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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1988

Drug file

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN C. TUCK
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: MARION C. BLAKEY *mcbl*
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Drug Initiative -- Public Advocacy Program

After our discussion today, I met with a small White House group (Ian Macdonald, Andy Card, Carol Crawford, Kay Woodward, Charlie Greenleaf and Dave Pickens) to go over Tommy's ideas for agency activities and the best way to form a public advocacy working group.

We agreed that for such a group to be effective, each secretary must designate an immediate deputy who knows the agency's programs in the drug effort and who has the ability to speak for the secretary and to anticipate the agency's major announcements. Since at the last Drug Policy Board the Attorney General asked agency heads to nominate someone for the public advocacy working group, at Friday's meeting he could request those names. A draft of remarks to that effect is attached.

I will then call a meeting on Wednesday or Thursday of next week to organize. Tommy's list of possible agency activities will offer examples of the kinds of initiatives we wish to bring to the attention of the media. I will request that each agency provide the White House with a short, annotated list of possible initiatives divided into three categories:

1. Activities that the agency could undertake to capture public attention which represent announced policies and programs;
2. Agency activities which have not been announced and which would be likely to generate news;
3. Ideas for Presidential activities or Administration/private sector initiatives that would be considered within the White House.

We will request that the second category of initiatives be provided to us with sufficient time to allow a high level group within the White House to review them. This would allow us to capitalize on some of these better and to iron out any conflicts of timing or policy.

The White House, in turn, will be providing the agencies coordination in terms of themes, schedules, and information, as well as our help in their efforts to generate news.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

M. J. T. E.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JUNE 7, 1988

OMB 88-11
CONTACT: PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(202) 395-3080

At a time when various Members of Congress are calling for increased Federal drug spending in the face of a drug crisis of unparalleled proportions, the Commerce, Justice, and State appropriations bill, as marked up by the House Appropriations Committee, would actually reduce FY 1989 funding for the Department of Justice's drug-related programs below the President's budget request -- providing essentially a freeze at FY 1988 enacted levels.

The President's FY 1989 budget requested sufficient funds to preserve the momentum of the Federal Government's war on drug abuse in the three key areas of prevention, treatment, and law enforcement. Should Congress provide less than the President's request, programs to combat illegal drugs will suffer:

- o U.S. Attorneys: 566 additional attorney and support positions and \$44 million would not be funded. Among other things, drug prosecutions, including major Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Taskforce cases, could not be prosecuted.
- o U.S. Marshals: 161 Marshals and support staff and \$24 million would not be funded. Prisoner transportation and productions at drug trials as well as judicial security and seized asset management would be adversely affected.
- o Drug Enforcement Administration: 177 agents and support positions and \$44 million would not be funded. Expanded intelligence capabilities and equipment, including aircraft and ADP resources, would not be purchased.
- o Bureau of Prisons: 3,400 positions and \$574 million would not be funded. These resources would have been used to activate facilities and improve staffing at existing facilities. In addition, the President's request would provide a total of 5,300 new bedspaces for Federal detainees and sentenced prisoners.

The Administration calls on Congress to restore funding for these essential programs by reducing funds for programs of lesser priority.

The table below illustrates the potential impact of the Committee markup on the Department of Justice's major drug programs.

Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Bill
 House Full Committee
 Major DOJ Drug Programs
 (\$ in millions)

	<u>FY 1988 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 1989 Pres. Request</u>	<u>House Comm. Markup</u>	<u>Markup vs. Request</u>
U.S. Attorneys	380	424	380	-44
U.S. Marshals	183	208	183	-24
Drug Enforcement Administration	494	538	494	-44
Bureau of Prisons	931	1,505	931	-574
TOTAL	1,988	2,675	1,988	-686

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*Phil Smith
 may be involved*

*subc
 chair
 Neal Smith
 maybe
 going to
 incl
 302B*

*↓
 alerting
 drug
 policy
 board*

Jordan

*MORRIS E. CHAFETZ, M.D.
President

HOWARD H. BAKER, JR.
*HOWARD T. BLANE, PH.D.
*HERBERT B. CAHAN
*MARC E. CHAFETZ
*MARION C. CHAFETZ
CHARLES CHASSOUL
WENDELL CHINO
DAVID N. EDELSTEIN
GRIFFITH EDWARDS
*STUART M. MATLINS
*CHARLES ROBINS
HOWARD P. ROME, M.D.
PETER SCHIÖLER
TED STEVENS
DR. I.A. SYTINSKY
THOMAS B. TURNER, M.D.
HAROLD VISOTSKY, M.D.
JOHN C. WEST

HEALTH EDUCATION FOUNDATION, INC.
SUITE 452
600 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20037

TELEPHONE
(202) 338-3501

*BOARD MEMBERS

*Drug
file*

May 24, 1988

The Honorable Edward I. Koch
Mayor, City of New York
Office of the Mayor
New York, NY 10007

Dear Mayor Koch:

Thank you for your letter of May 20, 1988 sent to me as a Conferee of the White House Conference For A Drug Free America on your advocacy of the use of the military in narcotics interdiction.

