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Folder Title:
[Memos and Correspondence] 4/92 [3]

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DCF HAS SEEN

1319

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 4/13/92

NOTE FOR: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information ☐

Action ☒

Thank you.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc: Chief of Staff



April 11, 1992

Brent:

Please ask CIA to estimate how many Jews now want to leave the CIS

Gordy Zacks says 1 million have "signed up to leave".

GB

A handwritten signature or set of initials, possibly "WJ", written in dark ink. The strokes are fluid and somewhat stylized.

FROM THE PRESIDENT



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
BT
4-13

13 April 1992

FAX TO: Hon. Sam Skinner
Chief of Staff to the President

FROM: David Tell *DT*
Director of Research, BQ92

SUBJECT: Governor Clinton's Tax Returns

PAGES: Eight (8), including cover

Bob Teeter asked me to forward to you -- for the President's review -- a copy of the following memorandum concerning Governor Clinton's past record of tax return disclosures.

Please phone 336-7094 for further information, or in the event of transmission problems.



13 April 92

NOTE TO: Bob Teeter

SUBJECT: Clinton Tax Returns

FROM: David Tell *ds*
Director of Research

✓ Following is an updated version of the tax-release history on Governor Clinton. It now covers last week's AP/Little Rock review of Clinton's 1990 Federal return.

✓ There is no record (yet) of Clinton facing a tax return release question in Arkansas before the 1986 campaign. On May 12 of that year, primary challenger Orval Faubus asked Clinton to make public his 1981-85 returns. Clinton campaign spokesmen responded that the governor, who files jointly with Hillary, "would discuss Mr. Faubus' request" with Mrs. Clinton. On May 15, Clinton was quoted saying "I call on all gubernatorial candidates who have held public office to join me in releasing returns for *each year in which we held office*" [my emphasis]. The "each year business" would have covered 1977-78 (when Clinton was state attorney general), 1979-80 (his first gubernatorial term), and 1983-85 (his second term and the first year of his third). His two years out of office in 1981-82 -- during which he held a light-duty partnership at a law firm -- would have been exempted. ✓ Whatever the caveats, Faubus never got around to releasing his own returns before the primary. Neither, apparently, did Clinton.

✓ On May 30 of that year, the *Arkansas Gazette* reported that it had asked Clinton and Frank White, the GOP nominee, to release their returns since 1980. White refused the request throughout the campaign, and Clinton said he would only release his own returns if and when White did so.

In response to a June 29 *Gazette* questionnaire item about the propriety of press inquiries into personal financial information, Clinton was paraphrased saying that either candidates should release their tax returns, or more detailed information should

be required on candidate disclosure forms. And he again reiterated his offer to release tax returns only if White did, too.

The 1990 election was a little different. In March, the *Gazette* editorial board decided to submit five requests to all gubernatorial candidates (GOP and Democratic): medical records; the past three years' tax returns; a statement of debts, assets, and liabilities; information about illegal drug use; and information about extramarital affairs. The *Gazette* dropped its "affairs" question after submitting it to Nelson, Tommy Robinson, and Jim Guy Tucker. From the March 14 *Gazette*: "Clinton didn't know any question had been dropped -- in fact, he knew very little about any of the questions -- when he told a reporter Monday that he would respectfully decline to even look at or consider our questions. The reporter had told Clinton's press secretary that the questions included one about past drug use. Clinton still has not been given the questions, and apparently does not want to be given or asked any of them -- even the one regarding his tax records and financial statements."

Eventual 1990 GOP nominee Sheffield Nelson did release his own tax returns during the Republican primary, and thereafter forcefully suggested that Clinton should do the same. Clinton instead allowed *Arkansas Gazette* reporter James Merriweather to review a financial statement and 10 tax years worth of state and federal returns (probably 1980-89) "in accord with ground rules negotiated by representatives of Clinton's campaign and the *Arkansas Gazette*." The result was a page 1 story on July 24, 1990: "Clintons report net worth of \$418,692; Clinton says he sacrificed wealth for public service." In context, the "ground rules" in question appear to involve review of Clinton's returns by a *Gazette* reporter only.

Reliable sources report that several news organizations, at least, now have copies of Clinton's 1980-89 returns: Jeff Gerth has them, apparently, and Post reporters seem to, as well.

Last week, on April 9, AP/Little Rock ("Clintons' Charity Doubled, Income Grew by 36 Percent From 1989 to 1990") reported that Clinton had released to them a copy of his 1990 federal return, "two months after it had been requested." Clinton spokesmen said that the governor had not yet filed a 1991 return. Those spokesmen further said that copies of Clinton's 1990 state return and attachments would be forwarded "as soon as possible," and would include an itemized list of 1990 charitable contributions recipients -- consistent with past years' practice.

It remains unclear just how broadly last week's "release" has been distributed, though restricting access simply to a single AP bureau is probably impossible.

Copies of the relevant 1990 *Gazette* article -- and last week's AP wire -- are attached.

DOCUMENT- 3 OF 7 PAGE - 1 OF 8

ACCESS # AG369846

HEADLINE Clintons report net worth of \$418,692 //Clinton says he sacrificed wealth for public service

DATE 07/24/90

SOURCE THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE (AG)

Section: NEWS

Page: 1A

(Copyright 1990)

RE AR

* Gov. Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, had a net worth of \$418,692 at the end of 1989, according to a financial statement released Monday.

The Clintons jointly listed assets totaling \$489,692. The only liability was a \$71,000 mortgage representing a 50 percent share in a Little Rock condominium occupied by Hillary Clinton's parents, Hugh and Dorothy Rodham.

* The financial statement was released along with the Clintons' federal and state income tax returns for the last 10 tax years. The information was made public in accord with ground rules negotiated by

representatives of Clinton's campaign and the Arkansas Gazette.

The Clintons listed gross income of \$194,168 for the 1989 tax year including a salary of \$92,444 and \$26,702 in director fees, honoraria and miscellaneous income reported by Hillary Clinton, a senior partner at the Rose Law Firm.

