

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
1998-0004-F[1]; 2010-1073-F

FOIA Number:
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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files

OA/ID Number: 29152
Folder ID Number: 29152-006

Folder Title:
National Drug Control Strategy (1990) [1989] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	25	1	4

September 5
10:00 a.m.

Governor,

Herewith are Peggy Noonan's comments on the speech, which we faxed to her this morning:

This speech is adequate to the task. It is also flat.

a. I would strongly urge putting in the phrase, "A full war footing against drugs."

b. I would strongly urge putting back in the section in the original speech in which the President talks to the poor of the inner city and calls drug use a form of slavery.

c. The ending is flat. I would urge a return to the original one-paragraph ending -- "We are going to win this thing." ✓

Peggy added later that she doesn't think the President will get "laughed at" over the speech; it is "adequate." It just isn't very good, she said.

CHANGES:

p. 5

p. 6

p. 9 -- "we probably will NOT catch every dealer..." (peggy)

p. 10

p. 16

p. 17

p. 18

p. 20 ("everytime you use 'hardnosed' on TV, people think of a nose..."

p. 22 ("weak ending")

Teeter says very good speech

: Use the word "strategy" less

: Use the word "I" more especially at the end ✓

✓ *: On P 6. work in the word "tolerance"* *le*

: P 3. The Pres should say "when I hear of 4 yearolds playing..."

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

Peggy Noonan
Comments

((GOOD EVENING.))

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

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

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

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

EVERYONE WHO USES DRUGS.

EVERYONE WHO SELLS DRUGS.

AND EVERYONE \ \ WHO LOOKS THE OTHER WAY.

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

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

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

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

/\\

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

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

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

*Boring
Sucks
dumb*

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

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

\\//

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

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

TONIGHT, I'M ANNOUNCING A STRATEGY THAT REFLECTS THE COORDINATED, COOPERATIVE COMMITMENT OF ALL 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 HAS BEEN LACKING IS A STRATEGY TO EFFECTIVELY USE THEM. \\\

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

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

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

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

Should
not
say!
instead
↓
"We will
do everything
to catch
you."

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 ~~ALWAYS BORNE~~
~~A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF SUFFERING.~~ BUT IN THE
PAST, THEY WEREN'T MUGGED ON THE WAY HOME FROM WORK BY
CRACK GANGS. AND THEIR CHILDREN DIDN'T HAVE TO DODGE
BULLETS ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL. THAT IS WHY I'M
TARGETING FIFTY-MILLION DOLLARS TO FIGHT CRIME IN
PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS -- TO HELP RESTORE ORDER, AND
TO KICK OUT THE DEALERS FOR GOOD.

*never had it easy
in this
world.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Good idea
to mention
armed forces.*

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

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

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

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

/\\

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

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

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

\\\\\\

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

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.~~

*no need
to keep
repeating
this*

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

WE NEED THIS PROGRAM FULLY IMPLEMENTED -- AND THE MONEY TO PAY FOR IT -- 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 FUND IT AS WELL.

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

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

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

THIS IS THE TOUGHEST DOMESTIC CHALLENGE WE'VE
FACED IN DECADES. AND IT IS A CHALLENGE WE MUST FACE -
- NOT AS DEMOCRATS OR REPUBLICANS, LIBERALS OR
CONSERVATIVES -- BUT AS AMERICANS. THE KEY IS A
COORDINATED, UNITED EFFORT. WE HAVE RESPONDED
FAITHFULLY TO THE REQUEST OF THE CONGRESS TO PRODUCE
OUR NATION'S FIRST NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY. I'LL BE
LOOKING TO THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 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, AND TO BEEF UP LAW ENFORCEMENT AND BUILD NEW
PRISION SPACE FOR 24,000 INMATES.

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

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

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

\\//

EVERY EMPLOYER WHO BANS DRUGS FROM THE WORKPLACE.

EVERY SCHOOL THAT TAKES A ^{*tough*} ~~HARDNOSED~~ STANCE.

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 -- YOUNG LIVES ARE AT STAKE.

\\\\\\

/\\

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

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

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

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

VICTORY . . . ((PAUSE)) VICTORY OVER DRUGS IS
OUR CAUSE, A JUST CAUSE, AND WITH YOUR HELP, JUSTICE
WILL PREVAIL.

Weak!!

THANK YOU, GOD BLESS YOU AND GOOD NIGHT.

###

*2-1-72
10-11-72
12-11-72*

Davis/Martin
Sept. 4, 1989
Title: bismark
Draft: Fourteen

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.

((Good evening.))

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

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are stretched to the breaking point. The social costs of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs are sapping our strength as a nation.

Turn on the evening news, or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: our most serious problem today is cocaine, and in particular, crack.

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

Everyone who uses drugs.

Everyone who sells drugs.

And everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to

deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

((Pick up vial)) This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement Administration agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent-looking as candy, but it is turning our cities into battle zones and it is murdering our children. Let there be no mistake, **this stuff is poison.** ((Set vial down, out of camera range.))

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 -- ((I have to tell you,)) it breaks my heart. When cocaine -- one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs -- is available to school kids -- **school kids** -- it makes me furious. And when hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs -- premature babies born desperately sick -- then even the most defenseless among us are at risk.

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

bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.))
((PAUSE))

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that number fell by more than a third. That means almost nine million fewer Americans are casual drug users. Good news. ((Camera back to President.))

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

But, as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news -- very bad news. ((Camera to Slide Two.)) Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine at all in the past year, almost one million of them used it once a week or more.

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

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

Earlier today, I sent this document, ((hold up red book)) our first such National Strategy to the Congress. It was developed with the hard work of our nation's first drug policy director, Bill Bennett. In preparing this plan, we talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and experts in education, drug prevention, and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long hard look at all that the federal government has done about drugs in the past: what's worked, and -- let's be honest -- what hasn't. Too often, people in government acted as if **their** part of the problem -- whether its 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, it 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: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the basic weapons we need are the ones we already have. What has been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

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

*** **First**, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. So to start, I'm proposing that we more than double federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes.

