the committee so the "birth" documents provide the appropriate flexibility. An advisory committee from OMB or the White House Counsel's office created without understanding this intent could preclude significant private funding. Individuals, corporations and foundations may all be sources of financial support for the council and/or its activities. A proper structure will permit donations for the activities outlined in the proposal to be tax deductible.

Legal Framework

Advisory Committees established and/or utilized by the Federal government are controlled by (1) the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) of 1972; (2) the regulations promulgated thereto by the General Services Administration (GSA) 41 CFR Part 101-6; (3) the law, Presidential Executive Order or agency

-- more --

APPENDIX I

Page 3

charter creating the committee; and (4) any additional guidelines or procedures from the Designated Committee Management Officer.

The FACA requires that, with few irrelevant exceptions, "each advisory committee meeting shall be open to the public" and adequate (15 days) advance notice of any meetings must appear in the Federal Register. The locations and times must be reasonably accessible and convenient. All papers and records generated by the committee, including detailed minutes of each meeting, must be made available for public inspection. The membership must be "fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed." Senate confirmation of members is not required.

If you desire further assistance, I would be happy to discuss in detail these issues or to assist in the development of an appropriately structured committee.

APPENDIX II

EXAMPLES: POTENTIAL PRIVATE

SECTOR PARTICIPATING GROUPS

Parent Teacher Association

312-787-0977

The national organization of the PTA includes more than 6,600,000 members. Their magazine, "PTA Today," is distributed monthly.

Boy Scouts of America

9190 Wisconsin Ave.
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-530-9360
Contact Paul Davis
(Nat'l O: 214-580-2000)

There are a total of 4,233,001 youth members in the Boy Scout organization and 1,144,492 adults. Magazines include: "Scouting" a bi-monthly for adults and leaders and "Boy's Life" for youth members.

National Association of Chiefs of Police

1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202-293-9088
Contact: Fred Pearson
(Nat'l O: 305-891-1700)

Representing almost 11,000 police chiefs nationwide, members receive "The Chiefs" magazine on a bi-monthly basis.

Nat'l Assn. of Counties

440 1st St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20001
202-393-6226
Contact: John Thomas

Total membership is approximately 2500; the bi-weekly publication, "County News" is circulated to more than 30,000 elected officials.

Girl Scout Council of the U.S.

212-940-7647
Contact: Denise Schribner

Approximately 335 councils representing 3,052,000 girl scouts, leaders receive the monthly publication "GSUSA News."

-- more --

APPENDIX II

Page 2

Parents Without Partners

202-588-9354

Founded to assist single parents in facing the ever increasing complications of child rearing, there are presently 735 chapters nationally with approximately 140,000 total members. A bi-monthly magazine is circulated to all subscribers.

Nat'l Assn. for the Education of Young Children

202-232-8777

Contact: Dr.
Marilyn Smith

An organization of teachers, families, day care and youth groups, there are presently 68,000 members active in pre-kindergarten and grammar school education. The bi-monthly newsletter is circulated to approximately 80,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE

2/24/90

Dear Wayne-

Jim Burke sat with me the other evening. He gave me your letter to him regarding alternative crops to replace coca plants. I will make sure the Department of Agriculture follows up on your ideas.

Keep in touch. Sincerely, Andy Card

A. Card
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Wayne D. Cannon
382 River Road
Scarborough, NY
10510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/29/90

FOR:

*David Bates
for Agriculture*

FROM:

ANDY CARD

- ☒ Action
☐ Your Comment
☐ Let's Talk
☐ FYI

also send cc to Bennett.

AC HAS SEEN 2/21/90
from Jim Burke

ON
NEW YORK 10510

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JEB FEB 5 1990

February 1, 1990

ure knows or could
report on altern-
plants.

of major assistance
overnments to
tion to other
many profitable
spices, fruits,

nuts, and cotton.

Cotton is a prime example as Sea Island cotton
(*goosipium barbadense*) is native to Peru and has
long been sought for fine textiles and clothing.

Sea Island cotton requires about the same climatic
and soil conditions as the coca plant and therefore
could probably be profitably introduced into the
Huallaga and Chapore valleys without displacing
the present farmers who cultivate coca.

Our mutual friend Andy Card could probably handle
a request to the Department of Agriculture exped-
itiously.

With kind regards,

Wayne D. Cannon
Wayne D. Cannon

AC HAS SEEN 2/21/90
from Jim Burke

WAYNE D. CANNON

382 RIVER ROAD • SCARBOROUGH, NEW YORK 10510

237

JEB FEB 5 1990

February 1, 1990

Mr. James E. Burke
Chairman, Strategic Planning
Committee
Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N.J. 08933

Dear Jim:

The U.S. Department of Agriculture knows or could readily develop a comprehensive report on alternative crops to replace the coca plants.

A report of this kind would be of major assistance in helping the South American Governments to peacefully convert coca cultivation to other economic land uses. There are many profitable crops that include corn, sugar, spices, fruits, nuts, and cotton.

Cotton is a prime example as Sea Island cotton (*goosipium barbadense*) is native to Peru and has long been sought for fine textiles and clothing.

Sea Island cotton requires about the same climatic and soil conditions as the coca plant and therefore could probably be profitably introduced into the Huallaga and Chapore valleys without displacing the present farmers who cultivate coca.

Our mutual friend Andy Card could probably handle a request to the Department of Agriculture expeditiously.

With kind regards,


Wayne D. Cannon

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

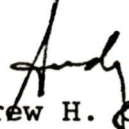
March 7, 1990

Dear Bill,

Attached is a copy of a letter sent to you by Geraldine Sylvester expressing her interest in a position with the Drug Advisory council.

Geraldine Sylvester is someone who worked here for George Bush over the years and has strong support from Governor Sununu.

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Mr. William Moss, Chairman
President's Drug Advisory Council
708 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: February 20, 1990

FOR: ANDY CARD

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

☐ Action

☒ Your Comment

☐ Let's Talk

☐ FYI

Is there anything there for
her?

GERALDINE F. SYLVESTER
115 Cocheco Street
Dover, New Hampshire 03820
(603) 742-1522

February 7, 1990

Mr. William Moss, Chairman
President's Drug Advisory Council
Watergate Hotel
Room 1017
2650 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

Dear Chairman Moss:

It was only inadvertently that I learned you were searching for a Staff Director for the Presidential Advisory Council. After a brief discussion with Herb Kleber, and with his encouragement, I am forwarding some background information.

You'll not find a typical resumé because my background isn't exactly typical. For example, you'll not find a Ph.D. as a result of academic pursuits but you will find two Honorary Doctorates because of life experiences. Hopefully they will suffice. I also do not suppose you'll be reviewing too many applicants who have their thirteenth grandchild on the way. I so love their presence that if this were not such a noble and needed undertaking with the possibilities of such positive results, this letter would most surely have gone unwritten.

After seven years of fighting this "war" from a public position, knowing that someone is thinking about mass media campaigns, networking the grassroots efforts, developing a national corps of volunteers, training corporations and businesses so they'll understand the real and varied benefits of having a drug-free workplace, really "charges my battery." It is exactly what we should be doing, but to date have left undone. I just want to be a part of it all.

