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Folder Title:
Wilmington Drug Address 3/7/89 [OA 6343] [2]

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PAGES 3

DTG 09 2351Z

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1. MONA WHITTAKER

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. STEPHANIE BLESSY

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Facsimile phone number
Confirmation numberDepartment of Health and Human Services
Rockville, Maryland - Parklawn Bldg.
Room 13-49

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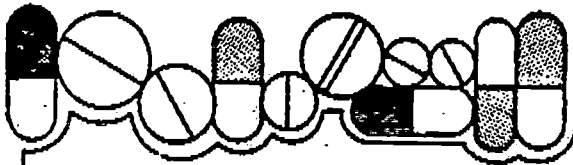
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NIDA Capsules

Issued by the Press Office of the National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857
(301) 443-6245

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1985 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

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Trend Analysis:

- o Current use of marijuana (past month use) decreased from 20.0 million in 1982 to 18.2 million in 1985. This represents a decrease in rate of use from 11% of the household population aged 12 and older in 1982 to 10% in 1985.
- o Current use of cocaine (past month use) increased from 4.2 million in 1982 to 5.8 million in 1985. This represents an increase in rate of use from 2% of the household population aged 12 and older in 1982 to 3% in 1985.
- o Compared with 1979 and 1982 levels, the 18-25 year-old-group was most likely to have stabilized or decreased their use of most drugs in 1985. In contrast, the 26+ year-old age group was most likely to have increased their use of most drugs. The increase in this age group is at least partially explained by the aging of individuals who began using drugs in previous years.

1985 Analysis:

- o Overall, 70.4 million Americans age 12 or older (or 37% of the population) have tried marijuana, cocaine or other illicit drugs at least once in their lifetime.
- o Nineteen percent of the of the household population aged 12 years and older (36.8 million people) have tried marijuana, cocaine or other illicit drugs at least once in the past year and 23 million people (12%) at least once during the month prior to being surveyed in the 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.
- o Twenty-one percent of the cocaine users have used freebase and 8% have used cocaine intravenously. Recent cocaine users are more likely to have ever used freebase: 38% of the past month users compared with 20% of the past year users and 10% of those last using cocaine over a year ago.
- o Among the employed 20-40 year olds, 29% reported use of an illicit drug in the past year and 19% reported some illicit drug use at least once in the past month.
- o Among employed 20-40 year-olds, 16% reported using marijuana and 5% reported using cocaine at least once in the past month.
- o Among 18-34 year-old women (i.e., in the primary childbearing ages), 30% used an illicit drug at least once last year and 18% used an illicit drug at least once in the past month.

C-86-13

(more)

November 1986

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Analysis by DrugPhotocopy-PreservationCocaine

- o The number of current cocaine users increased from 4.2 million in 1982 to 5.8 million in 1985, a percentage increase from 2% to 3%. Furthermore, current and frequent cocaine users were also more likely to report symptoms of dependency on the drug.
- o Lifetime use of cocaine among youth (age 12-17) and young adults (age 18-25) decreased from a high of 6.5% and 28.3% in 1982 to 5.2% and 25.2% respectively in 1982. The percent of older adults (age 26+), who had tried the drug, however, increased by a full percentage point to its highest rate, from 8.5% to 9.5%.
- o Among youth, lifetime and past year prevalence of cocaine is highest for Hispanics (7% and 6%) compared to Whites (6% and 5%) and Blacks (3% and 3%). Among young adults, the rates are highest for Whites (28% and 18%) compared to Hispanics (15% and 12 %) and Blacks (14% and 11%). Among older adults, these rates are highest among Blacks (7% and 4%) as compared to Whites (4% and 1%) and Hispanics (3% and 1%).
- o In 1985, for the first time, data were gathered about the ways cocaine was used. Sniffing cocaine is by far the most popular route of administration: 95% of the cocaine users reported taking cocaine by this route. While overall only 8% of the cocaine users reported ever taking the drug intravenously, the relationship of intravenous drug use to AIDS highlights the need to reduce the use of this route of administration even further. Youth (3%) were least likely and older adults (13%) were most likely to have taken cocaine intravenously.
- o Forty-four percent of youth using cocaine have smoked the drug, as compared to 21% of young adults and 19% of mid-adults (age 26-34). Furthermore, 38% of those who had used cocaine in the past month report having smoked cocaine, as compared to 10% of those who had used cocaine more than a year ago. (These data were collected in 1985 and do not fully reflect the use of crack, which did not appear nationally until late 1985). Because of the rapid and short duration of effects, smoking freebase is dangerous and results in the rapid development of drug dependency.
- o In addition, our survey finds that the more frequently people use cocaine, the more likely they are to freebase. Only 7% of the respondents who had used cocaine one or two times reported that they smoked it, as compared to 34% of those who had used it 10-99 times, and 57% of those who had used cocaine 100 times or more.

Marijuana

- o Almost 62 million Americans (33%) have tried marijuana at least once in their lives, an increase of 2% since 1982. A little over 5 million youth (24%), almost 20 million young adults (60%), and over 37 million older adults (27%), have tried the drug.

(more)

Bush 88 Quayle

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 10, 1988

Contact: LESLIE GOODMAN
(202) 624-8398

BUSH ANNOUNCES NATIONAL LEADERSHIP OF THE DRUG-FREE AMERICA COALITION

TRENTON, N.J. -- Vice President George Bush today announced the national leadership of his Drug-Free America Coalition while addressing a community group in Trenton, N.J. Led by Transportation Secretary Jim Burnley, Representative E. Clay Shaw of Fort Lauderdale, and Leon Kellner, former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, the coalition members saluted the Vice President's leadership role over the last six years on fighting the supply of drugs.

"Drugs are a complex social problem of national and international importance. And it touches every single person across this nation," said Vice President George Bush who challenged all communities to get involved in the war on drugs. "We can not win this war until we fight and win the battles in our schoolyards, backyards, and neighborhoods. Everyone must be a soldier: students must reach out to peers in trouble; parents must learn the signs of troubled children; communities must pull together; and the federal government must take the lead."

The Coalition members noted the Vice President's achievements and his leadership role in fighting the supply of drugs. "President Bush would fight this war on all fronts -- attacking both the supply and demand," Secretary Burnley said. The leaders expressed support for the Vice President's comprehensive drug policy, including:

- o establishing "zero tolerance" as an attitude and a way of life and challenging students to end drug abuse by establishing the President's Drug-Free Challenge;
- o encouraging those who use drugs to seek treatment and help schools develop special education/treatment programs for students who do use drugs and alcohol;
- o obliterating drugs at the source by stopping them before they cross our borders and convening a summit of Western hemisphere nations to develop strategy for cooperation; and,

-more-

- o enacting and enforcing tough drug enforcement laws, including the death penalty for drug kingpins.

"Seizures of cocaine have increased over 1,300 percent between 1981-1987," Secretary Burnley said. "Vice President George Bush has the experience and the know-how to coordinate land and sea forces to identify and search suspicious planes, vessels and vehicles. And he will take on the Democrats in Congress -- who underfunded the Coast Guard's operating budget by \$103 million last year -- to be sure they get back the money we need."

Congressman Shaw, who has been working for eight years to develop significant drug legislation, complimented the Vice President's efforts in increasing the military's involvement in our interdiction effort. "Vice President George Bush was instrumental in getting the Pentagon involved for the first time in 100 years in the war on drugs. There is no greater threat to our national security than the spread of illegal narcotics. We must maintain a steady leadership to fight this infection," Shaw said.

Leon Kellner, who indicted General Manuel Noriega, said "there are some who, for partisan reasons, are now saying that this Administration's strategy has been to close its ears to rumors of narcotics trafficking and of cooperating with Noriega for the sake of 'national interests'. This is simply not true."

According to Kellner, "As a result of the additional resources added through the Vice President's efforts with the South Florida Task Force, the federal law enforcement in South Florida has seized record quantities of cocaine. We indicted and convicted more drug defendants than any other district in the United States, identified and prosecuted members of the major international cartels, and indicted unprecedented numbers of foreign and domestic public officials for their involvement in drug trafficking -- including Noriega."

The Bush-Quayle '88 Drug-Free America Coalition consists of elected officials, representatives of law enforcement, entertainers, and experts in the fields of prevention and treatment. The leadership has been speaking on behalf of the Vice President throughout the Fall.

A list of the Drug-Free America Coalition leadership announced today is attached.

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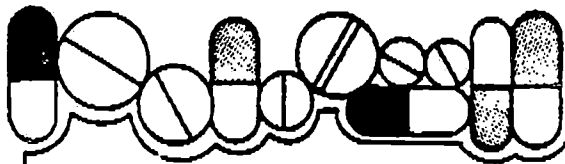
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C-86-13

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November 1986

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(more)

New York

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1989

DRUG PRODUCTION RISING WORLDWIDE, STATE DEPT. SAYS

U.S. CONTROL IS LIMITED

War and Economic Need Said
to Curb American Leverage
in Eradicating Crops

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 1 — Global production of coca, marijuana, opium poppies and hashish increased sharply in the last year, partly because of political and economic instability in drug-producing countries, the State Department reported today.

American policymakers "were confronted once again in 1988 by world events that can and do have a devastating impact on efforts to reduce the global supply of drugs," the report said.

Despite a directive issued by President Reagan in 1986 that made drug trafficking a national security issue, the new report concluded that "political and economic instability in drug-producing areas around the world have resulted in the subordination of our drug control agenda to other pressing concerns."

Limits on U.S. Action

Civil strife in Burma, war in Afghanistan, the death of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in Pakistan and the declining economy in Peru were cited as examples of events that signaled possible setbacks for the United States in its war on drugs.

Administration officials acknowledged that the drug issue has often been subordinated to other American interests, from support for insurgents fighting Communist regimes to the belief that punishing drug-producing countries like Colombia and Peru might destabilize them.

Most discouraging, it said, was the failure to curb the production of coca in the Andean countries, where a new generation of traffickers has emerged that threaten both the streets of America and the stability of countries long friendly to the United States. Also cited as disappointing was the inability of the United States to convince the Andean Governments to agree to aerial spraying of coca, which the report said is the only way to significantly curb cocaine production.

"We will have only limited success in battling cocaine until we forge a comprehensive, multifaceted strategy which recognizes that cocaine is not simply a law enforcement issue but is also a complex foreign policy matter,

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World Drug Production Up Sharply, U.S. Reports

Continued From Page A1

requiring a long-term approach," the report said.

It added that the United States needs to explore ways of using third world debt as a lever in gaining cooperation on drug control.

The report estimated that from 1987 to 1988, the production of coca increased 7.2 percent among the four coca-growing countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador. Over the same period, the global marijuana crop increased by 22 percent, the opium crop by 15 percent and the hashish crop by 11 percent.

Despite the pessimistic tone of the report, the accompanying actions by the Bush Administration were rather mild, as they were during the last years of the Reagan Administration.

Under a law passed in 1986, it is up to the President to certify by March 1 that countries where major drug trafficking occurs are "fully cooperating" in cracking down on the drug trade.

There is a growing sentiment in Congress and the State Department that the law is flawed and applied selectively because it does not take into account the complexities of relations between drug-trafficking countries and the United States.

Half-Steps Used

Although empowered to impose sanctions against drug-producing countries that do not qualify, President Bush announced mostly symbolic penalties against six countries with which the United States has no relations or severely strained relations: Panama, Afghanistan, Iran, Syria, Laos and Burma.

Mexico, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, the Bahamas and Paraguay, all major drug-producing or drug-transit countries — which were described by Ann B. Wroblewski, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters, as "close friends and allies" — were also cited as needing to "do more" to cooperate with the United States. But they were fully certified under the law and will not be penalized.

Lebanon was again faulted for not doing enough to combat the drug trade, but was certified because of overriding "national interests."

A preliminary decision to certify Laos and Burma because of national interests, reported today by The New York Times, was altered to decertify

them completely, White House officials said.

Troubled by the Futility

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, transmitting the President's certification to Congress, was quoted by Ms. Wroblewski as saying that he and Mr. Bush "are deeply troubled by the state of affairs upon which the President based his certification decisions."

"Despite the hard work and dedication of many public servants and private citizens both here and abroad, the international war on narcotics is clearly not being won," he said.

The report in effect has become an annual admission of the inability of the United States to singlehandedly fight narcotics. This year's report details increases in arrests, record drug seizures and eradicated acreage, new international treaties of cooperation,

A quandary: curb drug growing and undermine allied economies.

cooperative raids and the successful extradition of a small number of drug traffickers, while acknowledging an increase in both global drug production and demand.

The report said that continuing turmoil in Afghanistan, where the production of opium poppy and heroin trafficking increased in 1988, could lead to an even bigger increase this year if refugees returning home after the nine-year Soviet occupation turn to opium as a cash crop.

Rebel Agriculture

Much of the opium poppy grows in areas controlled by the United States-supported Afghan guerrillas or on territory where they have influence, according to the report.

The collapse of order in various parts of the country after the Soviet troop withdrawal, favorable weather and the destruction of some traditional agriculture all make the cultivation of opium extremely attractive.

"As we see refugees moving back into a war-torn country where there is

no central government, we see them turning to a fairly easy, quick, profitable means of supporting themselves," Ms. Wroblewski said.

Perhaps the most dramatic shift in this year's report concerns Mexico, which was criticized last year for "endemic" corruption in the highest levels of government. Although this year's report expressed concern over continued government corruption, it emphasized a commitment by the newly elected President, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, to intensify anti-drug efforts.

As for the Bahamas, which has emerged as a major transit area for much of the cocaine and some of the marijuana entering the United States, the report says "drug-related corruption continues to be a problem, making the country attractive to drug smugglers." It also faults the Bahamas for stalling extradition requests in the courts.

Debate Expected

Congress, which has 45 days to rule on the Administration's decision on certification, is likely to challenge Mr. Bush's conclusions on Mexico and the Bahamas.

These were among the report's other conclusions:

"The demand for drugs outside the United States, particularly in countries involved in production and transportation like Pakistan and parts of South America, has contributed to increased production. In Pakistan, for example, there are now between 670,000 and one million addicts, who consume more opium than the country produces."

"In Colombia, drug kingpins have so thoroughly corrupted the criminal justice system by threats and bribes that it is 'virtually impossible' to arrest and convict them or to significantly damage their organizations."

The report was printed in a small quantity and will not be available to the public.

Gunmen Slay Colombia Nun

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 1 (Reuters) — A nun was shot dead by five gunmen as she taught 40 children in a village classroom in northwest Colombia, the police reported today. They said the gunmen opened fire on 35-year-old Sister Teresa de Jesús Ramirez on Monday, without saying a word, after bursting into the school in Cristales, near the city of Medellín.

Photocopy-Preservation

Bumper Crops: Major Drug Producers

Major drug-producing countries that have diplomatic relations with the United States and the estimated amount of drugs, in metric tons, produced by each country. Maps are not to scale.

OPIUM

	1987	1988
Afghanistan Principal but politically inaccessible source of opium/heroin	400-800	700-800
Iran Major route for opium/heroin from Pakistan and Afghanistan	200-400	200-400
Pakistan High seizure and arrest rates; major traffickers not pursued	190-220	190-220
Burma Political turmoil curtails wide-scale aerial eradication	925-1,230	1,065-1,500
Laos Exporting heroin through Thailand, Vietnam and China	150-300	210-300
Thailand Significant refiner and conduit of heroin from region	20-45	23-33
Mexico Largest single-country source of heroin found in the U.S.	45-55	45-55

COCA LEAF

	1987	1988
Ecuador Production down; country remains conduit for U.S.-bound cocaine	46,000-67,000	57,445-78,355
Colombia Military increased cocaine seizures; destroyed 800 labs	19,000-23,000	19,000-24,200
Peru More coca eradicated than planted; major source of coca paste for Colombia	400	300-500
Bolivia Increased cultivation more than offset new eradication program	98,000-121,000	97,000-124,000

MARIJUANA

	1987	1988
Mexico New Government lauded for making narcotics fight a priority	5,970-7,130	5,655
Colombia Despite aggressive eradication, enforcement is hampered by intimidation	3,435-7,760	5,927-9,625
Jamaica Production is at 25% of 1986 levels; cooperation with U.S. is good	325-535	340-470
Belize No longer a major source but remains a transit point	200	120

Source: State Department

The New York Times/March 2, 1989

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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January 24, 1989, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 312 words

HEADLINE: Attorney of Reputed Drug Trafficker Slain

BYLINE: By FREDDY CUEVAS, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras

KEYWORD: Honduras-Killing

BODY:

Two gunmen killed the attorney for an accused drug trafficker whose extradition to the United States last year sparked riots and a state of emergency, police said Tuesday.

Carlos Diaz Lorenzana, 54, was slain as he entered his home at 10:10 p.m. Monday in the Modelo district of Tegucigalpa, the capital, police said.

Lorenzana represented Juan Ramon Matta, a reputed drug baron who is in federal prison in the United States on drug trafficking charges.

Police discovered 20 .38-caliber and 9 mm bullets in Lorenzana's body, forensic expert Carlos Paz said.

Authorities said they had no suspects and knew of no motives but said an investigation was under way.

Lorenzana acquired notoriety in 1987 after he successfully defended Matta against drug charges during a year-long trial in a Honduran court.

Matta, a Honduran citizen, lived in Tegucigalpa and became a popular figure for dispensing gifts to the poor.

His removal to the United States in April caused violent protests and forced the government to impose a state of emergency in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, 125 miles to the north.

About 2,000 demonstrators burned the U.S. Consulate and the U.S. Information Service office in the capital. Five Hondurans died in the rioting.

The Honduran Constitution forbids the extradition of Honduran citizens.

Matta is under indictment in three narcotics cases in California and one in Arizona. He is in the federal maximum security prison in Marion, Ill.

The Associated Press, January 24, 1989

In November in Marion, Matta was sentenced to three years for escaping from prison in Florida in 1971.

He also was wanted by U.S. authorities for questioning in the 1985 torture -slaying of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent Enrique Camarena Salazar in Mexico, but he is not charged in that case.

Lorenzana is survived by his wife, Soledad Osejo, and a daughter, Maria, who lives in Los Angeles.

