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Series: Sununu, John, Files
Subseries: Issues Files

OA/ID Number: 29152
Folder ID Number: 29152-008

Folder Title:
National Drug Control Strategy (1990) [1989] [3]

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WJ 2/19/98

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PAGES 30

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FROM/LOCATION

1. Katie Winkeljohn - The White House

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. John H. Sununu - or - Linda Casey - K'bunk

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

INFORMATION ADDRESSES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. _____
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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	From William J. Bennett to John Sununu Re: Suggestions on POTUS national address (1 pp.)	8/29/89	P/5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
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WHORM Cat.:
File Location: 1990 National Drug Control Strategy (1989) [3]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29152-008
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20504**

August 29, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO:

**John Sununu
Chief of Staff to the President**

FROM:

William J. Bennett
Director, ONDCP

As you requested yesterday, I am forwarding (attached) my edits and suggestions on the current text of the President's forthcoming national address.

The basic format and structure of the speech seem okay to me. I have three basic concerns:

1) The NIDA Household Survey numbers are somewhat garbled and off-the-point. I recommend that the President refer most directly to "monthly use" statistics. Everybody else does, so he should, too.

2) The description of the actual contents and philosophy of the President's approved strategy is wrong in a couple of places, and improperly emphasized in others. It's also too vague, so I recommend some fleshing out -- especially with money figures.

3) There still isn't enough material about the only remaining significant political question: how will this be paid for, and what exactly is the President's posture with respect to Congress and the budget. I've added a couple of paragraphs that cover this ground.

For ease of reading, I've had a fresh copy of the speech typed to incorporate my corrections. Please call to discuss the speech at your convenience.

Davis/Martin
August 26, 1989
Title: b: Drug2
Draft: Five

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

I. A War Footing: Good evening.

Yesterday marked the unofficial end of summer, a time of family vacations, away from work and away from school. America has known many such peaceful and prosperous summers. But now yellow school buses are back on the streets; America's children are back in class; and our thoughts turn to the future.

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

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: the most serious problem today is cocaine, and in particular, crack.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you.

Anyone who uses drugs.

Anyone who sells drugs.

And anyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs) and ^{I will} present to you ^{my} our national plan -- our

Administration's

And ask

strategy ~~for dealing with this threat.~~ ^{But first, let me} I will ~~ask~~ ^{ask} your help in what promises to be a difficult fight. ~~And finally, I tell you just where I think we stand right now. We will offer a vision for the future why we can and will win the war against drugs.~~

Some used to call drugs just a benign form of recreation. They're not. Drugs are a ~~creeping malignancy that threatens our neighborhoods, our homes, and our families.~~ ^{direct and terribly dangerous threats to} ~~and it is because of this threat, that we have made a fundamental decision in this country.~~ ^{to our friends, just ask anyone who's in the damage drugs do first hand. It's got to stop. All of us know that. And so this country has} Americans ^{we} are ready, as never before, to go on a war-footing against drugs.

No one among us is fully out of harm's way. When four-year-olds ~~it doesn't matter where you live. It doesn't matter what your race or background is. It doesn't matter if you are rich or poor. No one is too young or too innocent to be out of harm's way.~~ ^{play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials --} When a 3-year-old Seattle boy steps on a needle while ~~picnicking with his parents, and must now endure AIDS testing~~ ^{to tell you the truth, it breaks my heart.} When ~~one of the most~~ ^{deadly and} ~~powerfully~~ ^{illegal drug} ~~addictive substances known to man~~ ^{is} available to school ~~children~~ ^{children}, it makes my blood boil. And when ~~as many as~~ 200,000 babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs -- ~~babies born desperately sick, weak or minutes premature -- babies who know the agony of withdrawal as they draw their first breath~~ ^{that's wrong} then I know this is a war we must win.

~~in the inner city, in the small town, in the suburbs, America is under siege. And Americans must fight to take back our streets.~~

Many citizens, and many communities, already are in the thick of it. Some have even paid with their lives. Corporal

Carlos and Maria Hernandez fought repeatedly against the drug dealers in their Brooklyn, New York neighborhood. Early one morning this summer, a car drove by their apartment. Five shots were fired at the bedroom window. Maria Hernandez was killed as she dragged for work. (PAUSE)

3

Charles Hill, a suburban Virginia policeman, was gunned down while trying to persuade a ^{violent crack addict} ~~crack-crazed junkie~~ to release a hostage. ~~((Another example to come))~~ These are American heroes.

~~And now it's our duty to join in this struggle for the future, the very soul, of America.~~ I mourn their loss. It is our duty as a nation to assure that they have not died in vain.

and Phil News

II. ~~Some Good News.~~ Let me share a few facts with you. I want to show you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute ^{on} ~~of~~ Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug abuse to three years before. It tells us some very good news . . . and some very bad news. First, the good.

((Camera cuts to Slide One.)) ((PAUSE))

^{The government estimated that 25} were using drugs on a "current" basis -- that is, at least once in the preceding 30 days. Last year, that ^{on} ~~said they had used illegal drugs at least once during the~~ number fell by 37 percent to 14.5 million. That means that almost nine ~~million less~~ million Americans seem to have given up percent to 22 million. ~~This means that almost ten million~~

~~Americans dropped so-called casual drug use.~~ ((Cut to Slide Two.))

^{Current use of the two most common illegal substances -- marijuana} ~~Of the 37 million users in 1983, approximately 18 million~~ and cocaine -- is down 36 and 46 percent respectively. ~~had used cocaine, and that had dropped by one-third to 2 million users in 1982.~~

~~And there's even more. When people were asked about drug use in the last month, the decline was even greater -- a 37 percent decline for the use of any illicit drug.~~

How much comfort can we take from these dramatic declines in usage? Let me get to that in a moment.

Make no mistake about it. This is a tough, tough problem. But the first step has already been taken. We have made some progress against this challenge -- progress through changed and hardened national attitudes toward drugs.

First, let's talk about the bad news -- very bad news.

((Cut to Slide Three)) Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine ^{at all} in the past year, almost ^{a million} of them used it ~~every~~ ^{once a week or more}.

What all this means is, that in spite of the fact that ^{overall} cocaine use is down ~~over the last three years by one-third~~, use has almost doubled. And habitual cocaine use -- ~~habitual cocaine abusers are up by at least 50 percent~~. The ^{especially use of crack} -- is our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ~~overwhelming majority of them are addicted.~~ ((Pause))

~~And our estimates are probably overly optimistic, since they do not include the transient population, the people on the streets and in the jails. Most experts believe that we have at least one million frequent users of cocaine, over half of them crack addicts.~~ ((Pause))

→ ~~That we have seen some progress already against such odds is due to a national change in attitude.~~ I want to thank all of you who have already done so much: ^{law enforcement} our brave ~~police~~ officers across America . . . parents, teachers . . . community activists . . . and business and labor leaders who have assumed responsibility in the workplace. I particularly want to thank the media -- television, radio and the press -- for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage. And finally, I want to thank a President and a First Lady by the name of Reagan. ^{All of these good people told the truth --} ~~All of them helped to~~ that drug use is wrong and dangerous -- and they did something about it. ~~accelerate the change that we are witnessing in this country today.~~

→ ~~But to win the war against addictive drugs like crack will take a national strategy all Americans can support.~~

→ ~~Tonight, I would like to tell you what I intend to do about it -- as President of the United States, in an Administration that will lead an all-out assault against the evil of drug use and drug trafficking.~~

We also took a long, hard look at all that the Federal government has done about drugs in the past: all that's been good and effective, and some — let's be honest — some that hasn't.

5

Earlier today, I sent our First National Drug Control Strategy to the Congress. Tonight, I want to announce America's first such strategy. As it was prepared, we talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and rehabilitation experts. We talked with parents and kids. They all had a lot to say, wisdom to share. The result of

our discussions is a new comprehensive strategy, a coordinated strategy, a new determination every tool at our disposal. Our schools and drug prevention programs, our drug treatment systems, our laws and our criminal justice programs. And our foreign policy. Each of these tools is important, vital, necessary. But we'll only win this war when all of them are used together, and well.

SECRET
A

First, we must stop drug abuse before it starts. I am proposing more than a (dollar) increase for education and prevention programs. But let's face it to you and I both know that when it comes to drug education, we don't need compromise, we need values. We must discard the failed approach of weak advice-giving, and replace it with bold confrontation as the best approach from grade school to graduate school.