And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we are tough on drug criminals -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. Well, our policy is simple: If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, you will do time. Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

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

almost billion-and-a-half dollar increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. You know, the poor have always borne a disproportionate share of suffering. But in America's past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. That is why I'm targeting fifty-million dollars for public housing projects -- to help restore order, and to kick out the dealers for good.

*** The **second** element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where the cocaine and crack bought on America's streets is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a leading statesman, murdered almost two hundred judges and ~~seven~~ ^{twelve} members of their supreme court. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, fighting to break the international drug rings. But you and I agree with the courageous President of Colombia, Virgilio ((Veer-HEEL-leo)) Barco, who said that if Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. Americans need to understand that. We have a responsibility not to leave these brave people to fight alone.

The sixty-five-million dollar emergency assistance announced two weeks ago was just our first step in assisting the Andean nations in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has

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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 earmarks a quarter of a billion dollars for next year in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. This will be the first part of a five-year, two-billion dollar program to counter the producers, the traffickers and the smugglers.

I have spoken with President Barco, 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 ask our allies and friends -- especially our Economic Summit partners -- to do more in the fight against drugs. I'm also asking the Senate to ratify the U.N. Anti-Drug Convention concluded last December.

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion-and-a-half dollars on interdiction, to help our Coast Guard and Customs agents stop drugs at our borders.

Our message to the drug cartels is this: **the rules have changed.** We will help any government that wants our help. When requested, and appropriate, we will for the first time make available the ^{appropriate} resources ~~[even the personnel]~~ of America's armed forces. We will go after drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will stop chemicals from the United States from getting into the hands of

drug processors. We are ready to negotiate and enforce international agreements to track drug money to front men and financiers. And then we will handcuff these money launderers, and jail them -- just like any street dealer.

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

So tonight, I'm proposing an increase of three hundred and twenty-one million dollars in federal spending on drug treatment.

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

*** **Fourth**, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early -- for many kids, before their

teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, from a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, our kids first get their drugs free, from friends, or even from older brothers or sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can help stop it.

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

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

As President, one of my first missions is to keep the national focus on our offensive against drugs. So next week I

will take the anti-drug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every young American. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on T.V. It must begin at home. Parents and families must set the first example of a drug-free life.

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.

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a seven-hundred-million dollar increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, over the past six months of careful study, we have found an immediate need for another billion-and-a-half dollars. With this added 2.2 billion dollars, our 1990 drug-budget totals almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history.

We need this program fully implemented -- and the money to pay for it -- 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 fund it as well.

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

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

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

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it is a challenge we must face -- not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives -- but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We have responded faithfully to the request of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I'll be looking to the Democratic Majority in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And I expect cooperation from them, 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, and to beef up law enforcement.

And 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 someone you know is a user, help them get off drugs. If you are a parent, talk to your children about drugs -- tonight.

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

Every employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Every school that takes a hardnosed stance.

Every neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome.

Finally, everyone who refuses to look the other way.

Everyone counts.

Of course, victory will take hard work and many years. But we will not relent -- too many young lives are at stake.

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

Life at home was so cruel that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney says this: "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to." ((PAUSE))

Dooney doesn't have to sell drugs. No child in America should have to live like this. Together, as a people, we can save these children. We have already saved countless lives. We

have already transformed a national attitude of tolerance into one of condemnation. But the war on drugs will be hard-won, neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block, child by child.

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. ((Pick up vial, hold it in front of you)) But, if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and this will be nothing but a vial of useless chemicals. ((Set vial down, off camera)) Victory . . .

((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

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01. Letter	From Peggy Noonan to John Sununu Re: Presidential Address on Drugs (2 pp.)	8/27/89	P/s	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: 1990 National Drug Control Strategy (1989) [1]

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By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

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Aug 27, '89

Dear Governor,

What I've attached is a rewrite of the first rough draft from the speechwriter's office. I tried to retain the tone and spirit of their address while including my own ideas.

You can use this -- or give it to the speechwriters to rewrite -- or retain some of the ideas and can the rest -- or file it away.

I move to New York Aug 31-Sept 1. If the President wants to see or talk to me before Aug 30th, I'm here. If he needs me Sept 2nd thru 5th I'll fly down. Please make sure Ailes takes sufficient time to rehearse the President on the teleprompter. (When they took a lot of time to rehearse for the acceptance speech it turned out great; when they took less time for the inaugural it turned out not so great.) By the way, on the holding up a vial full of crack: this kind of stunt never worked for Reagan, but it may well work for Bush. My caution is that if the president's hands tremble at all as he holds the vial, or if he puts it down and knocks it over, you have just ruined the speech. Watch this in rehearsals.

Let me give you a few quick thoughts:

* The American people are sceptical about politicians' statements about drugs because they feel, deep in their hearts, that there are only two answers. One is to give in and legalize drugs (which is downright unAmerican -- it means admitting we're licked) and the other is to go the way of countries like Singapore and execute drug pushers and users (which they know isn't going to happen.) So the big challenge for the President in this speech is to keep down what people will see as the bullshit ratio -- ie, speaking as clearly and honestly as he can, not with Churchillian rhetoric (The People will wince and say oh no, more bull) but with a low key unpretentious honesty. He must plunge right into the text from the top and not waste time being "poetic". *agree*

* Since he has limited power and money in the programs he can offer, he can make up for it by showing a fatherly concern, ie: talk to those on drugs in a fatherly way, demonstrating his compassion and sophistication, showing concern. *agree!*

* He must keep away from Reaganesque phrases like "They are American heroes" and phrases that sound like they came from outtakes of tv crime shows ("America is under seige".) Rhetoric that sounds like rhetoric no longer works; rhetoric that sounds like conversation is the only way for Bush to go. And it's natural to him.