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September 25, 1988, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Part 1, Page 14, Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 203 words

HEADLINE: Suspect in U.S. Agent's Death Is Sentenced

BYLINE: AP

DATELINE: MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24

BODY:

A man believed to be a leading Mexican drug trafficker accused in the 1985 slaying of an American narcotics agent has been sentenced to 34 years in prison on other charges, a Mexican judge announced Friday.

The United States Embassy applauded the convictions and said it expected the defendant, Rafael Caro Quintero, to be convicted early next year of the kidnapping, torture and killing of Enrique Camarena Salazar, an agent of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.

Mr. Caro Quintero, who is 37 years old, was sentenced on charges of illegally importing weapons, planting and harvesting marijuana, criminal association and kidnapping of peasants, said Judge Vincente Salazar Vera of the 1st District Penal Court.

The case involving the deaths of Mr. Camarena and Alfredo Zavala, a Mexican pilot who worked with him, is pending in the western city of Guadalajara.

The sentence against Mr. Caro Quintero was handed down the same day a Federal District Court jury in Los Angeles found Raul Lopez Alvarez, a 28-year-old former Mexican policeman, guilty in the Camarena and Zavala kidnapping and killings. Mr. Camarena and Mr. Zavala were kidnapped Feb. 7, 1985. Their bodies were found March 5, 1985.

SUBJECT: DRUG TRAFFIC; SENTENCES (CRIMINAL); MARIJUANA; MURDERS AND ATTEMPTED MURDERS; KIDNAPPING

NAME: CARO QUINTERO, RAFAEL; CAMARENA, ENRIQUE S

GEOGRAPHIC: MEXICO

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The New York Times

August 6, 1988, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Page 31, Column 2; National Desk

LENGTH: 577 words

HEADLINE: Tapes of Agent Slain by Captors: 'Don't Hit Me'

BYLINE: AP

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5

BODY:

An exhausted Federal drug agent pleaded 'don't hit me anymore' to his captors in 1985 as he disclosed confidential Government information in a futile effort to save his life, according to tapes that have been played in court.

The muffled recordings, which the prosecutors played Thursday in the Federal trial of three Mexican nationals charged in the death of the agent, Enrique Camarena, captured the agent's cries and moans as he weakly disclosed the information in a monotone.

At one point, Mr. Camarena said, 'With the beating you have given me do you think that I am going to lie to you?' The agent also asked to have his ribs bandaged, but the request was ignored.

Two Murders Charged

Mr. Camarena, an agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration, was abducted in Guadalajara on Feb. 7, 1985, as he left the United States consulate there after uncovering a drug trafficking operation that the prosecution says was run by Rafael Caro Quintero. Mr. Camarena's body and that of his pilot, Alfredo Zavala Avelar, were found buried at a remote ranch in Mexico several weeks later. They were severely beaten, and Mr. Camarena's skull was shattered.

On trial here are Rene Verdugo Urquidez, 36, and Raul Lopez Alvarez, 28, both of whom are charged with the murders of Mr. Camarena and Mr. Zavala, and Jesus Felix Gutierrez, 38, is charged with helping Mr. Caro flee Mexico after Mr. Camarena's killing. The prosecution says Mr. Caro, 33 years old, orchestrated the crimes; he is imprisoned in Mexico, where he and two others are also being tried for the crimes.

Questions on Informers

The recordings were made at an estate in Guadalajara, the prosecutors said. They said the Mexican police seized the tapes at a defendant's home in Puerto Vallarta.

On the tapes, Mr. Camarena's interrogators focus on the identity of the drug agency's informers in Mexico. Mr. Camarena named two informers and told where they lived. He also gave directions to the home of a fellow agent in Mexico.

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Mr. Camarena is heard groaning and crying out in pain throughout the recordings, which run nearly two hours. The prosecution says the actual torture was not recorded on the tapes.

'Don't hit me anymore,' the agent is heard saying several times.

'No One Will Hit You'

'No,' the interrogator replies calmly. 'No one will hit you.'

But later in the tape Mr. Camarena is heard moaning in pain.

In testimony after the tapes were played, a Drug Enforcement Administration agent, Dale Stinson, identified the voices of Mr. Camarena's interrogators as those of Mr. Caro and Sergio Espinosa Verdin, a former Mexican Federal police commander.

Only one defendant, Mr. Verdugo, is mentioned on the tapes.

'Don't hurt my family, please,' Mr. Camarena is heard saying in a quiet voice.

'No one is going to hurt your family,' the interrogator replies. 'Forget about that. They are not to blame for anything.'

'You just keep on remembering, that is all,' the interrogator goes on. 'I am not going to hit you or anything. O.K.?' 'I Don't Know Any'

Much of the interrogation dealt with questions about how much Mr. Camarena knew about Mr. Caro's Mexican drug empire. Mr. Camarena said he knew little, not even where Mr. Caro lived.

'Give me people that go around with Caro,' the interrogator asks at one point.

Mr. Camarena replies: 'I don't know any, commander. If I knew I would tell you, sir. I tell you that I am here with fear.'

SUBJECT: DRUG TRAFFIC; RECORDINGS (AUDIO); TRIALS; MURDERS AND ATTEMPTED MURDERS

NAME: CAMARENA SALAZAR, ENRIQUE; VERDUGO URQUIDEZ, RENE MARTIN; LOPEZ ALVAREZ, RAUL; CARO QUINTERO, RAFAEL; GUTIERREZ, JESUS FELIX; ZAVALA AVELAR, ALFREDO

GEOGRAPHIC: MEXICO

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Facts on File World News Digest

April 8, 1988

SECTION: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAGE: Pg. 231 B1

LENGTH: 852 words

HEADLINE: Drug Deportation Sparks Anti-U.S. Honduran Riots;
State of Emergency Declared

BODY:

The Honduran government April 8 declared a state of emergency in the nation's two largest towns after anti-American rioting erupted to protest the April 5 capture of a reputed major drug trafficker, who was then flown to the U.S. Five people died in the riots.

The alleged trafficker, Juan Ramon Matta Ballesteros, a reputed multibillionaire, reportedly had ties to the Medellin cocaine cartel in Colombia. Matta was said to be a key connection between the Medellin Cartel and Mexican traffickers who smuggled drugs into the U.S.

Matta was suspected by the U.S. of involvement in the 1985 torture and murder of Enrique Camarena Salazar, a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent, in Mexico.

Matta had escaped from a Colombian prison in 1986 and returned to his native Honduras, where he was wanted on a number of charges, including murder. He had spent a short time in prison but had since lived openly in Tegucigalpa and formed friendships with senior military officers and politicians. [See p. 37D2; 1986, p. 662B2]

Matta's arrest followed accusations in the U.S. that top Honduran military officers were involved in drug smuggling. The Honduran military chief, Gen. Humberto Regalado Hernandez, reportedly had protested to the U.S., which then urged him to move against Matta to show that the military as a body was not corrupt. The possibility of an arrest had been under discussion since 1987. [See pp. 158F3-159B2]

The U.S. and Honduras had no extradition treaty; the extradition of Honduran citizens for crimes committed in another country was prohibited under the Honduran constitution.

Nonetheless, Matta was seized April 5 outside his home by military officials and placed on a plane bound for the Dominican Republic, where he was denied entry because he did not have a passport. Matta was placed in the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service and flown to New York. He was formally arrested when the plane entered American airspace. (The Marshals Service had jurisdiction in Matta's case because he had escaped in 1971 from a federal prison in Florida.)

Matta entered federal prison in Marion, Ill. April 6 to resume the five-year sentence -- for entering the U.S. illegally -- that he had been serving when

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he escaped in 1971. Matta also faced drug charges in California and Arizona.

U.S. officials praised Honduras for its role in the arrest. Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, April 5 lauded Gen. Regalado, saying, "This was a brave thing to do."

A spokesman for the U.S. Marshals Service, Stephen Boyle, said that the capture of Matta was "one of the most significant fugitive arrests in recent years."

Sen. John Kerry (D, Mass.), who at the time of the arrest was presiding over hearings into drug trafficking, said he was "delighted." He noted that U.S. senators had complained that Honduras received large amounts of U.S. aid while Matta "sat free in [Tegucigalpa], living a very rich life-style." [See p. 103B2]

Five Die in Riots -- Matta's arrest sparked protests the evening of April 7 by students in Tegucigalpa.

Five people died when 2,000 rioters attacked the U.S. embassy annex and set it on fire, causing damage estimated at up to \$6 million. The consulate, which had offices in the building, was virtually destroyed. Police did not arrive at the embassy until two hours after the riot began.

The students were protesting not only the deportation of Matta but the recent deployment of U.S. troops in Honduras in response to what the U.S. and Honduran leaders said was an incursion into Honduras by Nicaraguan troops engaged in an operation against the contra rebels. [See p. 215D2]

The dead included four students and a 14-year-old girl who burned to death inside the consulate. Witnesses said the students were shot from inside the embassy annex, but U.S. spokespersons denied that any shots were fired from the building.

Earlier April 7, police using tear gas and firing into the air had broken up a group of some 1,000 students marching on the National Congress, and a bomb exploded outside a disco in the capital.

Traffickers Blamed in Unrest -- A state of emergency in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula was announced April 8 as new violence broke out. Under the state of emergency all civil liberties were suspended. The government charged that the riots had been instigated by "groups financed by narco-traffic money."

Legislators, trade unionists and other groups were angered by the manner in which Matta was seized and deported without regard for the constitutional ban on extradition. Carlos Montoya, the president of the Honduran Congress called the action "totally illegal." Many Hondurans were said to feel that the nation was paying a political price for allowing the contras to maintain bases in their country and supporting the Reagan administration policy in Central America. That fear was said to have grown as the Reagan administration approached the end of its term.

The outburst of anti-U.S. feeling shocked U.S. officials and some Honduran politicians, who called it unprecedented.

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March 7, 1988, U.S. Edition

SECTION: WORLD; Pg. 28

LENGTH: 3723 words

HEADLINE: The Drug Thugs;
Narcotics traffickers are muscling in on legitimate governments

BYLINE: By Jill Smolowe. Reported by Jonathan Beaty and Elaine
Shannon/Washington and John Borrell/Bogota

BODY:

Deep in the lush tropics near Quepos, a sleepy town on the Pacific side of Costa Rica, lies an airfield that services only small propeller-driven planes. Not long ago, Costa Rican security forces caught a band of smugglers on the runway as they unloaded 1,100 lbs. of cocaine. The cache, provided by Colombian drug lords, had been flown to Quepos aboard a Panamanian-registered Cessna piloted by a Colombian. A Costa Rican produce-export company served as the front. Had the operation run its course, the shipment would have continued on to Miami for sale in the U.S. The proceeds, estimated at \$50 million, would have been laundered in a Panamanian or a Bahamian bank. And the money would have been spent by the men who masterminded the deal, in this case Cuban-Americans and Colombians.

The incident in Quepos provides a hint of the reach of a multitentacled narcotics conspiracy that has grown into one of the hemisphere's most pernicious forces. Capitalizing on the seemingly insatiable appetite for drugs in the U.S., Latin America's cocaine and marijuana czars have extended the scope and volume of their operations well beyond what Southeast and West Asia's more established opium lords ever dreamed of. Greasing palms and, when necessary, using the gun, the drug barons have spawned corruption from Bolivia to the Bahamas, and in more than one country are threatening to supplant elected government as the reigning power. Warns John Kerry, the Massachusetts Democrat who heads a Senate panel that is investigating the problem: "There is a whole new force in our hemisphere. The power of the narcodollar is buying countries and altering geopolitics."

In the U.S. as well as Latin America, officials insist that the drug merchants have been so successful at subverting law-and-order that they have superseded leftist insurgents as the main threat to the region's fragile governments. The tentacles of the narcotraficantes reach up to top officials and down to lowly policemen. With a wink and a nod from cooperative judges and prison officials, notorious narcotics peddlers have strolled out of jails in Colombia, Mexico and Bolivia. Customs and immigration officials in Costa Rica and the Bahamas look the other way as some of the hemisphere's most wanted men have walked from their private planes to waiting limousines. Police and military officials in Honduras and Panama have tipped off traffickers to impending raids. Efforts to slow the trade, from destroying coca crops to extraditing traffickers, are bumping against the drug barons' bloody blueprint for expansion.

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The secrets of the drug lords' success? Greed and fear, or, as Colombians call it, *plomo o plata* (lead or silver), meaning take the money or the bullet. The lure is rarely subtle. Last fall, for instance, agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) discovered a freshly dug tunnel less than 100 ft. from the prison cell near Mexico City that houses Rafael Caro Quintero, one of Mexico's most notorious traffickers. Preparations were made to move him to another building. Then a prison official received an envelope in the mail. It contained cash, pictures of his children and a description of their daily routine. Plans to transfer Caro Quintero were quietly dropped.

For years, the Latin American drug business was dominated by Mexican marijuana and heroin dealers. Now cocaine has replaced marijuana as the hemisphere's most troublesome -- and most lucrative -- drug, and the Mexicans, though still flourishing, have been surpassed in wealth and political influence by Colombians. In little more than a decade the Medellin cartel -- a small group of men who operate out of Colombia's second largest city -- has come to dominate the cocaine business, as well as the economies and governments of several countries.

The cartel, operating through a wide network of associates, controls a tightly organized enterprise. Coca leaves are grown mostly in Peru and Bolivia, where they are turned into a thick paste. The paste is shipped to processing laboratories, most of them in Colombia, where it is converted into the powder that drug users, especially in the U.S., consume. Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and the Bahamas are among the favored transshipment points. Profits are usually laundered in Panama and invested in the U.S.

The cartel, which supplies 80% of the world's cocaine, has come to be recognized as a law unto itself. Its vast financial resources and revenues, which run to the billions, have enabled the cocaine lords to wield immense political power. "Drug money has contaminated the whole system," says Colonel Orlando Pena Angarita, commander of Colombia's investigative police force. "There isn't anywhere that is clean anymore." Reflecting the concern, an antidrug program unveiled in January by Colombia's President, Virgilio Barco Vargas, is called "Decree for the Defense of Democracy."

President Barco's crusade followed the assassination two months ago in Medellin of Carlos Mauro Hoyos Jimenez, his Attorney General. Hoyos was gunned down by unidentified men, thought to be in the pay of the drug bosses, after he dismissed two judges and ordered the investigation of five other government officials. He had acted after a local judge released Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez, one of the cartel's five leaders, from a Bogota prison. Hoyos was the latest victim in a long list of Colombian officials and prominent citizens killed by the drug brigades. The roster includes a Justice Minister, 21 judges, scores of policemen and soldiers, a newspaper editor and more than a dozen other journalists.

The cartel's gunmen are thought to have struck as far away as Eastern Europe; a year ago Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, Colombia's Ambassador to Hungary, was ambushed in Budapest. Last November men armed with guns attacked the home of Juan Gomez Martinez, a candidate for mayor of Medellin who vows to fight the drug scourge if he wins an election scheduled for March 13. They missed their target, and Gomez Martinez now campaigns under the protection of six bodyguards.

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Andres Pastrana Arango, a mayoral candidate in Bogota, also ran afoul of the cartel. Two months ago, he was kidnaped from his office and taken, blindfolded, to a hideout near Medellin. After seven days he was released. Police raided the house where he had been held and uncovered a cache of weapons that included more than a dozen U.S.-made AR-15 rifles as well as Austrian-manufactured assault weapons and Israeli Uzi submachine guns. Also found were assorted 9-mm pistols, infrared night-vision scopes and a sniper rifle. "They have the kind of arms you only see in Rambo movies," says William Jaramillo Gomez, the mayor of Medellin. "We are suffering because of a lack of international solidarity in the fight against drugs."

With the drug merchants increasingly brazen, Colombia is slipping into the kind of lawlessness that may someday risk comparison with Lebanon's. Last year most of the 3,000 murders in Medellin had to do with drugs. "Our way of life is being threatened," Bogota Prosecutor Francisco Bernal Castillo told TIME last month. Bernal, still reeling from the shock of the assassination of Hoyos, who had been his superior, was carrying a pistol in his waistband and was accompanied by a bodyguard. Last week Bernal fled to the U.S. after receiving death threats from the Medellin cartel.

Also last week, Alfredo Gutierrez Marquez, the new Attorney General, shocked law enforcement officials at home and abroad when he suggested that the only way to fight cocaine trafficking was to legalize the drug and possibly negotiate with the cartel. "The fight against drug dealing is useless," Gutierrez asserted. "It's time we stopped playing the fool." Gutierrez's proposal reflects the desperation Colombian officials feel as the drug lords gain strength. More and more Colombian lawyers refuse judicial appointments, fearing they will become marked men.

Peasants tell an entirely different story. To them, the drug lords are Robin Hoods, providing housing, roads and money. Pablo Escobar-Gaviria, the acknowledged head of the Medellin cartel, has built soccer fields, a zoo and an entire suburb of low-cost housing. The cartel even fields political candidates. A case in point: Cartel Member Carlos Lehder-Rivas is running for a state legislative seat in this month's elections. Never mind that Lehder is in a Jacksonville jail while on trial for drug trafficking.

If Colombia's political leaders are being challenged by the drug dealers, some of Panama's leaders are the drug dealers. Two federal indictments were unsealed in Florida last month charging General Manuel Antonio Noriega with an assortment of crimes, among them drug trafficking and money laundering. Witnesses who testified before Senator Kerry's subcommittee charged that Noriega and his cronies institutionalized corruption, putting the country's military services, corporations, banks and airfields at the disposal of the traffickers in exchange for hundreds of millions of dollars.

Perhaps the most startling testimony was offered by Jose Blandon Castillo, the former director of Panamanian political intelligence and a Noriega adviser until the two men had a falling-out earlier this year. Blandon branded Noriega's Panama a "criminal empire" and cataloged its alleged sins: bribery, kickbacks, money laundering, arms trafficking, kidnaping, murder. Warned Blandon: "This is a new type of political, economic and financial power, one which can even have an influence here in the United States."