We must also look to the private sector for continued leadership in drug education. A businessman by the name of Jim Burke told me he was haunted by the thought of a nightmare, really -- that at any given moment somewhere in America there is a teenage girl giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He and other businessmen and women raised hundreds of millions of dollars for a national ad campaign against drugs. And now they are determined to raise a million

INSERT A

First, we must stop drug use before it begins. Unfortunately, it usually starts early -- in the first few years of adolescence. But it usually doesn't start the way you might think. Children almost never get their first drugs from an addict or a dealer. Instead, they get them for free -- from friends or acquaintances who think casual drug use is harmless fun. Peer pressure is what spreads drug use. So fighting that kind of peer pressure is what will stop drug use from starting.

Tonight, I am proposing a \$233 million increase in Federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people -- and adults -- reject enticements to try drugs. And because words alone are not help enough, I am proposing something else. I am proposing that every institution in America do something about the people who spread drug use: drug users themselves. I want every school, college, and university -- and every workplace -- to adopt tough and fair policies about drug use by students or employees. Those that do not adopt such policies will not get Federal funds. Period.

We cannot have anyone sitting on the sidelines. Our fight against drugs is too serious and urgent for that.

dollars a day for the next three years, a billion dollars total all to promote the anti-drug message.

Next week I will take this same message to the ^{children} heads of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every teenager. ^{again, prevention can't be restricted} ^{to classrooms} ^{drug education doesn't} ^{begin in class or on T.V.} It must begin at home, ^{with} ^{parents and families} ^{and it must continue} — in every organized community, in every business, in every church in America. (PAUSE)

SENT
B
~~... The second part of our plan seeks to help addicts who want to go clean. They don't just need treatment programs, they need programs that work. That's why I'm proposing a ((number)) million-dollar increase for the most effective treatments. I am also proposing research into ways to treat cocaine and crack addiction. Most of all, because drug addiction is a cruel inheritance, our treatment efforts will focus on expectant mothers.~~

SENT
C
~~... Third, our enforcement strategy is based on a simple philosophy: If you commit a drug crime, you will be caught. And if caught, you will be prosecuted. And if convicted, you will do time. Congress must pass this Administration's crime package to toughen sentences, and to provide more federal law enforcement, prosecutors and prisons. And then we must increase funding for state and local law enforcers. In return, I expect the states to match tougher federal laws with stiffer bail, probation, parole and sentencing. I especially urge the governors to punish drug~~

INSERT B

The second part of my plan concerns drug treatment. Last year, an estimated four million Americans had serious drug problems: they took drugs 200 times or more. Many of them -- as many as one in four -- will be able to stop with the help of friends, family, clergy, and their own motivation. Another quarter -- hard-core addicts or career criminals -- are difficult to reach with existing treatment methods and are unwilling or unable to stay drug-free.

That leaves roughly two million American drug users who stand a reasonable chance of significant improvement in well-designed, existing programs. But right now only about 40 percent of them are actually getting the help they could use. We have to do better.

Many people who need treatment won't seek it voluntarily. And some people who do seek treatment can't get in -- waiting lists are still common. Most of our programs were originally set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today we have six times as many problem cocaine users. What's more, many treatment centers aren't located in the towns, cities, and neighborhoods where they are most needed. And many programs can't provide services that are well-matched to individual treatment patients' problems.

And there is too little money. So tonight I am proposing a 33 percent increase in Federal spending on drug treatment: \$321 million more.

We will work with the states to improve their treatment systems. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs that cover drug use. And we will intensify our work on research -- especially on ways to reach, identify, and treat expectant mothers who use drugs. ((PAUSE))

3

INSERT C

Third, there is our law enforcement and criminal justice system. My plan has a simple goal: making our streets and neighborhoods safe. When drugs are sold openly on street corners, and drug users stand on line in the sun to buy them, then law-abiding residents are held hostage to crime. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes. To help you secure that safety, I am proposing a 133 percent increase -- \$200 million -- in Federal assistance to state and local law enforcement.

And because no one knows the problem of neighborhood safety better than the tenants of our public housing complexes, I am seeking \$50 million through the Department of Housing and Urban Development to get drug criminals out of these buildings -- for good.

We have to be tough on drug crime -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means penalties that are swift and sure. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. That's not justice. And justice is what we need.

I am 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 am requesting -- altogether -- a \$1.4 billion increase in drug-related Federal spending on law enforcement. ((PAUSE))

~~offenders by taking away their driver's licenses. This may sound harsh, but for many young people, leniency is the harshest policy of all.~~

~~States should also sentence first-time non-violent drug offenders to alternative programs, like house arrest and boot camps, and rear criminals for drugs, from sentencing straight through to prison.~~

~~Finally, we must make room for the business of death in our prisons. And as for their bosses, the drug lords, we can raise the cost of doing business to the steepest price possible - life in prison, as parole.~~

~~When it comes to enforcing the law, drug abuse is a problem in every community. But nowhere are drug traders as brazen as in our public housing projects. The overwhelming majority of public housing tenants want nothing to do with these thugs. They fear for their lives and the safety of their children. We cannot, we will not, turn our backs on any of our neighbors in trouble. I seek to empower these communities to restore order, to kick out the dealers -- and to keep them out.~~

~~*** And finally, the fourth element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where drug gangsters have slaughtered brave state troopers and honest judges. The beleaguered governments of the drug-producing countries are ready to fight back, to help us crack the international drug rings. And I am pleased to note. . .~~
 . ((Late news item from Colombia to be added.))

sent
D

INSERT D

Finally, the fourth part of my drug strategy looks beyond our borders -- where drug gangsters have slaughtered brave statesmen and honest judges; where all the cocaine and crack sold on America's streets is grown and processed and controlled.

Tonight, as we speak, criminal drug syndicates are threatening the democratic governments of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. These nations in the Andean Region of South America have indicated a new willingness to attack the drug trade in their mountains and jungles and cities. President Barco of Colombia has launched an unprecedented crackdown on the cocaine mafia in his country, for example. All three countries need help in this fight. For their good -- and ours -- we must provide it.

I recently announced an emergency aid package for Colombia. Tonight I am also seeking an additional \$260 million in military, law enforcement, and other assistance for the three Andean cocaine producing countries.

These nations are not requesting American personnel to do the job -- any more than we would want their people to fight drugs on America's streets. But the Andean countries do need material and economic aid, training, and better information -- and they need it over the long term. So my Administration will seek a five-year program of Andean assistance totalling more than \$2 billion, tied to measurable progress against the trafficking networks. ((PAUSE))

~~Next month, I will build on this progress by going to a summit in Costa Rica to present my plan to assist foreign governments in eradicating drug crops, and to help them fight the violence of drug terrorists. On the high seas and in the skies, we will adopt tougher rules of engagement against smugglers. And on land, we will seek international agreements to make it easier to follow the trail of drug money back to the front-men and financiers. We will put these pinstriped money-launderers where they belong -- in prison stripes.~~

~~Our strategy is comprehensive. The programs within it are intended to mesh, to draw strength from one another, to sustain a national effort. We cannot relax on any front in the war against drugs. That means aggressively attacking the problem from every angle.~~

~~Such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a \$525 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, after six months of careful study, we have identified an immediate need for two billion dollars more. I am proposing a 1990 drug budget totaling seven and a half billion dollars -- the largest single increase in history.~~

~~Yes, these dollars are vital. But a sense of national determination, born of anger, is even more important. Our outrage motivates us, and brings us together behind this one plan of action, an assault on every front.~~

INSERT X

These are a few of the most important elements in my plan to fight drugs. There are many others. They are all designed -- each specific program -- to mesh into a powerful whole. To draw strength from one another. To sustain a winning and truly national initiative.

We cannot relax on any front in the war against drugs. That means an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle.

As you can tell, my plan will not be cheap. Last February, I asked for a \$700 million increase in the Federal drug budget for the coming year. Now, after six months of careful study, I have identified an immediate need for \$1.5 billion on top of that. Altogether, I am proposing a 1990 drug budget totalling almost \$2 billion -- the largest single increase in history.

Let me tell you how important this is. 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 am asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this plan -- to help us fund it, as well.