I want to let you know that I strongly oppose military interdiction. Although you point out Ambassador Allan Keyes opposed the recommendation with an argument centered on political theory, let me say that his eloquence and the elaboration of the points of his logic were the most gratifying and most informative experience of the two days. However, I base my opposition on reality, not theory. Let me briefly tell you how I arrived at my position.

I have been dealing with alcohol and drug abuse issues for 34 years--18 years in an academic setting and then 5 more years as founding director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. President Reagan, prior to my appointment to the Conference, appointed me Chairman of the Education and Prevention Committee of the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving. I have studied and struggled with these issues both here and abroad.

My concern, your honor, with the metaphor of War on Drugs, bringing in the military, and a host of futile attempts to control the supply simply saddens me because it distracts us from facing up to examining the real issue in the horror of drug use: the reason why we have the world's highest demand.

I do not need to remind you that without the demand side, the supply side of the equation would disappear. Of course, you and I know the power of profit causes drug pushers to seduce and entrap innocent young victims. I do not challenge the sincerity of anyone trying to reduce the seriousness of the drug problem. But, historically, emotional responses that overwhelm intellect do great

The Honorable Edward I. Koch
May 24, 1988
Page Three

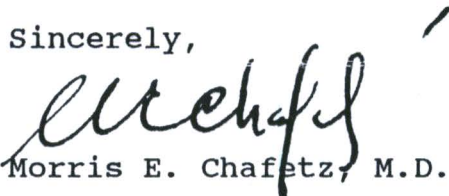
mischievous. As I pointed out during the two-day meeting, lynching, incarcerating American citizens in concentration camps during World War II, and destroying reputations during the hysteria of the early 1950's are but three examples of emotion overwhelming reason.

As William F. Buckley, Jr. pointed out in a recent column entitled "Drug Fever," "...the reality is that there is no way of stopping the importation of drugs...Nobody doubts that any semi-resourceful person during Prohibition could get himself a quart of whiskey. Insert into the space occupied by 32 ounces of whiskey the stuff that crack is made of and you can make a minor metropolis high. The cash value of those 32 ounces of cocaine is about \$100,000."

I intend, Mr. Mayor, to share with the staff and other conferees my recommendations. They attempt to deal with interrupting the flow of the demand and supply side in a way that, I believe, offer long-term opportunities to righting this wrong of drug abuse. In my opinion, a most hopeful sign is the finding that the millions of young people who experimented with drugs during the 1960's and 1970's are strongly against their children doing so.

Since I believe parents and families are the best hope for diminishing the destructiveness of drugs in young people, we must do everything possible to assist them in this goal. Calling in the military is a defeatist signal that "Big Daddy" is going to solve the problem we must take care of ourselves.

Sincerely,


Morris E. Chafetz, M.D.

MEC:sa

cc: Honorable Ronald Reagan
Honorable Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Honorable Lois Haight Herrington

DRAFT

MAY 18 1988

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES FOR
THE CRUSADE FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA:
THE NEXT STEP - ZERO TOLERANCE

THEME: BOLD INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND CONTROL

1. Weapons and military assistance for anti-narcotics forces in cooperating foreign countries.
2. Increased international eradication/crop substitution funding in conjunction with UNFDAC and through bilateral agreements.
3. Increased intelligence capabilities with authority for DCI to provide intelligence information for law enforcement investigations against American citizens engaged in narcotics trafficking.
4. Revise certification procedures/process to make it more workable.

THEME: STRONG DOMESTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Drug Free America Act of 1986 (transmitted Sept.15, 1986).
 - Language permitting the death penalty against a person who intentionally kills another while engaged in a continuing drug enterprise;
 - Establishment of "good faith" exceptions to the exclusionary rule, which prohibits introduction of illegally seized evidence in criminal cases;
 - Language modernizing and clarifying the statutory basis for the Marshals Service to permit it to carry out its law enforcement responsibilities more effectively;
 - Establishment of a system for reporting on the manufacture and sale of precursor and essential chemicals;
 - Language exempting certain drug abuse related Government contracts from the procurement laws and permitting domestic dissemination of USIA materials warning against the dangers of illegal drug use; and
 - Amendments to the Civil Service Reform Act and Rehabilitation Act to clarify that they do not bar Federal agencies from taking disciplinary action against Federal employees found to be using illegal drugs.

