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OA/ID Number: 13660
Folder ID Number: 13660-007

Folder Title:
DEA New York Field Office 3/9/89 [OA 6347] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	18	7	1

5/7/89

Ed's drug speech

bottom of p. 7

Pizza Connection II

Δ to Adamita ~~Case~~ Trial

5/7/89

Advance –

Kathy Komanecki

meeting w/ MJ Hatcher

who at meeting

Questions for Ed

Police report to verify

4 shots

witnesses -- were there any?

~~25 yrs. since anyone's faced the death penalty~~

~~Report of veto for 10 yrs.~~

Flying Dragons, Lai King Men

Amateur night @ Apollo p. 5

Nexus Bruce Travers (telephone from VP)

Mary Jane Hatcher and entry

Zachary and Salute or tears

DOJ

~~N.Y.~~ leads in overall consumption p. 2

~~new weapons for DEA~~ p. 3 bottom

~~N.Y. state houses 1/2 heroin addicts in country~~ p. 3-4

Sched.

~~Thornburgh meeting~~

telephone call } dinner w/ Byrne

5/8/89

DEA

N.Y. St. Legislature 518 474-5162
5943

→ 12 vetoes on death penalty
26 yrs since death penalty used in N.Y.

Exec. Chamber
Senate Legislative Assistant 455-3216

Sen. Volker 455-3471

Sen. Bill 600 → 1819

Sen. Mega

Codes Comm 455-3471

3

15

William J. Bowers publ. in '74

last execution in N.Y. 8/15/63 Eddie Lee Mays

Ted Hallman

Bob Shulman } (212) 399-5001
Bob Strang

List for Verification

P.1, #1: List of attendees – ck w/ Advance & Scheduling Offc.

P.1 #3: "... felled by a single shot..." need details of Machates murder – Ed McNally

P.1, #3: "And this week ... the DEA group Trial proceeding for transcript case from Ed McNally

P.1, #4: "As VP, I telephoned Bruce..." Verification of memo from Ed McNally, VP special projects office?

P.1, #4: "Last week, M. Byrne.., And earlier today..." Pres. Scheduling office

~~P.2, #1: "This area leads the nation..." DOJ, or Ed McNally~~

P.2 #2: "In my own way..." Looking forward

~~P.3 #6: "Our new weapons"~~ McNally?, DOJ → new standard issue gun? (EZIS)

P.4 #1: "In Jan you recovered..." DOJ, McNally

Lost Radio Contact



Newsday / Ken Bawchuk

Investigators late Tuesday night search the car in which undercover DEA agent Everett Hatcher was found slain hours earlier.

13-state search is on for assassin

By Richard Esposito

Undercover narcotics agent Everett Hatcher was out of contact with his five backup agents for more than an hour before his corpse was found slumped behind the wheel of his car with two bullets in his head and two in his body, authorities said yesterday.

The 13-state manhunt for Constible Farace, sought in connection with the execution-style slaying of federal agent Hatcher Tuesday on Staten Island, has been hampered by the head start the killer may have gotten.

Authorities don't know why Hatcher's radio transmitter wasn't enough to keep him in contact with his backup team.

Hatcher was the first Drug Enforcement Administration agent to be killed in the line of duty in New York in more than 10 years. Authorities said that if his killing was sanctioned by organized-crime families, the unofficial rules have changed. No associate of traditional organized crime has deliberately killed a federal agent since the time of Al Capone, they said.

Farace has not been charged with the murder. A warrant was issued for his arrest on narcotics charges yesterday by U.S. Attorney Andrew Maloney, based on allegations of past undercover purchases of cocaine by Hatcher from Farace.

"When is enough enough?" said Robert Stutman, special agent in charge of the DEA's 500 New York agents and investigators. "We've had two agents

Please see AGENT on Page 24

Worst News Kin Can Hear



Newsday / Richard Lee

U.S. Attorney Andrew Maloney, left, and Robert Stutman, in charge of the DEA's 500 New York investigators, discuss agent's death.

Wife's disbelief followed by grief

By Richard Esposito

Everett Hatcher's two sons were asleep when federal agents knocked at the front door Tuesday night and told Hatcher's wife, Mary Jane, that her husband would never return home from an undercover operation.

The boys were allowed to sleep on, sheltered from the disbelief, anger and grief that followed. Yesterday, the older boy, Zackery, 9, was sent off to school, to keep him temporarily from the chaos.