My budget director, Dick Darman, has sent a letter to the Congress detailing precisely how we can fully fund this drug strategy within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement. If the drug problem is our highest domestic priority -- and we all agree that it is -- then we must act accordingly. The drug war is not a political issue. It is an urgent national concern. And I intend to work with Congress -- beginning immediately -- to see that our fight against drugs gets the full Federal attention it needs and deserves.

I ask your help, as well to join me to urge your
 TV, Call to Action: ~~We must summon our national will, from~~
~~local leaders and national representatives to take our strategy to heart.~~
~~the White House, to the statehouse, to the courthouse, from the~~
~~boardroom to the pulpit, from every workplace to every classroom~~
~~in America. Wherever Americans work, study, play or pray, we~~
~~must join together for this single purpose.~~

~~I pledge to do my part. But I need your help. More~~
~~important, the children of America need your help. Today &~~
~~night now.~~

~~And please — make a personal contribution.~~
~~Every American can make a special contribution.~~ 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 donate your time, serve as a counselor, or
 participate in a fundraising drive, there are no mundane tasks in
 the war on drugs. Every volunteer counts.

From the schools of Los Angeles to Bowling Green, Kentucky,
 armies of volunteers are taking up the fight against drugs. What
 can one person do? Consider Dr. Lorraine Hale who was driving
 through Harlem, only to see a young mother ~~High on heroin~~ ^{addict} —
 holding a baby in her lap. On impulse, Dr. Hale parked, and
 asked the woman to take the baby to the home of Clara Hale, her
 mother. From this simple beginning, Lorraine and Clara Hale, and
 a team of helpers, now nurse hundreds of drug-addicted babies
 back to health.

So there are solutions. People like the Hales. ~~or Any~~
 parent who talks to a child about the dangers of drugs ~~also~~
~~provides a solution.~~

10

Any employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Any school that takes a hardnosed stance.

Any neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome.

And finally, anyone who refuses to look the other way.

V. Conclusion: ^{Victory will take hard work -- and time.}
~~Of course, even with our best efforts,~~

~~Victory is years away.~~ But we must not relent, too many young lives are at stake.

^{Not long ago, I read a newspaper story about}
~~When I think of the devastation of drugs, I think of a~~
 little boy named Dooney, who, until recently, lived in a crack ^{alcoholic}
 house in a suburb of Washington, D.C. ^{He has seen his father drunk with}
~~boiling water by drug dealers.~~ ^{In Dooney's neighborhood,}
~~children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire.~~ ^{He has heard so much gunfire he no longer}
~~Illnesses~~ ^{And when they}
~~play, they pretend to sell to each other small white rocks they~~
~~call crack.~~ ^{enter his neighborhood to offer him help.}

^{Life}
 Life at home ~~is~~ ^{was} so dismal that Dooney begged his teachers to
 let him sleep on the floor ^{at} ~~of his school.~~ ^{when he goes up?} And, 6-year-old Dooney
^{this} says, "I don't want to sell drugs, but ^{I'm} I probably have to."

((PAUSE))

Dooney doesn't have to sell drugs. No child in America
 should have to face such a future, or endure such a home.
 Together, as a people, we can save these children of despair. We
 have already saved countless lives. We have already transformed
 a national attitude of tolerance into intolerance. But the war
 on drugs will be hard-won, ^{child by child} ~~kid by kid~~, block by block,
 neighborhood by neighborhood.

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. If we fight this war as a nation of isolated individuals, the war is lost. But if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and cocaine will be nothing but a useless chemical.

Victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

Presidential Address on Drugs: All Networks
Tuesday, Sept. 5/ 9:00 p.m.

I. A War Footing: Good Evening.

Yesterday marked the unofficial end of summer, a time of family vacations, away from work and away from school. America has known many such peaceful and prosperous summers. But now yellow school buses are back on the streets; America's children are back in class; and our thoughts turn to the future.

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. You, your friends, your neighbors and I agree that the gravest domestic threat facing the nation today is drugs.

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: the most serious problem today is cocaine, and in particular, crack.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you.

Anyone who uses drugs.

Anyone who sells drugs.

And anyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you my national plan -- my Administration's strategy -- for dealing with this threat. And I will ask for your help in what promises to be a difficult fight. But first, let me tell you just where I think we stand right now.

SENT BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 8-30-88 ; 7:01PM ;

3957214;#18

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Some used to call drugs just a benign form of recreation. They're not. Drugs are a direct and terribly dangerous threat: to our neighborhoods, to our homes, and to our families and friends. Just ask anyone who's seen the damage drugs do first hand. It's got to stop. All of us know that. And so this country has made a fundamental decision. We are ready, as never before, to go on a war footing against drugs.

No one among us is fully out of harm's way. When four-year-olds play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials -- to tell you the truth, it breaks my heart. When cocaine -- our most deadly and addictive illegal drug -- is available to schoolchildren, it makes my blood boil. And when as many as 200,000 babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs -- babies born desperately sick, weeks or months premature -- then I know this is a war that must be won.

Many citizens, and many communities, are already in the thick of it. Some have even paid with their lives. Corporal Charles Hill, a Virginia policeman, was gunned down while trying to persuade a violent crack addict to release a hostage. Carlos and Maria Hernandez fought repeatedly against the drug dealers in their Brooklyn, New York neighborhood. Early one morning this summer, a car drove by their apartment. Five shots were fired at the bedroom window. Maria Hernandez was killed as she dressed for work. ((PAUSE))

These are American heroes. I mourn their loss. It is our duty as a nation to assure that they have not died in vain.

II. Good News and Bad News: Let me share a few facts with you. I want to show you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to three years before. It tells us some very good news . . . and some very bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.)) ((PAUSE))

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 37 percent to 14.5 million. That means that almost nine million Americans seem to have given up so-called casual drug use. ((Cut to Slide Two.))

Current use of the two most common, illegal substances -- marijuana and cocaine -- is down 36 and 48 percent respectively.

How much comfort can we take from these dramatic declines in usage? Let me get to that in a moment.

First, let's talk about the bad news -- very bad news.

((Cut to Slide Three)) Among the more than eight million people who used cocaine at all in the past year, almost a million of them used it once a week or more.

What all this means is that, in spite of the fact that overall cocaine use is down, habitual cocaine use has almost doubled. And habitual cocaine use -- especially crack use -- is our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ((PAUSE))

Make no mistake about it. This is a tough, tough problem. There will be no quick fix or magic bullet solution. But the first step has already been taken. We have made some progress against this challenge -- progress through changed and hardened national attitudes toward drugs.

I want to thank all of you who have already done so much: our brave law enforcement officers across America . . . parents, teachers . . . community activists . . . and business and labor leaders who have assumed responsibility in the workplace. I particularly want to thank the media -- television, radio, and the press -- for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage. And finally, I want to thank a President and a First Lady by the name of Reagan.

All of these good people told the truth -- that drug use is wrong and dangerous -- and they did something about it.

Tonight, I would like to tell you what I intend to do about it -- as President of the United States, in an Administration that will lead an all-out assault against the evil of drug use and drug trafficking.

III. A Drug Strategy: Earlier today, I sent our first National Drug Control Strategy to the Congress. As it was prepared, we talked with state, local, and community leaders, law enforcement officials, and rehabilitation experts. We talked with parents and kids. They all had a lot to say, wisdom to share.

We also took a long, hard look at all that the Federal government has done about drugs in the past: all that's been good and effective, and some -- let's be honest -- some that hasn't.

The result is a new comprehensive strategy, a coordinated strategy, a new determination to fight drugs with every tool at our disposal. Our schools and drug prevention programs. Our drug treatment system. Our laws and our criminal justice programs. And our foreign policy. Each of these tools is important, vital, necessary. But we'll only win this war when all of them are used together, and well.

*** First, we must stop drug use before it starts.

Unfortunately, it usually starts early -- in the first few years of adolescence. But it usually doesn't start the way you might think. Children almost never get their first drugs from an addict or a dealer. Instead, they get them for free -- from friends or acquaintances who think casual drug use is harmless fun. Peer pressure is what spreads drug use. So fighting that kind of peer pressure is what will stop drug use from starting.