Her annual salary from the law firm ranged from a low of \$46,227 in 1980 to a high of \$98,089 in 1987.

The governor reported his annual salary of \$35,000 and only \$50 in the honoraria-miscellaneous income category, down from \$12,886 in speaking fees from the previous year.

For the first time, the governor also claimed as income and paid taxes on his state-provided public relations fund of \$19,000, although he said he spent the money for official purposes.

There are no restrictions on how the public relations money is spent, and others among the state's seven constitutional officers use it as a salary supplement. The Internal Revenue Service has dictated that it be treated as income for tax purposes, but Clinton said it was not fair to require him to pay taxes on money used largely for ceremonial expenses of the governor's office.

"I'm still thinking there may be some way to work this out with

but we went ahead and reported it and paid taxes on it for '89," he said. "We may do away with it or have it under the control of somebody besides me."

Overall, the Clintons had joint taxable income of \$138,348 in 1989 and paid \$37,883 in federal taxes and \$9,162 in state income taxes.

* Both Bill and Hillary Clinton said the financial statement reflected a fiscal conservatism they have shared over 15 years of marriage. The governor's Republican opponent, Sheffield Nelson, said, however, that he suspected that it reflected a decision by the governor to "stay at the public trough for his entire lifetime."

In April, Nelson released a financial statement indicating a net worth of more than \$9.3 million, which he built up largely while heading Arkla Inc. from 1973 to 1984. He listed \$10.1 million in assets, with a single liability of \$750,000 represented by the mortgage on his Edgehill Road home.

- * Nelson, who also released 10 years' worth of tax returns, said he hoped to review the Clintons' financial information today and would reserve comment on the figures until then. In the meantime, he reiterated his intention to forgo a salary as governor and to cut

back on expenses at the Governor's Mansion and in the governor's office.

- * "I would cut back significantly from what it takes to take care of Bill Clinton in a given year," Nelson said. "The difference is that I will not take a salary if I'm elected, so I'm not going to be as much at the public trough."

Clinton, noting that he and his wife owned no house of their own, said that, unlike Nelson, he had sacrificed wealth to remain in public service.

For the two years he was away from the governor's office (1981-82), he reported income of \$55,084 and \$33,792 from his at-counsel position with the Little Rock law firm of Wright, Lindsey and Jennings.

He served two years in office before being defeated by Frank White in 1980 and has been in the governor's office since beating White in a rematch in 1982.

"She's made most of the money, obviously," Clinton said of his wife's income and investments. "From the time I was attorney general, she's always made more because she's been a very successful private lawyer."

"I'm grateful that we've been able to save some money and grateful that we've had the opportunity to be in public life. If it was important to us, I think we could be millionaires because we both were fortunate enough to get a good education, we've stayed healthy and we both work real hard."

- * Hillary Clinton said in a telephone interview that she "felt a little bit funny" but not resentful that her personal finances had been dragged into her husband's campaign.

"I've always tried to conduct my financial business and my professional involvements in a way that I wouldn't care about making public," she said. "I understand that people are curious about relationships and investments and all that. It's just part of the way the system works."

The financial statement indicates savings and checking accounts and certificates of deposit totaling \$152,000 and money market accounts worth \$26,000. The condominium adds \$80,000 to the assets list, while listed securities were valued at \$187,642.

The publicly traded securities are owned directly and through ValuePartners I, a limited partnership, and managed through a discretionary account by Bill Smith and Jim Hines of Little Rock.

Hillary Clinton said Smith who, ironically, served as the campaign treasurer for Clinton's unsuccessful Democratic primary opponent, Tom McRae shared her conservatism on investments "and I started asking for his advice years and years ago, before he started his own business."

She said the initial investment in the partnership was made seven or eight years ago in an amount she couldn't remember. However, she said only about \$50,000 of the total was owned through ValuePartners and that the balance was owned directly by the Clintons.

Hillary Clinton serves on the board of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., and a proxy statement indicates that she owned 800 shares of Wal-Mart stock as of April 3. If she still owns the stock, her holdings have since become 1,600 shares through a 2-for-1 split and would have been

worth more than \$50,000 at the close of business Monday.

In his financial statement, Nelson reported his cash assets at \$247,500, including \$235,500 in a Merrill Lynch deposit account. He also reported business partnerships worth \$1.7 million.

Other information from the Clintons' financial statement and tax return:

The Clintons had capital gains of \$38,624 in 1988, largely from the sale of their interest in a partnership called Arkansas Cellular Communications.

Hillary Clinton said she joined about 30 other people in creating the company to seek a cellular telephone franchise in Arkansas. But they decided they didn't have the "interest or the investment to stay in it" after the franchise they sought was granted through a federal lottery to another company in 1986.

The Clintons reported charitable donations of \$16,892 in 1989 including \$3,414 to First United Methodist Church (where Hillary Clinton maintains a membership), \$2,500 to Immanuel Baptist Church (the governor's church) and \$703 to the Rose Law Firm Charitable Contribution Trust.

- * The only personal property reported by the Clintons were a 1986 Oldsmobile Cutlass worth \$6,000 and household goods, jewelry and
- * personal effects worth a total of \$15,000. Nelson, on the other hand, listed his \$1.4 million home and a \$400,000 lake house on Lake Hamilton
- * among personal property holdings.

Highlights

The governor and his wife had a net worth of \$418,692 at the end of 1989.

The Clintons jointly listed assets totaling \$489,692.

The only liability was a \$71,000 mortgage representing a 50 percent share in a Little Rock condominium.

Clinton's tax form for the 1989 tax year showed adjusted gross annual income of \$194,168.

CAPTION: Chart 1: Income: Nelson vs. Clinton Chart 2:
Clinton's financial position Chart 3: Clinton's financial
statement, Dec. 31, 1989

@Art: Alex Cameron/Gazette Staff, Gazette Staff

@Art Caption: SEE END OF TEXT

End of Story Reached

290 AP 04-09-92 02:42 AET

66 LINES

Clinton's Charity Doubled, Income Grew by 36 Percent From 1989 to 1990

By TOM PARSONS.