Herb thinks I'd be good and I think I'd be good. But if you have questions about the kind of person I really am, how I function, and whether or not it's worth a personal interview, you might want to query John Sununu. He was my boss for six years and I know he'll be completely honest. Too much is at stake for him to be otherwise.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

Geraldine F. Sylvester
Geraldine F. Sylvester

THE WHITE HOUSE

3/6/90

Dear Wayne-

Thank you for your letter suggesting some specific solutions to the cocaine problem. I will share your correspondence with Bill Bennett and Brent Scowcroft.

Keep in touch.

Sincerely,
Andy Card

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Wayne D. Cannon
382 River Road
Scarborough, New York 10510

WAYNE D. CANNON

382 RIVER ROAD • SCARBOROUGH, NEW YORK 10510

March 1, 1990

Mr. Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Andy:

A lot has happened since June, 1988 when I presented my thoughts to you on the solution to the cocaine problem.

The financing by the U.S. of the purchase by Peru and Bolivia of the entire production of coca leaves and burning them with the surveillance of the Catholic Church is a first step in controlling the supply of cocaine. Father Hesburgh of Notre Dame said the Pope would support such a plan if the request came from President Bush.

The Church participation would eliminate the corruptible military and police and the absolute confidentiality of the confessional allows the village priest to advise and admonish the farmers.

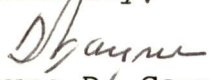
The governments of Peru and Bolivia could sequester enough of the coca crop to satisfy the mountain people who chew coca leaves and provide the commercial market, like Coca Cola and other legitimate users. The governments could also promote feasible crop substitution on a gradual scale in the coca plantations.

Listening to the comments of the presidents at Cartagena convinced me that Barcos does not want the U.S. Navy to guard the coast of Colombia. Alan Garcia of Peru would like to have the U.S. finance the purchase of the coca leaves, and all three presidents would welcome a solution that does not involve the military.

As the strategy of the drug policy develops it is clear that it will take action and monitoring by the White House to control the supply of the coca crop available to the Colombian Narcos and the substitution of adequate cash crops in Peru and Bolivia.

I remain ready to help in any way I can and send you my best personal regards.

Sincerely,


Wayne D. Cannon

c.c. James E. Burke

AC HAS SEEN 1/10

Andy C -
For you and
the Governor.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1990

THE CHIEF OF STAFF
has seen

file

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID Q. BATES

FROM: MICHAEL P. JACKSON *my*

SUBJECT: Timing of Our Release of the Drug Strategy

By law the Drug Strategy must be sent up to the Congress on or before February 1. It is Bill Bennett's understanding that he has permission to release the Drug Strategy following release of the budget on January 29.

ONDCP tentatively plans to present the Strategy at a press conference that would take place shortly after Director Darman's budget press conference on the 29th. Other Departments are planning similar press availabilities for the 29th.

The budget will, of course, contain the drug budget numbers and a brief narrative regarding them. Bennett thinks it important that the Administration make the full text of the Strategy available in order to explain the Strategy adequately at the time the budget numbers are released. He wants to be sure that we are able to include our spin in the first round of stories.

If a different release time for the Strategy is contemplated, we should let Bennett know as soon as possible.

Attachment

(no attachment - AHC)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID BATES

FROM: JOHN SCHALL *JAS*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

has seen
Date: 12-22-89

FOR: *Mr. Sullivan*

FROM: ANDY CARD *Andy*

- ☐ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☒ FYI

re. Drug Strategy

fil
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to go through the draft of

addressed and will be
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Agencies are to submit
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C meeting without the
Friday, January 5. Friday
will allow an extra day to
meeting with the President
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on that merely describes
DPC approval of major
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in potential disagreement
C consideration. Two of
and cross-designation -- are

these are
fairly major.

1. Cross-Designation: Under current law (Title 21 USC), the Customs Service is barred from investigating drug-related cases. The Deputy Attorney General and the Deputy Treasury Secretary are currently negotiating how to expand cross-designation authority for Customs. If they are not able to reach an agreement, ONDCP would like to seek a decision from the DPC and the President.

2. Numerical Objectives: Strategy II includes a new set of 2-year and 10-year numerical goals for the reduction of drug use in 9 categories. The goals call for more ambitious reductions by 1992 and 2000. Many agencies believe we should merely repeat the goals from Strategy I four months ago. We have no more analytical data than we did when the first set of goals was formulated. Some of the drawbacks of setting new goals in each Strategy are: dealing with an annually rolling target; it may be politically difficult to ever declare success; and confusion from having several sets of goals "out there" at one time. Unless ONDCP backs down, this issue will require consideration by the DPC.
3. Death Penalty: Strategy II would amend the law to expand the types of crimes for which the death penalty is applicable. This may make it more difficult to arrange the extradition of drug kingpins from other countries for prosecution in the U.S. Some also question whether the Administration should go as far as proposing the death penalty in cases such as: attempted murder against a "witness, juror, or family member of such a person" in a drug case; or drug felons "with reckless disregard for human life" who cause a death. It is questionable whether such provisions would be upheld by the courts.
4. Surplus Property: Strategy II calls for the President to issue an Executive Order to identify surplus Federal property suitable for prison construction. The McKinney Homeless Act already prioritizes Federal surplus property for use for the homeless.
5. Legislative Earmarks in HHS Programs: HHS wants a legislative strategy discussion about the wisdom of proposing legislation to earmark HHS programs. Strategy II calls for earmarking funds in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health (ADAMHA) Block Grant for drug treatment in prisons. HHS objects to earmarking the block grant. There seems to be no objections to the substance of the proposal. HHS is mostly concerned that opening up the law will allow House subcommittees to wreak havoc on HHS programs.

cc: Stephen Danzansky
Ken Yale
Michael Jackson

Drug Czar file

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JANET HALE

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR ECONOMICS AND GOVERNMENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FROM:

J. BONNIE NEWMAN *J. Bonnie Newman*
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR MANAGEMENT
AND ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT:

Office of National Drug Control Policy FY90 Budget

We have reviewed the Office of National Drug Control Policy's (ONDCP) fiscal year 1990 Congressional budget request. With the intention of assisting this important new agency in beginning successful operations, we would like to offer the following comments:

o At this early stage in ONDCP's existence it is understandable that precise descriptions of the manner in which funds will be expended, will be difficult. However, it is recommended that a more thorough description of the utilization of funds, by object class category, be provided in order to more completely support the request level of \$12,000,000 which is an increase of \$8,500,000 over the 1989 level.

o The Bush Administration submitted a budget amendment which designated \$7 million for staffing requirements and \$5 million for research activities. It is recommended that OMB review the structure of ONDCP's proposed budget to ensure that it is consistent with policy guidance contained in the budget amendment.

o The schedule on page 15 reflects that an estimated \$50,000,000 of the Special Forfeiture Fund will be obligated in FY90. It is our understanding that Congress desires specific justification for ONDCP's intended use of amounts requested to be appropriated from this fund. The submission contains little justification concerning how the proceeds from this fund will be utilized, with the exception of a reference to \$5,000,000 for "research activities" in FY90. In addition the definition of "research activities", itself, should be further explained.