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Convicted Trafficker Leigh Bruce Ritch of the Cayman Islands and Money Launderer Ramon Milian Rodriguez, a Cuban-born American, described some of the services provided by Noriega and his associates in exchange for a percentage of the drug proceeds: transit from airports and docks in guarded cars and armored trucks, round-the-clock bodyguards for leading dealers, limousines, apartments, bank accounts, even planes to fly to and from Colombia to drum up new business.

It is hardly news in Washington that the drug thugs can undermine the integrity of vital institutions. The Bahamas, known among drug runners as "our aircraft carrier," serve as a transshipment point. Senate hearings last May and again last week pointed accusingly at the government of Prime Minister Lynden Pindling. Similar charges are now surfacing in the Jacksonville trial of Cocaine Kingpin Lehder, who in the late 1970s acquired parts of Norman's Cay, using its 3,000-ft. runway as a refueling point for drug loads. Former Lehder associates have testified that Pindling and other officials were paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to ensure smooth transit. Pindling denies the charges.

A more recent safe haven for the traffickers is Honduras. Its location, only a few hours' flying time from Florida, and its many secluded airstrips make Honduras an ideal transit point. Last November a shipment of mahogany boards arriving in Florida from Honduras was packed with 8,052 lbs. of cocaine. A few days later the Honduran military attache in Colombia, Colonel William Said Speer, was linked to traffickers when Cartel Member Ochoa was arrested while driving Said's \$80,000 sports car in Colombia. "The upper echelon of our military has been corrupted," charges a Honduran official.

The Colombian imprint deepened when Ramon Matta Ballesteros, a Honduran drug dealer, returned from Colombia in 1986 and settled in the capital city of Tegucigalpa. Matta, who has been described as a chief contact between the Medellin suppliers and Mexican smugglers, is wanted by the DEA in connection with the 1985 murder in Mexico of DEA Agent Enrique Camarena Salazar. In Honduras, which does not allow extradition, Matta is living the good life, flamboyantly dispensing money to the poor who line up outside his palatial estate. His assets are said to amount to more than \$1 billion; he reportedly paid \$2 million in bribes to facilitate his 1986 escape from a Colombian prison. Honduran officials are so concerned by Matta's activities that they have invited the DEA to reopen its office in Tegucigalpa, closed six years ago.

Costa Rica, by contrast, seems an unlikely target for the Medellin cartel. The country has no army, is not dominated by greedy generals or politicians, and is proud of a democratic tradition. Yet Costa Rica's ports and its more than 200 rural airstrips have become key transit points for cocaine cargos. In recent years the Costa Rican business community has noticed that shipments of perishable products receive a less rigorous Customs inspection than nonperishable goods upon entering the U.S. Thus they are often used to conceal drugs.

The spotlight may soon shift to Haiti. Leon Kellner, the U.S. attorney in Miami who prepared one of the two pending cases against Noriega, is concluding an investigation of Haitian Colonel Jean-Claude Paul for allegedly helping the Medellin cartel move cocaine into the U.S. Paul, who commands an infantry battalion in Port-au-Prince, is widely regarded as Haiti's most powerful military man. For more than a year Haitian exiles have suspected that the airstrip on Paul's ranch, across a valley from Port-au-Prince, is a refueling point for U.S.-bound cargoes of cocaine. Paul's former wife was arraigned in

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Florida on drug charges a year ago and remains on the run.

In Bolivia and Peru, where the cocaine trail begins, governments have made considerable progress toward cleansing themselves of corruption. While some high-level bribery persists, both governments must convince poor farmers that they should get out of the coca business and give up the \$1,000 the cartel pays for each 2.5 acres planted in the leaf. The local poseros, or processors, who grind the leaves into paste, are paid even better, which enables them to acquire four-wheel-drive vehicles and color television sets. "It is an unbalanced and unfair fight," says Juan Carlos Duran, Bolivia's Interior and Justice Minister. "Drug kingpins work in terms of millions of dollars, while we have to do it in terms of cents."

For Mexican farmers, the patronage of local drug dons often means the difference between eating and going hungry. "What choice do we have?" asks a peasant in the state of Guerrero who earns \$10 a day from his poppy field, \$8 more than the agricultural farmers. "We have to live." In Sonora the tale is told of an up-and-coming trafficker, known as El Cejaguera (Blond Eyebrows), who visited several drought-stricken farms, handed the proprietors cash-stuffed envelopes, then disappeared without a word.

Until recently it was assumed in Mexico that the country's drug problems were not as grave as Colombia's. Local moguls oversaw marijuana and poppy harvests; many made money; no one got hurt. Then on Feb. 1, when 22 suspected narcotics traffickers were arrested in three Mexican states, it became increasingly clear that Mexico had become yet another way station for Medellin cartel business. Six of the detainees were Colombians believed to be midlevel operatives for the cartel. When Mexican federal police inspected a warehouse the Colombians used in Sonora, they found 100 AK-47 assault rifles, 65,000 rounds of ammunition, 92 bayonets and six infrared night scopes. Said a high-level Mexican official: "If Mexico allows itself to get caught up in the arms-for-drugs cycle that Colombia is in, I think the entire tissue of society could be in danger of collapse."

While acknowledging serious problems, officials from President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado on down insist that drug corruption infects only the lower levels of the federal government and the provincial police forces. U.S. investigators disagree. Not only is Mexico the largest exporter of heroin and marijuana to the U.S., they say, but 40% to 75% of the region's cocaine hopscoches its way north to the U.S. through Mexico. "The major traffickers in Mexico can't operate without the assistance of Mexican officials," asserts a senior Customs agent. "So we're focusing on the chief Mexican law-enforcement officials."

As a result of DEA and Customs probes in Mexico, several senior officials have been linked to drug traffickers. U.S. investigators are also pursuing allegations that one Cabinet-rank official accepted payoffs from dealers. At the state level, corruption appears rampant. One DEA investigation tied a large drug operator both socially and financially to five former state governors and at least one current governor. "Corruption has penetrated all levels of the Mexican government," says a ranking U.S. law-enforcement official. "It's vertical, it's horizontal and it's total."

The harsh tone reflects the strain in U.S.-Mexican relations that set in following the torture-murder three years ago of DEA Agent Camarena. In

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December a federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted nine people, including Drug Barons Caro Quintero and Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo, and three former Mexican police officials. U.S. authorities charge that the Mexican police hindered the investigation and are still withholding evidence that might help to arrest other suspects.

Upset by U.S. complaints, Mexican officials point out that in the same year in which Camarena was murdered, twelve members of a Mexican antidrug unit were killed, presumably by drug thugs. The Mexicans note that the estimated \$130 billion spent annually on drugs by U.S. users could pay off the entire Mexican foreign debt. Complains Leonardo Ffrench, a press officer at the Mexican embassy in Washington: "It is deeply unfair and even ridiculous that some officials of a country like the United States, which has not been able to solve its own drug problems, keep blaming other countries with a lot fewer resources."

Some Latin American officials go further, laying the entire blame for their drug problems on the U.S. "If there wasn't any demand in the U.S.," says Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Low Murtra, "it wouldn't be grown and produced here." U.S. officials counter that it is illegal production that gives rise to consumption. But such finger pointing, satisfying as it might be, is increasingly hollow. While the U.S. is without question the world's biggest market for narcotics, some of the drug-exporting countries are developing a taste for the goods. In Colombia, Peru and Bolivia, consumption of basuco, a low-quality coca derivative, has reached levels that frighten health experts.

As such problems multiply, Latin Americans -- and even some U.S. officials -- have come to question the Reagan Administration's commitment to fighting the drug blight. Despite Nancy Reagan's much vaunted Just Say No campaign, the Noriega indictments and the Kerry hearings suggest that the Reagan Administration has selectively ignored some narcotics dealing. Says Representative Larry Smith, a Florida Democrat who heads a congressional task force on narcotics: "You can't tell people 'Just Say No' at home, and then turn a blind eye on the diplomatic front."

Several members of Congress have pressed for the U.S. to get tough with foreign governments that fail to make a good-faith effort at halting the drug trade. Each year the President must "certify" whether drug-trafficking countries have made progress. Those that are "decertified" lose U.S. aid, trade preferences and other economic benefits. There is particular pressure in Congress to punish Panama and Mexico. This week President Reagan is expected to decertify Panama. Mexico, however, will probably receive only warnings and be exempted from economic sanctions on the ground that greater punishment might tend to destabilize it and thus thwart U.S. security interests.

The Reagan Administration prefers to push for tough extradition treaties that can put drug thugs away in U.S. prisons. Extradition appears to be one weapon that the narcotraficantes truly fear. A cartel-sponsored group calling itself the Extraditables has waged a campaign of intimidation against law-enforcement officials, taking as its motto "We prefer a grave in Colombia to a jail in the United States." Although a frightened Colombian Supreme Court struck down the country's extradition treaty with the U.S. last June, even talk of extradition sends the cartel into a fury. On Jan. 24, Colombia's drug lords declared "total war" on anyone who favors extradition. The next day Attorney General Hoyos was assassinated.

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A measure that offers slightly more promise is eradication. In Bolivia, a U.S.-sponsored program has resulted in the destruction of some 3,000 of 88,000 acres of coca plants. A Peruvian police raid last November took 57,200 lbs. of coca paste and 880,000 lbs. of coca leaves out of circulation. But while it makes sense to tackle the drug problem at its source, the narcotics trade is proving to be hydra-headed: as soon as one area is cleared, another opens up. "Eradicating crops has the same effect as an atomic bomb," says a Mexican official. "It destroys what it hits, but the contamination spreads all around."

The same can be said of attempts at interdiction. For each shipment discovered in such transit countries as Panama, Costa Rica and Honduras, several others coast through. Yet U.S. officials nonetheless believe that if drug dealers feel pressured, they may resort to riskier routes and contacts, making their organizations more vulnerable to penetration.

Short of a total turnaway from drug use in the U.S., none of these methods will by themselves wipe out the narcotics scourge. What is required is a campaign that combines all of them, pursued by every government in the hemisphere and adequately funded by the only country that can afford it, the U.S. Also needed is a more vigorous program of drug education and prevention in the country with the most abusers, the U.S. Though the drug traffickers seem to have the momentum to carry on, the forces of law-and-order are making some gains. U.S. military advisers are quietly training Colombian, Peruvian and Bolivian police units for such basic maneuvers as helicopter raids on processing plants. The Mexican military is waging a campaign to persuade farmers in poppy-growing areas to switch to other crops. "Ultimately, this is a battle for minds and will," says U.S. Attorney Robert Merkle, who is prosecuting the case against Lehder. "It is a genuine war."

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, NO CAPTION, ROSS -- PICTURE GROUP; Picture 2, NO CAPTION, ROSS -- PICTURE GROUP; Picture 3, The body of a murdered drug addict is hauled from the street in Bogota, top left; narcotics agents from the Colombian Attorney General's office raid a cocaine-processing laboratory in the capital, top right; officers take a suspected trafficker into custody, ROSS -- PICTURE GROUP; Picture 4, NO CAPTION, AFP; Picture 5, NO CAPTION, AFP, ROSS -- PICTURE GROUP, DEA, EL ESPECTADOR -- SYGMA, AP; Picture 6, NO CAPTION, AFP, ROSS -- PICTURE GROUP, DEA, EL ESPECTADOR -- SYGMA, AP; Picture 7, NO CAPTION, AFP, ROSS -- PICTURE GROUP, DEA, EL ESPECTADOR -- SYGMA, AP; Picture 8, Colombian Supreme Court Justice Hernando Baquero Borda, far left, was gunned down in 1986; other victims of assassination: Attorney General Hoyos; Colombian Police Colonel Jaime Ramirez Gomez; U.S. Drug Enforcement Agent Camarena; Justice Minister Lara, AFP, ROSS -- PICTURE GROUP, DEA, EL ESPECTADOR -- SYGMA, AP; Picture 9, Hugo Spadafora, an outspoken critic of Panama's military government, in his jeep in 1979. Spadafora was arrested and later found beheaded in 1985 after he met with U.S. drug agents to charge that Panamanian Leader Noriega trafficked in cocaine, AP; Picture 10, U.S. troops work side by side with Bolivian police in a widely publicized antidrug operation conducted in the Amazonia region in 1986, CARRION -- SYGMA; Picture 11, Children gather coca leaves in Peru. The crop is an important source of income for many hard-pressed farm families, LENTZ -- VISIONS; Picture 12, Troops raid a ramshackle cocaine laboratory in Bolivia and destroy chemicals used in processing, LENTZ -- VISIONS; Picture 13, Mourners march in a mass funeral procession for Jaime Pardo Leal, a Colombian leftist leader and presidential candidate slain in 1987, ROSS -- PICTURE GROUP; Picture 14, NO CAPTION, SYGMA; Picture 15, NO CAPTION, PICTURE GROUP; Picture 16, NO CAPTION, NEDINA -- SYGMA; Picture 17, NO CAPTION, AP; Picture 18, Lords of

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darkness: Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez, Carlos Lehder-Rivas, Pablo Escobar-Gaviria, Rafael Caro Quintero, Ramon Matta Ballesteros, MC KIGNEY -- PICTURE GROUP; Picture 19, U.S. Customs agent inspects a shipment of fresh produce from Colombia at Miami International Airport, a main port of entry for narcotics, DIEDERICH -- CONTACT

**THE WILMINGTON CLUSTER AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE
FACT SHEET**

The Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse (WCASA) is a consortium of ten community organizations who have forged a partnership with the Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families to provide substance abuse prevention services.

The member organizations collaborated with the Department to develop a model specifically tailored to their neighborhoods. The Department subcontracts with members of the consortium to provide the model, and provides technical assistance as needed. The organizations and their contracts are:

<u>Provider</u>	<u>Contract Amount</u>
West End Neighborhood House	\$19,410.00
Edgemoor Community Center	\$19,410.00
Neighborhood House, Inc.	\$19,410.00
Kingswood Community Center	\$19,410.00
People's Settlement Association	\$19,410.00
Latin American Community Center	\$19,410.00
Rose Hill Community Center	\$19,410.00
West Center City Community Center	\$14,500.00
Union Baptist Community Services	\$19,410.00
Walnut Street YMCA	\$19,410.00

In addition to the community based organizations, the Department contracts with the University of Delaware to help the organizations develop family-based intervention approaches.

Cooperative Extension Service	\$33,100.00
University of Delaware	

Target Population: high-risk youth between the ages of 9-15 and their families

Number to be served: 920 children and 600 parents over a two year period.

Funding: Federal Office of Substance Abuse Prevention Demonstration
Grant: \$240,406.00

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act funds the West Center City
Community Center: \$14,500.00

(Smith)
March 2, 1989
Draft One
7:10 p.m.

Suggested Remarks
For President Bush
Wilmington Drug Address
March 7, 1989

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens.

I want to thank you, Governor Castle, for that introduction--and all of you, for the pleasure of your company. And let me say what an honor it is to be among Delaware's finest, and among friends.

Earlier today, I was in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. And I've just come here from the Wilmington YMCA--where kids are learning karate, and learning to avoid drugs, through the East Side Cluster community program.

The group's motto is, "Kick drugs out of your life." And I must admit, I got a kick out of the kids. Come to think of it: The karate reminded me of a typical weekend in Kennebunkport.

You know, as I was preparing for our visit, I thought of a poem that captured the spirit of this gathering, and the true genius of America. The poet was Carl Sandburg. The poem is

titled, "The People, Yes."

"The People, Yes." They are retired laborers, textile workers, and pillars of the law. They are the good, quiet, decent people who believe in faith, family, and the dignity of work.

"The People, Yes." They live on the prairies of Nebraska, in the Central Valley of California, and in the small burgs and factory towns of the First State of Delaware.

"The People, Yes." These Americans support their police, and respect our legal system. From others, and government, they ask only for the dignity they deserve. And they cherish the decent stability which makes justice possible and our lives secure.

My friends, nothing threatens the stability of our families, and our nation, more than the scourge of drug abuse.

As a candidate, I pledged to undertake a mission: make America free again from drugs. Well, my nomination of Bill Bennett as the Director of the newly created position of National Drug Control Policy shows that I meant, exactly, what I said.

As Secretary of Education, Bill Bennett was an apostle of excellence. And as America's first Drug Czar, he will be engaged in an even greater war.

This war seeks to educate all Americans on the inherent evils of drug abuse. And it will encourage those caught in the trap of drug addiction to get clean, and stay clean.

This war pledges support--increased support-- for those tasked with the dangerous job of stopping the drug-flow into America. And it vows to enforce our drug laws.

In short, our war must say to drugs, "You're history." I'm confident that it will.

Last month, before a joint session of Congress, I spoke about these four decisive areas--education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays--to nearly \$6 billion in 1990--to escalate our war.

Some money will be used to expand treatment to the poor, and to young mothers. This will help many of the innocent victims of drugs--like the thousands of babies born afflicted, or with AIDs, because of the mother's addiction.

Some money will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment, and to help urban schools where the emergency is greatest. And \$1.1 billion of my request will go for education. We must educate, and involve, parents, teachers, communities, ourselves. For then, and only then, can we teach our children, from kindergarten to college, about the terrible cost of drugs.

Here in Delaware, you've shown the way. And it hasn't been easy: After all, the Greater Wilmington Area intersects U.S. Interstate Highway I-95, a major avenue of illicit drug trafficking. But under Governor Castle, your "Above the

Influence" campaign is combating alcohol and drug abuse. And the Wilmington Cluster program aims squarely at our youth: to reach out to peers, and learn the signs of troubled children; to pull students together, and help communities help themselves.

For that, I congratulate you: Delaware is waging war against drug dependency. And it is a war we must, and will, win--for while more than 200 million Americans didn't use illegal drugs last year, over 32 million Americans did. That means we must halt those who produce, buy, and traffic drugs. And that, in turn, means an all-out fight in enforcement and interdiction.

My friends, that fight rests here--today--for America--with you.

As you know, in the last year, global production of cocoa, marijuana, opium poppies, and hashish increased sharply. That supply abroad menaces our kids at home. It threatens countries long friendly to the United States, marring their stability and threatening democracy. And it reaffirms our need to stop drugs before they reach our borders, and to crush them at their source.