* Is it true the President is considering a trip to Columbia or Central America? If so, a simple and stark "I will go to Columbia" -- like Ike's "I will go to Korea" -- will be very dramatic and effective. It will turn out to be the key sentence in the speech -- and the key headline the next day.

* Obviously I've written without knowing what the President's drug proposal is. But I've guessed at the elements as suggested in the speechwriters' draft, and used them in the order that I think most effective.

* The slavery metaphor is, I think, much needed, and will be well received. The "challenges" also seem right to me.

I wish you great good luck on this because I know how important it is to you. The speechwriters will keep hitting 'em out of the park. (Hello to my beloved Ma Casey if she sees this. And even if she doesn't.)

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THE DRUG WAR

Good evening.

This is the first time since taking the oath of office as President that I have addressed the entire nation. My feeling is that such moments should be reserved for only the most urgent and important questions facing us. There is such a question this evening. It is America's drug problem.

We are all familiar with the dimensions of the problem. If you are a casual watcher of local news or a sometime reader of newspapers you know that the drug problem is now, in fact, a crisis. We've all heard the daily reports of the police officers who've died in drug raids, the families that have been torn apart, the teenagers who've been hospitalized, the drug gangs that are now so arrogant, so brazen in their viciousness that they'd just as soon kill an innocent bystander as a fellow drug peddler.

In a way we all know the story, we just don't know how it will end. I am here tonight to speak of how it can end, how we can turn a tragedy into a triumph.

First, a reminder that this is not a problem confined to the inner city, not a problem confined to any race or class, group or location. In every city and every suburb, in every town and on every Main Street drugs are available and drugs are a threat. No place is safe, and no person. No one is too young or too innocent to be out of harm's way.

When a three year old Seattle boy steps on a needle

while picnicking with his parents, and must now endure AIDS testing, no one is safe. When a woman in New York who stands up to drug dealers is murdered in her home, no one is safe. When a mother playing with her baby is caught in the crossfire of a drug shoot out and killed, no one is safe. When 200,000 babies are born each years to mothers who use drugs -- babies born in the agony of withdrawal -- no one is safe.

It has never been easy in this world to be poor, but now drugs have made that condition more painful than ever. The poor of the past, in America's slums, while suffering from want, didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school --but now they do. They didn't have to worry about being mugged by crack gangs on the way home from work -- but now they do. These people deserve our compassion. But compassion begins with strength.

The most serious problem today is cocaine, especially crack.

((Pick up vial)) This is the enemy. This is crack cocaine seized last night by Drug Enforcement Administration agents just ten blocks from where I'm sitting now. It's as innocent looking as candy, but there's never been a poison more powerful. (Puts vial down, out of camera range.) Crack isn't the only problem. There's PCP, heroin, and the drugs that used to be called harmless -- marijuana, hallucinogenics.

We pay a lot of attention in this country to the human

costs of the crisis, to the anecdotes of pain. But for a moment I want to step beyond the human cost and consider the implications for our nation's future.

The violent crime caused by drugs is a daily disruption, leaving millions afraid to walk the streets not only in darkness but daylight. Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are stressed to the point of collapse. Our people are losing faith in the state's ability to dispense justice --and provide protection. The social costs -- - from infants born and brought up in border baby units in public hospitals to the break up of families and the deepening of the welfare culture -- is enormous.

If we lose our young generations to drugs we will lose our ability to compete in the world. We will find ourselves unable to compete in business with other nations -- which means we will not, in the future, be able to maintain our prosperity and create the jobs we need. If we lose our place in the world -- if this free and vibrant nation which has always been a leader in the path to a better life loses its place -- it will be nothing less than tragic. And not only for us, but for all who have long relied on our decency and compassion and seen us as an ultimate home.

One of the first things I did after taking office was appoint our nation's first drug policy director, William Bennett. I asked him to launch a new and comprehensive

survey of the problem, 20 years after it began in earnest and at the moment when it has reached its crisis.

The report is in; our decisions are made; our commitment is complete.

Tonight I unveil America's first comprehensive national strategy to defeat illegal drugs. It is a strategy that begins with this insight: We must go on a full war footing against drugs. No half measures, no temporizing, no handwringing. Only a full war footing will do.

Tonight I put forth a four point plan based on treatment, tougher laws, a new working relationship with the countries that provide drugs, and prevention.

First, treatment. ((Governor, I hope we have some specific things that we will do -- as opposed to talking about what we must do. I hope the President can speak of specific money and specific programs. Obviously, it would be ideal if the President could say, "I give you this promise: if you will turn yourself in to get help we will make sure you get the help you need." But I assume we do not have the resources to make such an offer.))

Yes

Our drug crisis has been compared to an invasion by enemy forces. But if that's the comparison we're going to use then we have to admit the invaders are being helped by a "fifth column" of millions of Americans who are giving help and support to the enemy. I mean of course those who buy and use drugs. I want to tell the illegal drug users of America

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tonight that you are taking actions that are not only self destructive, but destructive to your nation. We feel for many of you, you have our compassion, but you have also earned our anger. Which gets me to point two: tougher laws.

The second point of our plan is move to restore order in the streets by getting those who sell and buy them off the streets. ((Our proposals -- tougher sentencing, more money for law enforcement (?), etc. This must sound vigorous and declarative.))

Third, we must deal with the source. In the killing fields of Central America bad men are becoming richer as a good nation becomes sicker. This must stop. ((Our proposal to help the countries of Central America fight back against the drug lords. Here, if it is possible, "I will go to Columbia//Central America", whatever. It might also be good to say, "The president of Columbia is right to point out that Americans are the drug lords' biggest customers -- but demand is only half the problem. We have to help him cut down on supply."))

Fourth, prevention. ((I don't know what the plan is.))