o The submission reflects an apparent misunderstanding with respect to how detailees are accounted. First, an object class (11.8) entitled "Special Personal Services Payments" should be included in the schedules on pages 16 and 20. This category should reflect an estimate of the total budgeted for detailee obligations. Second, detailees do not count against Full Time Equivalent (FTE) ceilings. The second paragraph on page 4 seems to indicate that ONDCP is scoring detailee usage against the requested FTE ceiling.

o FY89 Full Time Permanent (FTP) and Full Time Equivalent levels (page 5) of 80 and 40 positions, respectively, do not agree with the President's budget submission (which reflected 40 FTP's and 10 FTE's).

o Average salary per FTE of \$50,000 and the grade structure reflected on page 18 are relatively high in comparison to other EOP agencies.

o On page 3, ONDCP cites that they are required to perform administrative functions normally provided to other EOP agencies. ONDCP receives the same level of support as that of other EOP agencies physically located outside the White House Complex. This statement could be misinterpreted by Congress as a lack of EOP support for ONDCP, and we recommend that their administrative responsibilities be conveyed in a more positive fashion.

o Pages 9 and 10 mention that ONDCP will serve as the chair for two special commissions. It is recommended that associated funding responsibilities be defined.

o ONDCP's responsibilities with respect to formulating a consolidated national drug control budget proposal are considerable. As the submission states, this charter will require advanced analysis and an elaborate filing and retrieval system. Clearly, automated tools will be crucial to support the tracking and analysis of agency budget proposals. In this regard, ONDCP should work closely with OA's Information Resources Management Division to define automated systems requirements and assess the impact on OA and the EOP Data Center.

o Finally, I feel it is important to address responsibility for the administration of the Special Forfeiture Fund. Currently, OA provides the full range of administrative services to EOP agencies. Considering the magnitude of the fund (\$136,000,000 in FY90), significant additional administrative support may be needed. It is important that our staffs define the work load involved and which agencies will be primarily responsible for administering the fund, at an early stage.

We are fully supportive of ensuring the success of ONDCP. The above comments are provided in the interest of assisting ONDCP with formulating a request that soundly justifies a level of resources that is adequate to support their program. We would be pleased to provide OMB and ONDCP with any further assistance.

bcc: Andrew H. Card, Jr.

Drug Czar file



**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500**

March 23, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW H. CARD, JR.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

FROM: John P. Walters
Chief of Staff

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "JPW", written over the printed name of John P. Walters.

Attached is the mission statement we promised this morning.
Please let me know if you have any questions about it.

Attachment

MISSION STATEMENT

Executive Office of the President
Office of National Drug Control Policy

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is the President's primary Executive Branch support for drug policy and program oversight. The law provides for four PAS positions: a Director, a Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, a Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, and an Associate Director for State and Local Affairs. The Director is charged by law to formulate, evaluate, coordinate, and oversee both international and domestic anti-drug abuse functions by all Executive Branch agencies, and to ensure that such functions sustain and complement State and local anti-drug abuse efforts.

Mandated ONDCP activities include:

- o Annual development of a National Drug Control Strategy;
- o Coordination and oversight of all Federal anti-drug policies and programs covering 36 separate Departments and agencies, and the programs they administer;
- o Development of a consolidated Drug Control Budget for presentation to the President and the Congress (including budget certifications and quarterly reprogramming reports);
- o Encouragement of private sector and State and local initiatives for drug prevention and control;
- o Recommendations to the President regarding changes in the organization, management, and budgets of Federal departments and agencies engaged in the anti-drug effort;
- o Representation of the Administration's drug policies and budget proposals to more than 80 Congressional committees and subcommittees;
- o Participation by the Director in NSC deliberations and decisions concerning drugs;

- o Production of legislatively mandated studies and reports for submission to the President and the Congress; and
- o Establishment and oversight of numerous legislatively mandated national campaigns and commissions.

SPECIFIC STRATEGY RESPONSIBILITIES

As mandated by law, each annual National Drug Control Strategy prepared for the President must include:

- o Comprehensive, research-based, long-range goals for reducing drug abuse in the United States;
- o Review of State and local drug control activities to ensure that they are coordinated with Federal efforts;
- o A description of and the rationale for the appropriate balance between supply reduction and demand reduction efforts;
- o Proposals for private sector initiatives and cooperative efforts between the Federal government and State and local governments;
- o A complete assessment of budget proposals for each Federal anti-drug program;
- o A plan for improving the compatibility of automated information and communication systems for Federal agencies and programs; and
- o Designation (in consultation with the Attorney General) of high intensity drug trafficking areas within the U.S.

As mandated by law, preparation of the Strategy for the President must involve extensive consultation with:

Members of Congress;
Representatives of Federal Departments and agencies;
State and local officials throughout the Nation; and
Private individuals with expertise on supply reduction and demand reduction.

An annual report detailing these consultations must by law be submitted to the Congress.

SPECIFIC BUDGET RESPONSIBILITIES

As mandated by law, each annual consolidated National Drug Control budget proposal submitted to the President and the Congress must include:

- o A full assessment of the resources required to implement the National Drug Control Strategy;
- o Three-year detailed projections on goals, objectives, priorities, and resources for each Federal anti-drug program.

The process by law requires that the Director review and certify for adequacy each individual drug-related budget request of every Federal drug control program manager before the program manager submits his budget proposal to his superiors and OMB.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

Additionally, because the ONDCP is located off the White House grounds, the Office is required to perform many administrative functions normally provided to EOP offices. This includes mail, telephones, computers, building control, security, and negotiations with GSA (on such matters as furniture, painting, carpeting, and custodial care).

Consultation with OMB

ONDCP and OMB have already resolved issues concerning review of drug-related regulations, legislation, testimony, and management matters, including a process of resolving disagreements. ONDCP will participate in the regular OMB clearance procedures in these areas, and OMB has agreed that no item covered in these procedures will be finally cleared without ONDCP concurrence.

With respect to the National Drug Control Strategy and Budget, OMB would be involved throughout the process. This process will include a means by which disagreements would be resolved analogous to the procedure governing regulations, testimony, legislation, and management matters. The details of this process are being discussed at the staff level.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL BENNETT

FROM: ANDY CARD 
SUBJECT: Geraldine Sylvester

Geraldine worked very hard in the campaign in New Hampshire, is close to Governor Sununu who is fully supportive of her, and we would appreciate any consideration you could give her for a position with your office.

If you have any questions or need further clarification, please feel free to call me.

Thanks.

Attachment



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

1/14/89

Dear Mark -

Thank you for your letter and for your interest in serving in the Bush Administration. Bill Bennett will make a great Director of the National Drug Control Policy Board. I'll make sure he sees your letter.

Keep in touch.

Sincerely,
Andy Card



GENEVA STEEL

P.O. BOX 2500
PROVO, UTAH 84603

TELEPHONE: (801) 227-9000
FAX: (801) 227-9090

January 9, 1988

Mr. Andrew M. Card
Deputy to Chief of Staff Designate
1827 Connecticut Ave, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20270

Dear Andy,

Responding to your message, I would like to help lead the new office of National Drug Control Policy. The goal would be to give President Bush credit for remarkable success in what is perceived to be an intractable morass.