Tonight, I am proposing a \$233 million increase in Federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people -- and adults -- reject enticements to try drugs. And because words alone are not help enough, I am proposing something else. I am proposing that every institution in America do something about the people who spread drug use: drug users

themselves. I want every school, college, and university -- and every workplace -- to adopt tough and fair policies about drug use by students and employees. Those that do not adopt such policies will not get Federal funds. Period.

We cannot have anyone sitting on the sidelines. Our fight against drugs is too serious and urgent for that.

A businessman by the name of Jim Burke told me he was haunted by the thought -- a nightmare, really -- that somewhere in America, at any given moment, there is a teenage girl giving birth to child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He and other businessmen and women raised hundreds of millions of dollars for a national ad campaign against drugs. And now they are determined to raise a million dollars a day for the next three years -- a billion dollars total -- all to promote the anti-drug message.

Next week I will take this same message to the children of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every teenager. But, again, drug prevention can't be restricted just to classrooms. It must begin at home, with parents and families. And it must continue -- in every organized community, in every business, in every church in America. ((PAUSE))

*** The second part of my plan concerns drug treatment. Last year, an estimated four million Americans had serious drug problems: they took drugs 200 times or more. Many of them -- as

many as one in four -- will be able to stop with the help of friends, family, clergy, and their own motivation. Another quarter -- hard-core addicts or career criminals -- are difficult to reach with existing treatment methods and are unwilling or unable to stay drug-free.

That leaves roughly two million American drug users who stand a reasonable chance of significant improvement in well-designed, existing programs. But right now only about 40 percent of them are actually getting the help they could use. We have to do better.

Many people who need treatment won't seek it voluntarily. And some people who do seek treatment can't get in -- waiting lists are still common. Most of our programs were originally set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today we have six times as many problem cocaine users. What's more, many treatment centers aren't located in the towns, cities, and neighborhoods where they are most needed. And many programs can't provide services that are well-matched to individual treatment patients' problems.

And there is too little money. So tonight I am proposing a 53 percent increase in Federal spending on drug treatment: \$321 million more.

We will work with the states to improve their treatment systems. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs that cover drug use. And we will intensify our work on research -- especially on ways to reach, identify, and treat expectant mothers who use drugs. ((PAUSE))

SENT BY:Xerox Telecopier 7021 ; 8-30-89 ; 7:05PM ;

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*** Third, there is our law enforcement and criminal justice system. My plan has a simple goal: making our streets and neighborhoods safe. When drugs are sold openly on street corners, and drug users stand on line in the sun to buy them, then law-abiding residents are held hostage to crime. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes. To help you secure that safety, I am proposing a 133 percent increase -- \$200 million -- in Federal assistance to state and local law enforcement.

And because no one knows the problem of neighborhood safety better than the tenants of our public housing complexes, I am seeking \$50 million through the Department of Housing and Urban Development to get drug criminals out of these buildings -- for good.

We have to be tough on drug crime -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means penalties that are swift and sure. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. That's not justice. And justice is what we need.

I am 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 am requesting -- altogether -- a \$1.4

billion increase in drug-related Federal spending on law enforcement. ((PAUSE))

*** Finally, the fourth part of my drug strategy looks beyond our borders -- where drug gangsters have slaughtered brave statesmen and honest judges; where all the cocaine and crack sold on America's streets is grown and processed and controlled.

Tonight, as we speak, criminal drug syndicates are threatening the democratic governments of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. These nations in the Andean Region of South America have indicated a new willingness to attack the drug trade in their mountains and jungles and cities. President Barco of Colombia has launched an unprecedented crackdown on the cocaine mafia in his country, for example. All three countries need help in this fight. For their good -- and ours -- we must provide it.

I recently announced an emergency aid package for Colombia. Tonight I am also seeking an additional \$260 million in military, law enforcement, and other assistance for the three Andean cocaine producing countries.

These nations are not requesting American personnel to do the job -- any more than we would want their people to fight drugs on America's streets. But the Andean countries do need material and economic aid, training, and better information -- and they need it over the long term. So my Administration will seek a five-year program of Andean assistance totalling more than

\$2 billion, tied to measurable progress against the trafficking networks. ((PAUSE))

These are a few of the most important elements in my plan to fight drugs. There are many others. They are all designed -- each specific program -- to mesh into a powerful whole. To draw strength from one another. To sustain a winning and truly national initiative.

We cannot relax on any front in the war against drugs. That means an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle.

As you can tell, my plan will not be cheap. Last February, I asked for a \$700 million increase in the Federal drug budget for the coming year. Now, after six months of careful study, I have identified an immediate need for \$1.5 billion on top of that. Altogether, I am proposing a 1990 drug budget totalling almost \$8 billion -- the largest single increase in history.

Let me tell you how important this is. 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 am asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this plan -- to help us fund it, as well.

My budget director, Dick Darman, has sent a letter to the Congress detailing precisely how we can fully fund this drug strategy within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement. If the drug problem is our highest domestic priority -- and we all agree that it is -- then we must act accordingly. The drug war

is not a political issue. It is an urgent national concern. And I intend to work with Congress -- beginning immediately -- to see that our fight against drugs gets the full Federal attention it needs and deserves.

IV. Call to Action: I ask your help, as well. Join me. Urge your local leaders and national representatives to take our strategy to heart.

And please -- make a personal contribution. 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 donate your time, serve as a counselor, or participate in a fundraising drive, there are no mundane tasks in the war on drugs. Every volunteer counts.

From the schools of Los Angeles to Bowling Green, Kentucky, armies of volunteers are taking up the fight against drugs. What can one person do? Consider Dr. Lorraine Hale who was driving through Harlem, only to see a young mother -- a heroin addict -- holding a baby in her lap. On impulse, Dr. Hale parked, and asked the woman to take the baby to the home of Clara Hale, her mother. From this simple beginning, Lorraine and Clara Hale, and a team of helpers, now nurse hundreds of drug-addicted babies back to health.

So there are solutions. People like the Hales. Any parent who talks to a child about the dangers of drugs.

Any employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Any school that takes a hardnosed stance.

Any neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome.

And finally, anyone who refuses to look the other way.

V. Conclusion. Victory will take hard work -- and time.

But we must 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. He has seen his addicted mother doused with boiling water by drug dealers. He has heard so much gunfire that he no longer flinches. Social service agencies were aware of him, but it was unsafe to enter his neighborhood to offer him help.

Life at home was so dismal that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And when he grows up? six-year-old Dooney says this: "I don't want to sell drugs, but I'll probably have to." ((PAUSE))

Dooney doesn't have to sell drugs. No child in America should have to face such a future, or endure such a home. Together, as a people, we can save these children of despair. We have already saved countless lives. We have already transformed a national attitude of tolerance into intolerance. But the war on drugs will be hard-won, child by child, block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood.

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. If we fight this war as a nation of isolated

individuals, the war is lost. But if we face this evil as a nation united, our children will have a brighter future, and cocaine will be nothing but a useless chemical.

Victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, justice will prevail.

Thank you, God bless you and good night.

#

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	From William J. Bennett to John Sununu Re: The President's Forthcoming Address (1 pp.)	9/1/89	P5	

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) [3]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed:	12/8/2004	OA/ID Number:	29152-008
FOIA/SYS Case #:	1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:	2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
 (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
 (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



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

September 1, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO: John Sununu
Chief of Staff to the President

FROM: William J. Bennett *WJB*
Director, ONDCP

SUBJECT: The President's forthcoming address

Attached for your information is a copy of my memo to Dave Demarest concerning the President's 9/5/89 drug speech. The text has already been much improved. Most of my suggestions are small matters of nuance.

I am still concerned, however, that the President's political remarks -- about the budget and about our strategy with respect to Congress -- are too weak and defensive in the current draft. We have nothing to be ashamed of where money is concerned; no serious Congressional drug budget proposal comes close to the President's package. And if someone wants to make a frivolous complaint about money -- then we should call it frivolous and leave it at that. There is no gain to be made by preemptively discussing stupid criticism of the President's drug package.

The challenge to Congress should not be: "please shut up about money." The challenge to Congress should be: "let's go. Let's find this phenomenal amount of money, and implement this plan."

See page 5 of my memo to Dave (and page 10 of the current draft).