We must, finally, summon our national will. We must join together for this single purpose. When you're on full war footing, a full mobilization of the citizenry is in order. And that's what I'm asking for tonight. Every volunteer counts.

I am asking each of you to become involved, to see if

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you can't help as a volunteer counselor or fund raiser for your local drug prevention programs. I am asking you to become a big brother or big sister to a child who lives in the midst of the drug culture. I am asking you to pitch in with local Neighborhood Watch programs.

I am asking the newspapers of our country to print the names of all of those arrested for selling -- or using -- drugs. This is a sanction that is long overdue.

I challenge the entertainment industry to go into the heart of the horror, to the inner cities of our country, and tell the real story of what is happening there, what the culture of drugs means to the unprotected children born and brought up there.

I challenge those celebrities of the ^{sports} entertainment world who were once addicted to drugs to volunteer to go to our nation's high schools and junior highs to tell the children there what drugs really are and how they can lead to a ruined life.

I challenge the nation's medical establishment, the doctors and health professionals, to give, if you can, pro bono work in the area of drug counseling and drug rehabilitation.

I challenge the wealthy to have, perhaps, fewer fabulous parties and instead donate that money to drug treatment centers. ✓ NO

I ask every citizen who knows someone who is using drugs to go to them and encourage them to get help, and, if they

refuse, to remind them that you will not be responsible for their actions, will not condone them by your presence, and will tell the truth if questioned by authorities.

We cannot win this struggle as long as tens of millions of Americans want and crave drugs -- so we're going to have to show society's disapproval. Once we laughed good naturedly at the drunk at the party, and smiled as he wobbled to his car. Now as a society we frown on drunkenness -- and no one but no one is amused by drunk driving. Heavy drinkers are embarrassed and on the defensive -- because we as a nation changed our mind.

Once cigarette smoking was looked upon as glamorous and sophisticated. Then the surgeon general told us it leads to cancer. It took a quarter century, but now smoking is frowned upon and seen as an unhealthy and unpleasant addiction. Smokers too are on the defensive -- because we as a nation changed our mind.

We are changing our mind about drugs, but I believe we must accelerate the process -- and spread the new attitude to all sections of society.

I want to speak directly tonight to those who are disadvantaged, who live in depressed conditions and who see drugs as an escape. Let me speak bluntly: drugs are short term pleasure and long term pain, long term loss and a false and short term gain.

The fact is, when you are an addict, you are a slave. And you have chosen the cruelest slavemaster of all. He

takes your freedom, destroys your spirit, robs you of self esteem and tears apart your family as cruelly as the slavemasters of old. And what do you get in return? Even the slavemasters of the past provided food and rough shelter. You get nothing.

The crack houses are his plantation and you are his slave, and your chains and manacles are all the stronger for the fact you cannot see him. It is sad that 125 years after slavery ended people are still lining up on the auction block. But you can change it. You can win your freedom back, and we'll do all we can to help you.

And if we don't? Lately when I think of what drugs have done to us I think of a little boy named Dooney _____. He's 6 years old and lived, until recently, in a crack house in a suburb of Washington DC. In Dooney's neighborhood children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. When they play they pretend to sell each other small white rocks they call crack. He has no one to take care of him as a child should be taken care of. Life at home is so painful that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor of his school. Do you know what he said when someone asked him about the future? He said, "I don't want to sell drugs, but I probably have to."

Well, if that's what he winds up doing it will be our fault. There's still time to help him; there is still time to defeat drugs.

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This is the biggest domestic challenge we have faced since the civil rights struggle of the early 1960's. But if we face the evil of drugs as a nation united then the drug lords will be toppled and this --((picks up vial)) will be put in a time capsule somewhere as the thing that almost destroyed our nation -- and didn't.

We are going to win this thing. No matter how long it takes, no matter how high the cost, no matter what sacrifice or commitment we are going to win this thing -- together. As we've done every other great act of our long great history. We'll pitch in, take part, get tough -- and then we will save our beloved country.

Thank you. God bless you all. Good night.

Davis/Martin
Sept. 4, 1989
Title: bismark
Draft: Fifteen

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON DRUGS: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/9 p.m.

((Good evening.))

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

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are stretched to the breaking point. The social costs of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs are sapping our strength as a nation.

Turn on the evening news, or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: our most serious problem today is cocaine, and in particular, crack.

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

Everyone who uses drugs.

Everyone who sells drugs.

And everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to

deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

((Pick up drugs)) This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement Administration agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent-looking as candy, but it is turning our cities into battle zones and it is murdering our children. Let there be no mistake, **this stuff is poison.** ((Set drugs down, out of camera range.))

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 -- ((I have to tell you,)) it breaks my heart. When cocaine -- one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs -- is available to school kids -- **school kids** -- it makes me furious. And when hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs -- premature babies born desperately sick -- then even the most defenseless among us are at risk.

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

bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.))
((PAUSE))

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that number fell by more than a third. That means almost nine million fewer Americans are casual drug users. Good news. ((Camera back to President.))

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

But, as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news -- very bad news. ((Camera to Slide Two.)) Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine at all in the past year, almost one million of them used it once a week or more.

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

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

Earlier today, I sent this document, ((hold up red book)) our first such National Strategy to the Congress. It was developed with the hard work of our nation's first drug policy director, Bill Bennett. In preparing this plan, we talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and experts in education, drug prevention, and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long hard look at all that the federal government has done about drugs in the past: what's worked, and -- let's be honest -- what hasn't. Too often, people in government acted as if their part of the problem -- whether its 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, it 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: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the basic weapons we need are the ones we already have. What has been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

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

*** **First**, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. So to start, I'm proposing that we more than double federal assistance to state and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes.

And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we are tough on drug criminals -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. Well, here the rules have changed: If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, you will do time. Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

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

almost billion-and-a-half dollar increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. You know, the poor have always borne a disproportionate share of suffering. But in America's past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. That is why I'm targeting fifty-million dollars for public housing projects -- to help restore order, and to kick out the dealers for good.