Associated Press Writer.

LITTLE ROCK (AP) Gov. Bill Clinton and his wife Hillary doubled their charitable contributions from 1989 to 1990, bettering the 36 percent by which their gross income improved from 1989 to 1990, according to the couple's tax returns.

Clinton's presidential campaign released his 1990 federal tax information on Wednesday, about two months after it had been requested by the Associated Press.

The 1990 return is the latest available for the Clintons, according to campaign spokeswoman Max Parker, who said the Clintons haven't yet filed their 1991 returns. The Clintons had previously provided tax returns for the years 1980-1989.

Information for 1990 that was released Wednesday was not as complete as data provided in previous years. Information provided for the years 1980-1989 also included copies of the couple's state income tax returns and accompanying forms, as well as itemized lists of organizations receiving charitable contributions from the couple; those items were missing from the 1990 package.

Ms. Parker said an itemized list of 1990 charitable-contributions recipients and the couple's state return for 1990 would be released as soon as possible.

First released on Wednesday was a 1990 federal return showing gross income for the Clintons of \$268,646, up from \$197,651 the previous year. After adjustments, deductions and personal exemptions, that return showed taxable income for the family in 1990 of \$190,682, on which taxes of \$54,793 were paid.

About three hours later, however, the campaign provided a copy of an amended return for 1990. It reflected additional charitable deductions of \$11,662, reducing the family's taxable income by that amount to a new figure of \$179,020. That reduced the Clintons' taxes to \$50,932 on the amended return, \$3,861 less than had been calculated on the original return.

On the amended return, the couple reported charitable deductions totaling \$36,875 for 1990, more than double the \$18,114 reported for 1989.

Loretta Lynch, with the campaign's issues division, said a reporter's inquiry about the missing list of charitable contributions in 1990 led her to the amended return, which she said she had "filed in a different place" from the original return.

"The Clintons instructed me to release their tax returns, so anything that wasn't released was my oversight," she said.

For 1989, the Clintons had taxable income of \$138,348, on which \$37,883 was paid in taxes, their return for that year showed.

The biggest change in the family's gross income from 1989 to 1990, the returns show, was in the reported amounts of honoraria fees paid by organizations, usually for giving a speech. The Clinton tax return for 1990 said such fees totaled \$52,700, while the 1989 return showed \$7,702 in honoraria.

Mrs. Clinton's income from the Rose Law Firm of Little Rock, where she is a partner, also accounted for some of the difference. The Clinton's 1989 return reported \$92,444 of income for Mrs. Clinton from the firm, while that figure rose to \$105,711 on the 1990 return.

For both years, her husband reported income of \$54,000 from the state. His salary, set in the state constitution, is \$35,000 annually, and he reported as taxable income both years a \$19,000

TEL:

Apr 13'92

11:37 No.002 P.08

public-relations fund appropriated for the governor.

4/13/92

Memo to: Sam Skinner
Chief of Staff

From: Rose Zamaria *rf*

Digger Phelps called on Friday. Said he wanted to accompany the President to Notre Dame on May 17th. He offered to go to Pittsburgh, Houston, Dallas etc. I suggested he not do this, since campaign would have to pay for him.

If that didn't work out, he said he would fly commercial to Houston to attend a drug boot camp and could hook up with the President in Houston on the 17th.

The President said that would be preferable -- he should come directly to the airport -- if this is agreeable to you and no one has any objection.

Someone needs to get back to Digger -- let me know what you decide. I'll be glad to call, if you'd like or if you'd prefer to handle, that's OK, too.

Rose

Have him meet us in Houston
and fly on AF-1 to South Bend (N.D.)
Official TRIP. You can tell him
and then give him money to Mal Lukers
in Advance.

Thanks
Sam

DCF HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File

DATE: 4/13/92

NOTE FOR: GENERAL SCOWCROFT

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information	☐
Action	☒

Thank you.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc: Samuel K. Skinner



April 11, 1992

To: Brent

I think someone on your staff should call Andy Athens, a very good friend who is heading our Greek American effort.

Just tell him we are sensitive to the issue etc. Athens wants to help in every way possible and a call will reinforce him in the Community.

GB

GB

FROM THE PRESIDENT

SHOW
POTUS

DCF HAS SEEN



400 North Franklin Street
Suite 215
Chicago, Illinois 60610-4403
(312) 822-9888
Fax (312) 822-0890

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The Honorable Ed Derwinski and The Honorable Sam Skinner

FROM: Andrew A. Athens

RE: An Unnecessary Injury to President Bush in the Greek-American Community

DATE: April 8, 1992

I feel it is necessary, because of my official capacity with the reelection campaign, to bring the following information to your attention. As you know, not since the invasion of Cyprus in 1974 have so many thousands of Greek-Americans across the country so spontaneously reacted to an issue as they have to the recent question of the recognition of Macedonia. The president of the Pan-Macedonian Association, who produced, in just ten planning days, a demonstration of 12,000 people in New York, is planning to bring 100,000 to Washington, D.C., from around the country.

President Bush was being justifiably lauded by Greek-Americans across the country for intervening to stop the executive branch bureaucracy, which was on the verge of recognizing the so-called Republic of Macedonia with the other three Yugoslavian republics. The community was very pleased to see the president putting this issue involving Macedonia on a separate timetable.

The president's actions on March 21 were further appreciated by the community for its contribution to the Congress' similar action, in executive session on April 1 and in formal subcommittee markup on April 7, striking from a resolution regarding Yugoslavian republics any reference to the so-called Republic of Macedonia.

Amid this skyrocketing public opinion for President Bush within the Greek-American community came an April 7 statement, regarding the recognition of Yugoslavian republics, which has caused the president problems. The statement strongly suggests to the Greek-American community that the issue of American recognition of the exact words "the Republic of Macedonia" is a decided issue by the president. It implies that the president is removing from

consideration the possible alteration of the name. The actual language of the April 7 statement by the president says, "we will continue to work intensively with the European Community and its member-states to resolve expeditiously the outstanding issues between Greece and the Republic of Macedonia, thus enabling the U.S. to recognize formally the independence of that republic as well."