2. Criminal Justice Reform Act (transmitted Oct. 16, 1987).
 - ° Establishment of constitutional procedures for imposition of the death penalty in appropriate Federal cases;
 - ° Establishment of a "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule; and
 - ° Language reforming Federal habeas corpus procedures to give greater finality to the judgement of State courts.
3. Increased Assistance to State/Local Law Enforcement for Zero Tolerance Programs, particularly:
 - ° Amend law enforcement grant program funding and Forfeiture Fund statutes to permit law enforcement agencies to use funds provided for demand reduction activities.
 - ° Increased street level enforcement with additional support for joint DEA/Local Crack Task Forces;
 - ° Participation in federal law enforcement operations, like Operation Alliance, Operation Hat Trick, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF);
 - ° Payment of overtime compensation for participation in joint Federal operations; and
 - ° Domestic eradication programs.
4. Rewards for individuals providing information leading to the arrest and conviction of drug traffickers, similar to the reward program for terrorism (18 U.S.C. 3071).
5. Increased Law Enforcement Assistance for Public Housing with mandatory drug testing for security personnel.
6. Investigations.
 - ° Allow disclosure of IRS Form 8300 (Report of \$10,000 Received in Trade or Business). Also transfer 26 U.S.C. 6050 to Title 31. Also amend Non-Disclosure Statute;

- Remove restrictions on the use of Federal Reserve data;
 - Amend 18 U.S.C. 1856 (Money Laundering) to include customs violations, such as fraud and copyright violations as predicate offenses; define "gross proceeds" to mean receipts and not merely profits; and include a minimum mandatory sentence;
 - Add CTR exemption list to financial data base;
 - Grant Customs Foreign Bank Account Report (FBAR) investigative jurisdiction;
 - Strengthen 18 U.S.C. 981 forfeiture through "facilitation" clause; and
7. Mandatory Minimum Sentences For:
- Drug traffickers;
 - Drug traffickers using youth in distribution; and
 - Drug traffickers selling to youth.

THEME: INCREASED INTERDICTION EFFORTS

1. Increase military contribution by providing additional resources (as requested by law enforcement agencies); use of reserve training periods for anti-drug operations; use of National Guard, Reserves, and active military for domestic eradication; no arrest authority for military personnel.
2. Increase research and development for technological methods to detect narcotics in containers; designate national labs with law enforcement mission.
3. Provide civil and criminal penalties against financial institutions for violations of the recordkeeping provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act (similar to penalties for violations of reporting provisions).
4. Specify the mission of the Coast Guard in 14 U.S.C., "Roles and Missions" to address Coast Guard law enforcement over the high seas, i.e. interdiction in the air environment, as well as interdiction on and under the sea.

5. Grant explicit authority to Coast Guard and Customs over aircraft -- to order a landing, inspect aircraft, compel compliance with landing request and, when a Customs or Coast Guard aircraft or vessel is launched or dispatched, authorize the government to require payment by the owner/operator of the reasonable operational costs incurred in identifying the suspect aircraft. Authorize the imposition of requiring the owner/operators of vessels to pay the reasonable operational costs incurred in identifying suspect vessels.
6. Require all civil aircraft operating into, within or out of a coastal Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) to be equipped with an operating transponder.
7. Require all general aviation aircraft entering U.S. airspace to fly established "air corridors" enroute to international airports of arrival.
8. Clarify that Navy and U.S.C.G. Taclet personnel conducting operations under Posse Comitatus exception, have similar immunity from civil liability in the use of force to compel compliance with orders to allow boarding, as do Coast Guard personnel.
9. Provide explicit extraterritorial application of 19 U.S.C. 844 (simple possession), in order to allow for the inclusion of possession as a lesser-included offense in drug trafficking cases.
10. Remove the words "drug interdiction area" from 10 U.S.C. 379, the codification of Coast Guard conducting law enforcement from Navy vessels as a Posse Comitatus exception.
11. Provide an exception to Federal Procurement Regulations authorizing sole source procurement for law enforcement agencies, similar to the exception for defense purposes.

THEME: USER ACCOUNTABILITY AND DEMAND REDUCTION

1. Drug Free Communities: Establishment of the National Drug Prevention Agency as independent agency to promote, direct, coordinate anti-drug campaign, similar to ACTION. Member of National Drug Policy Board. Serve as focal point for developing and implementing a national drug prevention public awareness campaign. The Director of the NDPA would serve as member of the National Drug Policy Board.
2. Treatment of Illegal Drug Users: Encourage State and Local governments to establish a new "system" which would facilitate work with both the health and law

enforcement/judicial officials to track and monitor drug users to maximize effective incentives and sanctions to ensure compliance with a drug free model. Increase resources for drug treatment programs under which the Federal Government, the State Government, and the Local Community Government sharing the funding on a 1/3 - 1/3 - 1/3 basis. Treatment provided under these funds must provide the requirement for drug-free accountability in program and mandatory drug testing of treatment recipients.

2. Zero Tolerance Incentives and User Sanctions for Drug-Free Workplaces, Schools, Transportation, Prisons, and Public Housing:
 - a. Establish additional alternative civil penalties for drug use/possession for use in criminal prosecution. For example:
 - Required public or community service;
 - Fines bases on personal assets or percentage of income;
 - No student loans;
 - No FHA loans;
 - No small business loans;
 - Restrict passport issuance for period of time; and
 - Loss of federal drivers license; encourage states to restrict drivers license.
 - b. Require individual drug tests using federal guidelines for:
 - Federal arrestees and parolees; and
 - All applicants for federal licenses to operate public conveyances, aircraft, or vessels.
 - c. Require proof of drug-free programs.
 - As condition for federal contracts or grants; and,
 - As condition for university/education grants.
3. Amend existing federal legislation for drug abuse education and prevention programs to assure accountability for

results, with provisions to tie in continued funding to a measurable decrease in drug and alcohol abuse in given schools, counties.