Last week, I met with Attorney General Thornburgh, who is in South America meeting with top officials in Columbia, Bolivia, and Peru. The topic? How to curb drug production--and arrest, convict, and destroy trafficking cartels. We hope to arrange a summit of Western Hemisphere nations to develop strategy. And we will encourage them to be allies in deed, not merely principle. Cooperation is a two-way street.

Accordingly, our budget proposes a 1,000 per cent increase for the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters. We must destroy crops, and the labs that process them, in drug-producing countries.

And it takes steps to protect our borders. Our budget allocates \$690 million for the Coast Guard to coordinate land and sea forces to identify and search suspicious planes, vessels, and vehicles: I hope to match, or even better, the astounding 1,300 per increase in cocaine seizures between 1981-87. Our budget involves the Departments of State and Justice, and allows the U.S. Customs Service to expand the inspection of containerized cargo. And it proposes more than \$300 million in interdiction funds for the Department of Defense, and enhances our drug prosecution, detention, and intelligence capabilities.

All told, our drug budget proposes \$4.1 billion--fully 70 per cent of the entire budget--for law-enforcement purposes. We will strengthen State-local-Federal coordination. For instance, nearly \$215 million will help create the new Regional Crime Drug Enforcement account--a program, drawing on 11 Federal agencies, to coordinate complex drug investigations. And we want to at least double funding for Federal prisons by 1995. Why? Because prison overcrowding has caused too many convicts to go scot-free--free to steal to pay for their habit; free to import or sell drugs again; free to addict our children and kill new victims.

Consider: In 1984, a prisoner in Michigan was released to make room for others, then burglarized 500 homes to help support

a \$2,700-a-day cocaine habit. Consider: That same year, another convict, paroled after killing two people, proceeded to kill two more. Consider: By the end of 1987, more than 40,000 prisoners were held in a Federal prison system designed to hold 29,000 inmates.

My friends, prison overcrowding is itself a crime, and a national disgrace. I mean to change it, and will.

I will act, also--and I need your help--to enforce and toughen sentences.

You know, I've talked a lot about "Zero Tolerance." Well, "Zero Tolerance" is not a catchword. It means, quite simply: If you do crime, you do time.

That means judges who strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders. And severe sentences for dealers who hire children. Kids are here to learn, to grow, not to sell and carry drugs. It means increasing Federal drug prosecutions--this year, we expect a rise of some 3,600 cases over 1988. And, yes, it means strict enforcement of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. I want increased prison sentences for drug-related crimes. And drug-related murderers should face the death penalty. They deserve no less. And because our children's lives are at stake--the very lifeblood of our nation--we as Americans can afford to ask no less.

You know, many issues involve hues of gray. Drug abuse is not among them. It involves good guys and bad guys, white hats

and black hats, good and evil. It demands the right of every American to be free of the violence, and the personal agonies, of drugs.

Many of you, I'm sure, have heard of Everett Hatcher. He was a Federal agent involved in an undercover drug investigation. He was also only 46 years old, and the father of two. Six days ago, an hour after radioing colleagues that he was driving to a new site to meet a drug dealer, he was found shot to death on Staten Island. He was a good guy, and a devoted family man: His friends called him "Teddy Bear." We must win the war on drugs for Everett Hatcher, and Edward Byrne, and all those who have given their lives to free America of drug abuse.

Sergeant Robert Tinker of the Boston Police Department--he is a good guy, too. Sergeant Tinker supervises the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program--or DARE--which uses uniformed officers, in elementary schools, to teach kids about drug abuse. DARE was started in Los Angeles six years ago, and has spread to 115 school divisions. It builds self-esteem, and spurs self-discipline. And it links our greatest treasures: America's children and, yes, America's capacity to care. It is people like Sergeant Tinker who are manning the front lines, and whose dedication and caring will ultimately prevail.

The Greeks said, "A man's character is his destiny." My friends, our children's destiny will mold this nation's character.

To build a better life--to make tomorrow free of drugs--will

require the will and spirit of the American people. People like Everett Hatcher. People like Robert Tinker. People like you. Of this, I am sure: We have triumphed before--we will triumph, again. For as Americans, nothing lies beyond our reach.

"The People, Yes."

The future, yes.

By serving one, let us seize the other.

Thank you for inviting me, and for your many kindnesses. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

NYT Sun. Feb. 19 1987

Policeman As Teacher And Model

By ANNE DRISCOLL

Special to The New York Times

BOSTON — Sgt. Robert Tinker of the Boston Police Department is one of a growing number of police officers who believe that the front line of law enforcement can be found in rows of fifth graders at their desk.

Sergeant Tinker supervises the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program in the Boston public schools, in which 10 uniformed officers are placed as teachers in 25 elementary schools. The goal is to build children's self-esteem and strengthen their skills in communicating and making decisions so they have the tools and motivation to reject drugs.

Educators hail the 18-week program as an ideal alliance, allowing students a unique opportunity to build a trusting and open relationship with the police.

The Los Angeles Police Department created the program, known as DARE, in 1983 in cooperation with the city school system. It started in Massachusetts in 1987 after Sergeant Tinker and officers from other communities in the state were trained by the Los Angeles police. There are now 62 officers teaching the program in 45 Massachusetts communities and 52 others in the rest of New England.

Lessons From a Balloon

The officers teach fifth graders an hour a week, using a curriculum of role playing, skits, demonstrations and discussions.

To illustrate low self-esteem, for example, the officers use a deflated balloon, which they step on, put in their pockets and wrap around their fingers. They then blow up the balloon to depict growing self-esteem. Students also break into small groups and then have to write in their workbooks a compliment about each member of the group and one about themselves.

At other times students create their own anti-drug commercials. They are taught 15 ways to say no when they are pressured to use drugs and act out the ways with their schoolmates.

"The kids really get a kick out of it," said Officer Michael D. DiDonato, who rotates among the eight grammar schools in Beverly, Mass.

For many students, the program is an opportunity to build a relationship with a police officer. Officer DiDonato said that last year a student began to cry when he entered her classroom at the Beadle Elementary School because the girl's mother had been arrested by police that week and the student thought she was also going to be arrested. But when Officer DiDonato entered the girl's classroom a couple of weeks ago, she and the other children



Sgt. Robert Tinker of the Boston Police Department, who supervises an education program on drug abuse at public schools in the city.

cheered.

"Obviously we need police officers to do their job to stop drug trafficking wherever it is," said Dr. Joyce Grant, deputy superintendent of curriculum and instruction for the Boston public schools, "but the other arm of prevention is to educate our youth."

"I like this marriage of the Police Department and the school department because it presents a whole new relationship with law enforcement. Every week on television, children see police shooting people, cuffing people, arresting people. This doesn't give a child a sense of confidence and trust in the man in the blue suit."

"But through the program they learn that they are not just police officers. They are husbands, fathers. They have children, and most importantly they care."

Help for Parents, Too

Dr. Francesca Galluccio-Steele, principal of the Abraham Edwards School in Beverly, said she believes the program is especially successful because it targets younger children who still respect authority, are eager to learn, will listen to adults and are interested in moral problems.

"We have this wonderful police officer who is our friend, our role model and who represents an authority out in the community that many kids aren't familiar with," said Dr. Galluccio-Steele.

Sergeant Tinker, one of the first New England police officers to be trained to teach DARE, said it has been effective with some parents as well. In several instances, he said, parents have called him to say that their children's involvement with DARE has motivated them to seek help for their own drug problems.

3/2/89 p. B3

Witnesses Recall Talk About Killing an Officer

BY JOSEPH P. FRIED

Two admitted drug dealers testified yesterday that they heard three confederates plan the execution-style murder of a New York City police officer in Queens hours before it took place.

The testimony came in the trial of three of the four men charged with the killing of the officer, Edward Byrne, 22 years old, as he sat alone in a patrol car guarding the South Jamaica home of a drug-case witness early on the morning of Feb. 26, 1988.

Todd Scott was talking to Philip Copeland and Scott Cobb, one of the witnesses, Darry Newby, 17, said of the three men on trial. "He said, 'We have to kill a police officer.'"

Mr. Copeland and Mr. Cobb responded with "a shake of the head like this," Mr. Newby told the jurors in State Supreme Court in Queens, showing how the two men had nodded in agreement.

"Phil Copeland asked Scott Cobb did he have the jammies," the other witness, Martin Howell, 18, later testified, explaining that jammies was "street terminology for gun." He said Mr. Cobb had responded that he was going to get the "artillery" from another member of their crack-trafficking gang.

Link to Trafficker Asserted

Mr. Newby and Mr. Howell, who have not been implicated in the killing, appeared as key prosecution witnesses in the trial, which stems from what many law-enforcement officials regard as the most brazen act yet by the violent new drug organizations that have taken root in crack-bedeveloped areas of the city.

Prosecutors said in court last week that the three men on trial and a fourth man to be tried later, David McClary, had carried out the killing at the direction of Howard (Pappy) Mason, who is reputed to be a high-ranking drug trafficker who, the prosecutors said, wanted to retaliate for his own conviction and jailing on a gun-possession charge two days before the Byrne killing.

Mr. Mason has not been charged with involvement in the killing, and he has denied any role in the slaying.

In his testimony, Mr. Howell suggested that Mr. Mason had given the order to kill an officer. Mr. Howell quoted Mr. Scott as having said that "the boss" has "put out an order to hit a cop, and whichever one of us was to

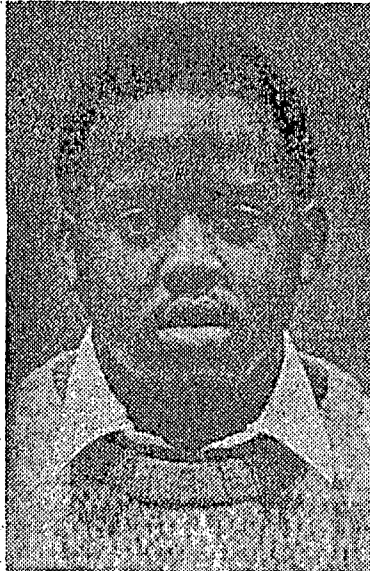
participate will receive \$8,000."

Mr. Howell did not say who "the boss" was, but Mr. Howell testified earlier that he was a drug dealer "with the Beebos." In a videotaped statement that one of the defendants, Mr. Cobb, gave to the police after his arrest in the case, he said Mr. Mason was the "boss man" of the drug gang and was called Beebo by his underlings.

Mr. Howell and Mr. Newby, who acknowledged having been part of the gang, said the plotting that led to Officer Byrne's death — he was shot in the head five times at close range — took place on the night of Feb. 25, 1988, in the South Jamaica apartment of an uncle of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott, 20; Mr. Cobb, 25, and Mr. McClary, 23, all admitted in videotaped statements to the police that they had been at the scene of the killing but each denied having been the gunman. Mr. Scott and Mr. Cobb said Mr. McClary did the shooting, and Mr. McClary blamed Mr. Scott. Mr. Copeland, 23, was said to have made no incriminating statements.

Defense lawyers, cross-examining Mr. Newby, attacked his credibility by contending that he was "tailoring" his testimony for the prosecution as part of a deal in which he would receive probation for two drug-possession arrests. Mr. Newby described himself as having dropped out of the 10th grade at age 16 and as having gone to work for the drug gang, selling \$2,500 worth of crack a day — 500 \$5 vials — and being paid \$700 a week.



Pool photo

Darry Newby, 17, as he testified that defendants plotted "to kill a police officer" hours before the murder of Police Officer Edward Byrne.

Everything you need to
know for your business day
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The New York Times

Photocopy Preservation



Seminar Workbook



A statewide initiative to combat
drug and alcohol abuse

• STATE OF DELAWARE, 1988

Prepared by the Office of the Governor
Michael N. Castle, Governor

Dear Delawareans:

Above the Influence is our exciting new statewide program for the prevention of drug and alcohol abuse.

It was designed specifically for our state and is based on an innovative approach to prevention. Instead of asking people to be different - to say "no" when so many are saying "yes" — **Above the Influence** helps people understand how the subtle messages of our culture actually support substance abuse and pull large numbers of us into the problems.

This new approach can have a long-lasting impact on the future of our state. That is precisely why we have chosen this approach. Simpler methods, such as slogans and posters, usually don't result in sustained change. And certainly, we cannot allow things to continue as they are.

Above the Influence needs people to act as the catalyst for change in their families, groups, organizations and communities. To do that, you will need to understand the important new concepts that you will be introduced to in this guidebook and in the accompanying introductory workshops. From here, with your new "cultural lens," you will be in a position to change things for the better.

To have even greater success, however, some of you may want to undergo more comprehensive training to work with groups to help them change. We call the people who take **Above the Influence** into groups, "change agents." They are the workers, those who will create the new understanding that leads to change that lasts.

Or, if you would like to help spread the word about **Above the Influence** and its exciting message, you can take a course to learn to be a leader of these introductory workshops.

We need your involvement. We need your commitment. We need you to take a position against substance abuse. Whether it is commitment to change your life and your family, or commitment to work for the betterment of your organization, workplace, community or our state - we need you on board. Let's work together to make Delaware a state truly **Above the Influence** of drugs and alcohol abuse.

Michael N. Castle
Governor

ABOVE THE INFLUENCE
PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To offer improved means of preventing the problems, and to build on and increase the effectiveness of current efforts in the field.
2. To instruct in proven methods for achieving and sustaining change which can be tailored to be effective in diverse groups.
3. To provide a rallying point for a unified, comprehensive statewide effort. To serve as a vehicle to harness energy, to help us understand — and believe — that we can be successful.
4. To provide a common framework, or "roadmap", for large-scale change. To be the means for switching from a negative culture to a positive one, a culture that supports and encourages healthy lifestyles.

PROGRAM METHODS

ABOVE THE INFLUENCE workshops will be held throughout Delaware to share new tools and insights for attacking substance abuse with all our citizens.

ABOVE THE INFLUENCE will:

1. Provide broad public awareness of innovative, effective culture-based change methods.
2. Provide supporting educational materials.
3. Provide in-depth training to leaders who can carry forth the knowledge to others.
4. Provide access to consultation and technical assistance to groups implementing their own programs.
5. Provide a long-term statewide effort to produce change for Delaware and serve as a model for others.

PART 1
OUR CULTURE –
HOW IT AFFECTS OUR BEHAVIOR

The cultures we live in help form the people we are. If we're city dwellers or farmers, if we live in France or America, if we work for the railroad or the military, belong to a club or a fraternity, are a doctor or an office worker — if we are female or male, the groups with which we identify or belong — our cultures help determine how we think and act.

DEFINITION OF CULTURE

Whenever two or more people come together over time, with a common goal or purpose, they form a culture.

Some examples of cultures you are affected by:

- o your American culture
- o your Delaware culture
- o your family culture
- o your workplace culture
- o your school culture
- o your religious or ethnic culture
- o your friends and peer group culture

"THE WAY THINGS ARE AROUND HERE"

Group norms are powerful influences that guide people's behavior. On their simplest level, they help us to know how to act, how to dress, how to greet a person. Without norms, the world would be hopelessly complex.

While most adults can readily see the powerful influence "the group" has over teenagers (i.e., peer pressure), group norms affect not just young people, but all of us, all the time. That's why hemlines rise and fall, hairstyles change, or why people tend to wear the "expected" clothing to work.

The easiest way to understand norms is that they are "what's going on" or "the way things are around here."

Each group has norms. Each business, each school, each community, each family or social group has its own norms. As widespread as they are, however, spotting group norms is not always easy. We're good at seeing norms of groups other than our own, such as when we're new in a situation — say when we travel to a foreign country, go into someone else's home,

or take a new job. Then, we are very sensitive to the norms. People who are new to a group look around to learn norms quickly to gain acceptance. After a while, we lose this sensitivity, we become more and more a part of the group. When this occurs, we are becoming acculturated — or part of the culture of the group.

KEY POINTS ABOUT NORMS:

- o They are all around us and operate on us all the time.
- o The more we are used to them, the harder they are to see.
- o They dictate the behavior of large numbers of people.
- o They can exist long after anyone knows how or why they began.
- o They affect us in both positive and negative ways — they can help us or hurt us — keep us out of problems or trap us into problems.
- o While often invisible, once recognized, they CAN be changed!

LIST SOME COMMON SOCIAL NORMS THAT WE EXPERIENCE AROUND US EVERYDAY:

LIST SOME NORMS OPERATING IN YOUR FAMILY OR IN YOUR WORKPLACE:

LIST SOME NORMS IN OUR SOCIETY THAT HAVE CHANGED RECENTLY:

CAN YOU IDENTIFY SOME NORMS YOU'D LIKE TO CHANGE IN YOUR FAMILY, GROUP, ORGANIZATION OR COMMUNITY?

UNDERSTANDING THE POWER OF CULTURE IN ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

One's culture, that is, the influence of the group(s) to which we belong, is a highly significant factor in determining whether members of the group will have widespread problems with alcohol and/or drugs. What this means is that groups develop their own specific norms around alcohol and drug usage whether they are nations (e.g., the Soviets drink differently than the Americans); or whether they are work groups, peer groups, family groups, religious, ethnic, or community groups.

From a group of teenagers at a party to soldiers on a military base; from members of a college fraternity to executives "conducting business;" from union groups to groups of friends at the local tavern, cocktail party, or living room, the influence of group norms is profoundly significant in determining who will and who will not develop problems with alcohol and drugs.

SUBCULTURES WITH DIFFERENT NORMS

Different groups within a culture — subcultures — can even have very different norms. In a college for example, the faculty norms will be different from the students, but even the students will have different norms in their different departments, dormitories, etc. — and they may have difficulty seeing their own norms or accepting those of other groups. For example, a group of high achieving students may accept their own use of stimulants to study long hours, but look down their noses at another group's use of alcohol or other drugs.

Similarly, some wives may justify their use of amphetamines to lose weight but disapprove of their husbands' beer drinking.

An executive may approve of a 3-martini lunch but degrade a son or daughter for using marijuana.

Each group can readily see the negative norms of the others, but has difficulty perceiving its own.