Please call if you'd like to discuss any of this.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Memo	From William J. Bennett to John Sununu Re: The President's 9/5/89 Address (6 pp.)	9/1/89	5	

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) [3]

Open on Expiration of PRA
 (Document Follows)
 By JP (NLGB) on 5/12/05

Date Closed: 12/8/2004	OA/ID Number: 29152-008
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0004-F[1]	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0426-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



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

September 1, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO: David Demarest
Assistant to the President and
Director of Communications

FROM: William J. Bennett *WJB*
Director, ONDCP

SUBJECT: The President's 9/5/89 Address

Good. I have a number of remaining suggestions and warnings about the text, in page order:

Page Two, First Full Paragraph, Final Sentence

The drug itself is not the enemy. The page before correctly says that the enemy is "anyone who uses, sells, or looks the other way." Saying that crack itself is the enemy means that the solution is going after drugs in bulk --through interdiction -- which is exactly what we are in fact deemphasizing. Strike this line. This section will parse just fine without it.

Page Two, Second Full Paragraph, Third Sentence

Please be extremely careful with medical analogies like "creeping malignancy." We don't want to suggest that drug use is something you just catch, like a common cold. There is a moral message about behavior implicit in the President's speech. We can't make this point too heavily, because there's of course more to it than just that. But we should avoid saying anything that seems to contradict it. I suggest you say "Drugs are a poison," and leave it at that.

Page Two, Third Full Paragraph, Second Sentence

The AIDS testing example here is trouble. It will get you crossways of AIDS activists who will accuse the President of only being concerned with "innocent" AIDS victims -- and not homosexuals. Drug activists will say that the President isn't concerned with AIDS victims who get sick through actual IV drug use. And public health advocates -- some of them in the Department of HHS -- will want to argue that clean needle distribution is the solution to this anecdotal problem. Steer clear of AIDS. Substitute this language: "When four-year-olds play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials -- to tell you the truth, it breaks my heart."

Page Two, Third Full Paragraph, Fourth Sentence

The vast majority of babies born to drug-using mothers do not know the agony of withdrawal. That's wrong. It isn't clear that "cocaine babies" are physically addicted. In place of that clause, substitute this: " -- babies born desperately sick, weeks or months premature -- ..."

Page Three, First Paragraph, Third Sentence

Carlos and Maria Hernandez didn't just confront local drug dealers once; they had "spent months confronting" them.

Page Four, Final Paragraph

The President has got to make clear that these aren't just his latest thoughts about drugs -- they are a piece of a concrete plan he has actually sent to Congress for funding and implementation. We should politely put Congress on the defensive. In place of the first sentence in this paragraph, insert this: "Earlier today, I sent our first such National Strategy to the Congress."

And before the President starts to talk about "the result" (fourth sentence), he has to indicate his break with past practice. We've studied the problem. We've learned about it. And things are going to change. President Bush is finally the man who's on top of the problem for real. If we don't make this clear, then the Administration will be open to "same old stuff" criticism from the Democrats.

Insert this sentence before "The result is": "We also took a long, hard look at all that the Federal government has done about drugs in the past: all that's been good and effective, and some

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-- let's be honest -- some that hasn't." After all, there is a huge Federal component in our package.

Page Five, First Full Paragraph, Final Sentence

There's a small grammatical problem here. You should change "-- to more than double --" to "-- more than double the current level -- of."

Page Five, Third Full Paragraph, Final Sentence

"You will do time" is an inaccurate account of the President's strategy. Jail or prison time isn't the issue by itself -- that's why we emphasize creative alternatives to incarceration. Punishment is the issue. Make it "you will be punished."

Page Five, Fourth Full Paragraph, Final Sentence

Some budget number confusion has crept in here. The \$1.4 billion figure includes the \$200 million in state and local law enforcement assistance mentioned previously. The line should read: "So tonight, I am requesting -- altogether -- a \$1.4 billion increase," etc.

Page 6, Second Full Paragraph, Third Sentence

"Crack the international drug rings" is an unfortunate pun. I suggest you change the work "crack" to "break."

Page 6, Third Full Paragraph, First Sentence

"Is a just" should be "is just a." Also, it's not "the cocaine cartel"; there is more than one of them. It should be "the cocaine cartels" -- plural.

Page 7, First Full Paragraph, Last Line

"Narcotics" is the wrong word. Narcotics are downers -- like heroin and barbituates. Cocaine is not a narcotic, and these are cocaine cartels we're talking about. Use the word "drugs."

Page 7, Second Full Paragraph, Third Sentence

The final version of the strategy actually calls only for a review of the "rules of engagement." This sentence should be

modified to read: "We must adopt tougher measures against smugglers."

Page 7, Second Full Paragraph, Last Sentence

The drug cartel middle-managers we're talking about here are not "white-collar criminals" like Ivan Boesky. That's a missed nuance. I suggest the sentence read as follows: "We should bring in the drug cartel's middle-managers the same way we bring in street dealers: in handcuffs."

Page 7, Third Full Paragraph, Third Sentence

Please don't have the President refer to "the help they need." That way we fall into the "treatment on demand" hoax. Most people who need treatment won't seek it anyway -- as the President explains in the next paragraph. He should say "could use" instead of "need."

Page 8, Second Line

There's a factual inaccuracy here. It's "six times as many problem cocaine users." There are tons more cocaine users of all kinds. We're talking cocaine users for whom treatment is an appropriate response.

Page 8, Fourth Line (end of paragraph)

A very important point made in the treatment section of the strategy is that coordination of treatment services is very poor. Sometimes courts send cocaine addicts to methadone programs. Matching of programs to patients must improve. You need a sentence at the end of this paragraph that says: "And many programs can't provide services that are well-matched to individual patients' problems."

Page 8, First Full Paragraph, First Line

This language implies that there's distinction between "our" (i.e., Federal) treatment facilities, and everything else. There isn't. It also suggests that all we're going to do is "improve" things. In fact, we're going to improve, expand, and so on down the line. Strike the first few words, and begin the paragraph with: "Tonight I am proposing a 53 percent," etc.

Page 8, Third Full Paragraph, Fourth and Fifth Sentences

These sentences are wrong. Kids don't try drugs on a dare. The very important point here is that the President is going after "casual drug use" for a reason: casual drug use is the kind of drug use that is contagious. He has to explain this point, or Democrats will criticize him for going after yuppies. Substitute the following three sentences for the current ones: "More often, they get them for free -- from friends or acquaintances who think casual drug use is harmless fun. Peer pressure is what spreads drug use. Fighting peer pressure is what stops it from starting."

Page 9, Fourth Full Paragraph

Add the words "As you can tell" to the beginning of this paragraph. The President has already set up the strategy's budget increases by citing specific line items.

Also, the budget numbers in this paragraph are wrong. The February number is \$700 million. The "Strategy" number is \$1.5 billion on top of that. (It's \$2.2 billion altogether.)

Page 10, First Two Full Paragraphs

These paragraphs are bad. It's much too defensive about money. Ours is the largest serious drug budget proposal anywhere -- no one in Congress expected us to go as high as \$8 billion. We have absolutely nothing to be ashamed of on this score. The challenge to Congress isn't "shut up about money." The challenge to Congress is "help us find this phenomenal amount of money."

What's more, we can't say that money isn't the answer -- attitudes and determination are -- because we've already (correctly) pointed out that American attitudes and determination are now just what they have to be.

Strike these paragraphs and substitute something like this:

Let me tell you how important this is. 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 am asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this plan -- to help us fund it, as well.

My budget director, Dick Darman, has sent a letter to the Congress detailing precisely how we can fully fund this drug strategy within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement. If the drug problem is our highest domestic priority -- and we all agree that it is -- then we must act

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accordingly. The drug war is not a political issue. It is an urgent national concern. And I intend to work with Congress -- beginning immediately -- to see that our fight against drugs gets the full federal attention it needs and deserves.

I ask your help as well. Join me. Urge your local leaders and national representatives to take our strategy to heart.

Page 11, First Paragraph

Assuming the above changes, this paragraph becomes redundant and can be omitted.

Page 12, First Paragraph

The "pretend drug dealing" anecdote in Dooney's neighborhood cannot be substantiated. It is not in the Post story; it comes from a story about a middle-class neighborhood in Western Pennsylvania. Also, the big point here is that treatment and education can't work in a Beirut-like environment. So you should replace from "In Dooney's neighborhood" to the end of the paragraph with:

He has seen his addicted mother doused with boiling water by drug dealers. He has heard so much gunfire he no longer flinches. Social service agencies were aware of him, but it was unsafe to enter his neighborhood to offer him help.