4. Require all federal drug funds to state/local governments are expended on programs that are tied to policy of zero tolerance with sanctions against drug users. For example:
 - ° Highway grants conditioned on the passage of state legislation restricting drivers licenses of convicted drug users

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 5/6/08

FOR: *John Suck*
FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ

John Suck
File

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

Office of the Republican Leader
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

May 4, 1988

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Majority Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Tom:

To follow up on our very brief conversation on the floor relative to our working together in a bipartisan approach to developing anti-drug abuse policy, as suggested by the Speaker, I'll take the liberty of suggesting some random thoughts that quickly come to mind from the experiences in working with the Speaker on this issue the last time around. Although I support a bipartisan legislative approach, I have some concerns about the manner in which we adopted the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

The 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Bill was a compilation of legislative products from many committees. During the committee process, several Republican amendments were defeated by straight party-line votes. Because some of these amendments were not made in order by the Rules Committee, Republican contributions to the drug effort were limited not only by what was germane to the committee chairmen's proposals, but also by what the Democrat members were willing to accept.

Republicans were also frustrated by the manner in which the committee products were compiled into one "bipartisan" leadership bill. When the Democrat staff put the bill together, Republican staff were excluded. Republican contributions were limited even more by the discovery that this final bill included material not considered by any committee. One example was a proposal to legalize heroin for limited, but highly controversial, health reasons -- a proposal adamantly opposed by the Administration, including both its health and law enforcement contingents. Republicans were almost unable to remove this embarrassing provision that was added without our knowledge, let alone consent.

Two other concerns remain. First, a simple collection of committee legislation does not guarantee a coordinated, comprehensive product. Unfortunately, to some degree, the division of drug enforcement jurisdiction among a dozen committees has promoted inefficiency and failure; unless we coordinate the committee proposals, a new drug bill will not be effective or

cost efficient. The waste that results in both duplicated resources and the purchase of incompatible equipment is unacceptable, but unavoidable without coordination of the committee products.

The second concern is one of funding. We have made a commitment to contain our spending in the economic summit. Clearly, drugs are a very serious problem that demands our immediate attention and commitment. Other important issues, such as child care, require funding also, and the deficit itself is a grave problem. We wisely singled out the drug issue for special funding attention within the boundaries permitted by the economic summit. We must maintain this commitment. I understand the Appropriations Committee is already planning to add FY 1989 monies totalling \$500,000 to fight drugs in the FY 1988 supplemental to be considered next week.

On the basis of these serious concerns, I believe the following recommendations are necessary to the 1986 drug legislative model to permit a bipartisan spirit insured by a bipartisan process:

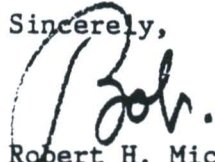
- An agreement that only those proposals approved in committee by a majority of the committee members of both parties will be included in a bipartisan bill brought before the House;
- An open rule permitting all amendments otherwise in order;
- The inclusion of Republican leadership staff in all meetings in which the Democrat leadership staff participates in the discussion of or formulation of the contents of a new drug bill;
- A commitment that all contents of the drug bill are adopted by committee or, in the alternative, are acceptable to both the Republican and Democrat leadership;
- A bipartisan leadership effort to coordinate the various committee recommendations regarding authority, funding, and equipment to ensure a cooperative and coordinated result among the various agencies;
- A bipartisan commitment consistent with the recent House vote to ensure that drug spending be given the highest priority possible within the economic summit boundaries; and
- A clear communication to all members of the House regarding the bipartisan leadership commitment to these principles.

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Page 3

trust that the results of their work will be a significant contribution to the congressional effort and a continuation of our anti-drug legislation of the last Congress.

I sincerely hope we can reach an agreement soon on these matters and begin a bipartisan effort to address the national tragedy of drug abuse and related criminal activity.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob.", written over the printed name.

Robert H. Michel
Republican Leader

RHM/cv

(Klugmann/ARD)
May 16, 1988
8:30 p.m.

*drug
file*

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: COAST GUARD ACADEMY GRADUATION
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1988

Received SS
MAY 16 PM 8 58

Secretary Burnley, Admiral Yost, Admiral Cueroni, Senator Weicker, Senator Dodd, thank you. Thank you all.

It is an honor to be able to participate in the commencement exercises of the United States Coast Guard Academy. I am especially delighted to be here with the class of 1988; you see, in certain ways I envy you. For one thing, all of you know what you'll be doing next year.

The fact is many young people have trouble choosing their life's work. I was an exception. After college, I knew exactly where my future lay: I became a radio sports announcer. It was just a lucky guess.