*** The second element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where the cocaine and crack bought on America's streets is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a leading statesman, murdered almost two hundred judges and seven members of their supreme court. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, fighting to break the international drug rings. But you and I agree with the courageous President of Colombia, Virgilio ((Veer-HEEL-leo)) Barco, who said that if Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. American cocaine-users need to understand that we will not take casual drug use casually. We have a responsibility not to leave these brave people to fight alone.

The sixty-five-million dollar emergency assistance announced two weeks ago was just our first step in assisting the Andean

nations in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated palatial homes of drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more.

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

I have spoken with President Barco, 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 ask our allies and friends -- especially our Economic Summit partners -- to do more in the fight against drugs. I'm also asking the Senate to ratify the U.N. Anti-Drug Convention concluded last December.

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion-and-a-half dollars on interdiction, to help our Coast Guard and Customs agents stop drugs at our borders.

Our message to the drug cartels is this: **the rules have changed.** We will help any government that wants our help. When requested, and appropriate, we will for the first time make available the resources, even the personnel, of America's armed forces. We will ^{intensify our efforts against} ~~go after~~ 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.

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

So tonight, I'm proposing an increase of three hundred and twenty-one million dollars in federal spending on drug treatment.

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

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

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

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

As President, one of my first missions is to keep the national focus on our offensive against drugs. So next week I will take the anti-drug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every young American. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on T.V. It must begin at home. Parents and families must set the first example of a drug-free life.

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

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a seven-hundred-million dollar increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, over the past six months of careful study, we have found an immediate need for another billion-and-a-half dollars. With this added 2.2 billion dollars, our 1990 drug-budget totals almost eight billion dollars -- the largest increase in history.

We need this program fully implemented -- and the money to pay for it -- 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 fund it as well.

We can pay for this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our

plan to Congress that shows just how to fund it within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement.

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

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

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it is a challenge we must face -- not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives -- but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We have responded faithfully to the request of the Congress to produce our nation's first national drug strategy. I'll be looking to the Democratic Majority in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And *the country deserves* ~~I expect~~ cooperation ~~from them~~, 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.

And 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} ~~someone~~ you know ^{are} ~~is~~ user^s, help them get off drugs. If you are a parent, talk to your children about drugs -- tonight.

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

Every employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Every school that takes a hardnosed stance.

Every neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome.

Finally, every one of you who refuses to look the other way.

Every one of you counts.

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

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

Life at home was so cruel that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney says this: "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to." ((PAUSE))

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

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. ((Pick up drugs, hold it in front of you)) But, if we face this evil as a nation united, **this** will be nothing but a handful of useless chemicals. ((Set drugs down, off camera)) Victory . . . ((PAUSE)) victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

National Drug Control Strategy

Executive Summary

September 1989

National Drug Control Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Several fundamental themes underlie the Strategy, including:

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

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

What follows is a summary of the key priorities of the National Drug Control Strategy.

I. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Overview

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

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

Priorities

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

II. DRUG TREATMENT

Overview

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

Priorities

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

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

III. EDUCATION, COMMUNITY ACTION, AND THE WORKPLACE

Overview

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

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

Priorities

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

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

IV. INTERNATIONAL

Overview

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

Priorities

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

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

V. INTERDICTION

Overview

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

Priorities

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

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

VI. RESEARCH

Overview

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

Priorities

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

VII. INTELLIGENCE

Overview

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

Priorities

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

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (APPENDIX A)

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

FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION and RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (APPENDIX B)

Overview

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

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

The following priorities will be added in 1991 and 1992:

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

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

Major changes over FY 1989 are:

Drug Resources, Fiscal Year 1990

Budget Authority (Millions of Dollars)

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

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

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

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

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



August 29, 1989

The Honorable Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Deputy Secretary
Department of State

Dear Larry:

The media reaction reports from our European embassies show a growing awareness of how the drug problem is affecting Europe. A recent editorial in the Times of London stated last week that Western Europe is the "cocaine barons' new prime target." In France the Parisien said that "After Colombia and the United States, the all-out-war engaged against drug traffickers is rapidly spreading to Europe."

These and other reactions suggest that we need to mount a major information effort to Europe. We are presently preparing a WORLDNET series for Europe on the drug problem with Director Bennett's Chief of Staff, John Walters, INM's Mel Levitsky, and DEA Administrator Jack Lawn. But we need to do more to make high-level Administration officials available to address international audiences, especially in Western Europe.

Nothing could be more effective than the President himself in his September 5 speech to the nation reaching directly to the people of Europe with some kind of friendly warning.

I urge you to bring this sharpening European concern to the attention of our colleagues attending the Presidential drug meeting today at Kennebunkport. As you know, we have excellent media outlets to Europe: our Foreign Press Centers, WORLDNETs, the VOA, and our Wireless File. We can put them all to use effectively in support of the President's program.

Regards.

Very sincerely,

Bruce S. Gelb
Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

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

FACT SHEET
NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

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

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

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

The Strategy embodies the following elements:

Expand the criminal justice system

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

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

Drug Resources, Fiscal Year 1990

Budget Authority (Millions of Dollars)

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

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

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

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

Undertake a vigorous program to eradicate domestically-grown marijuana

Mobilize communities in the war on drugs

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

Expand drug-free workplace policies

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

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

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

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

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

Take a fresh approach to interdiction

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

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

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

Improve coordination of Federal anti-drug policy and intelligence support

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ATTENDEES FOR CABINET VIEWING
OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

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David and Anne Bates

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September 5, 1989

TALKING POINTS

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

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

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

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

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

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

The National Drug Control Strategy:

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

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

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CLOSE HOLD

CLOSE HOLD

BRIEFING PAPERS

Selected Questions and Answers on
The President's National Drug Control Strategy

September 5, 1989

*Get letter of
User Sanctions from
last week!*

Note: This material was prepared for the Cabinet by the Office of National Drug Control Policy and OMB. This document is not for public circulation. For additional information, contact John Walters (673-2520) or Bruce Carnes (673-2628) at ONDCP.