If the words "The Republic of Macedonia" were replaced with the words "The remaining Yugoslavian Republic" the same position could have been taken by the president. Such language would not lead the Greek-American community to believe that the president has closed his mind on the question of a negotiation between Greece and the Yugoslavian republic to its north, which could result in an alteration of the title "Macedonia."

The Greek-American community is well aware that the political party with the largest number of seats in Skopje's parliament said in its platform in 1990, "elements of the Macedonian nation which live under occupational rule in Greece, Bulgaria and Albania, are not an ethnic minority, but just occupied and enslaved parts of the Macedonian nation..." For this and other reasons, it is important to the Greek-American community that the president retain an open mind on the title "Macedonia," a title described by an American Secretary of State at the time of its creation as a "cloak for aggressive intentions against Greece."

Please help assure that the future statements prepared for President Bush on this matter do not give this injurious and, I think, inaccurate impression about the president's open-mindedness regarding the possible adjustments of the republic's title as an option for the solution of this problem.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: April 14, 1992

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAM SKINNER *S*

This is good news about Team 100. Will Nixon is doing an absolute first-rate job and is a pleasure to work with.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DCF HAS SEEN

DATE: 4/13/92

NOTE FOR: SAMUEL K. SKINNER AND BOB TEETER

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

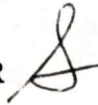
PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc: Ron Kaufman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: April 14, 1992

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAM SKINNER 

I am in the process of scheduling a meeting with Secretaries Cheney, Alexander and Martin, along with Clayton, Teeter and myself, to discuss the Administration efforts to support the defense industry and its workers transition to the non-defense sector. We would also discuss in this meeting the DOD efforts to help servicemen move to the private sector as well. I will get back to you with our thoughts.

cc: Bob Teeter



DCS
7/13

April 13, 1992

To: Sam Skinner and Bob Teeter

How about a bi partisan commission of the non-partisan blue ribbon variety to try to figure out what to do about:

- a. laid off defense industry workers
- b. Servicemen who will face a tough job market upon release from Service.

Peter O'Donnell made this suggestion saying that former Dep. Sec Def Charles Duncan would be glad to do as a Dem. Other good one-David Packard.

Just a thought.

Please discuss and advise!

gb .

9

FROM THE PRESIDENT



April 11, 1992

To: Sam Skinner and Bob Teeter

Will Nixon, who runs TEAM 100, tells me they are
way above their goal this year.

Not Bad given what we hear from so many of them

GB

M

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: Apr. 14, 1992 **DCF HAS SEEN**

TO: Sec. Alexander

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER
Counsellor to the President for
Domestic Policy

File

Lamar, I called John Phelan today, as you had requested earlier, even though I knew you had asked the President to call him.

He told me that he was deeply honored to be called by both the President and me, and he had great respect for you and the job you are attempting to do. Nevertheless, I expect you'll receive a negative response from him.

John says he has the rest of the year heavily committed already, and that gives him doubts as to whether he could do the job well. More importantly perhaps, he just isn't sure he wants to become involved in a major fundraising activity.

My guess is that he'd help you or us on some other activity, but he doesn't see this one as a good fit for him.

CP

bc:

S. Skinner
R. Porter
R. Nelson



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE SECRETARY

April 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CLAYTON YEUTTER

FROM: LAMAR ALEXANDER LA

Please call John Phelan (212/880-5610) no later than Friday, April 3 and make the following points.

1. Lamar told me that he and David and John Clendenin talked with you on Wednesday night about being Chief Executive Officer of the New American Schools Development Corporation.
2. This has the President's top priority. The Corporation was created at the President's request. Creating break-the-mold New American Schools is something we all believe will be as important as anything that could be done to change American education during the 1990s.
3. It's so important to the President that he, on his own, invited the Board to have its first meeting at Camp David, which is virtually unprecedented.
4. The President has already agreed to host a fund-raising reception in late June to make sure that the funding comes along.
5. What the Corporation really needs is a leader like you, John, who can help it reach its full potential.
6. The bottom line: if there is anything that the President or I could do to answer your questions or make it easier for you to do this, please let me know.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DCF HAS SEEN

DATE: 4/15/92

NOTE FOR: DIRECTOR DARMAN

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information	☐
Action	☒

Thank you.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc: Chief of Staff

5/16/92

TO: KATHY SUPER
Setup / POTUS

Done - impromptu
4/20/92
Sam



April 15, 1992

To: Dick Darman

I still want ot have that chat on deficits etc.

How about this chart circulated by Heritage. What are the true answers to this?