But I know what I would say to any young people who told me they were torn between different careers: If they said they wanted to help people in distress, guard our borders, conserve fisheries, battle drug smugglers, enforce maritime law, test their courage against stormy seas, defend America in times of war, and wear proudly each day the uniform of this great country -- then I would tell them just one thing: I would tell them, "Join the Coast Guard."

I know a lot has happened since you started here as Swabs, were presented with a copy of "Running Light," and first rode the wind on America's mighty square-rigger, The Eagle. Soon, it will be time for you to receive your commissions and bid farewell to the Academy. It's been said that graduation day is a time of

sentimental good-byes -- coupled with extreme relief. One student, departing his alma mater, wrote inside the cover of his yearbook: "All things must pass... though I almost didn't." Now, I don't imagine that any of you wrote anything like that inside your copy of "Tide Rips."

You know, as President, I have a military aide from each of the five services. My Coast Guard aides have been excellent, they taught me that "the Coast Guard is that hard nucleus about which the Navy forms in time of war." But there is one thing I haven't been able to get a straight answer on. Can anyone here tell me: How long is a piece of string? [ritual Cadet response is "No, sir."] That's okay, I didn't think so.

Well, graduation day belongs to the graduates, but I want to take just a moment to speak to some special people here today, your mothers and fathers. You know, I have often said that there is nothing that makes me prouder than America's young men and women in uniform. I want to ask the parents: Are you as proud of these soon-to-be officers as I am? During World War II, one General said that America's secret weapon was "just the best darn kids in the world." Now that may not have been the exact word that he used, but when I look at your sons and daughters today, I know exactly what he meant.

And cadets, let me ask you something. For your parents or that special teacher or friend who helped you to be here today, can we give them a very loud salute?

Since your service was founded by the first Congress nearly 200 years ago, it has served with courage and honor in every war

our Nation has fought. The first Coast Guard casualty of World War II came the day after Pearl Harbor, when a transport evacuating American families out of Singapore came under attack.

On D-Day, when our soldiers hit the beaches at Normandy, there were Coast Guardsmen piloting the landing craft. Some 1,500 soldiers whose craft were sunk by enemy fire were rescued by the Coast Guard on that fateful day.

Back when Washington bureaucrats were not as sophisticated or numerous as they are today, we named things more nearly for what they were. One of my favorite examples is that one of the predecessors of today's Coast Guard was known simply as the Life Saving Service. And though the Coast Guard does many jobs, I suspect seafarers in distress will always think of you that way.

In March of last year, some 200 miles off our New Jersey coast, in stormy Atlantic waters, a Soviet freighter sent out a desperate S.O.S. The ship was listing 26 degrees to port in seas that were running 20 feet. Gale force winds were gusting up to 55 knots, and the skies were dark with rain and sleet. The Soviet ship was sinking. Then, three Coast Guard helicopters came to the rescue. Their fuel was low and there was little time. Despite screaming winds and pitching seas, each helicopter in turn managed to hover above the ship's heaving deck. The helicopter crews, with infinite care, lowered a wire basket, and lifted up to safety, one-by-one, each of the 37 people on board. It was one of the most dramatic rescues in Coast Guard history, and a heroic demonstration of what we mean when we say the Coast Guard is "an armed service and more."

Today, one of the Coast Guard's most important missions is to fight the importation of illegal drugs. In the last 10 years you have arrested more than 8,500 drug smugglers. For that, America salutes you. It is time to make illegal drugs "public enemy number one." It is time to say America's tolerance for illegal drugs is zero.

The Congress made a serious mistake when our Fiscal Year 1988 budget request for the Coast Guard was reduced by \$72 million and forced a curtailment in the drug interdiction effort. I hope the Congress will restore the funds necessary for you to accomplish your vital mission.

While that is one thing, it is not the only thing that all of us as a Nation must do. But before I talk about what remains to be done, let's take stock of what already has occurred.

Yes, it's true, that across the breadth of the Federal Government, we have assembled a strong anti-drug team and enacted tough anti-drug policies.

In 1982, we set up the South Florida Task Force, which was headed by Vice President Bush. Hundreds of additional drug agents were sent to Florida, along with extra judges and prosecutors. More Coast Guard cutters were deployed, and the other military services provided surveillance assistance for the first time. We made record drug seizures -- and major crime in South Florida decreased nearly 20-percent.

Because of that success, the next year we formed the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, also led by the Vice President, to coordinate Federal, State, and local law

enforcement efforts against drug smuggling nationwide. Since the formation of the border interdiction system, in 1983, annual cocaine seizures are up more than 20-fold.

In 1987, I established the National Drug Policy Board in order to coordinate all of the Administration's efforts in this crusade. This Board, chaired by Attorney General Meese, has developed a series of comprehensive strategies to reduce both the supply and demand for illicit drugs.

And let me stress, the Coast Guard and the other Armed Services have played a major role in this unprecedented campaign. Last year, the Pentagon provided over 2,500 ship days of maritime support and more than 16,000 hours of air surveillance.