Significant demand reduction can only come through a national mobilization, comparable to World War II, to make drug abuse unfashionable and intolerable, as it is in many countries. The only recent model for such mobilization was the Bicentennial commemoration of the Constitution. The excellent efforts of your wife and other of our staff carried out our strategy of stimulating massive public and private involvement. This was achieved despite limited funding and general disinterest and limited funding at the start. Without the lure of grants, virtually all federal agencies as well as all fifty states and twenty-five hundred communities created Bicentennial organizations with programs. Many thousands of other organizations including campuses, schools, military installations, corporations, trade associations, services clubs and churches also carried our serious programs. In one month alone, 31,700 articles were published about the Constitution.

My experience as staff director for the Bicentennial Commission could be invaluable for a national mobilization against drugs. Also enclosed is a copy of "Crime and the Decline of Values" which is an example of how one speech helped, according to former Secretary of Education Ted Bell, turn a tide in this case in support of values education. This speech was republished in part or whole in twenty national publications. Effective mobilization would also yield increased voluntary support for addict rehabilitation programs, which is also critical to demand reduction.

On the supply reduction side, my brother Wayne and I already presented to you at the White House a proposal for the development and use of biological agents that would destroy only the coca plants and not do the devastation of indiscriminate, aerial spraying. Enclosed is a set of copies of the proposals.

Several personal qualities that would help achieve success if I were responsible for such a program include tenacity, imagination, resourcefulness, wide knowledge of Latin America; (for example, the Finance Minister of Bolivia, Ramiro Cabezas, formerly worked for me), wide knowledge of Congress and the ability to persuade people.

Thank you, Andy, for your interest in this matter.

Warmest regards,



Mark W. Cannon

MWC/sym

copy to home

*My best wishes to Kathi! She is a
wonderful woman.*

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

CHAMBERS OF
CORNELIA G. KENNEDY
CIRCUIT JUDGE
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

Mark W. Cannon
Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution
736 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mark:

I am so very sorry that you are leaving as Director of the Commission. To a very large extent our success is the result of your efforts and we could not have accomplished what we have without your exceptional talents and the enormous time and energy you have devoted to the Bicentennial celebration.

I can certainly understand your leaving for the exceptional opportunity of working for yourself and with your nephews and in such a challenging new position.

One of the greatest rewards of serving on the Bicentennial Commission has been the pleasure of meeting and working with so many wonderful people, and especially with you. I know you will succeed in whatever you undertake. Your patience and perseverance toward the goal, and your ability to recognize the impediments to be overcome, are remarkable.

I wish you the very best and hope that our paths will cross again.

Sincerely,



Cornelia G. Kennedy

CGK:lah

BOSTON COLLEGE
CHESTNUT HILL, MASSACHUSETTS 02167

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
(617) 552-8000

August 22, 1988

Dr. Mark W. Cannon
Staff Director
Commission on the Bicentennial of
the United States Constitution
736 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mark:

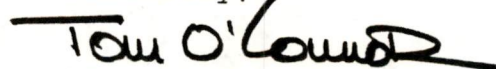
It was with great personal sadness that I read your recent letter indicating that you will be leaving the Bicentennial Commission in the near future.

Although I understand the compelling personal reasons that make this decision necessary, I know I express the sentiments of every one of my esteemed colleagues on the Commission in saying that we will be losing not only a dear friend but also a most valued colleague whose calm advice and sober judgment has meant so much to us all. You were there "at the beginning," Mark, and I very much doubt that our Commission would have done so much or achieved such results without your competent and professional guidance.

While we will all miss you very much, we extend to you, your lovely wife Ruth, and the other members of your family our very best wishes for a happy, successful, and fulfilling future in your new undertaking. I will always recall that this was one "Cannon" that was never loose, always primed, and consistently on target! If there is ever any time I can be of assistance to you, or to anyone close to you, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,



Thomas H. O'Connor
Professor of History



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

FACSIMILIE TRANSMISSION

DATE: July 26, 1989

TO: Andrew Card
Assistant to the President +
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
456-2533

FAX NUMBER: 456-2397

FROM: John Walters
Chief of Staff
673-2520

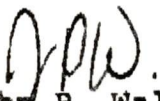
NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 3

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

July 26, 1989

NOTE TO ANDREW CARD

As promised, please find attached
a copy of the President's Drug
Advisory Council Executive Order
draft.


John P. Walters

DRAFT OF 7/26/89
FOR DISCUSSION
PURPOSES ONLY

President's Drug Advisory Council

Executive Order

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), an advisory committee to assist in the development, dissemination, explanation and promotion of national drug control policy, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment.

(a) There is established the President's Drug Advisory Council in the Federal Government. The Council shall be composed of not more than 30 members appointed by the President from among citizens in private life.

(b) The President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Council.

Sec. 2. Functions.

(a) The Council shall assist and advise the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy in developing methods and means to explain national drug control policies to the American people.

(b) The Council shall conduct various promotional efforts to encourage implementation of national drug control policies by the private sector, in consultation with the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy.

(c) The Council shall study the feasibility of establishing a national support organization to help coordinate private sector initiatives to implement national drug control policies, and, in consultation with the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy, shall assist in the establishment of such support organization.

(d) The Council shall meet with and solicit the advice of various members of the media and communications field, and, in consultation with the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy, will coordinate efforts of the private sector to inform the public of the dangers of illegal drug use.

(e) The Council shall devise means to solicit the views and advice of the American people regarding the development and implementation of national drug control policy. In consultation with the President and the Director of National Drug Control Policy, the Council shall organize forums and seminars in various regions of the country to assist in this function.

Sec. 3. Administration.

(a) Members of the Council shall serve without compensation.

(b) The Executive Office of the President will provide administrative staff support to the Council, to assist in its day-to-day operations and facilitate liaison with Federal agencies.

Sec. 4. General Provisions.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Council Act, as amended, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, which are applicable to the Council established by this Order, shall be performed by the Director of National Drug Control Policy, in accordance with guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(b) In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, the Council shall terminate on _____ 1991, unless sooner extended.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1989

Dear Spence:

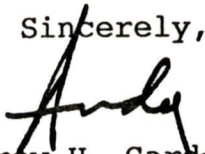
Thank you for your letter of June 9, 1989, regarding Orange County's invitation to Director Bill Bennett to address members of "Drug Use is Life Abuse." Please know that I will be happy to contact his office on your behalf.

I am sure my luggage was a memorable sight in London. The reason you did not see me was because I came back a day early to attend my son's graduation.

Hope all is well with you in California. Keep in touch.

With best wishes,

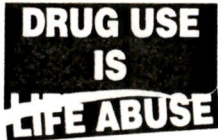
Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

We miss you!

Mr. Spencer E. Geissinger
Program Director
Drug Use is Life Abuse
Post Office Box 28
Santa Ana, California 92702-0028



Drug Use Is Life Abuse
P.O. Box 28
Santa Ana, California 92702-0028
(714) 972-8137

June 9, 1989

The Honorable Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House, West Wing
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy,

How are you? I hope all is well in Washington. I am sorry I missed you in London, however, I did get to see your luggage. I hope it showed up back in DC.

As you can see by the attached letter, we are attempting to get Director Bennett to come to Orange County to speak to our Organization. I would be forever grateful if there is anything you could do to make this a reality, as I am not familiar with anyone on his staff.

If there is ever anything I can do for you or the Administration, please do not hesitate to ask. I do want to stay active and help The President whenever possible.