GB

4

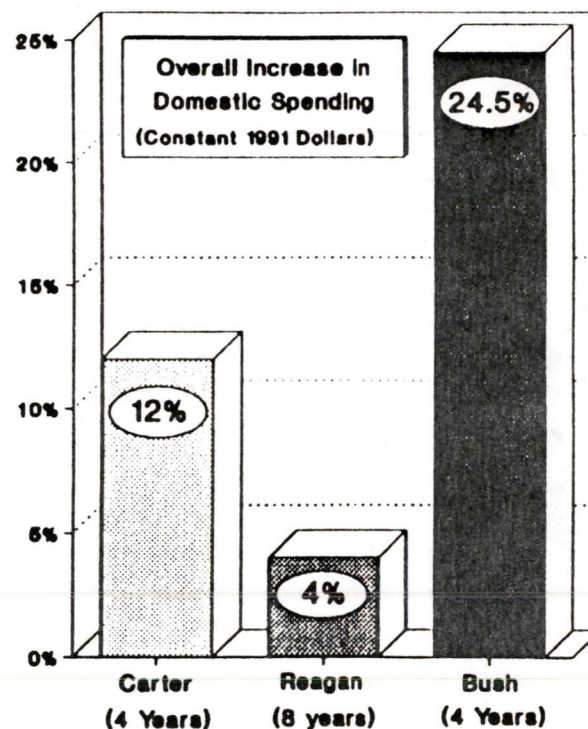
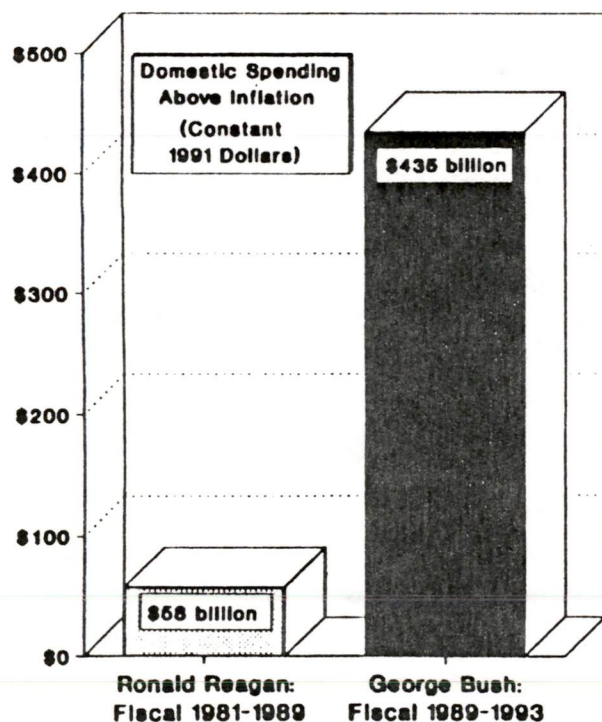
FROM THE PRESIDENT

I believe government is too big and it costs too much.

—George Bush, February 12, 1992



**RIGHT! BUT DOES BUSH KNOW HE'S OUTSPENDING
REAGAN AND JIMMY CARTER....COMBINED?**



To find out what George Bush doesn't know about his own spending record, call for *Backgrounder* #886, "What George Bush Is Not Being Told About Federal Spending." (202) 546-4400.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: April 16, 1992

TO: NICK CALIO

FROM: SAM SKINNER

See me regarding the Foley letter regarding
AMT language.

file

*Letter presented to POTUS
for signature 4/21/92*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Nick

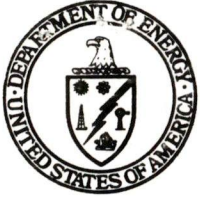
See me

regarding the

Foley letter

regarding AMT

language. &



SHOW
DOTUS
file

The Secretary of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

April 10, 1992

Sam / Ed / Nick Calio
I stand ready
to do whatever
is needed to
get Energy
bill passed
CWB

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

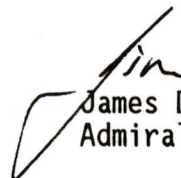
SUBJECT: DOMESTIC OIL/GAS INDUSTRIES AND NES

Earlier this year, you asked me to keep you informed of ongoing Department of Energy efforts to work with our domestic oil and gas industries to improve their operating conditions....hence, this memo.

I spent two and half hours yesterday morning meeting with the recently revitalized National Petroleum Council (NPC) whose members continue to feel the strain they have experienced over the last few years. NPC members reiterated their support for Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) relief and were pleased with your leadership on this issue during the debate in Congress last month. Additionally, the many deregulatory initiatives contained both in your National Energy Strategy (NES) and in your recent 90-day moratorium are of increasing importance to all of them, particularly to gas producers.

Further, NPC members and their trade associations intend to lobby Congress aggressively in support of your National Energy Strategy over the next few critical weeks of debate in the House. The battle there, initially well fought and won in the Energy Committee (Dingell/Sharp -- H.R. 776), is now going badly in other committees of jurisdiction. In fact, the Democrats in at least two of the eight Committees (Interior and Merchant Marine), to which H.R. 776 has been referred, are doing everything possible to torpedo this Bill along partisan lines. Until this juncture, we have achieved solid bi-partisan support (i.e. 94-4, Senate Bill; 42-1 House Energy Committee).

I have sent Clayton Yetter and Sam Skinner a draft letter for you to consider sending to Speaker Foley which would explain your opposition to recent developments in the House and, at the same time, express your willingness to veto legislation like this. Additionally, a meeting between you and the House Republican and Democrat leadership to get things back on track is also suggested in the letter. The letter should go next week and the meeting should be held as soon as possible after the Easter recess.


James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired)

4-14



SHOW
FOCUS

The Secretary of Energy

Washington, DC 20585

April 10, 1992

Sam / Edel / Nick Calio
I stand ready
to do whatever
is needed to
get Energy
bill passed
CAB

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: DOMESTIC OIL/GAS INDUSTRIES AND NES

Earlier this year, you asked me to keep you informed of ongoing Department of Energy efforts to work with our domestic oil and gas industries to improve their operating conditions....hence, this memo.

I spent two and half hours yesterday morning meeting with the recently revitalized National Petroleum Council (NPC) whose members continue to feel the strain they have experienced over the last few years. NPC members reiterated their support for Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) relief and were pleased with your leadership on this issue during the debate in Congress last month. Additionally, the many deregulatory initiatives contained both in your National Energy Strategy (NES) and in your recent 90-day moratorium are of increasing importance to all of them, particularly to gas producers.

Further, NPC members and their trade associations intend to lobby Congress aggressively in support of your National Energy Strategy over the next few critical weeks of debate in the House. The battle there, initially well fought and won in the Energy Committee (Dingell/Sharp -- H.R. 776), is now going badly in other committees of jurisdiction. In fact, the Democrats in at least two of the eight Committees (Interior and Merchant Marine), to which H.R. 776 has been referred, are doing everything possible to torpedo this Bill along partisan lines. Until this juncture, we have achieved solid bi-partisan support (i.e. 94-4, Senate Bill; 42-1 House Energy Committee).

I have sent Clayton Yeutter and Sam Skinner a draft letter for you to consider sending to Speaker Foley which would explain your opposition to recent developments in the House and, at the same time, express your willingness to veto legislation like this. Additionally, a meeting between you and the House Republican and Democrat leadership to get things back on track is also suggested in the letter. The letter should go next week and the meeting should be held as soon as possible after the Easter recess.