The Coast Guard and the Department of Defense gained important new resources for their drug-fighting efforts from the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. And last year, the Coast Guard and agencies with which it works seized nearly 26,000 pounds of cocaine -- 26,000 pounds of a drug that has a street value of \$1,000 an ounce. And by keeping deadly drugs from reaching our communities, I think the Coast Guard earned yet another good reason to be known as "the life saving service."

Another key part of the war on drugs has been the appointment of no-nonsense Federal judges. Not only have drug convictions doubled since 1979, but prison sentences are 40 percent longer. And last year, new, tougher sentencing guidelines were issued.

The Comprehensive Crime Control Act, passed in 1984 helps put drug dealers out of business. Last year alone, over \$500 million in drug-related assets were seized.

Drug eradication programs are now underway in 23 countries, up from just 2 in 1981.

More funds than ever before are being spent on drug education and public awareness, and more funds still have been requested.

Since 1981, we have tripled the anti-drug law enforcement budget, and I am asking for another 13-percent increase. That would give the Federal Government a total of \$3.9 billion next Fiscal Year to fight this menace.

All told, it is an extraordinary demonstration of our commitment and a remarkable record of achievement. And that having been said, you know what else: Extraordinary as it is, remarkable as it is, as much a testimony as it is to those in law enforcement and the Coast Guard -- more has to be done.

There is an additional step we must take, and without it, I don't know if we can succeed.

I want to use this opportunity today to call for a special initiative. One of America's greatest strengths is our unique capacity for coming together during times of national emergency. We set aside those differences that divide us and unite as one people, one Government, one Nation. We have done this before, we must do it now.

Illegal drug use is the foremost concern in our country. And, frankly, as I finish my final year in office and look ahead,

I worry that excessive drug politics might undermine effective drug policy. If America's anti-drug effort gets tripped-up in partisanship, if we permit politics to determine policy, it will mean a disaster for our future and that of our children.

That is why today I am calling on both houses of the Congress, both sides of the aisle, to join with my representatives in a special Executive-Legislative task force to advance America's unified response to the problem of illegal drug use. Because if we cannot remove the politics from drugs, how can we hope to remove the drugs from our communities, workplaces, and schools?

Our task force should agree on solutions for every area of the drug problem: From blocking supplies to curtailing demand, from treatment to education to prosecution, from interdiction and confiscation to eradication -- nothing should be overlooked or ruled out. Our policy is one of "zero tolerance" for illegal drugs, and we are looking for solutions, not just a restatement of the problem. And no later than 45 days from now there should be a report to me and to the bipartisan leadership of Congress, laying out our proposals.

Let me take a minute to spell out some specific items that need to be considered.

First, to deter violent crime and narcotics trafficking, we have to deal with the drug syndicates on our terms. That means when a death results from narcotics trafficking, or when a law enforcement officer is killed in the battle, the law must provide for swift, certain, and just punishment -- including capital

punishment. We've got to send a loud, clear message to drug kingpins and cop-killers. And that also means appointing more tough Federal judges who take drug crimes seriously.

The drug interdiction mission of the Coast Guard should be formally specified to include law enforcement in the air over the high seas, as well as on and under the sea.

Our military assets can be used for greater command and control functions in surveillance and drug ^{detection} [interdiction]. And we should consider allowing our Governors greater use of the National Guard in this effort. But one thing must be clear: When it comes to the military, let's give them a clear mission for specific situations.

To assist in this effort I have also today directed Secretary of Defense Carlucci to tap the best minds both inside and outside of Government to come up with creative solutions on how we can better use military resources and technologies to detect and interdict drugs coming into this country.

We need stepped-up international eradication programs to reduce the supply of drugs, and additional education and prevention programs to reduce demand, including the use of civil sanctions such as fines and loss of eligibility for Federal ^{privileges} ~~programs~~. Our encouragement, our goal, should be for those who have never tried drugs to remain drug-free.

I'm especially proud of the anti-drug work that Nancy has done, which has changed the way we talk and think about drugs.

You see, at the root of the drug crisis is a crisis of values and a spiritual hunger. I believe that as a society we

are still paying for the permissiveness of the 1960's and 1970's when restrictions on personal behavior came under attack by a cultural establishment whose slogan was "just say yes."

There were numerous calls for repealing our prohibitions on drugs; those who favored tougher drug laws, or even just keeping the ones we had, were labeled conservative, moralistic, reactionary, and old-fashioned -- and that was back before those words were meant as compliments. The none too subtle message to young people was that they had to use drugs if they wanted to be "cool." What greater shame can there be than that many of our young people began to use drugs, not to rebel, but to fit in?

So, in the crusade for a drug-free America, the next step is to enforce a policy of "zero tolerance" of illegal drug use. So when we say "no" to drugs, it will be clear that we mean absolutely none -- no exceptions.

This concern with values goes beyond just the issue of drugs, of course. We worked hard in the early 80's on our national recovery so that we might be able to recognize, indeed, deal with social problems that had been too long ignored and sometimes obscured in the past. Today America is facing head-on social problems like drugs and crime. And this, as I say, stems from the renewal of our fundamental beliefs and values as a Nation.