A marked-up copy of the speech follows this memo for reference. I like this speech. Please keep me informed as soon as a new draft is produced.

Davis/Martin
August 30, 1989
Title: Bismark
Draft: Eight

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

Good evening. Yesterday marked the unofficial end of summer, a time of family vacations, away from work and away from school. America has known many such peaceful and prosperous summers. But now yellow school buses are back on the streets; America's children are back in class; and our thoughts turn to the future.

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

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: the most serious problem today is cocaine, and in particular, crack.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you.

Anyone who uses drugs.

Anyone who sells drugs.

And anyone who looks the other way.

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

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dealing with this threat. And I will ask for your help in what promises to be a difficult fight.

((Pick up vial)) This is crack cocaine seized last night by Drug Enforcement Administration agents just ten blocks from where I'm sitting now. It could just as 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 by the thousands. ~~Let there be no mistake, this is the enemy.~~ ((Set vial down, out of camera range.))

Some used to call drugs just a benign form of recreation. They're not. Drugs are a ^{poison} ~~creeping malignancy~~, a direct and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, to our homes and to our families and friends. Many of us have seen first hand the damage drugs do. All of us know that this has got to stop. And that's why this country has made a fundamental decision: we are ready, as never before, to go on a war-footing against drugs.

No one among us is out of harm's way. When ^{four-year-olds} ~~a 3-year-old~~ play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and ~~Seattle boy, while picnicking with his parents, finds a dirty crack vials.~~ ~~needle and sticks himself -- and must now endure AIDS testing --~~ to tell you the truth, it breaks my heart. When cocaine -- one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs -- is available to school kids, it makes me furious. And when as many as 200,000 babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs -- babies who ^{born} ~~desperately sick, weeks or months premature~~ ~~know the agony of withdrawal as they draw their first breath, --~~ then I know this is a war we must win.

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Many citizens, and many communities, are already in the thick of it. Some Americans have even paid with their lives. Corporal Charles Hill, a Virginia policeman, father of two, was gunned down while trying to persuade a violent crack addict to release a hostage. Maria Hernandez, a New York woman, was shot in her bedroom one morning while getting ready for work, after she and her husband had ^{spent months confronting} ~~confronted~~ local drug dealers. These are American heroes -- heroes who struggled to save the future, the very soul, of America. We mourn their loss. And as a nation, we vow that they have not died in vain.

But what are we up against? 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 before. It tells us some very good news . . . and some very bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.)) ((PAUSE))

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 37 percent to 14.5 million. That means that almost nine million Americans have given up so-called casual drug use. ((Cut to Slide Two.))

Current use of the two most common, illegal substances -- marijuana and cocaine -- is down 36 and 48 percent respectively.

A change in attitude led to this decline in casual drug use, and there are many to thank for this: our brave law-enforcement

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officers, parents, teachers, community activists, and business and labor leaders. I want to thank the media -- television, radio and the press -- for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage; and advertisers for their anti-drug campaign. Finally, I especially want to thank a President and a First Lady by the name of 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 declines in usage, there is also bad news -- very bad news.

((Cut to Slide Three.))

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. And habitual cocaine use -- especially crack use -- is our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ((PAUSE))

Make no mistake. There are no easy answers, no magic-bullet solutions. To win the war against addictive drugs like crack will take a national strategy all Americans can support.

Earlier today, I sent our first such National Strategy to Congress. ~~Tonight, I want to announce America's first such strategy.~~

As it was prepared, we talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and rehabilitation experts.

We talked with parents and kids. They all had a lot to say, a long, hard wisdom to share. The result is a new comprehensive strategy, a coordinated strategy, and a new determination. Our weapons are

We also took a long, hard look at all that the Federal government has done about drugs in the past: all that's been good and effective, and some -- let's be honest -- some that hasn't.

5

many: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and schools and drug prevention programs. Each element of our plan is important, vital, necessary.

*** First, comes our determination to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes. To help you secure that safety, I am proposing an additional \$200 million -- ~~to~~ more than the current level of double -- federal assistance to state and local law enforcement.

We have to be tough on drug crime -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means penalties that are swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. They should get what they deserve -- justice.

So our enforcement strategy is based on a simple philosophy: If you commit a drug crime, you will be caught. And if caught, you will be prosecuted. And if convicted, you will ~~be punished~~ ^{be punished}.

I am 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. -- ~~altogether~~ -- So tonight, I am requesting a \$1.4 billion increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

I also want to acknowledge a special problem. While illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our inner cities. The poor have always borne a disproportionate

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share of suffering. But in America's past, their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. And their parents weren't mugged by crack gangs on the way home from work. These Americans deserve compassion. And they will be the first to tell you that in this case, compassion means getting tough.

Enough is enough. We cannot, we will not, turn our backs on any of our neighbors in trouble, especially those who must live in drug-infested public housing projects. That is why I am seeking \$50 million through the Department of Housing and Urban Development to restore order -- by kicking the dealers out for good.

*** The second element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where all the cocaine and crack sold on America's street is grown and processed; and where drug gangsters have slaughtered brave statesmen and honest judges. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have murdered 178 judges, seven members of the supreme court and a justice minister. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are ready to fight back, to help ^{break} ~~crack~~ the international drug rings. We must not leave them to fight alone.

✓ The \$65 million emergency assistance announced two weeks ago is a just first step in assisting some South American countries, the Andean nations, in their fight against the cocaine cartel^s. We have seen the government of Colombia, under the leadership of President Barco, set an example of heroism for the world. The

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Colombians have arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated the palatial homes of the drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more.

Tonight I am seeking an additional \$260 million in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. And I will ask Congress to assist these governments with a five-year, \$2 billion program to counter the producers, traffickers and smugglers of ^{drugs} ~~narcotics~~.

Later, I will hold a drug summit with the countries of our Hemisphere to develop an Inter-American strategy against the cartels. We need to send a message to the drug cartels: the rules have changed. We must adopt tougher ^{measures} ~~rules of engagement~~ against smugglers ~~in the skies and on the high seas~~. We must reach international agreements to make it easier to follow the trail of drug money back to the front-men and financiers. We should bring in ^{the drug cartel's middle-managers} ~~white-collar criminals~~ the same way we bring in ^{dealers} ~~street thugs~~ -- with handcuffs.

*** The third part of our plan concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are two million American drug users who stand a reasonable chance of improvement in well-designed, existing programs. But right now, only 40 percent of them are actually getting the help they ^{could use} ~~need~~. 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 of our

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And many programs can't provide services that are well-matched to individual patients' problems.

programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today we have six times as many ^{problem} cocaine users. What's more, many treatment centers are not located in the towns or urban neighborhoods where they are most needed.

~~To improve our treatment facilities,~~ ^{Tonight,} I am proposing a 53 percent increase in federal spending on drug treatment -- or an increase of \$321 million.

We will work with the states to improve their treatment systems. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs that cover drug use. And, because addiction is a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to identify, reach and treat expectant mothers who use drugs.

*** Fourth, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts.

Unfortunately, it usually begins early -- in the first years of adolescence. But it usually doesn't start the way you might think, with a dealer or addict furtively hanging around a school playground. ~~More often, kids first try drugs as a dare from their friends. So to keep drug use from starting is largely a matter of fighting peer pressure.~~ Peer pressure is what spreads drug use. Fighting peer pressure is what stops it from starting.

Tonight, I am proposing a \$233 million increase in federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people -- and adults -- reject enticements to try drugs. And because words alone are not enough, I am proposing something else. I call on every school, college and university -- and every workplace -- to adopt tough but fair policies about drug

More often, they get them for free -- from friends or acquaintances who think casual drug use is harmless fun.

9

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. A businessman by the name of Jim Burke told me he was haunted by the thought -- a nightmare really -- that somewhere in America, at any given moment, there is a teen-age girl giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He and other businessmen and -women raised hundreds of millions of dollars for a national ad campaign against drugs. And now they are determined to raise a million dollars a day for the next three years, a billion dollars total, all to promote the anti-drug message.

Next week I will take this same message to the children of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every teen-ager. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on T.V. It must begin at home. Parents must set the first example of a drug-free life.