James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired)

4-14

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~① Scott~~
② Seese

DCF HAS SEEN
DATE: 4/20/92

NOTE FOR: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information

☒ XX

Action

☐

DISCUSS
MARLIN
FILE

Thank you.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

5/11 - Per Marlin. Taken care of

cc:



April 20, 1992

Marlin: *CV*

Here we go again.

Is there any way to tell Time Mag's Mr. Gest (Ted that is) that I still favor family planning, that our admin is doing more for family planning world wide than any predecessor.

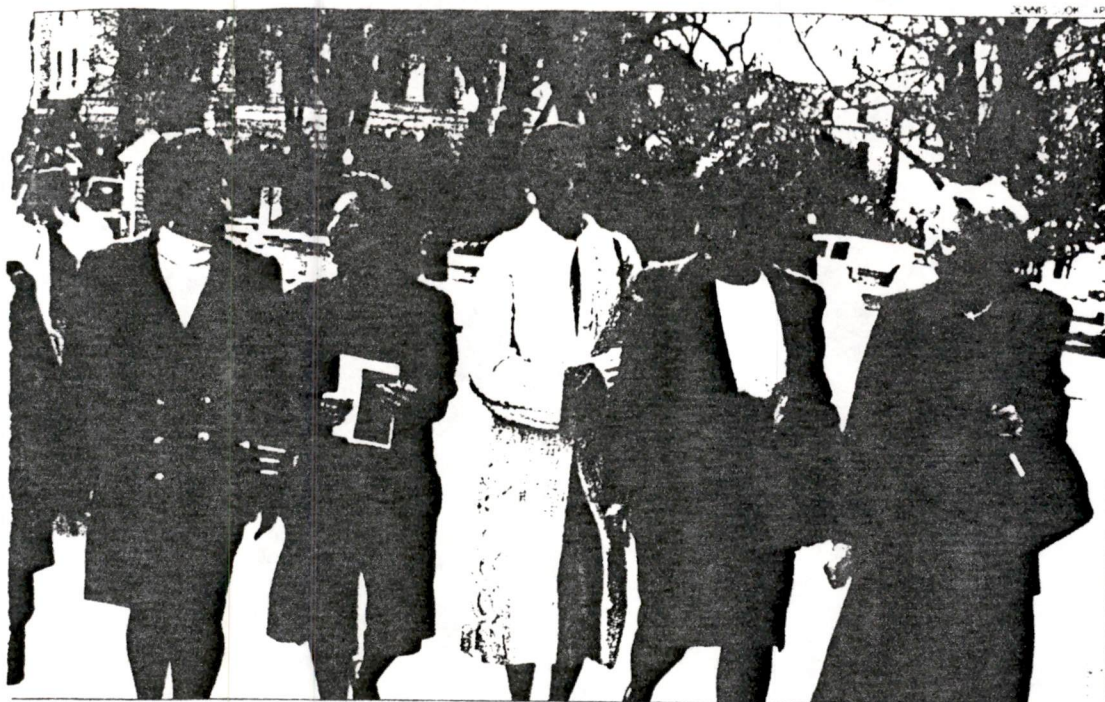
Back when I was in Congress, ABORTION was not the issue- population and family planning were and are.

We need to set back this idea that I have shifted away from family planning .

cc: Tony Snow (op ed?)

Note to Bob Teeter: Please have someone research my family planning work in Congress- then share it with Tony Snow and Marli .n

FROM THE PRESIDENT



recently challenged Bush's "gag rule" that restricted discussion of abortion at women's clinics.

Democratic women, has more than tripled its membership, to 11,000, since the Thomas-Hill hearings. In the *U.S. News* poll, one half of the women and a third of the men said that the Hill-Thomas case would have at least some bearing on their presidential vote.

Many women have also been mobilized by the possibility that the Supreme Court will overturn its decision in *Roe v. Wade* and abrogate a woman's right to abortion. The *U.S. News* poll shows that 54 percent of Americans oppose making

an abortion harder to get while 33 percent favor such laws. This feeling is particularly strong in the West and among wealthier, better-educated voters. Fully half the Republican women oppose changes in the abortion laws. GOP poll taker Bill McInturff writes in *Campaign Magazine* that the abortion issue could damage Republicans if the Democrats portray the issue as a metaphor for a broader range of Republican vulnerabilities: "being intolerant, imposing government solutions to what should be an

individual's choice, lack of empathy for concerns of today's women and families." For all their newfound advantages, though, women candidates still encounter sizable problems. Voters still prefer men to handle foreign affairs and military conflict and believe women lack the toughness to deal with an issue like crime. Celine Lake adds that the eagerness of younger, better-educated women to embrace female candidates is not shared by certain Hispanics, religious fundamentalists and some older women. Pollsters also find a lingering belief among many pro-women partisans that women candidates can't win—a self-doubt that can hamper fund-raising efforts.

Gender gulch. One of the big questions this year is the impact of the gender gap on

the presidential race. Since 1980, women have tended to be less supportive than men of Republicans. In 1988, for instance, George Bush barely won the female vote but ran 15 points ahead among men. This year, the *U.S. News* poll shows, the same pattern holds: women are marginally less likely to support Bush than men are. True, 38 percent of them favor the president over Bill Clinton (30 percent) or Ross Perot (23 percent). But there are hidden pitfalls for the president: Women voters—particularly single women—say Clinton would do a better job than Bush at representing their interests and improving the economy. And a slumping economy only intensifies women's keen sense of economic vulnerability.

Results like those lead Republican strategists to worry. A combination of continuing economic problems, plus the growing visibility of the abortion issue, could widen the gender gap, helping Democrats win the votes of younger, professional women—a key swing group that could help determine the outcome of a close election.