And this renewal goes beyond just our own borders. In 10 days, I arrive in Moscow for my first visit to the Soviet Union and for my fourth meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev.

Call upon Hollywood to review these programs on drugs in movies

Our goals there are something that I have been discussing for the last several months in detail. But let me summarize.

There are four main agenda items in the U.S.-Soviet relationship: Human rights, regional conflicts, arms reduction, and bilateral exchanges. With regard to human rights, though we note some improvements, we will continue to press for full respect for the freedom of expression, travel, religion, and other rights contained in the Helsinki Accords, and for institutional reforms that would guarantee such rights and the rule of law.

We will discuss a number of regional conflicts in which the United States supports the forces of freedom against brutal communist dictatorships. In particular, we will note the progress of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. We will reaffirm America's support for the brave Mujahidin freedom fighters, and the goal of an independent, non-aligned, and undivided Afghanistan, free to determine its own future.

In the area of arms control, General Secretary Gorbachev and I will continue our dialogue on the reduction of nuclear weapons, focusing in particular on strategic offensive systems.

And with respect to bilateral exchanges, I especially want to encourage more student exchanges between our two countries. I hope that more Soviet young people can view firsthand America's democratic system and way of life.

I should also mention that part of our meetings will focus on the U.S.-Soviet Maritime Search and Rescue Agreement that has just been concluded. Other maritime issues we are currently

discussing include the issue of fisheries and plans for dealing with emergency pollution spills. So, yes, the Coast Guard's concerns are on the Moscow agenda.

It has been a great honor to be here with you. You can be sure that when I am in Moscow I will think of all of you here today. You represent the best of America and carry in your hearts the values that are the source of our liberty and our spiritual strength. This is reflected in the path of service that you have chosen. We are a Nation of free men and women, who use our God-given liberty to serve our country because we love her and all that she represents. It is our earnest prayer to serve America in peace, it is our solemn commitment to defend her in time of war. I believe that America is standing before the brightest future the world has ever known. And that future is yours. And properly so, because you have chosen to wear the uniform of your country and risk all that you have and all that you are in her defense. I wish not only to congratulate you on your graduation, but as your Commander-in-Chief, I salute you. [salutes audience.]

Thank you and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file to [unclear]

Date: 5/18

FOR: *John Tuck*

FROM: ALAN M. KRANOWITZ

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

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, May 18, 1988

CONTACT: 202/456-6772

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
LOS ANGELES POLICE ACADEMY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1988

This has been both a sobering and inspiring day for me -- sobering to talk with Chief Gates about the drug problem in this city and see the crack house that took a battering ram to enter; inspiring to see Officer Boles teaching sixth-grade kids, like the ones right here, about saying no to drugs.

I've been part of the effort to stop the flow of drugs across our borders since 1982, and we've done a lot in that time.

We brought the military into the fight for the first time. We brought in the intelligence community, which I led back in 1976 as Director of the CIA. We opened up, and improved, communication among all of the agencies involved in fighting drug smugglers.

During our administration, we've gotten many more countries involved in eradicating drug crops on their soil. We've seized record amounts of drugs. We've appointed tougher judges, tougher prosecutors, and we've raised our conviction rate.

So we've made some progress. We've won some battles. But I know and you know that we still have miles to go. And we can't rest --

-- not when sections of our cities have been turned into combat zones, where even city buses require a police escort, and where fear makes people prisoners within their own homes;
-- not when police officers are being shot in cold blood, as young Eddie Byrne was recently in New York;
-- not when 70 percent of the men arrested for serious crimes test positive for drugs;
-- not when thousands upon thousands of babies are born damaged for life because their mothers used cocaine or used dirty needles to get high.

To fight this war, we've got to do -- in Chief Gates' words -- "whatever it takes, for as long as it takes." For America, drugs have become the ultimate "Fatal Attraction."

-more-

I've been involved as Vice President as a part of the federal effort against drugs -- trying to cut down the flow across our borders. But I've concluded that's not enough. If I'm elected, I will put my Vice President in charge of every aspect of federal drug policy.

A lot of energy and billions of dollars are being spent on the drug problem at the federal level -- from the Justice Department to the Education Department to the Department of Health and Human Services, from the FBI to the CIA to the INS to the DEA, not to mention the Coast Guard, Customs, and the Navy.

I will ask the Vice President to head a Cabinet-level Council of War, to pull the effort together, to develop and coordinate a national strategy, to make sure it's carried out. The Vice President will lead the effort. Cabinet members themselves will attend the strategy sessions. I'll ask the nation's governors to form an anti-drug leadership coalition -- because they are on the front lines. And I'll ask the other democratic countries in this hemisphere to form an alliance of mutual assistance. Together we can coordinate an attack on the drug trade that will be nothing less than a modern D-Day.

In a few weeks, I will address myself in more detail as to how I'd restructure the federal government to guarantee the most effective action against narcotics.