NEGATIVE NORMS

When norms influence us to make choices that are harmful we call them "negative norms." When we find ourselves in a group that has negative norms, it is often very difficult to recognize the norms, or to act independently and resist the pressure of the group.

Why? Because we all want to "fit in", be accepted, and be liked. For example, if you are a member of a family that does not use seat belts, it will probably be uncomfortable to be "different" and always buckle up. Or, if your goal is to lose weight and it is the family's norm to end every meal with a high calorie dessert, it will be very difficult shed those pounds.

Many groups, and our overall American society, have negative norms about alcohol and drug use that actually lead people into problems by making abuse the thing to do, the expected behavior.

The influence of these negative norms can be devastating to health, safety and well-being. Huge problems are found in those cultures that have widespread negative norms operating. Many of these cultures and subcultures are suffering tragic effects, systematically passing the problems on to one another.

What is so remarkable about the power of norms is that it can totally override the affects of such things as availability or consumption. Our American culture is one such example, where, even though we rank much lower as a nation in per capita alcohol consumption, we are in the top five in the world in rates of alcoholism and consequences from problem drinking.

**HOW DO NORMS AFFECT ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE AND ABUSE? LIST SOME
NEGATIVE NORMS THAT BRING PEOPLE INTO ALCOHOL ABUSE PROBLEMS.**

LIST SOME NEGATIVE NORMS THAT BRING PEOPLE INTO DRUG PROBLEMS.

**NEGATIVE NORMS:
PRODUCING A DOWNWARD, SELF-DEFEATING
SPIRAL OF FAILURE**

Contrary to widespread opinion, it is not as much individual or personal factors which are responsible for widespread alcohol and drug abuse, but rather the cultures around us which lead people into the problems. Failure to understand this leads to an overemphasis on the individual's personal problems, character, shortcomings, family dynamics or background, etc. This is a fundamental source of our society's problems because it unintentionally causes us to blame the victims, and make them feel personally responsible, ashamed and guilty. This drives those in trouble into hiding, making it impossible to get help early on when the problems are manageable. As people hide and deny, and family and others help conceal the problems, the people "hit bottom," and conditions deteriorate.

As this occurs on a wide scale, social problems and costs increase dramatically. Positive efforts at change geared to individuals fail because they are no match for the power of the culture. Prevention and treatment efforts regularly have difficulty sustaining change in the face of the negative culture. "Results", when they are experienced, are shortlived. The problems get worse, more and more people are brought into them, and the public reacts with frustration. "Get tough" policies and other negative and coercive "solutions" are resorted to — approaches that have failed for generations.

These heavy-handed approaches drive the problems underground and the people in trouble further from help. Coercive measures actually add to the mystique and unnatural power and attraction of alcohol and drugs. Further, we appear hypocritical and send mixed messages to youth, continually proclaiming the evils of drugs, but obviously making alcohol a central part of our lives. These contradictions between our words and our behavior make it all too easy to disregard regulations and laws.

Further, by resorting to arbitrary control measures, we arouse the natural desire of people to defeat what they consider to be unreasonable coercion. Force breeds counterforce and rebelliousness and, in the end, people's ingenuity always wins out over arbitrary laws and controls.

And so it goes, on and on. The negative norms continue to draw more and more people into the problems. The role of the individual is overemphasized and we wind up blaming people, causing stigma, shame, hiding and denial. The problems get worse. The negative measures and coercive controls cause more hiding and concealment. Simplistic solutions are resorted to and only wind up causing more frustration and failed attempts at change. More energy and money is wasted, more lives are broken or lost—

The result is a self-defeating downward spiral of failure, where everyone loses tragically (see Figure 1.).

WHY OUR PROGRAMS AREN'T WORKING

The Downward Spiral of Failure

Culture leads people into problem.

Personalized blame
and guilt

Hiding & denial prevent
intervention & treatment

The problem causes broad
consequences and escalating
cost to us all.

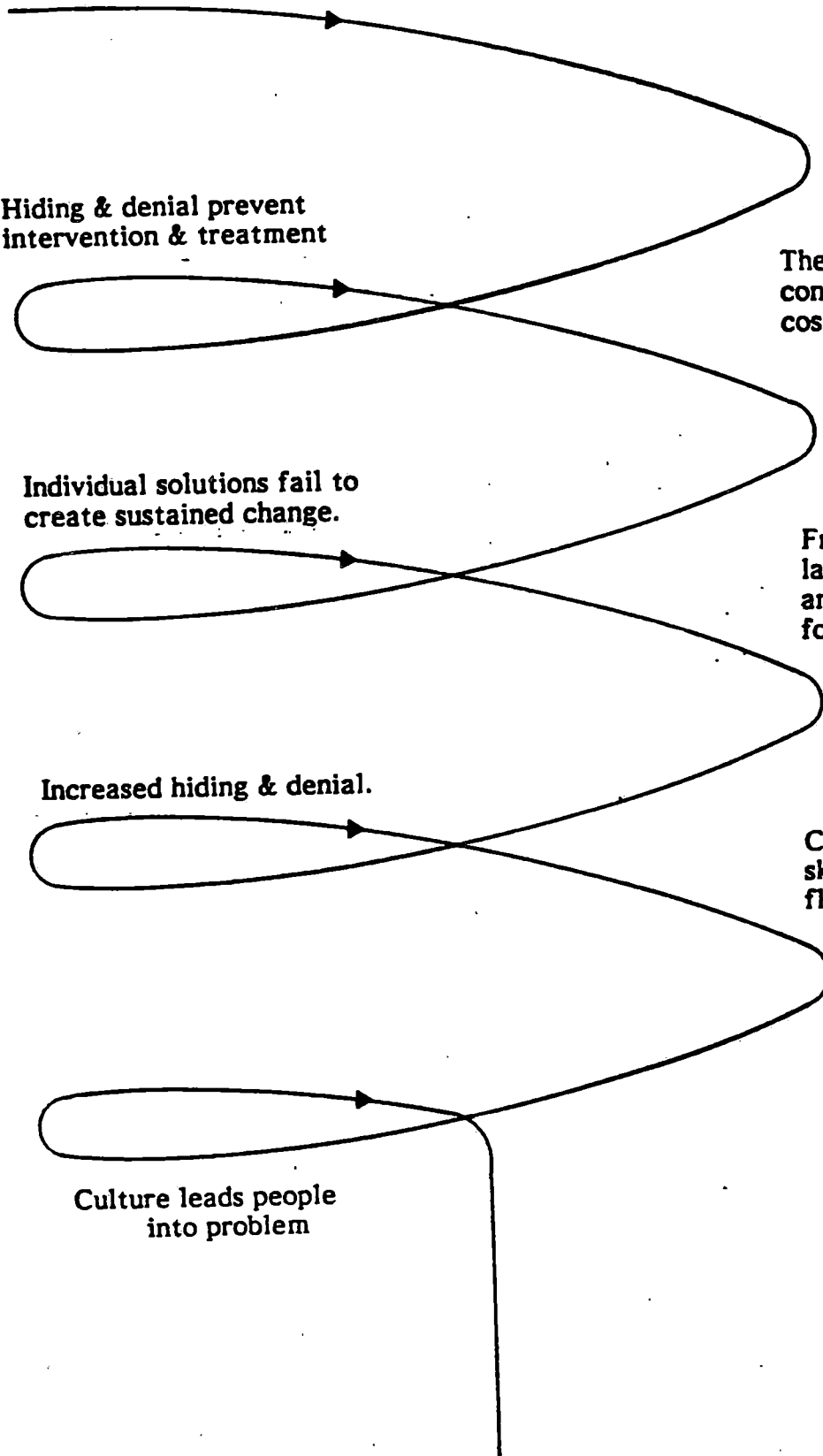
Individual solutions fail to
create sustained change.

Frustration builds. Tougher
laws and controls. Alcohol
and drugs become more
forbidden.

Increased hiding & denial.

Cost & consequences
skyrocket. Negative norms
flourish in society.

Culture leads people
into problem



THE POWER OF THE CULTURE: AN EXAMPLE

During 1985-86, Rev. Jesse Jackson spoke to some 80,000 youngsters in anti-drug rallies in schools throughout the country. Here is one of his observations:

...neither their values nor their minds reject drugs. There's a sense in which it is all right ... there's a sense in which we have learned to accept this as a kind of mosaic of our day ... it's almost in the bloodstream of our value system and our mentality ... I spoke at a school — to kids 9, 10 and 11. Magnet school. Upper crust. I challenged them to respond if they were on drugs. Out of 1,000, almost 600 came and followed me. They were on some form of drugs. One of the girls said, 'Hey, let's everyone get honest now.' Thirty-five teachers got up. Then the principal got up. So the superintendent put his head between his legs and wept. He couldn't fire everybody." (USA Today, February 10, 1986)

A skilled orator, Jackson deeply moves his audiences. During his appearances at schools, he moved large numbers of students to publicly admit to using alcohol and drugs, who then swore off continued use.

Yet, the power of the culture was too strong. As one student put it, "It was a day of glory...a lot of people were touched...but I don't think it changed anything. The excitement was here the next day, but then it wore off." Most students interviewed agreed, saying, "within a few days the school was back to normal." (Washington Post, March 17, 1986)

BREAKING OUT OF THE SPIRAL OF FAILURE: HOW DOES THE NEW LENS LEAD TO CHANGE?

As individuals, having the new lens helps us avoid the negative norms that victimize us. We can start right now to avoid the minefield, steer clear, and make better, healthier choices. Above the Influence Introductory Workshops will be offered in every community throughout the state to help people acquire the new lens and start preventing problems, reducing victimization, and steering to a more positive course—NOW!

NEW LENS—NEW SOLUTIONS

Once we have the new lens, we can help ourselves and those we care about, and we are in a position to see wholly new possibilities and solutions. We can also stop being victimized by the power of culture use its great force to change things for the better.

With our new lens we can:

- better help those already in difficulty
- change our groups, organizations, and communities
- help those working to solve the problems to be more effective
- help create a more positive culture in our state that can promote health

Later on, in parts 3 & 4 of this guide, we will deal more directly with how we can use our new cultural lens to help us change things for the better.

PART 2
OUR ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROBLEM

WHY DO WE USE ALCOHOL?

In America, alcohol use is very much a part of our lives and is associated with positive activities. Indeed, many positive norms surround the use of alcohol having to do with such things as:

- hospitality
- warmth, friendship
- celebration
- group gatherings
- relaxation
- feeling part of the crowd

TAKE A MOMENT TO THINK ABOUT THE FIRST TIME YOU TRIED ALCOHOL. HOW WERE YOU INTRODUCED TO IT? WHY DID YOU TRY IT?

THINK ABOUT HOW YOU USE ALCOHOL IN YOUR LIFE TODAY? WHAT ARE THE REASONS YOU TAKE A DRINK? HOW DO THE ALCOHOL NORMS OPERATING IN GROUPS TO WHICH YOU BELONG AFFECT YOU OR THOSE AROUND YOU?

In many situations, alcohol is used wisely and is not harmful. It only becomes harmful when people use it to excess, when people abuse it. In addressing the problems of alcohol abuse, we need to keep in mind some less obvious facts:

- o Alcohol is the most prevalently used drug.
- o Alcohol is the substance most widely abused by youth and adults.
- o Alcohol has more costs and consequences attached to it than any other single social problem.
- o Alcohol is almost always the forerunner to use of other drugs.
- o Alcohol is widely accepted and supported. It is often seen as a means to a good time.

**CAN YOU THINK OF AN ALCOHOL-RELATED JOKE?
CAN YOU THINK OF SONGS THAT REFER TO ALCOHOL USE?
DESCRIBE THE WAYS ALCOHOL IS USED ON TELEVISION PROGRAMS OR
ADVERTISEMENTS. DISCUSS THE MESSAGES GIVEN VIEWERS.**

HOW ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AFFECT OUR SOCIETY — THE MONSTER IN OUR MIDST

Alcohol and drug abuse can be directly traced to many of society's most pressing problems. The problem of substance abuse is much greater than many of us realize because it has so many hidden facets.

LIST SOME PROBLEMS IN OUR SOCIETY THAT CAN BE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY TRACED TO ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE (See figure 2 for answers)

According to the U.S. Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Administration, the numbers involved are massive:

- o Abuse among youth has increased dramatically in the last 30 years.
- o The average age of first use of alcohol is 11. Nearly 90% of teens report using alcohol.
- o Over 15 million Americans are alcoholics.
- o 1 out of 3 American families is affected.
- o 60 to 80 percent of Americans who drink admit to drinking and driving.
- o Almost 40 million people are children of alcoholics.

IDENTIFY SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ABUSE YOU'VE ENCOUNTERED IN SCHOOLS — WORKPLACES — COMMUNITIES — HOMES

Many people tend to see alcohol and drug abuse as just one of the serious health and social issues in our society. Few people realize that alcohol and drug abuse are actually at the very core of major health and social problems damaging our society — and that's what makes alcohol and drug abuse such a monster in our midst.

To give you some sense of how serious these problems are, alcohol and drug abuse are major, if not the primary, causes of each of the following major problems in our society:

SOCIETY'S SYMPTOMS FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| o Deaths (most of the leading causes of death in our society) | o School dropouts and illiteracy |
| o Reduced productivity | o Accidents (home/work) |
| o Birth defects and and mental retardation | o Illness |
| o Family conflict and divorce | o Treatment costs |
| o Disability | o AIDS |
| o Insurance costs | o Homelessness |
| o Poverty & Welfare | o Neglected/abused children |
| o Homicide | o Mental illness and depression |
| o Crime and violence | o Public transportation accidents |
| o Juvenile delinquency | o Health care costs |
| o Drunk driving and auto accidents | o Teenage Pregnancy |
| | o Suicide |

Figure 2. Society's costs from alcohol & drug abuse.

WE CONCEAL THE PROBLEMS

The hiding and denial, and the concealment of abuse by family, friends, and co-workers is so extensive that 85-97% of all the people in difficulty receive no formal help of any kind. As an example, employers have found it next to impossible to diagnose the true extent of the problems in their organizations.

Victims a tremendous loss of self-esteem, despair, and degradation leading to lost jobs and families, depression, mental illness, suicide, crime and violence, etc.

Family members experience a very high incidence of developing substance abuse problems themselves. A wide range of other devastating results of alcohol abuse to families includes: child abuse and neglect; spouse abuse; poverty; abandonment; homelessness; juvenile delinquency; teenage runaways, suicides and pregnancies; school dropouts and illiteracy; etc.

MAMMOTH COSTS

- o Economic costs approach \$200 billion a year — sums of money which exceed our abilities to interpret. (In comparison, U.S. Defense spending is \$299 billion annually, all public education \$6 billion, disaster relief \$.1 billion or 100 million.)
- o Alcohol and drugs are the largest single factors contributing to our out-of-control medical and insurance costs.
- o Up to 40% of the costs of companies' health care bills result from alcohol and drug abuse.
- o On any given day 33-60% of all hospital beds are filled by people with alcohol-related problems.
- o Problem drinkers and alcoholics use over 11 times more medical care.
- o Alcohol is a major contributor to most of the leading causes of death in our society.

SOME FACTS AND MYTHS ABOUT ALCOHOL AND ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS

Most of us have "heard it all" and been filled with ideas and assumptions about alcohol and drug abuse. Some of these "facts" actually have steered us off the track to finding effective solutions. As with a water glass that is filled to the brim, before we can add something new we must first empty out some of the old. As we study the issues of alcohol abuse in a cultural perspective, we must try to keep our minds free of old beliefs and assumptions in order to understand new concepts.

Many things we believe about alcohol abuse and the people who have problems are actually not true. For example, the belief that personal or family problems cause alcoholism or drug problems, is not necessarily true. The claim that alcoholism is a moral problem, character flaw or personality defect is also untrue. We believe these things if we haven't learned to recognize the power of the culture that encourages substance abuse. Applying our new cultural lens allows us to see things differently — and to stop inadvertently placing blame on the individual.

At any given point in time in our lives, all of us have personal problems that could be a factor in contributing to an abuse problem. However, labeling an individual's shortcomings as THE source of the problem places far too much blame on the person. People in all groups have problems. There is no shortage of life circumstances that can "cause" a person to drink or take drugs. Culture-based factors explain why large numbers of people in a group develop problems, while in other groups the problems are comparatively rare. In fact, explanations which focus on individual dimensions actually make the problem worse by causing guilt and shame, and further reducing the person's feeling of self-worth, keeping that person from admitting to the problem and coming forward for help.

Just as many people are predisposed to be overweight due to biological or genetic factors, today we know that for many people alcoholism can have a genetic or biological origin. We also know that when someone with such a predisposition is immersed in a negative culture they will be even more likely to fall victim to the disease.

We need to identify the "culture-based" forces in the group or environment — peer pressure, family forces and dynamics, group norms, social or occupational demands, etc. — that lead large numbers of us into difficulty instead of blaming the individual or family. In this way, culture-based approaches can help reduce feelings that limit the probability of successful change such as guilt and shame.

DRUG USE IN AMERICA — SOME BASIC FACTS

Most drugs are taken for medicinal purposes, prescribed by physicians and distributed by pharmacies. These are called "licit" drugs.

Controlled drugs, or drugs that are illegal to use, are called "illicit" drugs. Illicit drug use is:

- o Using a drug that is not legal. For example, it is against the law to have heroin. It is illegal even for doctors to prescribe heroin.
- o Using a drug for purposes it was not made for, such as using a sleeping pill to get high.
- o Using a product or substance not intended to be a drug in order to produce a drug-like state (glue, aerosols, etc.).

Many drugs are designed for positive purposes — to cure illness, to reduce pain. Yet, abuse of those drugs causes the positive to turn negative and lead to terrible costs and consequences.

DRUG ABUSE CAN TAKE SEVERAL FORMS:

- o People misuse prescription drugs which they began to use for medicinal purposes, but ultimately use to excess and become dependent.
- o People use "diverted drugs," prescription drugs which have been stolen from pharmaceutical company warehouses, drugstores, hospitals, and doctors' offices.
- o People use drugs manufactured illegally in clandestine laboratories in the United States and in foreign countries.