Thanks for your friendship.

Sincerely,

Spencer E. Geissinger
Program Director
(714) 476-3124

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1989

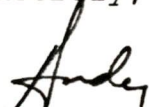
Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of April 27, 1989, inviting me to participate in your conference on May 8th in Boston.

Unfortunately, my schedule is such that I am unable to accept your very kind invitation. Please know that I have forwarded your letter to Bill Bennett, Director of the National Drug Control Policy Board, for handling of your request for a Presidential message.

All the best for a successful conference.

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of
Staff

Mr. John Thomas Flynn
U. S. Department of Labor
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

U.S. Department of Labor

Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for
Public and Intergovernmental Affairs
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203



(617) 565-2281

April 27, 1989

Andy Card
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

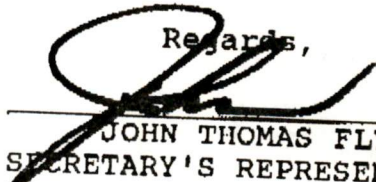
I just wanted to write to say how much I appreciated the opportunity to see you in DC last week. You have a great challenge before you, and I am certain your endeavors will be successful.

In another matter, regarding the President's recent campaign across the country on the subject of drug abuse, and in light of your particular interest in this area, I would like to extend a personal invitation to you to be my guest at our U.S. Department of Labor sponsored Conference on "The Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988", on May 8, 1989 at the Braintree Sheraton Tara. The audience is expected to include over 100 human resource managers from companies which currently are federal contractors, and, under this new legislation, must certify that they are maintaining a drug free workplace through employee assistance programs, supervisors' orientations and other related procedures. I would be especially pleased if you could join us for lunch and hear Congressman Robert Walker (R-PA), our featured speaker and the gentleman who for all intents and purposes is responsible for this legislation becoming law. Of course, if you were able to attend, and if you were agreeable, we would make arrangements to include you on the agenda.

However, if your schedule prohibits you from coming, would it possible for you to arrange for a letter or telex from President Bush which could be read to the attendees? I appreciate your consideration in any case.

I have also forwarded under separate cover some additional information about the conference. Once again, thank you for your time last week, and I hope you can join us in May.

Regards,


JOHN THOMAS FLYNN
SECRETARY'S REPRESENTATIVE

U.S. Department of Labor

Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for
Public and Intergovernmental Affairs
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203



(617) 565-2281

April 27, 1989

Andy Card
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

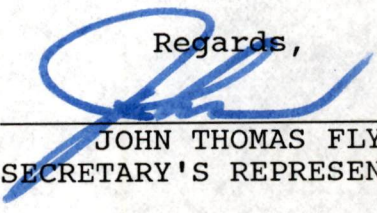
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Regards,



JOHN THOMAS FLYNN
SECRETARY'S REPRESENTATIVE

U.S. Department of Labor

Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for
Public and Intergovernmental Affairs
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203



April 5, 1989

Dear Contracts Manager:

On November 18, 1988, former President Reagan signed into law the comprehensive Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Among its major initiatives is the "Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988". This landmark legislation calls for what some experts have described as the most sweeping Congressionally mandated, private sector regulatory initiative since affirmative action.

These new regulations will require most government contractors and grantees to certify to their contracting agency that they will provide a drug-free workplace, or face funding suspension, even disbarment. To accomplish this they must establish drug-free awareness programs to inform employees about the dangers of drugs abuse, the penalties for drug violations, and the availability of employee assistance programs, or other counseling. In addition, the Act prescribes certain other recordkeeping and administrative requirements including contracting agency notification procedures regarding employee drug related criminal convictions.

Given the significant reliance on both Department of Defense and other federal contracts and grants by businesses and institutions in the Commonwealth, the implications are obvious. Strategies for compliance, however, are another story. The lack of awareness, let alone comprehension, concerning the new regulations among federal contractors, business associations, and even many government agencies themselves is disturbing. In order to address this situation, the U.S. Department of Labor is sponsoring an all-day conference on the new law in Braintree, Massachusetts, on May 8, 1989 at the Sheraton Tara.

Primary conference participants will include federal contract compliance officials, a key Congressional co-sponsor, federal contractor representatives, the Executive Director of the Association of Labor-Management Administrators and Consultants on Alcoholism (ALMACA), and attorneys with both labor and management perspectives who are involved in the issue, especially as it relates to drug-testing.

I would urge all companies and institutions which consider the federal government to be a significant, or potentially significant aspect of their organization's target market portfolio to attend.

Regards


JOHN THOMAS FLYNN
SECRETARY'S REPRESENTATIVE
(617) 565-2281

A Conference on the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988

*Its Implications For All
Federal Contractors and Grantees*

***As of March, 1989, the U.S. Congress
requires all companies with contracts or
grants with the federal government to
comply with the Drug Free Workplace Act
of 1988, or face funding suspension,
even disbarment.***

May 8, 1989

Sponsored By



The U.S. Department of Labor

The Sheraton Tara • Braintree, MA

A Conference on the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988

Its Implications For All Federal Contractors and Grantees

Sponsored By



The U.S. Department of Labor

May 8, 1989

Contact:

Conference:

U.S. Department of Labor
(617) 565-2281, 565-2072

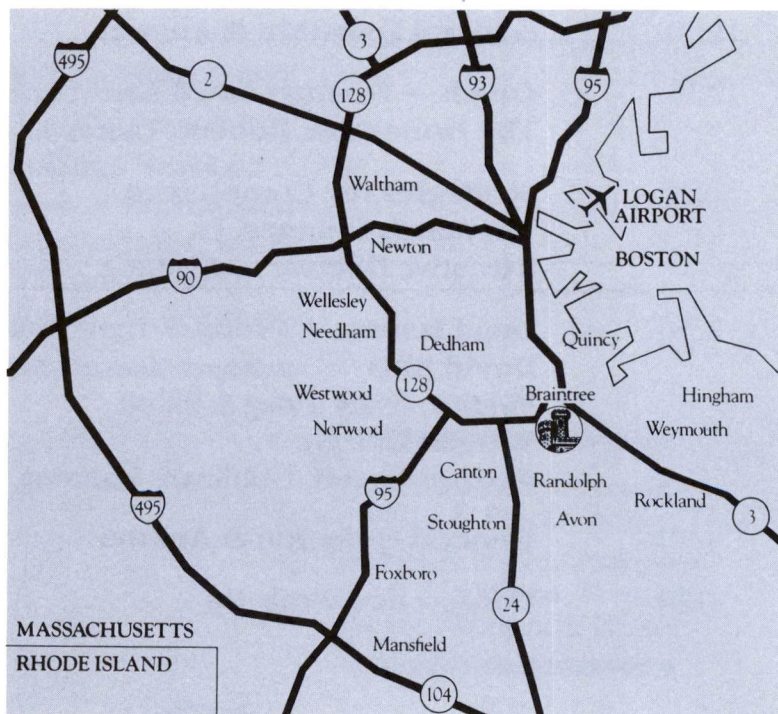
Accommodations:

Sheraton Tara Braintree, MA
(617) 848-0600



Tara Hotels
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1989

Dear Mr. Moore:

Thank you for your letter of April 27, 1989, in which you enclose documents relating to semi-automatic weapons and British homicide data.