These are the most important elements in my plan to fight drugs. They are all designed to mesh into a powerful whole, to draw strength from one another. To mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle. To sustain a national effort, a winning effort.

As you can tell,

Such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a ⁷⁰⁰~~635~~ million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, after six months of careful study, we have identified an immediate need for ^{\$1.5 billion on top of that}~~two billion dollars more~~. I am

10

proposing a 1990 drug-budget totaling almost eight billion dollars -- the largest single increase in history.

INSERT A → ~~Still, some will say that we are not spending enough money. But those who measure the quality of our plan by its price tag simply don't understand the problem. There is not enough money in the Treasury -- and in all the family bank accounts of America -- to pay for an end to this scourge.~~

~~Yes, dollars are vital. But a sense of national determination, born of anger, is the key. Let our outrage unite us, and bring us together behind this one plan of action, an assault on every front.~~

We must summon our national will, from the White House, to the statehouse, to the courthouse, from the boardroom to the pulpit, from every workplace to every classroom in America. Wherever Americans work, study, play or pray, we must join together for this single purpose.

I challenge the newspapers of this country to print the names of those arrested for selling -- and for using -- drugs.

I challenge the states to revoke the driver's licenses of any one who sells, or uses drugs.

I challenge our doctors and health professionals to give, when they can, pro bono work in drug counseling and rehabilitation.

I challenge every citizen who knows someone who is using drugs to encourage them to get help.

10A

INSERT A

Let me tell you how important this is. 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 am asking the Congress -- which has helped us formulate this plan -- to help us fund it, as well.

My budget director, Dick Darman, has sent a letter to the Congress detailing precisely how we can fully fund this drug strategy within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement. If the drug problem is our highest domestic priority -- and we all agree that it is -- then we must act accordingly. The drug war is not a political issue. It is an urgent national concern. And I intend to work with Congress -- beginning immediately -- to see that our fight against drugs gets the full federal attention it needs and deserves.

I ask your help as well. Join me. Urge your local leaders and national representatives to take our strategy to heart.

11

~~I pledge to do my part. But I need your help. More important, the children of America need your help. Today right now.~~

You can make a unique contribution. 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 donate your time, serve as a counselor, or participate in a fundraising drive, there are no mundane tasks in the war on drugs. Every volunteer counts.

From the schools of Los Angeles to Bowling Green, Kentucky, armies of volunteers are taking up the fight against drugs. What can one person do? Consider Dr. Lorraine Hale who was driving through Harlem, only to see a young mother -- an addict -- holding a baby in her lap. On impulse, Dr. Hale parked, and asked the woman to take the baby to the home of Clara Hale, her mother. From this simple beginning, Lorraine and Clara Hale, and a team of helpers, now nurse hundreds of drug-addicted babies back to health.

So there are solutions. People like the Hales. Any parent who talks to a child about the dangers of drugs.

Any employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Any school that takes a hardnosed stance.

Any neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome.

And finally, anyone who refuses to look the other way.

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

12

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. ^{He has seen his addicted mother doused with} ~~In Dooney's neighborhood, children~~ boiling water by drug dealers. He has heard so much gunfire he no longer flinches ~~don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. And when they play, they~~ Social service agencies were aware of him, but it was unsafe to enter his ~~pretend to sell to each other small white rocks they call crack.~~ neighborhood to offer him help.

Life at home was so dismal 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 face such a future, or endure such a home. Together, as a people, we can save these children of despair. We have already saved countless lives. We have already transformed a national attitude of tolerance into intolerance. But the war on drugs will be hard-won, kid by kid, block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood.

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 mandate of the Congress to produce our nation's first such national strategy. In just a few minutes, you will hear from Congressman Tom Foley and Senator George Mitchell, the Democratic leaders of Congress. I will be looking to George and Tom for leadership and bipartisan support. And I am sure they

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will agree that we need cooperation, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

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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Davis/Martin
August 30, 1989
Title: Bismark
Draft: Eight
8.04

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

Good evening. Yesterday marked the unofficial end of summer, a time of family vacations, away from work and away from school. America has known many such peaceful and prosperous summers. But now yellow school buses are back on the streets; America's children are back in class; and our thoughts turn to the future.

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

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: the most serious problem today is **cocaine**, and in particular, **crack**.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you.

Anyone who uses drugs.

Anyone who sells drugs.

And anyone who looks the other way.

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

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Coordination = all pieces
Fed can't do it alone

Pres. message
Bill Clinton

National attitude

dealing with this threat. And I will ask for your help in what promises to be a difficult fight.

((Pick up vial)) This is crack cocaine seized last night by Drug Enforcement Administration agents just ten blocks from where I'm sitting now. It could just as 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 by the thousands. Let there be no mistake, **this is the enemy.** ((Set vial down, out of camera range.))

Some used to call drugs just a benign form of recreation. They're not. Drugs are a creeping malignancy, a direct and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, to our homes and to our families and friends. Many of us have seen first hand the damage drugs do. All of us know that this has got to stop. And that's why this country has made a fundamental decision: we are ready, as never before, to go on a **war-footing** against drugs.

No one among us is out of harm's way. When a 3-year-old Seattle boy, while picnicking with his parents, finds a dirty needle and sticks himself -- and must now endure AIDS testing -- to tell you the truth, it breaks my heart. When cocaine -- one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs -- is available to school kids, it makes me furious. And when as many as 200,000 babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs -- babies who know the agony of withdrawal as they draw their first breath, then I know **this is a war we must win.**

Many citizens, and many communities, are already in the thick of it. Some Americans have even paid with their lives. Corporal Charles Hill, a Virginia policeman, father of two, was gunned down while trying to persuade a violent crack addict to release a hostage. Maria Hernandez, a New York woman, was shot in her bedroom one morning while getting ready for work, after she and her husband had confronted local drug dealers. These are American heroes -- heroes who struggled to save the future, the very soul, of America. We mourn their loss. And as a nation, we vow that they have not died in vain.

But what are we up against? 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 before. It tells us some very good news . . . and some very bad news. First, the good. ((Camera cuts to Slide One.)) ((PAUSE))

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 37 percent to 14.5 million. That means that almost nine million Americans have given up so-called casual drug use. ((Cut to Slide Two.))

Current use of the two most common, illegal substances -- marijuana and cocaine -- is down 36 and 48 percent respectively. ^{Some} A change in attitude led to this decline in casual drug use, and there are many to thank for this: our brave law-enforcement

officers, parents, teachers, community activists, and business and labor leaders. I want to thank the media -- television, radio and the press -- for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage; and advertisers for their anti-drug campaign. Finally, I especially want to thank a President and a First Lady by the name of 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 declines in usage, there is also bad news -- very bad news.

((Cut to Slide Three.))

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. And habitual cocaine use -- especially crack use -- is our most pressing, immediate drug problem. ((PAUSE))

Make no mistake. There are no easy answers, no magic-bullet solutions. To **win** the war against addictive drugs like crack will take a national strategy all Americans can support.

Tonight, I want to announce America's first such strategy. As it was prepared, we talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and rehabilitation experts. We talked with parents and kids. They all had a lot to say, wisdom to share. The result is a new comprehensive strategy, a coordinated strategy, and a new determination. Our weapons are

many: our laws and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and schools and drug prevention programs. Each element of our plan is important, vital, necessary.

*** **First**, comes our determination to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes. To help you secure that safety, I am proposing an additional \$200 million -- to more than double -- federal assistance to state and local law enforcement.

We have to be tough on drug crime -- much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means penalties that are swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested -- again and again -- but never punished. They should get what they deserve -- **justice**.

So our enforcement strategy is based on a simple philosophy: If you commit a drug crime, you will be caught. And if caught, you will be prosecuted. And if convicted, **you will do time**.

I am 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 am requesting a \$1.4 billion increase in drug-related federal spending on law enforcement.

I also want to acknowledge a special problem. While illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our inner cities. The poor have always borne a disproportionate

share of suffering. But in America's past, their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. And their parents weren't mugged by crack gangs on the way home from work. These Americans deserve compassion. And they will be the first to tell you that in this case, compassion means getting tough.

Enough is enough. We cannot, we will not, turn our backs on any of our neighbors in trouble, especially those who must live in drug-infested public housing projects. That is why I am seeking \$50 million through the Department of Housing and Urban Development to restore order -- by kicking the dealers out for good.