That prospect will not stop the antagonists from using the case as a political platform. Consistency is unnecessary. In the 1960s, for example, George Bush helped lead the fight in Congress for aid to family-planning programs. When he became Ronald Reagan's running mate in 1980, he abruptly shifted to a strong anti-abortion stance. Now, as Bush works to maintain conservative support, his lawyers are arguing to the Supreme Court that *Roe* should be overturned because "the nation's history and traditions do not establish a fundamental right to abortion."

Hype away. Defenders of abortion rights argue that even if *Roe* is not formally overruled, almost any likely ruling would open the door to curbs that would render it meaningless. There were sim-

ilar dire predictions in 1989, when the court upheld a Missouri antiabortion law. But so far the nation's annual abortion total has held at about 1.6 million for a decade. Some doctors no longer perform abortions, and that has made it more difficult for women, especially in rural areas, to obtain them.

The Pennsylvania law alone would not stop the vast majority of abortions. *Roe* may yet be voided—if, for instance, the court reverses an appellate ruling of last week and upholds Guam's ban on most abortions. But, for now, the court's own turmoil on abortion and the feminist power evident in this month's Washington, D.C., rally show that predictions on the end of abortion rights are decidedly premature.

FAVOR	33%
OPPOSE	54%

BY TED GEST

BY STEVEN V. ROBERTS
WITH GARY COHEN

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 5, 1989

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ON NATIONAL DRUG POLICY

The Oval Office

9:00 P.M. EDT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I'm also proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board -- at the local, state and federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So tonight, I'm requesting -- altogether -- an almost \$1.5 billion increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today, the major problem is cocaine users. It's time we expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you, God bless you, and good night.

END

9:23 P.M. EDT

STRATEGY IV

Needs more explicit recognition of the major cultural shift in the country away from illegal drugs.

Refer "National Strategy"...."one that reaches into every school, every workplace, involving every family." (GB 9/5/89 address)

ELEMENTS -

- 1 - Law Enforcement
- 2 - Interdiction
- 3 - Prevention
- 4 - Treatment

"Toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades and we need your help."

"Everyone of you counts"

The country's greatest progress has been prevention, with the intense involvement of the public.

There are extensive drug education school programs in virtually every town in America. (Research shows 9-12 year olds are now the most anti-drug group in the country.)

Over 12 million copies of "A Parent's Guide to Prevention" have been distributed by the Department of Education.

Almost \$1 billion worth of anti-drug messages have been delivered by the Partnership for a Drug Free America.

85% of our major corporations have comprehensive anti-drug programs.

Literally hundreds of "community coalitions" have been organized by private citizens to deal with the drug problem.

STRATEGY SHOULD RECOGNIZE PARENTS - SCHOOLS - WORKPLACE - NEIGHBORHOODS - MEDIA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today, the major problem is cocaine users. It's time we expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you, God bless you, and good night.

END

9:23 P.M. EDT

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

While crime and drugs are intrinsically linked with each other in the public's mind, the President should not miss the opportunity to articulate the drug problem in the larger context.

When reminded of it, the public will agree that drugs are the most important social issue, because they are imbedded in every other social problem - not just crime, but health care, AIDS, the homeless, education and our competitiveness as a nation both economically and morally. (Att.)

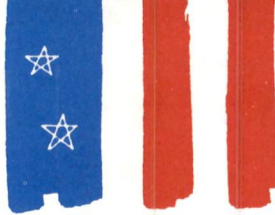
All of our social problems are made more difficult to solve because of drugs.

We are making remarkable progress...particularly among our youth. They must be thanked...as well as parents, schools, our workplaces, the media and the extraordinary grass roots movement in our communities across the country. (GB 1/10/92 address)

While there are dramatic reductions in consumption, there are still too many users...with as many 6 million Americans "in trouble".

Much more must be done...law enforcement...interdiction...prevention...and treatment. Each should be discussed in terms of new initiatives...everyone should be asked to help. (Att.)

"Not as Democrats or Republicans, Liberals or Conservatives... but as Americans." (GB 9/5/89 adress)



PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

The Roper organization conducted a study in three weeks of October, 1991. The purpose of the research was to:

- o determine the seriousness of the drug issue overall, and in terms of its effect on other social problems and at "risk" groups; and
- o determine the proportion of Americans who are willing to get involved in their communities to fight drug abuse.

Method

The research was conducted among 1,992 adults in the continental U.S. This is Roper's on-going omnibus which is conducted in person among a nationally projectible sample of adults 18+.

Implications

Partnership for A Drug-Free America should continue to promote illegal drug usage as the nation's most serious problem. Advertising messages should stress that most Americans are willing to personally get involved in their communities to fight the problem.

They still need to be informed that it is not just the poor, urban centers who are experiencing these problems, but the upper and middle classes and those who live in suburbs and rural areas as well.

IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS HIGHLIGHTED NEXT PAGE

Conclusions

- o Americans consider drug abuse one of the most serious social problems. Of 19 issues, drug abuse (35%) was second only to crime and lawlessness (37%) in personal concerns. Moreover, since virtually everyone (97%) believes drug abuse worsens the problems of crime and violence, the two top issues are basically interchangeable. Drug abuse is considered the nation's number one problem among blacks and those with incomes under \$30M/year. (Table One and Two)
- o Over 4/5 (82%) of Americans are "extremely very concerned" about the use of illegal drugs in the U.S. Blacks and parents are even more concerned. There is high recognition that drug usage is seriously affecting our most serious social problems: (Table Two)

%
A lot/somewhat

Crime and violence	97
AIDS epidemic	89
Health care cost	75
Quality of education	75

- o Americans believe that urban residents, those in poverty, and school dropouts are more "at risk." They wrongly perceive the problem is not of major import for those in rural areas (27%), executives, professionals (34%), middle class people (43%) and suburbanites (40%). Blacks are more likely to recognize that the issue is "a major problem" for those in rural areas (+10%), middle class Americans (+6%), suburbanites (+10%), and school dropouts (+8%).
- o In total, over 1/2 of American adults say they would personally spend two hours a week in community activities to reduce drug usage. 17% say they definitely would agree to do so if asked. Blacks (68%) and younger adults (62%) 18-29 are more likely to say they would agree to help.