DRUG ABUSE - THE LARGER PICTURE

Illicit drug activities throughout the world are financed and master-minded by criminal organizations with international links. Often, such activities are closely associated with terrorism, arms trading and other types of crimes. Vast sums of money are concealed by being laundered through legitimate enterprises.

Drug trafficking operations are so profitable that they lure people in as pushers who "earn" huge amounts of money. It is an economic issue.

These pushers, large and small, undermine our neighborhoods, spread violence and corruption, and in some countries, even threaten the political stability and security of entire governments.

IS STOPPING THE FLOW THE ANSWER?

Over the years, billions of Federal dollars have been spent in attempts to control drug traffic. Some of the efforts to control the problem have actually backfired and made things worse. Others have simply failed. For every action, there seems to be an innovation on the part of the traffickers.

- o Efforts to guard borders and interdict drug smugglers, while extremely costly, have failed. Smugglers have even gone to the extreme of flying their own planes over the borders and parachuting themselves and the drugs out, letting the planes crash. The cost of the plane is inconsequential, compared to the profits from the drugs.

- o Crop eradication efforts in drug producing countries have failed. Traffickers respond with 100 percent replacement and now have taken to anticipating future eradication measures. They now plant far in excess of their needs.
- o The U.S. government successfully dried up the supply of ether, causing its price to be prohibitively expensive in South American jungle laboratories. Ether is a required ingredient for transforming the cocoa plant into cocaine. Drug producers responded by setting up clandestine operations within the U.S., where the price of ether remains low. Now, more cocaine is produced right here in the U.S.
- o Forcing drug producers to find production methods that didn't depend on expensive chemicals led to the development of "crack," a deadly, yet lower cost form of cocaine now affordable to youngsters.

Control strategies such as these, while certainly well-intentioned, have fueled problems while using up badly needed resources.

WIDESPREAD DEMAND AND ENORMOUS PROFITS

While the problems are often most evident in the more disadvantaged sections of cities, the true source of the problem is not in the ghetto. According to the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. is "the most drug abusing nation in the history of the industrialized world."

Some abusers fit the stereotype of the hard core drug addict, but far more do not. They are people like you and me, people who live in our neighborhoods, who work where we work, who drive on our roads. In many cases, they are people who are in every other way credits to their communities — professionals, business leaders, successful people who would cringe at being labeled a "criminal."

DRUG "EPIDEMICS" **THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE**

Riding on social acceptance, drugs can quickly gain a foothold in groups. Use of the drug spreads rapidly, often before the consequences of its use are assessed.

Just as a good movie "goes around" by word of mouth, so do drugs. As with alcohol, groups develop their own patterns and opinions of drug use. Just as it would be impossible to be a member of some gangs without getting a tattoo, in some cultures it can be equally important to use alcohol or drugs to fit in.

When a problem becomes culture-based and the numbers involved are widespread, even the "enemies" are difficult to identify and no longer fit the stereotypes.

Even the definition of a "pusher" has changed. According to drug enforcement officials, as many as one out of four people using illicit drugs also sells or distributes to friends or fellow workers. And, of course, how could the pushers sell if there are no buyers? There are many, many buyers. Young and old. Rich and poor. Have we become a nation of criminals?

COMMON REASONS PEOPLE USE ILLICIT DRUGS:

- o Social purposes
- o Status
- o To achieve a feeling of well-being
- o Stop depression
- o Generate high energy
- o Cope with problems
- o Experimentation
- o Weight control

WHAT ARE SOME REASONS THAT PEOPLE YOU KNOW HAVE USED DRUGS?

A CULTURAL NORM — "RECREATIONAL USE"

Often "recreational use" of illicit drugs is considered acceptable behavior — just "a little bit illegal" like driving 10 miles over the speed limit. It is culturally accepted, even supported behavior in many groups.

If "everybody does it," it must be O.K.

HOW MANY PEOPLE DO YOU KNOW WHO SMOKE AN OCCASIONAL JOINT? HOW MANY WHO TAKE AN OCCASIONAL "HIT" OF COKE? DO YOU WORK WITH THESE PEOPLE? ARE THEY USING DRUGS AT WORK? ARE THEY USING DRUGS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD? HOW IS THEIR DRUG USE REALLY YOUR PROBLEM?

THE RISE AND FALL OF MARIJUANA

In 1960, only one college-aged person in 17 had ever used marijuana. Twenty-five years later, 2 out of 3 students used marijuana and more than 70 MILLION people admitted to using the drug.

Today, marijuana use is dropping as people perceive its risks and consequences and it is no longer seen as "the thing to do."

TODAY'S COCAINE EPIDEMIC

- o Every day, 5,000 people use cocaine for the first time.
- o 20 million people have tried cocaine.
- o 6 million people are current users
- o Up to one million people are believed to be compulsive users — cocaine addicts.

In a very short period of time, cocaine has gone from a rarely-used substance to an epidemic. Unlike other drugs, cocaine use began in a group that was not associated with drug use.

It began with successful, well-educated, upwardly mobile professionals in their 20's and 30's — businessmen and women, stockbrokers, lawyers, architects, etc. It began with people with enough disposable income to spend as much as \$100 for a "social" evening.

Cocaine is frightening because its user may well be the physician operating on your child — the pilot of your 747 — the head of the corporation you work for. People whose judgment affects us directly.

If cocaine is the "in" form of recreation for these well-educated and important people, it becomes tempting for others to observe and ask, "Can it really be that harmful? If "everybody's doing it," can it really be wrong?

SMOKING

Tobacco is a drug. The addictive chemical is nicotine, which has both narcotic and poisonous qualities.

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, "In its pure form, nicotine is a colorless, highly poisonous liquid with a very unpleasant odor. The principal use for it, other than tobacco products, is as an insecticide."

Smoking is perhaps the best example of how drug use is affected by the power of culture. Not long ago, most people smoked. A huge industry had developed and tobacco was among this nation's principal crops. The Federal Government subsidized tobacco farms even as the Surgeon General warned about health dangers. People continued to ignore warnings even after the hazards became undeniable.

This is a perfect example of how change strategies geared primarily at the individual, even when delivered with a strong educational message, can fail to produce change.

Dramatic changes have taken place, however, as smoking has become less fashionable, and more and more of us grew less accepting of smoking in public places, in airplanes and the workplace. As a result, in recent years, the behavior of millions of people has shifted.

CAN YOU NAME SOME PUBLIC PROGRAMS AIMED TO STOP DRUG ABUSE?

CAN YOU RECALL SOME TELEVISION, RADIO OR PRINT ADVERTISEMENTS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE?

CAN YOU THINK OF A TIME YOU'VE CHANGED YOUR ATTITUDE OR AWARENESS BECAUSE OF SOMETHING YOU READ ON A POSTER OR SAW ON TV?

HOW ABOUT YOUR BEHAVIOR? HOW ABLE WERE YOU TO SUSTAIN YOUR NEW ATTITUDE OR AWARENESS IN YOUR EVERYDAY LIFE?

IF "EVERYBODY'S DOING IT", CAN IT BE WRONG?

It's a powerful question, one that leads to talk of legalizing marijuana, of raising speed limits. Is our behavior a reflection of informed, thoughtful choices we make about how we want to live our lives and the type of society we choose to live in?

Sometimes, our behavior can be that of blind following. Sometimes, like a herd of cattle following the leader over a cliff, we allow ourselves to be swept along by the crowd.

That doesn't mean we're stupid - or weak - or morally lacking. It actually means we're normal - that is, we're like other people!

But, we can choose to change things when "going along" becomes a problem. We can learn to recognize those times when we need to stop and rethink an issue. And sometimes, we'll decide, "This is okay, I'll keep doing it."

But sometimes, we'll discover that it's not okay to be drawn into damaging, unhealthy choices. When this occurs, it's time for us to change things so we can move from victims to victors, so we can reach our goals and needs, so we can be better parents, better employers or fellow workers, better neighbors and friends for one another, lifting each other Above the Influence of the negative norms that bring us down.

THE DRUG ABUSE CRISIS: WHAT DOES IT ALL HAVE TO DO WITH ME?

Almost daily, headlines and news reports tell us about drug trafficking, drug busts, violence, murders, overdoses and all the horrors related to drugs. Yet, it is difficult to directly relate those stories to our own lives.

We need to begin to comprehend the direct impact of the larger picture on our own lives. We need to ask, "What does all that have to do with me?"

MONEY AND PROFITS

Day after day, we hear reports pointing to drugs as the greatest threat to our society. In some cities and regions, it is publicly acknowledged to be the area's number one problem. Constantly, the media bombards us with the horrifying stories of drug related violence, and crime. In many cases, the problems seem to be worse in the disadvantaged areas and ghettos, where people are shooting each other, where youngsters are dying in the streets, where drug trafficking happens in plain view on street corners.

Although these are the most easily viewed manifestations of the problems, this is not the true source of the problems. The real source is the money, the enormous profits that result from drug sales, profits so great that it can lure not only ghetto youth, but legitimate financial institutions (who launder the money), to entire governments (who too can be corrupted by the dollars) into the web of destruction.

But where does all this money come from anyway? Be assured that it does not come from the ghetto, or from the pushers we see on TV hanging around the street corner. It comes from the people who have the money — the upwardly striving professionals, the businessmen and women, the doctors and lawyers, the architects, the well to do students from affluent families with plenty of spending money, etc. But these people are LEADERS! How can they be at the root of the problem?

THE DISTANT TRAIL LEADS TO OUR DOORS

Because "doing a little drugs" is so common now, because in many circles it feels a lot like driving 10 miles over the speed limit; and, because the trail of consequences is so far removed from our front doors, our part in the larger drug use picture is not easy to realize. How could all this terrible drug business possibly relate to us?

But, make no mistake, it does! If we actually saw the thief mug a little old lady for her watch, we would not buy it, no matter how much we liked the watch. If we saw how the "hot" TV traced to the killing of a truck driver, we would again be unlikely to be willing to be a part of the process, no matter how good the deal was. When it comes to drugs, the road traveled is more distant, and more complicated, but in the end, is a result of our actions, actions that fundamentally support the process.

IT'S OUR MONEY!! IT'S OUR CALL!

Does this make the millions of recreational drug users criminals? Accomplices to murder and mayhem? No!

What it does mean is that for us to deal with the problems effectively, the millions of us who are using drugs, and the millions more who accept the use of drugs around us, must see our role in the perpetuation and worsening of the problems. We've got to see that it's OUR money that makes it possible for the horrors to continue. WE are the ones who can call the shots!

MAKING THE INVISIBLE VISIBLE THE POWER TO CHOOSE AND TO CHANGE

Knowing the great power of norms, and the role of culture in supporting the process allows us to recognize how these problems are created. WE create and support the process. While this can be a frightening thought, it is also a greatly empowering one because it means that WE also have the ability to change things.

Our first task in changing things for the better in our drug crisis is to make the invisible visible, to use our new cultural lens. This is one negative norm that we all must see. We simply can not afford to swim in this fishbowl, blind to our context any longer. This can be accomplished by reaching out in a positive way, by turning to people, not against them, by giving people the ability to see these negative norms that have engulfed so many of us without our full understanding or awareness. By helping people to realize how their socially supported drug use is a direct factor in the suffering all around us, we make allies of one another, we appeal to the desire to do what's right and what's best for all of us.

Above the Influence does this not through shame or guilt, not from attempts to humiliate or punish, but from a shared sense of responsibility for one another's well-being; and from a belief that people have a genuine desire to work toward the solving of substance abuse problems. By all of us taking a positive approach of concern and commitment to the problems, we can help point the way and bring others on board with us.

This is actually the key to solving the entire problem — a focus on the positive. Sure, there will always be negative people who don't really care about others, who base everything only on what's in it for them, but these are only a small fraction. Seeing the problems from a culture-based vantage point helps us to realize that there are large numbers of us that are being innocently affected by negative norms, and who are ready to be mobilized to end the needless suffering.

WHAT WE CAN ALL SAY "YES" TO

Above the Influence seeks to mobilize this powerful force and to reach out to Delawareans throughout our state to help convey this positive message — we in Delaware will say "NO" to drugs, but not because "just saying no" is a catchy slogan, or out of guilt or coercion. We will choose to end our support of the evil drug cartels out of a recognition of how critical each of us is to the solution of these problems. And, we will do this by helping people who have been led to say "yes" to drugs to understand why it's been so hard for so many of us to say "no." Now we can say "YES" — "YES" to life and to freedom; "YES" to happy and healthy children; "YES" to making our state the best possible place to live, work and grow; and "YES" to ending the evil drug cartels who would destroy it all for greed and profit.

A POSITIVE CULTURE: A VISION FOR DELAWARE

When it comes to alcohol, **Above the Influence** recognizes that large numbers of people in our society drink and enjoy alcohol, and do so in moderation without any really negative effects.

To beat the problem of alcohol abuse, we need a means to enable adults who choose to use alcohol to do so without all the terrible costs and consequences. For this to occur, we need to see how the power of culture has helped many groups, even those who use alcohol far more abundantly than we to remain relatively free of serious problems.

Here are some of the norms that will create a positive culture:

- o Alcohol is viewed as a beverage consumed mainly with food.
- o Use of alcohol in moderation is not only possible but expected, and parents and adults present examples of responsible attitudes and use of alcohol to young people.
- o Excessive drinking is disapproved of — it is not seen as "macho" or as an enhancer of masculinity, worldliness, maturity or sophistication.
- o Intoxication is recognized as dangerous, and habitual intoxication is actively discouraged and looked upon as a sign of dependence requiring help.
- o "Good hosts" see it as their job to manage the use of alcohol at parties and gatherings by:
 - serving nutritious food throughout the party
 - offering attractive non-alcoholic drinks as choices
 - helping guests feel comfortable with one another
 - showing concern for driving and safety of guests.

- o Positive alternatives are encouraged for dealing with emotional or life stress problems; and, alcohol is not seen as a substitute for facing one's problems.
- o Use of alcohol in moderation is not only possible but expected, and parents and adults present examples of responsible attitudes and use of alcohol to young people.

Aren't these the kind of norms that can enable adult Delawareans who choose to use and enjoy alcoholic beverages to do so in ways that can avoid the terrible costs and consequences?

PART 3
CHANGING THINGS:
MAKING OUR CHANGE EFFORTS CULTURE-BASED

USING THE POWER OF CULTURE

If the role of culture is so powerful in producing and sustaining drug and alcohol problems, would it not be possible to use that same pressure to prevent the problems from taking hold in the first place?

The answer is a resounding "YES." Now that we understand the concept of culture, and have developed our new cultured lens, we are in a position to learn how to use the power of culture to our advantage.

For change efforts to be successful and last over time, we must increase the sophistication and effectiveness of our behavior change strategies. To do that, we must add important, critically needed dimensions onto our existing approaches. For this reason, we must understand and apply 6 levels of change.

SIX LEVELS OF CHANGE

- LEVEL 1 Directives and "Raindances"
- LEVEL 2 Awareness, Education and Campaigns
- LEVEL 3 Equipping Individuals with the Cultural Lens
- LEVEL 4 Using the Power of Culture to Change Things in Our Groups
- LEVEL 5 "Turning It Around," Building From the Positive and Sustaining Change
- LEVEL 6 "Translations" and Tailoring (i.e., making it work in our groups, organizations, families and communities)

LEVEL 1 CHANGE EFFORTS: DIRECTIVES AND "RAINDANCES"

Usually, change efforts begin with directives or decisions handed down to people by leadership or with other "quick fix" strategies.

EXAMPLES:

Tell somebody
Issue a policy
Fire someone
Run a program
Regulate and control

CHARACTERISTICS

Level 1 efforts can be effective if problems are of a limited nature. They may even be necessary to get the ball rolling, but are insufficient to create sustained results if a problem is culture-based. How do you know if a problem is culture-based? If it's been around a long time, if there are lots of people "in on it," and, finally, if it has repeatedly resisted efforts of change.

RESULTS

Level 1 Activities:

- o Produce effects are usually compliance, not real change. Changes are typically short-term and dissipate rapidly in the face of pressures of the culture. "Results" are mostly illusion, and can easily fool people into believing that they can achieve success through more effort in these areas.

LEVEL 2: AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND CAMPAIGNS

Most current change efforts fall into this level of change. Often level 2 activities are valuable, even necessary, but by themselves are insufficient to create sustained change.

EXAMPLES:

Advertising and media campaigns
Slogans and posters
Alcohol and drug education
Youth oriented programming (e.g., Just Say "No", etc.)

CHARACTERISTICS

Increase motivation
Raise awareness
Change attitudes
Increase knowledge and information
Focus on skill development
Appeal to willpower and individual heroics

RESULTS

Level 2 Activities:

- o Can fuel the cycle of failure as people say "we've tried that and it didn't work" and justify resorting to coercive tactics.
- o Usually overemphasize individual factors, subtly place blame and add to the individual's perception of their personal inadequacies, thus accentuating feelings of despair and hopelessness.
- o Fail to systematically address the power of culture, thus reduces overall ability to create sustained change.

LEVEL 3: EQUIPPING INDIVIDUALS WITH THE CULTURAL LENS

While still geared to the individual, Level 3 efforts are important in creating an awareness of the power of culture in a person's life and helping to avoid blind victimization.

EXAMPLES

If a person is being affected by negative norms in their work setting, family, peer or occupational group, etc., learning to use the cultural lens provides a means to see these hidden forces that bring them into difficulty without their understanding or awareness.

Above the Influence community workshops are designed to help people "train their eye" to use this new lens.

CHARACTERISTICS

Level 3 Efforts:

- o Enable people to avoid victimization and make better, healthier choices in their lives.
- o Help people to increase their control over the forces in the "outer world" of their environments which operate on them consistently, and about which they often feel powerless.
- o Are required in order to be able to use the power of culture to change group norms and achieve lasting results (i.e., change levels 4, 5, & 6).

LEVEL 4: USING THE POWER OF CULTURE TO CHANGE THINGS IN OUR GROUPS

Change Level 4 moves from a focus on the individual to a focus on the group, enabling people in their groups, organizations and communities to harness and use the power of culture for positive purposes. It uses a proven methodology for changing cultures that is presented in Figure 4.