Please know that I have forwarded a copy of your materials to Bill Bennett, Director of the National Drug Control Policy Board for his review and information.

Again, thanks for taking the time to share your thoughts on these important topics.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Mr. Gary A. Moore
6921 Deer Run Drive
Alexandria, Virginia 22306

Roger Porter

Transmit legislation to treat assault-style (and easily-convertible) semi-automatic weapons exactly the same as fully-automatic weapons (machine guns).

Generically, semi-automatic weapons fire one round (bullet) for each pull of the trigger; the weapon automatically and immediately reloads. Semi-automatic assault weapons are distinguished by a high rate of fire (fast fire) and by a high capacity of fire (many rounds). They may be rifles, pistols or shotguns. Assault-style also refers to the physical appearance of the weapon (i.e. "Rambo-looking" weapon.) BATF should be tasked to provide a precise definition for assault-style weapons.

Automatic weapons (machine guns) fire a steady stream of bullets with a single pull of the trigger.

Easily-convertible weapons are semi-automatics requiring minimal tools and no specific additional parts to convert to automatic firearms (i.e. machine guns). Examples of easily converted automatic weapons include the Mac-10-11 and the AR-15. BATF should also be tasked to define this term more precisely.

Note: Conversion kits are illegal, but the conversion manuals are not illegal. Our proposal should ban conversion manuals.

No new guns can be manufactured, imported or sold after enactment, except for military or law enforcement use.

Although future importation and domestic manufacture of assault weapons would be banned, no confiscation is involved.

Federal licensing with background criminal check and \$200 transfer fee.

The same licensing procedure as for machine guns: background check through the Treasury Enforcement Communications Systems, which accesses NCIC records usually takes to to three months; includes fingerprints, and a sign off by local law enforcement officials. The weapons themselves are registered with serial numbers, and there would be a \$200 fee for a subsequent sale to a new owner. If the applicant does not pass the background check, his weapon will be confiscated, except as indicated above.

heavy penalties for violation of sale and transfer laws.

Illegal possession, sale, transport, etc. of an unregistered weapon -- up to a 10-year prison sentence and/or up to a \$10,000 fine.

Mandatory add-on sentences for use in violent or drug-related crimes.

Using or carrying such weapons while committing a violent or drug-trafficking crime: 10-year sentence for the first offense and 20 years for the second or subsequent offense. These sentences cannot be suspended, must run consecutively, not concurrently with other sentences, and cannot be reduced for parole. A mandatory death penalty is imposed for murders in connection with drug-trafficking.

Accelerate the Attorney General's development of a system to identify felons who seek to purchase firearms.

The McCollum Amendment, passed in 1988 as part of the omnibus drug bill, requires the Attorney General to "develop a system for the immediate and accurate identification of felons" involved in the purchase of firearms. Under current law, the Attorney General has one year to report on his progress in complying with the statute. President Bush should accelerate the process. He should direct the Attorney General to develop a system as quickly as possible, but certainly within the next six months.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 4/7/89

TO: Bill Bennett

FROM: ANDY CARD *Andy*

Can I have some
guidance on this? Bill Moss
has been in to talk with both
The President and Governor
Sununu.

Copy this page
for Bill Bennett.
Keep original
and note to POTUS
with me.

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

March 15, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: JOHN SUNUNU, CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM: WILLIAM MOSS
SUBJECT: Establishment of Presidential Drug Advisory Council

As follow-up to our recent meeting in the Oval Office, I want to summarize my thoughts on the possibility of establishing a Presidential Drug Advisory Council of private citizens as suggested in the White House Conference for a Drug-Free America. (See attached).

The Advisory Council would assist both the President and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy in establishing the President's national drug policy. One purpose of the Advisory Council would be to examine the possibility and purpose of a plan for a National Drug Organization of private citizens to support the President's drug policy.

The White House Conference suggested the Director, William Bennett, encourage private sector initiatives. The National Organization to be organized by the Advisory Council would be funded privately by individuals and corporations.

The Council will highlight and support effective private sector programs and initiatives that could assist the federal government in its war on illegal drugs. It would be a national effort to involve on a personal basis people from every walk of life and all ages. This National Organization would include State, County and local chairman across the country.

If these ideas are acceptable, I will volunteer to prepare a more detailed plan for both the Advisory Council and National Organization and will develop the plan with Mr. Bennett to be presented for your approval.

The entertainment and media industries, although now definitely changing for the better, too often glamorized and promoted drug use, particularly marijuana and cocaine, in broadcasts, films, video and music and did little to relay the hard data coming from the scientific community on the harmful effects of drugs.

Our national borders were besieged with more and more illegal drugs in innovative, creative, and difficult-to-detect transporters.

Our intelligence and interdicting agencies had few resources to handle the magnitude and seriousness of the drug problem.

Illegal drugs were not given sufficiently high priority in the formulation and conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

Overall in earlier years, Americans deluded themselves about the dangers and extent of illegal drug use and denied there was a problem. Denial was often based on ignorance and misinformation and was sometimes simply self-serving: no one wanted to admit to being the mayor of a city with a drug problem or the principal of a drug-ridden school. Few pastors or parents were willing to admit they had a problem in their midst. To do so was an admission that they were not doing their job well.

Some Solutions

The legalization of illicit drugs is not a solution, but rather a profound mistake. Legalization appears seductively simple and yet, like most simplistic solutions to complex problems, it would create problems even more difficult than it purports to solve. To legalize drugs is to make them more readily available, and as an inevitable consequence, more widely used, and this is simply unacceptable. Illicit drugs are far too destructive to the health of our citizens and the strength of our national character. If our methods for eliminating such a deadly force from within our midst are not working well, the answer lies in improving them—not in giving up and unleashing destruction in our land (see Systemwide Recommendation 1).

The balance of this Overview will highlight what we must do to rid ourselves of this debilitating evil. The number one national priority our Nation faces today is the need to eliminate illegal drug use.

- We want the resources of the United States mobilized to restore our freedom, safety, health, defense, economic stability, and moral values. Mobilization must take priority over all other issues.
- The President must establish a national leader, a National Drug Director, with nothing on the agenda but controlling illegal drugs. This Director will lead all Federal antidrug efforts and assist in the coordination of State and local efforts, as well as encourage private sector initiatives.

- A Presidential Drug Advisory Council of private citizens must be established.
- A National Drug Prevention Agency must be established, separate and apart from any existing agency, to emphasize, coordinate, and encourage prevention as the key to demand reduction.
- The U.S. national policy must be zero tolerance for illegal drugs.
- We must focus responsibility and sanctions on illegal drug users.
- Parents (or guardians) must be held responsible for their children's behavior.
- Appropriate drug testing is essential in the public and private sectors.
- All workplaces must have strong antidrug programs.
- Policy must be set to achieve drug-free schools.
- We must remove drugged drivers from our highways.
- The military must take a much more active role in reducing the flow of drugs in the country.
- The National Guard and military reservists must be used in domestic drug eradication programs.
- We should consider restructuring the U.S. international diplomatic and law enforcement functions to work with foreign governments to eradicate and destroy narcotic production and laboratory refinement sites.
- Media, entertainment and sports industries should ensure that they have effective self-regulatory standards to deglamorize drugs with strong industry sanctions.
- It is essential to have drug treatment that is adequate, affordable and accountable.
- We must take away the profit from the criminals through uniform and expeditious Federal and State asset seizure laws.
- State and local governments must increase criminal justice resources, build more prisons, and using existing facilities more creatively.
- Mandatory long-term prison sentences must be imposed for dealers, traffickers, manufacturers and distributors of illegal drugs.
- The religious community must get more actively involved.