DEMAND vs. SUPPLY

QUESTION:

How have you divided your budget between "supply" vs. "demand" programs?

ANSWER:

- The "simple" answer to your question is about 73 percent for supply reduction, and about 27 percent for demand reduction.
- But let me comment on the question and elaborate on the answer.
- Often, law enforcement resources are viewed entirely as supply reduction in nature and only those resources that are directly spent on education or treatment activities are considered demand reduction.
- A supply/demand distinction that looks only at the bottom line of the budget overlooks a very important residual impact of supply side programs. Many law enforcement activities have a profound impact on demand reduction, and are so intended. When a juvenile is arrested and punished for illegal drug use it sends a message to his friends and schoolmates that will deter them from drug use. When users are held accountable for their actions many people will be persuaded never to try drugs in the first place or to stop. Thus, while 73 percent of the budget's "bottom line" is for supply reduction programs, a large portion of this funding will have an impact on and is aimed at reducing demand.
- Further, supply reduction activities are inherently expensive (cars, aircraft, and prisons are all very costly), whereas many demand reduction activities rely less on capital outlays and more on community involvement and individual commitment (e.g., getting schools to treat drug abuse seriously doesn't require a budget line item).
- Lastly, many of the supply reduction activities can only be done by the Federal government (international activities and interdiction operations, for example), whereas most of the demand reduction efforts can and should be shared in by State and local governments, our schools, churches, and communities.

BALANCE BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND RESOURCES

QUESTION:

How did you reach the conclusion that this was the appropriate balance between supply and demand?

ANSWER:

- I started by asking the question, "What would make people stop using drugs?" The conclusion I reached, after months of looking at the problem and talking with hundreds of experts, was two-fold: reduce the easy access to drugs and increase people's motivation to stay away from drugs.
- To reduce the availability of drugs, we have proposed an ambitious international initiative and other enhancements to the Federal law enforcement program.
- To increase people's motivation to become or stay drug-free, we are proposing increases for traditional prevention and treatment activities and increases for State and local law enforcement grants, Federal prison construction and prosecutions to increase the likelihood that drug users will be held accountable for their drug use, and thereby be deterred from further drug use.

Prepared by F. Kalder

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND DRUG DEMAND

QUESTION

We could solve the drug problem if people just stopped buying drugs. Why spend large sums on police and interdiction when we could just stop the problem through prevention and treatment programs?

ANSWER

- o We need to deal with both the supply and demand side of the equation. It is harder for users to stop while drugs are easily available. We must attempt to reduce the supply because fewer people will be able to use drugs when drugs are less available.
- o Good law enforcement deters demand. For the so-called casual user, creating a real cost of present drug use is a true deterrent to future demand. And for the addicted user, who may resort to a life of crime to support his habit, the certainty of punishment may finally lead to an acceptance of personal responsibility and a motivation to enter treatment.
- o In addition, law abiding citizens are entitled to live without fear of drug-related violence. When drug dealers move into a neighborhood, it is incumbent on local government to provide necessary levels of police protection.
- o Reducing drug availability makes it easier to prevent drug use from ever starting. By making it harder to obtain drugs, we increase the effectiveness of prevention programs.

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL

QUESTION

The Strategy doesn't emphasize or even talk about the most dangerous drugs in America, alcohol and tobacco. At the same time, cocaine and crack are special targets for the Strategy. Why?

ANSWER

- o Many Surgeons General have emphasized the dangers of alcohol and tobacco, and the use of both is falling. However, we must remember that alcohol and tobacco are not controlled substances.
- o The greatest current dangers are cocaine and crack. These are especially addictive and increasingly popular drugs. For example, the period between first use and addiction for cocaine is extraordinarily short, and there are few simple strategies for treatment; there are fewer for crack although there is hope. At the same time, emergency room visits and deaths from cocaine and crack have risen very steeply.
- o As a result, cocaine and crack are special targets for the Strategy if we are to win the war on drugs.

USER ACCOUNTABILITY PROVISIONS

QUESTION

Your Strategy heavily emphasizes the notion of "user accountability." Is this primarily a criminal justice priority?

ANSWER

No. In addition to the criminal justice aspects, there are "user accountability" provisions throughout the entire Strategy.

Criminal Justice

- o Stiffer penalties for drug dealers and violent offenders.
- o Military-style boot camps for young, non-violent, first-time offenders.
- o Denial of Federal benefits for convicted offenders.
- o Drug-testing probationers and parolees, and re-incarcerating those with "dirty" urines.
- o Sanctions for casual users:
 - Fines.
 - Forfeitures of cars or other property.
 - Publication of names in local newspapers.
 - Suspension of driver's license.
 - Notification of employer.
 - Overnight or weekend detention.
 - Eviction from public housing.
- o Sanctions for young people:
 - Postponement of eligibility for driver's license.
 - Weekends of community service.

Drug Treatment

- o Random urinalysis of users in treatment.
- o Sanctions for those who test positive:
 - Denial of methadone.
 - Transfer to a more structured program.
 - Loss of job.
 - Loss of weekend passes.
 - Loss of visiting privileges.

Education and Workplace

- o Sanctions for students:
 - Suspension from school.
 - Notification of parents.
 - Mandatory drug abuse counseling.
- o Workplace:
 - Drug testing.
 - Employee assistance programs.
 - Referral to treatment programs.
 - Suspension or termination of employment.

TREATMENT ON DEMAND

QUESTION

Do you favor treatment on demand?