EXAMPLE

Once people in groups recognize that they are being affected by negative norms, Level 4 change efforts provide a means to actually shift these norms and to change things for the better. This can be accomplished in groups and cultures ranging from families to schools, from small organizations to large corporations, from local communities to entire states, etc.

CHARACTERISTICS

Level 4 Efforts:

Provide a means to switch from negative to positive norms.

- o Give people more control over their destinies by enabling them to choose cultures and norms that are more consistent with their true wants and needs.
- o Provide a way to change things so that the changes can be maintained over time and lasting results achieved.
- o Offer a framework for action and a "roadmap" to build collaboration in pursuit of shared goals.
- o **Above the Influence** offers special training programs in Culture-Based change methods for leaders and persons involved in the implementation of change in their groups, organizations and communities.

LEVEL 5: "TURNING IT AROUND" **BUILDING FROM THE POSITIVE AND SUSTAINING** **CHANGE**

When things become very negative in our groups, it is easy to feel overwhelmed and to believe that real change is not possible. Change Level 5 shows us how to overcome these feelings of futility and to turn things around by building from the positive.

EXAMPLE

Level 5 shows that shifting a culture can best be achieved by building from the positive energy and the enthusiasm of people. Every group has a core of very positive people (see Figure 5.). Placing our initial focus here, it is possible to create momentum that brings in the people who are "leaning positive" and those in the neutral category who are waiting for leadership or direction. Soon, a critical mass of people can be developed who are supportive of positive change. Building from the positive in our groups and organizations overcomes the drain of negativity, and energizes and enthuses people — and makes the hard work needed to accomplish things rewarding and a lot more fun.

CHARACTERISTICS

Level 5 Efforts:

- o Enable us to turn around highly negative cultures.
- o Provide manageability of large-scale problems and keeps us from feeling overwhelmed.
- o Enable people to feel upbeat and positive about what is going on.
- o Shift attention to what we all have to gain.
- o Integrate with a broader emphasis on health promotion and wellness.

LEVEL 6: "TRANSLATIONS" AND TAILORING

It is very common to believe that we can take a program and apply it uniformly to all groups or subgroups within a culture. This is a common source of failure that frequently goes unrecognized. Change Level 6 emphasizes the need to make our programs culture-specific, that is, to be sure they speak directly to the nature and needs of each group or sub-group.

EXAMPLE

If we wish to change things in a group, we need to understand that within these overall cultures there are a series of obvious subcultures (e.g., faculty, students, staff, etc. or management, employees, union members, etc.). But beyond these obvious groupings, there are even more refined subcultures that serve as the primary identification groups of people. In the school, the students break down into many subgroups (jocks, preppies, "nerds," the gang group, "druggies," etc.). In the corporation, the marketing group sees itself as very different from the accounting group, and the engineers different from the manufacturing folks, etc. For change programs to be effective, they must recognize and deal with these differences. "Blanket" programs laid across all groups can not work. Programs must be tailored to be culture-specific.

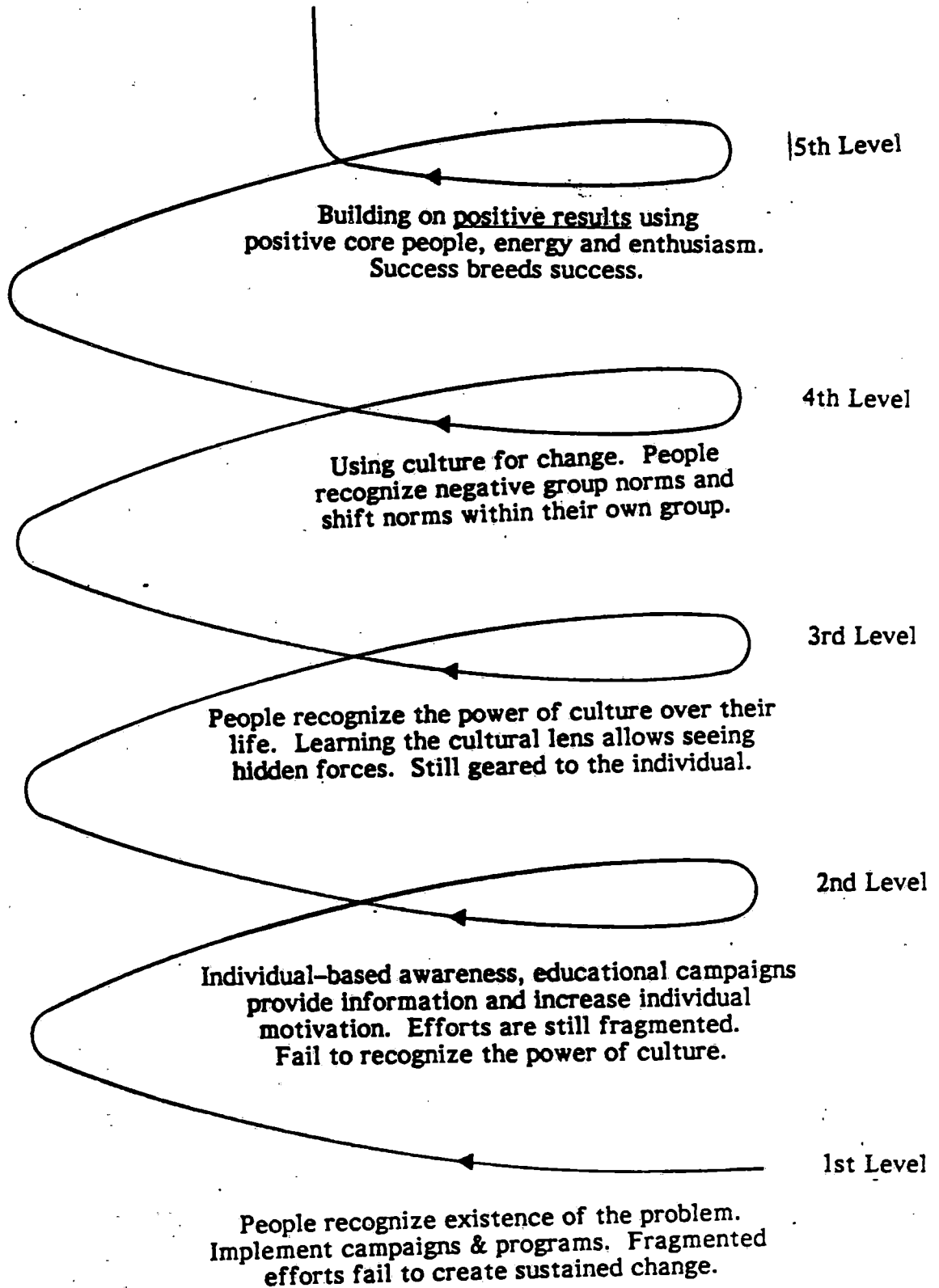
CHARACTERISTICS

Level 6 Efforts:

- o Enable the program to be experienced as real and to speak directly to the unique nature and needs of each group.
- o Utilize internal leaders who know the culture best as "translators" or bridges.
- o Tie in directly to the true day-to-day concerns and activities of the group.
- o Enable people to develop ownership and commitment required to make the changes a "way of life."

GETTING ABOVE THE INFLUENCE

The Upward Spiral to Positive Change



PART 4
WHAT'S NEXT?

**WHERE DO I FIT IN?
A "TRIMTAB" FOR POSITIVE CHANGE**

When problems are as large and complex as alcohol and drug abuse, it is easy to feel totally overwhelmed.

We are only helpless if we choose to do nothing. How we spend our energy can be likened to the "trimtab factor" described in a book by Harold Willens:

"On airplane wings, and on the keels of racing yachts, trimtabs are small, adjustable flaps that assist in balancing and steadying the motion of the craft. The principle of the trimtab also applies to a ship's rudder. In explaining the trimtab factor, Buckminster Fuller used the image of a large ocean-going ship traveling at high speed through the water. The mass and momentum of such a vessel are enormous, and great force is required to turn its rudder and change the ship's direction. In the past, some large ships had, at the trailing edge of the main rudder, another tiny rudder — the trimtab. By exerting a small amount of pressure, one person could easily turn the trimtab. The trimtab then turned the rudder, and the rudder turned the ship. Thus, the trimtab factor demonstrates how the precise application of a small amount of leverage can produce a powerful effect."*

We are forced to accept that we can't change the whole state, or even our groups, families, organizations or communities all at once. Some of us are leaders who can personally make a difference. Most of us don't have roles of such power or influence. Yet, we too can exert a very positive and important influence in the groups to which we belong. Each of us in each of our groups can act as a "trimtab" for positive change, help to steer us in this new direction, and improve the lives of those around us. By helping to steer to this new course, we will be making Delaware a healthier, more productive environment for us to live and work and for our children to safely and happily grow.

* Willer, Harold. The Trimtab Factor. N.Y.: William Morrow, 1984.

CHANGING OURSELVES

Most of us find ourselves in situations that we would like to change. Possibly we are immersed in negative alcohol or drug cultures. Possibly, we find ourselves falling victim to the negative norms ourselves.

Some of us have had problems with alcohol and/or drugs in the past. It can be easy to fall back into difficulty once we re-enter the cultures that led us into problems in the first place. We'd like to change things. What can we do and how do we go about it? Whatever our current situation, we can make a difference. Some questions we can begin to ask ourselves:

- Have I sharpened the focus on my cultural lens sufficiently to see the existing cultures affecting me?
- What are the cultural norms in those environments that I am most vulnerable to?
- What are the typical ways that these norms affect me? What are the triggers or habitual patterns that support them?
- What alternatives are available to me to avoid these norms? To change them? Can I enlist the support of others? Who else in my group/ family/organization/community would welcome change?
- What do I really want? Have I decided what I want or only what I don't want?
- Do I have a plan to move forward or am I really just trying to keep myself from falling backward?
- How can I get more support from others for the behaviors I'm seeking? How can I get them interested? How can I help them to share a vision of a better way?

WHAT EACH OF US CAN DO AS INDIVIDUALS

- o Attend an Above the Influence Introductory Workshop to acquire the new cultural lens.
- o Use the new lens to see hidden negative norms in order to steer clear and make healthier choices.
- o Act as a "trimtab" for positive change in our groups.
- o Help spread the word about Above the Influence — share the new lens, and our enthusiasm, with others.
- o Talk to leaders in your workplace, church, civic groups, etc. Try to get the group involved.

CHANGING OUR GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND COMMUNITIES

Helping individuals acquire the new lens is important and can make things much better. But let's not stop there. The ultimate solution rests in being able to move to that new level of change — Culture-Based Change. That means being sure that we change behaviors in our groups. This is the key to changing things permanently. Instead of being constantly forced to go against the prevailing norms and "swim against the tide" of our cultures, we will "shift the tide", and use this great force for our benefit.

We cannot tell you precisely how to change your organization. Your group is unique and special. That's what makes it yours. And that's why only you and the group can come up with answers that are right for you.

The most effective way to be successful is to have a person or team from your group take our special training course on making change happen. This comprehensive course is a 3-day training that teaches how to tailor the Above the Influence concepts to the needs of a particular group.

WWHT CAN GROUP OR ORGANIZATION LEADERS DO?

- o All the things individuals can do (p. 49); and,
- o Learn about ATI's training programs for applying Culture-Based change methods within your group, organization, or community.
- o Train yourself and/or a team of key people to see how ATI can be tailored to the specific needs of your particular group.

HELPING THOSE ALREADY WORKING TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS

Having the new cultural lens can help show why our past approaches have had limited success. It enables us to see clearly how we've been beaten by the culture, and, most importantly, it enables us to see what we have to do now to be successful. In this sense, it gives us a way to build on our current efforts to make us all more successful.

And, **Above the Influence** can help us pull our efforts together so we're not all working in isolation, but collaboratively, within a common framework and with common methods, yet still allow us to take our own particular paths that work best for us and our group.

Above the Influence offers specialized training in Culture-Based Change to professionals, groups, and agencies alcohol and drug abuse, and provides supportive materials and assistance.

WHAT CAN PROFESSIONALS PRESENTLY WORKING IN THE FIELD DO?

- o Learn about the **Above the Influence** training program for helping you (and your organization or agency) to make your current programs and activities Culture-Based and better able to achieve lasting change.
- o Express a desire to find out how **Above the Influence** can be used to enhance your present programs.
- o Involve your colleagues and associates, your professional association, companies, agencies, institutions, etc.

EVERYONE HAS A ROLE TO PLAY

Above the Influence recognizes that the problems of alcohol and drug abuse are widespread and that the roots run deep in our culture. For this very reason, in order to change things, we all have to be pulling in the same direction — and we all have to have a role, a way to contribute to making things better.

Those of us presently using alcohol must learn more about the positive norms that can guard and protect us, and see about making them more of our "way of life." Those of us who are "innocently" using drugs for recreation purposes, or accepting their use around us, must come to see our role in supporting the destruction, and start saying "yes" to putting the drug cartels out of our lives and out of business.

Each of us as individuals, whether we don't drink at all or take anything more than an aspirin tablet, has a role as a "trimtab" for change; each of us as leaders in our families and in our various groups and organizations, our places of employment, our schools, colleges and universities, law enforcement and control agencies, politicians, professionals, media representatives, insurance companies, hospitals, medical personnel and mental health practitioners, pharmaceutical firms and drug stores, alcohol beverage manufacturers and distributors, taverns and restaurants, the military; those involved with youth groups, civil service groups, parents, government agencies, etc. — all of us have to see how we have been victims of alcohol and drug abuse and blindly perpetuating the problems. We have to see how we can now be part of the solution.

Above the Influence will reach out to all of those groups to identify how we can assist each other to be a positive force, and to identify how we can work together to move Delaware "Above the Influence" of the extreme costs and consequences of drug and alcohol abuse.

PULLING IT ALL TOGETHER

Above the Influence will be working to create an integrated statewide effort for change by building on current efforts presently underway, by building from the positive, by seeking to inspire people to believe that now, with the right weapons, we can be successful and that together we can make an enormously positive impact. **Above the Influence** seeks to foster this unified effort by building bridges between groups, by fostering collaboration, and by striving to help create and foster a vision of a Delaware **Above the Influence** of drug and alcohol abuse, a vision that we can all work toward — together!

COMMITMENT

Let's make things happen! Make a commitment to do 3 concrete things to help build a society **Above the Influence**. Do these things in the next month and then write to us and share your experience. Tell us how you're doing – how we can help – how others are reacting.

1. HERE'S HOW I'VE TAKEN MY COMMITMENT INTO MY HOME:

2. HERE'S HOW I'VE TAKEN MY COMMITMENT INTO MY WORKPLACE:

3. HERE'S HOW I'VE TAKEN MY COMMITMENT TO MY FRIENDS:

4. TELL US WHAT OTHER ACTIVITIES YOU'VE BEGUN:

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS, TEAR OUT THIS PAGE AND SEND IT TO:
Above the Influence, c/o Office of the Governor, State of Delaware, 820 French Street,
Wilmington, DE 19801.

The Culture-Based Approach, upon which **Above the Influence** is based, relies on the pioneering work of Dr. Barry C. Certner, President of CBC, Inc., and the Center for Culture-Based Change. Dr. Certner's copyrighted work has been used to generate **Above the Influence** programs and materials for use throughout the State of Delaware.

Much of the statistical and other data reported in this workbook are drawn from Dr. Certner's research and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, including the most recent Special Reports to Congress from the National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse and the Triennial Reports to Congress from the National Institute for Drug Abuse.



DELAWARE'S DIRECTION ON DRUGS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Since Governor Michael N. Castle's announcement last year that Delaware was developing a comprehensive, statewide effort to stop alcohol and drug abuse, the "Above the Influence" program has moved forward toward that goal. Today, the first course to train community leaders in abuse prevention techniques begins in Dover.

During the past months, the state has worked with experts in the alcohol and drug fields to develop a program that would introduce state-of-the-art prevention to Delaware. The result is a course that stresses society's part in influencing people to use drugs and provides concrete methods for changing those forces.

That information is presented in 3-hour community workshops. Several demonstrations have already been presented throughout the state. The workshops introduce small groups of people to the new ideas in an informal, participatory setting. Each participant receives a workbook that explains the course material and provides activities and exercises to do with others.

Workshops are available to any organization that requests one. According to Jeffrey W. Garland, Governor Castle's Special Assistant for Drug and Alcohol Programs, the program goal is to introduce as many Delawareans as possible to the new prevention ideas.

"We would like these workshops to be going on every night of the week all across this state. The only way we can change this, one of society's most urgent problems, is to work together, all the people of the state," said Garland.

To accomplish this, the state is training volunteer workshop leaders who will give workshops to community and service organizations, to employees at their workplace, to students and to any organization requesting the "Above the Influence" program.

"We developed a leadership training course that is thorough and comprehensive. It takes three days to completely orient a volunteer to this approach. Once they 'graduate,' the leaders have a thorough knowledge of the cultural basis of alcohol and drug problems. We supply a several hundred page resource manual and a training video to help them give effective workshops.

Office of the Governor
State of Delaware
820 French St.
Wilmington, DE 19801
(302) 571-3210 (Wilm.)
(302) 736-4101 (Dover)

Michael N. Castle, Governor

"We have worked hard and gained the support of business, community and service organizations," Garland said.

That support has taken the form of more than \$150,000 in cash or in-kind contributions from area businesses. Many Delaware corporations have also agreed to introduce "Above the Influence" workshops to their workforce.

"We continue to look for financial and other support from business and citizens of Delaware," he said.

Garland has spent the last six months introducing the prevention program to a host of civic and social groups, government departments and state agencies, professional organizations and national abuse prevention organizations. He has met with executives of many major corporations, has attended the White House Conference on Drug Free America, and has represented Governor Castle on the Southern Governors' Association Drug and Alcohol Prevention Committee.

He has spoken to parent groups, student groups, human resource professionals, the Medical Society of New Castle County, the Drinking and Driving Conference and the Council of State Governments Conference on Children and Youth.