WILLIAM MOSS

March 17, 1989

President George W. Bush
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear George:

Attached is a copy of the original memorandum pertaining to the establishment of the Presidential Drug Advisory Council which was routed through John Sununu. It was delivered to him last Thursday at a meeting at The White House.

I have discussed the Council with several friends including Lee Atwater and Bob Mosbacher who think the idea has merit at political merit.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

recommended Rich
liked the suggestion
services as a con-
preparation of

3/20/89

an opportunity to
Bennett. A precinct-
help promote your
bilities and should
e country.

TO: ANDY CARD

FR: PATTY PRESOCK

RE: Bill Moss

May I have your guidance/recommendations with regard to the attached from Bill Moss. (The President has not yet seen the attached.)

Sincerely,


William Moss

AC has seen ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW H. CARD, JR.

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY

By way of follow-up to Governor Sununu's request at our 5:00 meeting on Friday, March 31st, please find attached a draft scheduling proposal for the President to address the Seventh International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC VII) in Miami, Florida at any time between April 25-27. The original of this scheduling proposal has been submitted to Joe Hagin.

Also attached are a copy of the Attorney General's letter formally inviting the President to the conference and a copy of a speech the President delivered as Vice President on March 24, 1988 setting forth his intention to "seek a summit meeting of all the countries in the hemisphere to discuss the [drug] threat and the steps we can take together to combat it." Finally, attached as additional background is a recent USA Today newsclip regarding a "drug summit" noting Congressman Charles Rangel's call, as Chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, for a hemispheric drug summit at the earliest possible time.

Hope this is helpful and don't hesitate to ask if I can provide further background on this proposed event.

cc: David Q. Bates
Roger Porter

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

March 28, 1989

TO: JOE HAGIN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND
SCHEDULING

FROM: DAVID BATES, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
SECRETARY TO THE CABINET

ROGER PORTER, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
DOMESTIC POLICY

REQUEST: The President to address the Seventh
International Drug Enforcement Conference
(IDEC VII) in Miami, Florida.

PURPOSE: This would be an opportunity for the
President to underscore his commitment to
international cooperation in combatting drug
trafficking and may be an appropriate forum
to follow-up on his statement of March 24,
1988: "As President, I will seek a summit
meeting of all the countries in this hemi-
sphere to discuss the [drug] threat and the
steps we can take together to combat it."
The IDEC conference itself could serve as the
proposed "summit" or could be utilized as an
opportunity to call for a subsequent meeting
of the hemisphere's leaders.

BACKGROUND: The International Drug Enforcement Conference
(IDEC) was established in 1983, primarily at
the initiative of DEA working with the
Department of State, as a means of enhancing
international drug law enforcement coopera-
tion, particularly in Latin America, through
regular meetings of the chief law enforcement
officers of member countries.

Currently, nineteen South, Central and North
American countries are members of IDEC with
fourteen other countries serving as
observers. DEA Administrator Jack Lawn is
the current President of IDEC and this year's
annual meeting in Miami, Florida marks the
first time the conference has convened in the
U.S.

Director Bennett's office and the NSC have, following informal consultation, indicated support for the President's participation in the Conference, and attached is an official letter of invitation from the Attorney General.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

DATE AND TIME: April 25-27, open

DURATION: TBD

LOCATION: Miami, Florida

PARTICIPANTS: Membership of the International Drug Enforcement Conference

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: TBD

REMARKS REQUIRED: Remarks to be provided by Speechwriters

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open Press

RECOMMENDED BY: David Q. Bates and Roger Porter

PROJECT OFFICER: Phillip D. Brady x6630



HAND CARRIED - 3/28/89

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

March 28, 1989

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to encourage you to attend and address the Seventh International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC VII) to be held from Tuesday, April 25, through Thursday, April 27, 1989, in Miami, Florida.

Jack Lawn is serving as President of IDEC VII, and this year marks the first time that the United States will host IDEC. The Conference represents one of the most important multilateral activities in which the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) participates every year. Initiated in 1983, IDEC annually brings together the top narcotics law enforcement executives from throughout the Americas. The IDEC organization is a peer group of professional narcotics officers who have seen at close range the tragedy of illegal drugs and who have spent their careers combatting this scourge.

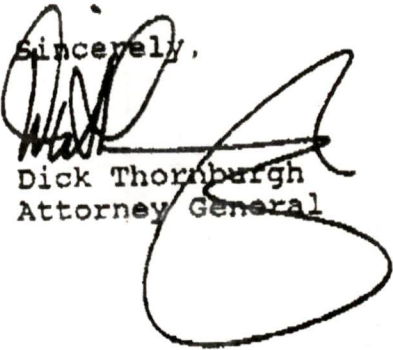
In light of the growing internationalization of the drug cartels, IDEC represents an ideal opportunity for policy-making officials to exchange information and formulate coordinated, regional antinarcotic strategies. This type of exchange is critical for the international programs supported by the United States to sustain long-term progress.

The IDEC organization has brought to the forefront of international law enforcement such advancements as precursor chemical control programs and asset forfeiture and seizure. IDEC's most tangible success to date is probably last year's historic IDEC Initiative. The IDEC Initiative, which was established at the 1988 IDEC Conference in Guatemala, was a 28-day international enforcement campaign coordinated among 30 participating nations. It represented the first time that simultaneous operations targeting drug traffickers were carried out by various police forces around the world. IDEC holds great promise to continue this historic cooperation on the international drug enforcement front.

Your presence at the Conference would encourage other IDEC member nations to maintain their resolve to rid the world of drug trafficking enterprises. It would also send a clear and direct

signal to the American public about your Administration's commitment to combat narcotics at every turn. While the Conference runs from Tuesday through Thursday, your appearance at the opening session on Tuesday, April 25, would achieve the maximum benefit.

Sincerely,



Dick Thornburgh
Attorney General

bcc: John C. Lawn, Administrator

Drugs

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, March 24, 1988

CONTACT: 202/456-6772

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
HARTFORD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1988

I want to talk to you tonight about drugs, and I want to start out by asking a question... How do you feel about the casual use of drugs? Do you think the use of cocaine is a "victimless crime"?

For those who answer "yes," I ask... What about the distribution chain that provides the cocaine? How do you feel about the New York policeman, Edward Byrne, who was executed last month as he sat in his patrol car? How do you feel about the federal drug agent, Enrique Camarena, who was kidnapped in Mexico and savagely tortured until he died?

How do you feel about Colombia's Attorney General Hoyos, who was assassinated while investigating drug-related judicial corruption... or about Colombia's Justice Minister and 21 judges... all killed for standing up to the narcotraficantes?

How do you feel about our national security when criminal cartels use American drug dollars to bribe and threaten and undermine the fragile democracies of our neighbors to the South?