ANSWER

- o More treatment slots should be available, and the Strategy recommends substantial increases in Federal aid for treatment. However, I believe that those who can afford to pay for treatment should be required to pay.
- o In addition, "treatment on demand" puts the addict completely in the driver's seat, with all decisions about when to start and when to stop completely up to him. Such programs often result in "revolving door" treatment where addicts don't go to treatment to end addiction but to reduce their habit to more manageable proportions. That is not adequate treatment.

NUMBER TO BE HELPED BY DRUG TREATMENT

QUESTION

Why do you think that only 2 million of the 4 million people with serious drug problems could be helped by treatment?

ANSWER

- o The 4 million estimate is based on the number of serious drug users in 1988 who used drugs more than 200 times in a year.
- o The estimate of 2 million out of 4 million is based on prior professional judgments by clinicians who work with drug addicts, and the Strategy calls for additional research so we learn know more exactly what treatment works best for which people.
- o Clinicians believe that about one quarter of drug users will stop when sanctions are increased and one quarter of addicts are not likely to benefit from treatment.

TREATMENT WAITING LISTS

QUESTION

Why are there waiting lists at some treatment facilities while others have room for patients? How will your Strategy reduce waiting lists?

ANSWER

- o Treatment facilities today may not be located in the neighborhoods where need is greatest. They may not offer the type of treatment needed in the particular community. Appropriate coordination in the treatment system is overdue. That is why the Strategy calls for greater coordination among local treatment facilities so that treatment resources and availability match community needs.
- o The Strategy recommends changes in both the quantity and quality of drug treatment. We call for increases in Federal support to treatment in order to expand the number of treatment slots and the range of treatment methods available. The Strategy calls for about \$700 million in 1990 Federal support for treatment. If State and local funding and third-party payment continue in their present pattern, the number of treatment slots will more than double compared to 1987, the latest year for which we have data.
- o In addition, the Strategy calls for improved coordination at the State and local level so that treatment availability matches community need.
- o Further, the Strategy recommends changes in Federal funding to hold treatment programs accountable for their effectiveness. We support more treatment slots that work.

TREATMENT SLOTS

QUESTION

How many treatment slots are there, and how many people need treatment? How many slots will there be if your funding proposal is accepted? How many of these slots will be provided by the Federal government?

ANSWER

o How Federal funds work:

- The Federal government does not fund treatment slots, except for those in VA and Department of Defense hospitals. Direct Federal support for drug treatment in States and localities flows primarily through block grant and other program support to State governments. The States then channel these Federal funds, together with funds of their own, to localities or directly to treatment facilities, to use for the programs and patients they deem appropriate.
- At the treatment facility level funds are pooled. How much Federal money will be used for a given patient in a given treatment slot depends on the cost of treatment at the particular facility, the type of treatment, the type of patient, and whether the patient has insurance coverage, Medicaid coverage, or pays a fee for treatment. [NOTE: This is like Chapter 1 of Elementary and Secondary Education]. Thus, Federal support helps to pay for treatment across the whole range of slots in the entire treatment system.

o Number of Slots:

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse reported that in October 1987 there were 338,365 treatment slots and 263,510 drug clients, at a total cost of approximately \$1.3 billion. Federal support for treatment was almost \$300 million.
- o We recommend Federal funding for treatment in 1990 of about \$700 million, more than doubling Federal funding for treatment in inflation-adjusted dollars compared to 1987.
- o If the previous pattern of State and local funding, insurance, other third-party coverage holds, this new funding level would more than double the treatment capacity, compared to 1987, to about 700,000 treatment slots.

COST OF TREATING COCAINE USER

QUESTION

What is the range of costs, and what is the average cost, of treating a cocaine user?

ANSWER

- o Our current cost information on the national treatment system (the NDATUS survey from NIDA) does not separate treatment costs for cocaine from costs of other drug treatment.
- o There is information on the average cost of treatment slots from facilities that provide only a single type of treatment. In 1987, these costs ranged from approximately \$2,000 per year for outpatient slots to \$28,000 per year for inpatient slots.
- o The average annual cost per filled slot was approximately \$5,000 in 1987.
- o The average cocaine user in treatment is likely to have outpatient treatment. NIDA indicates that those slots cost approximately \$2,000 per year; however, that figure may be low.

FUNDING INCREASES FOR PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

QUESTION:

You are requesting an additional \$233 million for prevention and education in 1990. What will these funds be used for?

ANSWER:

- Almost one-half of these funds will be used by HHS/ADAMHA for drug prevention grants and for research.
- The remaining funds will be used by other agencies including ED for the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, HUD for the Public Housing Drug Elimination program, and OJP for the Drug Control and System Improvement program.

prepared by DW Kade, 8/25

DRUG TESTING - WORKPLACE

QUESTION

What should happen to employees who test positive in the workplace for drug use?

ANSWER

- People who test positive for drugs should be offered assistance, but also face sanctions. Assistance may take the form of a formalized employee assistance program (EAPs) or it may constitute referral to available community resources.
- Employers should take appropriate personnel action against employees who refuse voluntary treatment or who are repeat offenders. Appropriate action could include immediate suspension or termination or mandatory completion of a drug treatment program.
- EAPs can benefit both employers and employees. In the private sector, over 31 percent of all American workers are currently employed by companies with EAPs. These plans deter drug use, keep the workplace safe, and help employees who have problems by referring them to treatment, counseling, and rehabilitation.
- The EAP is an important component of the Federal drug-free workplace plans, required by Executive Order 12564. Our strategy recommends that each Federal agency fully implement these plans by April 5, 1990.

WAR ON DRUGS - THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE

QUESTION

What is the overall role of intelligence in the war on drugs and have we been effective in using our existing intelligence resources in the war?