Table One

Top 2/3 Personal Concerns

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Under 30M total income</u>
Crime/lawlessness	37	42	35
Drug abuse	35	51	42
Inflation/prices	32		
Recession/unemployment	29		
Money to live right/pay bills	29		
Health care costs	28		
Government official wrongdoing	26		
AIDS	24		
Public education quality	22		
Homelessness	22		
Courts	21		
Air/water pollution	17		
Young people actions	16		
Abortion	13		
Foreign country relations	13		
Alcoholism	10		
Drunk driving	9		
War	5		
Energy	4		

Table Two

EFFECT OF ILLEGAL DRUG USAGE
ON OTHER ISSUES

	<u>WORSENS</u>	
	<u>A lot</u> %	<u>A lot/somewhat</u> %
Crime/violence	82	97
AIDS epidemic	68	89
Healthcare costs	44	75
Quality education	43	75

Table Three

WILLINGNESS TO SPEND 2+ HOURS/WEEK
IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES TO
REDUCE DRUG USAGE

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Blacks</u> %
<u>Definitely/Probably</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>68</u>
Definitely	17	25
<u>Probably/Definitely not</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>Depends/D.K.</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>

Table Four

CONCERN ABOUT DRUG USE

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Blacks</u> %	<u>Parents</u> %
<u>Concerned</u> (Very)	<u>82</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>86</u>
Extremely	45	51	50
<u>Not concerned</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>

Table Five

SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG USE
FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

	<u>Major Problem</u> %	<u>Major/Something of problem</u> %
<u>People in</u>		
Big cities	79	98
Poverty	70	92
School dropouts	67	94
Middle class	43	90
Suburbs	40	90
Executive/professionals	34	81
Rural	27	71



April 21, 1992

Sam:

We need to figure out how to convince the people (and press) that we are following up on:

- a. Our 7 point investment plan
- b. support for Russia in our big econ. recovery plan.
- c. Legislative support for Education and Liability reform.

W

5/5/92.

Martin

Please See Nick.

8

FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File

DCF HAS SEEN

DATE: 4/15/92

NOTE FOR: DIRECTOR DARMAN

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☐
Action ☒

Thank you.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
(x2702)

cc: Chief of Staff

5/10/92

*TO: KATHY SUPER
Setup / POTUS*

Sam

4/21/92

*Per Kathy, POTUS called Darman
yesterday at 4:00, and they had a
one-hour meeting.*



April 15, 1992

To: Dick Darman

I still want ot have that chat on deficits etc.

How about this chart circulated by Heritage. What are the true answers to this?

GB

4

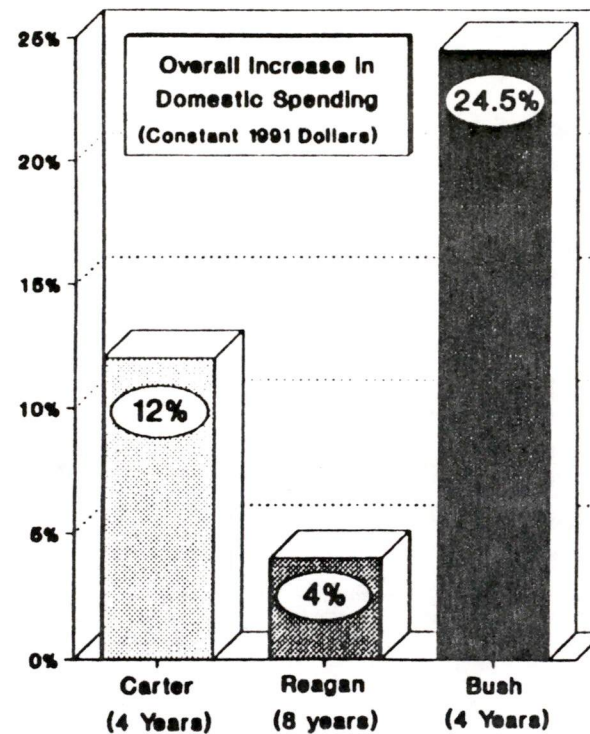
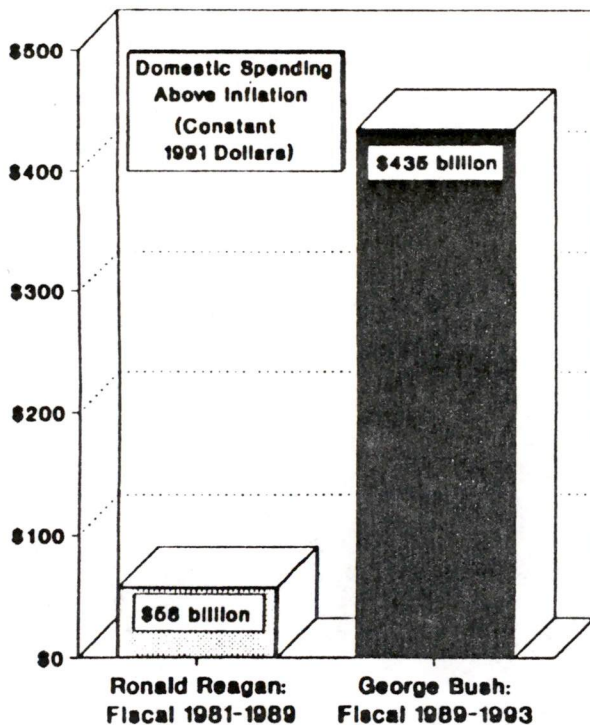
FROM THE PRESIDENT

I believe government is too big and it costs too much.

—George Bush, February 12, 1992



**RIGHT! BUT DOES BUSH KNOW HE'S OUTSPENDING
REAGAN AND JIMMY CARTER....COMBINED?**



To find out what George Bush doesn't know about his own spending record,
call for *Backgrounder* #886, "What George Bush Is Not Being Told
About Federal Spending." (202) 546-4400.