How do you feel about the drug-related violence and crime that is turning sections of our cities into combat zones... where even city buses require a police escort... where 70 percent of the men arrested for serious crimes test positive for drugs?

How do you feel about the babies who are born damaged for life because their mothers use cocaine... or who are born with AIDS because their mothers used dirty needles for their drugs?

And how do you feel about the attitude that encourages young people to try illegal drugs, to break the law, to get high... only to find that they've bitten off more than they can chew, that their lives are going down the drain, or in far too many cases, into a coffin?

...Like Maryland basketball star Len Bias, headed for stardom with the Boston Celtics... Or, closer to home,

Hartford's own William McKinley, who used to teach at Weaver High -- 34 years old and dead on New Year's Eve, from a cocaine overdose.

If you're like me, you're angry, and you're worried for our country... and our future.

Think of the cost to us... not of the \$2 1/2 billion we spent last year on the federal law enforcement effort against drugs (more than triple the level when we took office)... not of the tens of billions that Americans pay every year for this poison... not of the billions more that are lost to American businesses because their employees are too out of it to do their jobs... Think of the cost to our country of the young lives that are ruined or lost because of drugs. How can you put a price tag on that? More important, how can we stop it?

I have been involved in the federal effort to interdict narcotics since 1982, when the President asked me to head the South Florida Task Force, formed at the request of Miami Citizens Against Crime, to fight the inflow of drugs into this country at a time and a place where it threatened to get out of control.

We brought the military into this fight for the first time -- using our most sophisticated air surveillance equipment to watch for drug smugglers trying to cross our borders. We brought in the intelligence community, which I led in the mid-1970s. We launched a coordinated assault at the federal, state, and local level, and we made some headway... The people of South Florida saw that law enforcement authorities, not criminals, had regained the upper hand.

We built on that success by creating the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, which I also have had the privilege to lead, to coordinate federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts against drug smuggling nationwide. Seven years ago, these agencies wouldn't even speak to one another.

Seven years ago, only two countries were eradicating drug crops. Today, 23 countries have joined us in this effort.

We've seized record amounts of drugs -- last year, for example, 70 tons of cocaine... 70 tons of a substance that retails for well over \$1,000 an ounce. Over the last seven years, we've seized hundreds of tons of cocaine and tens of thousands of tons of marijuana. Men and women have risked their lives to do this -- and now, in this political season, the demagogues are out there ranting, raving, and denigrating this service to mankind.

We've appointed tougher judges and tougher prosecutors, and they're getting results -- two and a half times as many drug offenders charged, convicted, and sent to prison last year,

compared to 1980. We've increased our conviction rate -- our batting average -- from 75 percent to 84 percent, and the sentences are one-third longer than they were.

And we've made some headway on extraditing foreign suppliers. Carlos Lehder, a top figure in the Colombian drug cartel, is locked up in a Jacksonville jail.

Progress? Yes, but we must do more, much more, to stanch the flood of illegal drugs. Let me throw out some thoughts on where we go from here.

* Last year Congress reduced our proposed budget for the Coast Guard -- the lead agency keeping drug smugglers from our shores -- by \$72 million... to provide more money for Amtrak. What a distorted set of priorities -- cutting back on narcotics enforcement to provide more money for subsidized trains!

The Coast Guard needs those cuts restored, and it needs still more money next year.

* We need to do more to help source countries fight this drug war... with boats, planes, helicopters, training of their personnel. This is not foreign aid... American drug users finance the production of these crops, and we must help finance their eradication.

* Increasingly, drug traffickers, particularly in Latin America, are destabilizing legitimate governments and corrupting enforcement agencies. These developments pose a substantial threat to our national security. As President, I will seek a summit meeting of all the countries in this hemisphere to discuss the threat and the steps we can take together to combat it.

* We should also explore the possibility of creating an international antidrug effort, under the auspices of the United Nations or another multilateral agency... because drug trafficking is a problem that respects no borders. Such a force could respond to requests from source countries to eradicate drug crops and destroy clandestine laboratories.

* Domestically, I will seek stronger penalties for drug offenses. Many of our political opponents criticize the anti-drug effort, but how many of them have been out front for mandatory sentencing, tougher penalties for those who poison our kids through drugs? Bob Dole has proposed the death penalty for drug kingpins, and I agree. The same penalty should be available for those who commit drug-related murders. These people are dealing in death, and that's what they should get.

* We should crack down on drug users -- from the kid on the street to the beautiful people in Beverly Hills. We should not just turn our heads. Our goal should be to send them a message... not just to punish, but to deter.

In San Diego, U.S. Attorney Pete Nunez has a policy of "no tolerance." He prosecutes any motorist caught crossing the border with illegal drugs, no matter how small the amount. The offenders' cars are confiscated on the spot.

In New Jersey, drivers lose their cars and their licenses if they're arrested with drugs in their cars.

State Attorney General Cary Edwards says students' eyes glaze over when he warns them they could go to jail for drug use, because they know that's unlikely for young first offenders. But they snap to attention when he tells them they won't be able to drive.

* Fundamentally, the drug problem in America is not one of supply, but of demand. Let's face reality: As much as we do to bust the smugglers and the dealers, as much as we do to eradicate the crops and interdict the flow of drugs into this country... as long as Americans are willing to pay billions of dollars for illegal drugs, somebody somewhere in the world will provide them. It's as simple as that.

If we believe in personal freedom, we must believe in personal responsibility. Unless we listen and unless we act, drug use will continue unabated.

This fight will never be won by law enforcement alone; it will only be won by a change in public attitude... from tolerance to intolerance -- of drug use and drug users. Nancy Reagan knows this well, and she has courageously led the way -- in the face of wisecracks and even some ridicule at the outset -- by telling our kids to "Just Say No."

Has it made a difference? You bet it has. The latest survey of our high school seniors shows the lowest levels of illegal drug use since the survey began 13 years ago.

We have to encourage a war on drugs that is not conducted just at our nation's borders, but from house to house, neighborhood by neighborhood, community by community... a guerrilla war that involves all of us together, joining forces to speak the truth -- that drugs are evil, that they ruin and end young lives... that drug dealers are murderers and should be treated as such.

If we're going to win the war on drugs, we have to win it on the home front. That means you and me, all of us... talking to our friends and our colleagues at work... and most important, talking to our children and our grandchildren... about living life and not wasting it.

It means helping and supporting the principals who are trying to keep order in our schools and get drugs and violence out. It means teaching our kids respect for the law, and the difference between right and wrong -- in our homes, in our churches, and in our schools. And as parents, it means setting the boundaries and providing the discipline that our kids so desperately need.

And so I ask you tonight to join me, to work toward this goal, and to join this campaign of intolerance... intolerance of drug use... intolerance of inaction... intolerance of those who are tolerant. If we join together, we can win this terrible war.

Thank you very much.

#



RANGEL: Can't wait
for Bennett

DRUG SUMMIT: The chairman of the House narcotics committee urged President Bush to promptly call a Western Hemispheric drug summit, something first proposed two years ago. Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., rejected drug czar William Bennett's suggestion that the summit be delayed until Bennett draws up a national drug strategy — due by September. "We should hold the summit now. Leaders of South America are pleading for one," Rangel said. President Reagan last year agreed to a drug summit, but didn't hold one because of scheduling difficulties.