To those who think America will shrink from this challenge, I say this: We have not spent the last 200 years defending our country from despots and dictators, only to lose our streets to drug dealers and gangs.

The war against drugs must begin at home, and it must begin with law enforcement. Drug dealers are domestic terrorists, killing kids and cops, and they should be treated as such. I won't bargain with terrorists, and I won't bargain with drug dealers either, whether they're on U.S. or foreign soil.

Congress and the state legislatures are going to have to get tougher. Chief Gates has asked for the authority to wiretap in pursuit of major drug dealers. The legislature has finally responded, and I commend them for it.

I will demand stronger penalties for drug offenses. Mike Dukakis and Jesse Jackson criticize the anti-drug effort, but where are they on tougher penalties for those who poison our kids with drugs?

We should have mandatory sentencing for drug dealers. The message should be clear: If you're going to deal drugs, you're going to do time. I want to see drug dealers behind the iron bars of prison -- not law-abiding citizens behind protective bars at home.

And I'll appoint judges who will show more compassion for the victims than they do for the criminals.

For major drug traffickers, and for those who commit drug-related murders, the penalty should be death. I challenge the Democrats to stand up on this point: You say this is war... then treat it as such. Don't let these killers back on the streets.

One idea we should not consider is the legalization of drugs, as some Democratic officials have proposed. That is absolutely the wrong way to go. That would be capitulation.

We also need to fight this war abroad. Sad as it may be, drugs have become a leading export for some countries in this hemisphere. It's time we told the leaders of these countries, unless you act to eradicate these crops, you will jeopardize your relationship with the United States. Our national security demands no less.

At the same time, we must do more to help them with this effort, and we must look for ways to encourage their farmers to grow and sell alternative crops.

We should also consider creating an international antidrug force, under the auspices of the United Nations or another multilateral group, because drug trafficking is a problem that respects no borders.

Finally, we must crack down on drug users -- from the kid on the street to the beautiful people, be they from Watts or Beverly Hills. We should not just turn our heads or permit a double standard.

The way to cut drug use is to make users pay a price. We should send them a message -- not just to punish, but to deter. The penalty doesn't have to be jail time to be effective.

In San Diego, U.S. Attorney Pete Nunez led the way with his policy of "zero tolerance," now being implemented nationwide -- confiscating cars or boats if they're carrying drugs. We should have similar laws in every state of the Union.

Often the penalty should involve treatment. There's no point in just arresting and releasing users time and time again. We should identify and support treatment programs that have proven effective.

Fundamentally, the drug problem in America is not one of supply, but of demand. As much as we do to bust the smugglers and the dealers, as much as we do to eradicate crops and stop the flow of drugs into this country, as long as Americans are willing to pay billions of dollars for illegal drugs, somebody somewhere in the world will provide them.

This fight will never be won by law enforcement alone; it will only be won by a change in public attitude, from tolerance to intolerance -- of drug use and drug users.

And that's what DARE is all about -- encouraging an attitude of intolerance toward drugs. The best way to put drug dealers out of business is for students like you to never use drugs.

Drugs are Public Enemy Number 1, but your generation can be Public Hero Number 1. It takes guts to resist peer pressure, and it takes guts to resist what looks like easy money, and anyone who has the courage to resist is a hero in my book.

But if you resist, and if you say no, you'll be the winner in the long run. You won't end up strung out on drugs, or shot dead in the street, or stuck behind bars. You'll show the world that you can deal -- with reality -- and get high -- on life.

And with "DARE to Read" you're working on the most important tool you need to succeed -- literacy.

Programs like DARE should be in every school in the country and at every level of the schools. Nothing is more important to winning the war on drugs than spreading the word that drugs are not cool, drugs are evil, drugs will chew you up and spit you out, and ultimately, drugs will kill you.

I want to close by reading you a letter that was published recently in the Miami Herald. It was handed to the publisher as he visited the Dade County Jail, and it was signed "Another Crack Addict. Here is what it said:

"Cocaine is death. Anyone who has tried it knows what I mean. I was a golden boy with looks, extreme intelligence, charisma, and plenty of everything, transformed into a common junkie doing anything and everything to feed my vicious habit. In the past six years, I have gone from winning gold medals in high school to sleeping in alleys and fighting daily to stay alive and stay high just one more day.

"I lay cringing and watching cocaine steal my life and dreams from me. I am but 19 years old, and cocaine has pushed me to prostitution, crime, self-hatred, embarrassment, and utter despair.

"My last ride on the crack express found me alone in a sleazy motel with \$200 worth of crack, bought with stolen money, trying to overdose. I merely ended up vomiting all over myself. By the end of the night, I was begging God to let me die.

"I know many will read this and discard it, but, if my message can help save the life of one person out there, I'm satisfied. My crack use is what brought me to the deepest of bottoms, and I have used it only for five months. Please listen and learn, don't discard this and die."

That says it all: "Please listen and learn, don't discard this and die." Let us, each of us, learn that message and pass it along.

Thank you very much.

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