*** The **second** element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where all the cocaine and crack sold on America's street is grown and processed; and where drug gangsters have slaughtered brave statesmen and honest judges. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have murdered 178 judges, seven members of the supreme court and a justice minister. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are ready to fight back, to help crack the international drug rings. We must not leave them to fight alone.

The \$65 million emergency assistance announced two weeks ago is a just first step in assisting some South American countries, the Andean nations, in their fight against the cocaine cartel. We have seen the government of Colombia, under the leadership of President Barco, set an example of heroism for the world. The

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programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today we have six times as many cocaine users. What's more, many treatment centers are not located in the towns or urban neighborhoods where they are most needed.

To improve our treatment facilities, I am proposing a 53 percent increase in federal spending on drug treatment -- or an increase of \$321 million *for a total of nearly 1/2 billion for treatment.*

We will work with the states to improve **their** treatment systems. We will ^{*help and*} encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs that cover drug use. And, because addiction is a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to identify, reach and treat expectant mothers who use drugs.

***** Fourth,** we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it usually begins early -- in the first years of adolescence. But it usually doesn't start the way you might think, with a dealer or addict furtively hanging around a school playground. More often, kids first try drugs as a dare from their friends. So to keep drug use from starting is largely a matter of fighting peer pressure.

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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. A businessman by the name of Jim Burke told me he was haunted by the thought -- a nightmare really -- that somewhere in America, at any given moment, there is a teen-age girl giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He and other businessmen and -women raised hundreds of millions of dollars for a national ad campaign against drugs. And now they are determined to raise a million dollars a day for the next three years, a billion dollars total, all to promote the anti-drug message.

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role models

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Such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a \$635 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Now, after six months of careful study, we have identified an immediate need for two billion dollars more. I am

The plan... together

proposing a 1990 drug-budget totaling almost eight billion dollars -- the largest single increase in history.

Still, some will say that we are not spending enough money. But those who measure the quality of our plan by its price tag simply don't understand the problem. There is not enough money in the Treasury -- and in all the family bank accounts of America -- to pay for an end to this scourge.

Not *infat*

Yes, dollars are vital. But a sense of national determination, born of anger, is the key. Let our outrage unite us, and bring us together behind this one plan of action, **an assault on every front.**

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challenge?

I challenge the newspapers of this country to print the names of those arrested for selling -- **and for using** -- drugs.

I challenge the states to revoke the driver's licenses of any one who sells, or uses drugs.

I challenge our doctors and health professionals to give, when they can, pro bono work in drug counseling and rehabilitation.

I challenge every citizen who knows someone who is using drugs to encourage them to get help.

I pledge to do my part. But I need your help. More important, the children of America need your help. Today -- **right now.**

You can make a unique contribution. 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 donate your time, serve as a counselor, or participate in a fundraising drive, **there are no mundane tasks in the war on drugs.** Every volunteer counts.

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will agree that we need cooperation, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

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Thank you, God bless you and good night.

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CLOSE HOLD**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: 8/31/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 9/1/89 11:00 AMSUBJECT: DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND FACT SHEET

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	STUDDERT	☐	☐
BATES	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
BREEDEN	☐	☐		☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒		☐	☐
CICCONI	☐	☒		☐	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HAGIN	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward any comments directly to Michael Jackson, Rm. 235, x2800, no later than 11:00 AM Friday, September 1, with a copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:**CLOSE HOLD**

James W. Cicconi
 Assistant to the President
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
 Ext. 2702

National Drug Control Strategy

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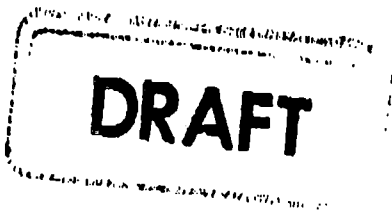
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Executive Summary

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Executive Summary

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National Drug Control Strategy Executive Summary

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 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 nationals 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 of drug use 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.

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Executive Summary

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 been successfully induced 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 ~~and easiest~~ 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 itself must be reduced. Next, it is necessary to be scrupulously honest about the difficulties that are faced and set reasonable goals and objectives. Finally, 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 Policies; 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 Act, are set forth in Appendix A. Also included are implementation plans (Appendix B), recommended State anti-drug legislation (Appendix C), Federal designations of 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).

DRAFT**Executive Summary**

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.

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.

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- 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 recommend model drivers license revocation legislation to the States.

DRAFT**Executive Summary****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

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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 be come 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 schools 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 U.S. 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.

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- 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.

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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.

Executive Summary**DRAFT****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)****Overview**

The Strategy includes comprehensive, research-based, long-range goals for reducing drug use as well as short-term measurable objectives. There are ten 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 ten categories, including overall drug use, use of specific drugs, use by certain age groups, and overall supply reductions.

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Recommendations

One of the fundamental recommendations calls for a reduction in the number of persons reporting any use of illegal drugs in the past month. The ten-year goal is a reduction of 50 percent and the two-year goal is a reduction of 10 percent.

**BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS
(APPENDIX B)****Overview**

Key funding priorities for fiscal year 1990:

- Increase assistance to State and local law enforcement;
- Build more Federal prisons, expand Federal and State courts and correctional systems, and add more prosecutors;
- Expand resources for treatment and prevention programs;
- Initiate a major anti-drug campaign in the source countries;
- Establish order in the nation's public housing projects;
- Step up efforts against money laundering operations;
- Provide sufficient resources to operate and maintain our border interdiction system at its present level.

The following priorities will be added in 1991 and 1992:

- Expand inter-agency drug task force operations;
- Augment drug intelligence capabilities;
- Strengthen the Border Patrol along the Southwest border;
- Reduce the amount of marijuana cultivated on American soil.

Executive Summary**DRAFT****Specific Amounts**

A \$2 billion increase in drug funding, from \$5.7 billion in 1989 to \$7.9 billion in 1990. 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	308	308	449	80%	199
State and Local Grants	150	150	158	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	1,178	25%	233
Treatment	604	735	735	925	53%	321
Total	5,689	6,388	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.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

The 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act authorizes the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to designate specified areas of the United States as "high intensity drug trafficking areas," for purposes of targeted Federal assistance. Such designations will be made in a subsequent Strategy, after consulting with the Attorney General and appropriate governors.

DRAFT**FACT SHEET****NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY**

Completed
The National Drug Control Strategy describes a coordinated and ^{39 AUG 31} balanced plan of attack involving all basic anti-drug initiatives and agencies. The Strategy recommends the largest dollar increases 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 focused on source countries and a more active international effort by the United States to engage other nations in this effort. Interdiction efforts would be maintained at about their current level.

Major priority would also be placed on increasing the capacity of the drug treatment system and making it more accountable for results. Significant priority would also be given to providing increased support for prevention/education efforts aimed at helping young people and others resist and reject drugs.

The Strategy embodies the following principles:

Expand the criminal justice system:

- o Expand criminal justice system including larger police forces, sufficient numbers of jails, prosecutors, and judges.
- o Develop alternatives for incarceration to free up jail/prison space, such as boot camps.
- o Require drug testing of prisoners, parolees and arrestees.

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

Undertake a vigorous program of eradication of domestically-grown marijuana.

Mobilize communities in the war on drugs.

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

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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/sensitive positions.
- o Federal government to aggressively implement Executive Order No. 12564 workplace plans.

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, through 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 Target treatment services on pregnant women.

Heavier emphasis on targeted international efforts closer to production and trafficking source:

- o Make reduced drug production a priority for our foreign policy.
- o Dismantle drug trafficking organizations.
- o Reduce trafficking profits by focusing on money laundering.

Take a fresh approach to interdiction:

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

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

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

Improve law enforcement through coordination and intelligence support:

- o Establish an interagency committee chaired by ONDCP to coordinate supply reduction efforts.

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

- o State & local law enforcement assistance + \$200 million
- o Treatment and prevention programs + \$554 million
- o International Initiatives + \$199 million
- o Prisons, prosecutors and courts + \$974 million
- o Other law enforcement increases + \$268 million

National Drug Control Strategy

Executive Summary

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

September 1989

- 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)

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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;

National Drug Control Strategy Executive Summary

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

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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).

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.

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.

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.

- 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.

- 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.

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.

- 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.