At each of these groups, Garland has presented the new idea that makes the "Above the Influence" program different from other prevention activities. That is the "culture-based change" concept which stresses group and societal influences in people's lives. Delaware's program is unique in the nation as the first statewide prevention effort that offers a curriculum and concrete approaches to creating change in an alcohol and drug abusing society.

"Wherever I go, locally and beyond our state, people are impressed and intrigued by what we're offering," said Garland. "Both professionals and lay people see immediately the value of our program and our approach. I can't count the number of people who have said, 'This is really what we need in the prevention area.'"

Delawareans can arrange for an "Above the Influence" workshop by calling the Office of the Governor at 1-800-292-9570. The next volunteer leadership training will be held in April.

(Smith)
March 3, 1989
11:00 p.m.

Suggested Remarks
For President Bush
Wilmington Drug Address
March 7, 1989

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens.

I want to thank you, Governor Castle, for that introduction -- and all of you for the pleasure of your company. And let me say what an honor it is to be among Delaware's finest, and among friends.

In particular, I want to salute three friends who share this platform.

Bill Roth, your Senior Senator, has been a force for peace and prosperity, and in fighting the use of crack and cocaine. As America's first Drug Control Policy Director, Bill Bennett will combat a menace which endangers us all. And as the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, your Senator, Joe Biden, was one of the principal architects of the legislation creating that Drug post. I know he'll work with Bill Bennett and Bill Roth to shape drug strategy, and nurture a safer, fairer, more decent land.

Earlier today, I was in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. And I've just come here from the Wilmington YMCA -- where kids are learning karate, and learning to avoid drugs, through the East Side Cluster community program.

The group's motto is, "Kick drugs out of your life." And I must admit, I got a kick out of the kids. Come to think of it: The karate reminded me of a typical weekend with my grandkids in Kennebunkport.

You know, as I was preparing for our visit, I thought of a poem that captured the spirit of this gathering and the true genius of America. The poet was Carl Sandburg. The poem is entitled, "The People, Yes."

"The People, Yes." They are retired laborers, textile workers, and pillars of the law. They are the good, quiet, decent people who believe in faith, family, and the dignity of work.

"The People, Yes." They live on the prairies of Nebraska, in the Central Valley of California, and in the small burgs and factory towns of the First State of Delaware.

"The People, Yes." These Americans support their police, and respect our legal system. From others, and government, they ask only for the dignity they deserve. And they cherish the decent stability which makes justice possible and our lives secure.

My friends, nothing threatens the stability of our families, and our nation, more than the scourge of drug abuse.

As a candidate, I pledged to undertake a mission: make America free again from drugs. Well, my nomination of Bill Bennett to direct the newly created office of National Drug Control Policy shows that I meant exactly what I said.

As Secretary of Education, Bill Bennett was a crusader for excellence. And as America's first Drug Control Policy Director, he will be engaged in an even greater struggle -- America's war on drugs.

This war seeks to educate all Americans on the inherent evils of drug abuse. And it will encourage those caught in the trap of drug addiction to get clean and stay clean.

This war pledges support -- increased support -- for those tasked with the dangerous job of stopping the flow of drugs into America. And it vows to enforce our drug laws.

In short, the war you and I are involved in must say to drugs, "You're history." I'm confident that it will.

Last month, before a joint session of Congress, I spoke about four critical areas in the war on drugs -- education,

treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. And I asked for an increase of \$1 billion in budget outlays -- to nearly \$6 billion in 1990 -- to escalate our war.

Some money will be used to expand treatment to the poor, and to young mothers. This will help many of the innocent victims of drugs -- like the thousands of babies born addicted, or with AIDS, because of the mother's addiction.

Some money will be used to cut the waiting time for treatment and to help urban schools where the emergency is greatest. And \$1.1 billion of my request will go for education. We must educate and involve parents, teachers, and our communities. For then, and only then, can we teach our children, from kindergarten to college, about the terrible cost of drugs.

Here in Delaware, you've shown the way. And it hasn't been easy: After all, Interstate Highway I-95, a major avenue of illicit drug trafficking, intersects the Greater Wilmington Area. But Delaware law enforcement officers like Delaware State Police Corporal John Dernan and many of you, are aggressively fighting this war. Under Governor Castle, your "Above the Influence" campaign is combating alcohol and drug abuse. And the Wilmington Cluster program aims squarely at our youth: to reach out to peers, and learn the signs of troubled children; to pull students together, and help communities help themselves.

For that, I congratulate you: Delaware is waging war against drugs. And it is a war we must, and will, win -- for while more than 200 million Americans didn't use illegal drugs last year, over 23 million Americans did. That means we must stop those who produce, buy, and traffic drugs. And that, in turn, means an all-out fight in enforcement and interdiction.

As you know, in the last year, global production of coca, marijuana, opium poppies, and hashish increased sharply. That supply abroad imperils our kids at home. It threatens countries long friendly to the United States, marring their stability and threatening democracy. And it reaffirms the need to stop drugs before they reach our borders and to eradicate them at their source.

Last week, I met with Attorney General Thornburgh, who I sent to South America to meet with top officials in Columbia, Bolivia, and Peru. The topic? How to curb drug production -- and arrest, convict, and destroy trafficking cartels. We hope to arrange a summit of Western Hemisphere nations to develop strategy. And we will encourage them to be allies in deed, not merely principle. Cooperation is a two-way street.

Accordingly, our budget proposes a 14 per cent increase for the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters. We must destroy crops, and the labs that process them, in drug-producing countries.

And we must take steps to protect our borders. Our budget allocates \$690 million for the Coast Guard, which plays a major role in coordinating the identification and search of suspicious planes and vessels. I hope to match, or even better, the astounding 1,300 per cent increase in cocaine seizures between 1981 and 1987. Our budget involves the Departments of State and Justice and allows the U.S. Customs Service to expand the inspection of containerized cargo. And it proposes more than \$300 million in interdiction funds for the Department of Defense, and enhances our drug prosecution, detention, and intelligence capabilities.

All told, fully 70 per cent of our drug budget is for law-enforcement purposes. We will also strengthen coordination among all levels of government. And we want to significantly increase funding for Federal prisons. Why? Because prison overcrowding has caused too many convicts to go scot-free -- free to steal to pay for their habit, free to import or sell drugs again, free to addict our children and kill new victims.

Consider this: In 1984, a prisoner in Michigan was released to make room for others, then burglarized 500 homes to help support a \$2,000-a-day cocaine habit. Or consider this: That same year, another convict, paroled after killing two people, proceeded to kill two more. By the end of 1987, more than 40,000 prisoners were held in a Federal prison system designed to hold 28,000 inmates.

My friends, prison overcrowding is itself a crime, and a national disgrace. I mean to change it, and will.

I will act, also -- and I need your help -- to enforce and toughen sentences.

You know, I've talked a lot about "Zero Tolerance." Well, "Zero Tolerance" is not a catchword. It means, quite simply: If you do crime, you do time.

That means judges who strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders. And severe sentences for dealers who hire children. Kids are here to learn, to grow, not to sell and carry drugs. It means increasing State and Federal drug prosecutions -- this year, we expect a rise of some 3,100 Federal cases over 1988. And, yes, it means strict enforcement of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. I want increased prison sentences for drug-related crimes. And drug-related murderers should face the death penalty. They deserve no less. And because our children's lives are at stake -- the very lifeblood of our nation -- we as Americans can afford to ask no less.

You know, many issues involve shades of gray. Drug trade is not among them. It involves good guys and bad guys, white hats and black hats, good and evil. Every American should have the right to be free of the violence, and the personal agonies of drugs.

Many of you, I'm sure, have heard of Everett Hatcher. He was a Federal agent involved in an undercover drug investigation. He was also only 46 years old, and the father of two. Six days ago, an hour after radioing colleagues that he was driving to a new site to meet a drug dealer, he was found shot to death on Staten Island. He was a good guy, and a devoted family man. His friends called him "Teddy Bear." We must win the war on drugs for Everett Hatcher, and Edward Byrne, and Enrique Camarena Salazar, and all those of your profession who have given their lives to free America of drug abuse.

Sergeant Robert Tinker of the Boston Police Department -- he is a good guy, too. Sergeant Tinker supervises the Drug Abuse Resistance Education program -- or DARE -- which uses uniformed officers, in elementary schools, to teach kids about drug abuse. DARE was started in Los Angeles six years ago and has caught on nationally. It builds self-esteem and spurs self-discipline. And it links our greatest treasures: America's children and, yes, America's capacity to care. It is people like Sergeant Tinker who are manning the front lines and whose dedication and caring will ultimately prevail.

The Greeks said, "A man's character is his destiny." My friends, our children's destiny will mold this nation's character.

To build a better life -- to make tomorrow free of drugs -- will require the will and spirit of the American people. People like Everett Hatcher. People like Robert Tinker and Corporal Dernan. And people like you. Of this, I am certain: We have triumphed before -- we will triumph again. For as Americans, nothing lies beyond our reach.

"The People, Yes."

The future, yes.

By serving one, let us seize the other.

Thank you for inviting me, and for your many kindnesses. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

- o DEA arrests and the resulting convictions reached record levels in FY 1987. These data reflect the lag between the time an arrest is made and a conviction is won.

Drug Enforcement Administration

	Arrests	Convictions
1981	13,337	5,576
1982	12,180	5,927
1983	12,997	9,966
1984	13,126	10,815
1985	15,695	10,549
1986	18,746	12,022
1987	21,921	12,497

- o By 1987, FBI drug arrests and the resulting convictions also reached record levels.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

	Arrests	Convictions
1982	137	43
1983	1,186	471
1984	1,927	1,362
1985	2,766	2,232
1986	2,501	2,671
1987	2,326	2,851

- o This is the first Administration to bring the FBI into the drug fight. In 1982, the FBI was given concurrent jurisdiction with DEA to investigate drug-related crimes.

Asset Seizures

- o In FY 1987, the Federal Government seized approximately \$673 million in drug-related assets -- a 17 percent increase over FY 1986 and a 200 percent increase over FY 1984. These assets included a record 856 vessels, 193 aircraft, a record 12,124 vehicles and \$102 million in financial instruments.
- o Asset forfeitures -- seizures turned over to the Federal Government by the courts -- increased 58 percent between FY 1986 (\$131 million) and FY 1987 (\$207 million).

Sentencing

- o An essential part of the Administration's drug enforcement initiative is to encourage stiffer sentences for drug related offenses across the country.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters
Washington, DC 20520

FAX Number: (202) 647-4912

FAX MESSAGE

Date Transmitted: 3 / 6 / 89

Number Dialed: () 456 7739

TO: Stephanie Blessy x 456-7750
The White House

FROM: W KENNETH THOMPSON
INM staff

Tel. (202) 647- 6643

SUBJECT: INCSR DATA

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE:

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INCSR
INTERNATIONAL MARKETS
COUNTRY STRATEGY REPORT
MAR 1989

Worldwide Production Totals

Worldwide Production Totals							1988	1987
Country	Metric Tons	Hectares Cultivated	Hectares Eradicated	Metric Tons	Hectares Cultivated	Hectares Eradicated		
Opium								
Afghanistan	700-800	23,000	0	400-800	18,500	0		
Iran	200-400	na	0	200-400	na	0		
Pakistan	190-220	13,296	1,708	190-220	11,270	1,300		
Total SW Asia	1,090-1,420	36,296	1,708	790-1,420	29,770	1,300		
Burma	1,065-1,500	116,700	12,500	925-1,230	92,300	16,279		
Laos	210-300	na	0	150-300	na	0		
Thailand	23-33	4,604	1,761	20-45	4,674	1,740		
Total SE Asia	1,298-1,833	121,304	14,261	1,095-1,575	96,974	18,019		
Mexico	45-55	7,738	2,737	45-55	7,360	2,200		
Total Opium	2,433-3,308	322,938	34,675	1,930-3,050	280,848	40,838		
Cocaine								
Bolivia	57,445-78,355	49,976	1,476	45,000-67,000	40,300	1,042		
Colombia	19,000-24,200	27,230	230	18,000-23,000	25,000	460		
Peru	97,000-124,000	115,630	5,130	98,000-121,000	109,500	355		
Ecuador	300-500	300	60	400	410	110		
Total Cocaine	173,745-227,055	193,136	6,896	162,400-211,400	175,210	1,967		
Marijuana								
Mexico	5,655	9,000	3,997	5,970-7,130	9,000	3,750		
Colombia	5,927-9,625	9,200	5,012	3,435-7,760	13,005	8,000		
Jamaica	340-470	1,257	650	325-535	1,330	650		
Bolivia	120	660	528	200	1,088	970		
Others	3,000-4,000	na	na	1,000-2,000	na	na		
Total Marijuana	15,042-19,870	20,117	10,187	10,930-17,625	24,423	13,270		
Hashish								
Lebanon	700	na	na	600	na	na		
Pakistan	200	na	na	200	na	na		
Afghanistan	200-400	na	na	200-400	na	na		
Morocco	85	na	na	50	na	na		
Total Hashish	1,185-1,385	na	na	1,050-1,250	na	na		

Worldwide Production: 1985 - 1989

Worldwide Production: 1985 - 1989					
Country	1989 (Metric Tons)	1988 (Metric Tons)	1987 (Metric Tons)	1986 (Metric Tons)	1985 (Metric Tons)
Opium					
Afghanistan	700-800	700-800	400-800	400-500	400-500
Iran	200-400	200-400	200-400	200-400	200-400
Pakistan	105-175	190-220	190-220	140-160	40-70
Total SW Asia	1,005-1,375	1,090-1,420	790-1,420	740-1,060	640-970
Burma	1,100-1,535	1,065-1,500	925-1,230	770-1,100	490-490
Laos	210-300	210-300	150-300	100-290	100-100
Thailand	23-33	23-33	20-45	20-25	35-35
Total SE Asia	1,333-1,868	1,298-1,833	1,095-1,575	820-1,415	625-625
Mexico	40-50	45-55	45-55	35-50	25-45
Total Opium	2,378-3,293	2,433-3,308	1,930-3,050	1,595-2,525	1,290-1,640
Coca					
Bolivia	58,382-79,640	57,445-78,355	46,000-67,000	44,000-52,920	42,000-53,200
Colombia	19,000-24,200	19,000-24,200	18,000-23,000	12,000-13,600	12,400-12,400
Peru	98,450-125,850	97,000-124,000	98,000-121,000	95,000-120,000	95,200-95,200
Ecuador	175-290	300-500	400	1,000	1,900
Others					
Total Coca	176,007-229,990	173,745-227,055	162,400-211,400	152,000-187,520	151,500-162,700
Marijuana					
Mexico	4,750	5,655	5,970-7,130	4,000-6,000	3,000-4,000
Colombia	2,090-3,395	5,927-9,625	3,435-7,760	2,530-3,630	2,000-4,000
Jamaica	340-470	340-470	325-535	1,485-2,025	625-1,280
Belize	73	120	200	550	645
Others	3,000-4,000	3,000-4,000	1,000-2,000	800-1,000	800-1,000
Total Marijuana	10,253-12,688	15,042-19,870	10,930-17,625	9,365-13,205	7,070-10,925
Hashish					
Lebanon	700	700	600	720	720
Pakistan	200	200	200	200	200
Afghanistan	200-400	200-400	200-400	200-400	200-400
Morocco	85	85	60	30-60	30-60
Total Hashish	1,185-1,385	1,185-1,385	1,060-1,260	1,150-1,380	1,150-1,380

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(complete writethru _ updating, adding reaction)

By TAMARA HENRY

WASHINGTON (UPI) _ Use of crack cocaine has declined among high school seniors for the first time because of changing attitudes and increased knowledge about the drug's harmful effects, a survey said Tuesday.

The 1988 National High School Senior Survey, conducted by The University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, found use of all drugs generally declined among American students in high school and college.

Overall, the proportion of seniors using any illicit drug during the prior year fell from 42 percent in 1987 to 39 percent in 1988. This compares with 54 percent in 1979, the peak year.

But the study's director, Lloyd Johnston, said the drop in the use of crack _ a highly addictive smokeable derivative of cocaine _ is "one of the most important findings" of the survey of some 16,000 to 17,000 seniors in 135 high schools nationwide. The survey also uses a representative sample of college students and young adults one to 11 years beyond high school.

"This is great news, that our high school seniors are listening, that more are heeding the perils of drug use," said Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos. "However, too many of our youth, especially those that never become seniors _ the dropouts _ still risk their health and their future by using drugs."

The survey, the 14th in a series of national surveys funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, an arm of the Department of Health and Human Services, showed that 4.8 percent of all seniors between 1987 and 1988 reported ever using crack, compared with 5.6 percent in the previous year. Annual use of crack fell from 4 percent to 3.1 percent, after having leveled off between 1986 and 1987.

Johnston, who warned in last year's report of an increase in crack use from 4 percent to 5.6 percent in 1987, said crack use showed a decline in 1988 among college students, as well, though not a statistically significant one _ from 2 percent to 1.4 percent _ but there was little change among the 19- to 29-year-olds, from 3 percent to 3.1 percent."

"We can safely say that this decrease suggests that high school seniors, a very important population to the future of our country, are hearing the messages about cocaine's dangers and are avoiding drug use in general," said Charles Schuster, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

"While crack cocaine is readily available, seniors appear to be concerned about its addictive qualities and are less likely to try or continue use."

Other key findings of the survey include:

_Marijuana use continued its long-term, gradual decline. About one-third of all high school seniors reported some marijuana use, compared with the peak year, of 1979 when half of all seniors reported some use. Current daily marijuana use dropped from 10.7 percent in 1978 to 2.7 percent in 1988.

_Cocaine use dropped between 1986 and 1988 from 13 percent to 8 percent. Among college students, only 10 percent reported using the drug in 1988, compared with 17 percent in 1986. Cocaine use also fell among all high school graduates aged 19 to 28 from 20 percent annual prevalence in 1986 to 14 percent in 1988.

_Heroin use remained at 0.5 percent, the same percentage the past nine years.

_Alcohol use dropped for the first time in several years. "Current drinkers" _ seniors who had one or more drinks in the past 30 days _ declined from 66 percent to 64 percent.

_Cigarette smoking stands at 29 percent in 1988, with 18 percent of all seniors smoking daily.

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