ANSWER

- o No war can be fought -- much less won -- without good intelligence. As we wage our war on drugs, we must have the best available information about our adversaries and the field of battle itself. The role of intelligence is to give us the information we need about our enemy -- so we can better understand how he thinks, what he can and can't do, and how he might respond to our attack.
- o To consistently attack drug traffickers where it will do the most good, we must know much more about them than we do now. We must know how their infrastructure is organized and where the most vulnerable points of that structure are found. This could include where they base their operations, how they provide for security and intelligence gathering, who they control, who controls them, how they move and launder their profits, who their enemies are, and where their strengths and weaknesses lie.
- o Past efforts have not been as successful as they could have been. Change is needed. This does not mean simply spending more money - it means using all our resources in coordinated and imaginative ways. We must expand and improve our intelligence network and better use our vast intelligence resources to stay one step ahead of the cartels and trafficking organizations - we must be quicker and smarter than they are. They are our enemies, and we need to make it clear to them that they are in a war they cannot win against a foe that will not quit.

FUNDING -- INTERNATIONAL

QUESTION:

You are requesting \$448.5 million for international activities in FY 1990. What will these funds be used for?

ANSWER:

- o The FY 1990 \$448.5 million proposed for international counter-narcotics activities represents an increase of \$198.5 million, or 79% over the level for FY 1989.
- o These funds will support the activities of DOD, DEA, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM), AID, INTERPOL, USIA, the FBI, and the U.S. Marshals Service. It will also provide other types of foreign assistance to cooperating drug producing countries.
- o Funding highlights are:
 - \$136.8 million in FY 1990 DOD funds will support a comprehensive multi-year counter-narcotics effort in the three principal cocaine producing countries.
 - For DEA \$118.3 million in FY 1990 funds will permit the expansion of foreign drug suppression/enforcement programs in source countries as well as support the international initiative.
 - \$115 million intended for State's INM will allow for enhanced enforcement and eradication, especially in the cocaine-producing countries of South America.
 - With \$4.8 million in FY 1990 funds, AID will support narcotics control objectives through targeted development assistance, and narcotics awareness and administration of justice programs.
 - INTERPOL will use \$1.1 million of FY 1990 funds to facilitate drug-related international law enforcement cooperation by providing enhancements for telecommunications improvements that will significantly increase the speed and accuracy with which cases and investigative material is processed.
 - For USIA, \$1 million in FY 1990 funds will support drug-related diplomacy programs in their overseas missions and Voice of America broadcasts.
 - \$0.5 million for the FBI will facilitate the targeting of major international drug trafficking organizations and international money laundering investigations.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR THE INTERDICTION PROGRAM

QUESTION

Why doesn't the Strategy recommend additional funds for interdiction?

ANSWER:

- For many years, Federal drug control resources were concentrated on drug law enforcement, primarily for interdiction and investigations. The strategy seeks to provide a balance to the drug control program by now concentrating more resources on the demand side, for prevention and education, on going to the source countries, and on street-level law enforcement.
- Interdiction received the lion's share of the increase in resources in recent years for drug law enforcement, a full 64 percent of the \$1.2 billion increase in drug law enforcement resources between 1986 and 1989.
- Evidence suggests interdiction alone will not win the war on drugs. The supply of illegal drugs entering the country continues to grow and drug prices continue to drop despite increased seizures by law enforcement agencies. This suggests that our interdiction successes are having only a limited impact on the drug traffickers.
- Moreover, recent experience demonstrates that smugglers adapt to efforts to prevent them from exporting drugs to our country. Responding to a vigorous air interdiction effort, the drug threat has shifted from the air to the land borders and containerized cargo. For this reason, we are recommending increases for the Customs Service and Border Patrol.
- We do not believe that increased investments in interdiction are warranted at this time. Past investments in detection and monitoring assets are only now coming on line and we should evaluate their efficacy before investing in other systems. The Strategy supports the operation of these assets to full advantage so as to not leave our borders unprotected.

Prepared by: John Carnevale

FUNDING FOR THE AEROSTAT NETWORK

QUESTION

Why didn't you recommend funding to complete the aerostat network already so close to completion?

ANSWER:

- o The Strategy supports completion of the fixed and mobile detection network along our Southern border.
- o By our accounting, not much more remains to be done. The National Drug Policy Board called for a total of 16 aerostats along the Southern border. Twelve of these are already fully funded. The relocation of one more should be completed in FY 1990. The three remaining aerostats (two in the Gulf and one in the Caribbean) may be funded in FY 1990 using funds appropriated to DoD for detection and monitoring.

BACKGROUND: According to the National Drug Policy Board's Air Interdiction Strategy, sixteen aerostats are planned for the Southern border. Six aerostats are along the Southwest border, five are planned for the Gulf, and five for the Caribbean. This strategy is almost fully implemented.

- o The six on the Southwest border are fully funded and all will be operational by the end of calendar year 1989.
- o Two aerostats are funded in the Gulf and will be operational by the end of calendar year 1990. A third is being relocated (from Patrick AFB to Venice, FL) and may also be operational during 1990. The status of the remaining two is uncertain but could be funded by DoD with 1990 funds.
- o Two of the five Caribbean aerostats are operational, a third will be operational this December, and a fourth in February. The status of the fifth is uncertain.

DoD has lead agency responsibility for detection and monitoring. It is developing a project plan for 1990, which will likely determine the outcome of the remaining unfunded aerostats.

Prepared by: John Carnevale

DoD INTERDICTION BUDGET

QUESTION

The Strategy recommends a total of \$568 million for DoD in 1990. What will these funds be used for?

ANSWER

- o Of the total \$568 million planned for DoD in 1990, \$313 million will be used to continue DoD's interdiction efforts, \$137 million will be used for international efforts, and \$118 million will be used for prevention and treatment.
- o The resources planned for interdiction are for intelligence upgrades, for moving an aerostat from Cape Canaveral to Venice, Florida, for national guard operations, and for other anti-drug initiatives.
- o The \$137 million proposed will provide military assistance to certain governments in cocaine-producing countries.