"He was inseparable from Everett," said one agent who had worked with the slain man for more than 15 years. "Everett adored his boy." He loved children so much that the Hatchers had recently adopted Joshua, age 3, so they could have a second son, the agent said.

As the agents walked up the driveway to the Hatchers' home in Passaic County, N.J., on Tuesday night, they knew that they would break the worst news a law-enforcement family could ever hear.

"But it really hits home when you see the basket-

Please see FAMILY on Page 25



Newsday / Tom Redmond

Rules in the War on Drugs

he guarded the house of a witness scheduled to testify against a Queens drug kingpin — were involved in anti-drug activities.

According to DEA intelligence documents, 11 special agents were involved in shooting incidents last year, with two shot in the head during separate arrests. A city police officer assigned to the agency also was shot and wounded.

Federal agents also say they have received reliable information about an assassination plot in retaliation for two large seizures of cocaine from the Medellin cartel, the drug ring operating from the Colombian province of Medellin. Targets in the assassination plot include the head of the New York City DEA Division, several city politicians, including Mayor Edward I. Koch, and several law enforcement officials.

The DEA's intelligence documents identify a half-dozen Colombian, Jamaican and Dominican drug gangs, as well as the "home-grown" gangs, that opt for increased violence.

Federal statistics on cocaine trafficking trends show, for instance, that even street-level drug dealers have confederated into gangs protected by "enforcers," according to the documents. And crack arrests now account for 42 percent of all narcotics busts, which this year are projected to approach 80,000 to 90,000 in the city. Homicide detectives for more than 18 months now have been regularly attached to DEA investigations.

"The newest and most disturbing trend in crack trafficking is the decreasing age of those involved," one DEA document said. It goes on to cite case after case of 12-, 13-, and 14-year-olds arrested for selling crack.

"And there's another way the violence of the drug trade compares with Vietnam," Hall said. "That is, if you're in my business you're always looking for the light at the end of the tunnel."

So far, law enforcement experts said, there is none.

Lost Radio Link With Backups

His radio transmitter, still attached by suction cups to his body, was intact, indicating the killer had not discovered it.

Because a police patrol car had passed this spot at 9:35 p.m., and Hatcher's car was not there, Staten Island homicide detectives said the killing must have occurred between then and just before 10:15 p.m., when the backup agents returned to the spot and discovered Hatcher's body slumped behind the wheel of his grey 1987 Buick Regal Limited. That meant the killers had up to 40 minutes to leave the area before Hatcher's body was found.

"It's slow going," said Deputy Inspector William Wallace, the head of Staten Island detectives. His detectives, DEA and FBI agents staked out Staten Island houses and clubs, watched bridges and tunnels, alerted airports, prowled Farace's Brooklyn haunts, and interviewed his family and friends in an effort to bring the suspect in for questioning.

Authorities said they haven't determined how Hatcher lost transmitter contact with his partners or whether he was killed because the killer and his associates had discovered that he was a federal agent.

"What happened on Staten Island was as much an execution of a law enforcement officer as that of Eddie Byrne. I'm not intimating his cover was blown," said William Doran, chief of the FBI's New York criminal division. "The killing was out of cold-bloodedness."

Police Officer Edward Byrne was slain, allegedly on the orders of reputed street-corner drug kingpins in South Jamaica, one year and two days earlier. That slaying was immediately denounced by authorities as an assassination of a police officer.

If Farace, called a suspect by Doran and Stutman, killed Hatcher and the slaying was sanctioned by the mob, it means the criminals have turned up the violence against law enforcement officers in the drug wars.

"Certainly if he did it with knowledge [that the target was an agent] and in control of his senses, and it was sanctioned by a member of the crime family, then these are big stakes for law enforcement," said James Fox, the assistant director in charge of the FBI in New York, who cautioned that Farace is only a suspect.

The investigation into a middle-level drug-distribution ring with mob ties is the latest in a series of such probes conducted by the DEA, FBI and U.S. attorney on Staten Island, authorities said.

In one recent case, Gregory Scarpa Jr., 37, reputedly the head of a Brooklyn-based Colombo crime crew, and seven members of his crew were convicted on drug charges.

Farace, 28, of 32 Melville Ave., Staten Island, is a relative of Scarpa. In 1979 he was arrested and charged in the sexual assault and murder of one man and the beating of a second. He was convicted of manslaughter charges, along with Mark Granata, also of Staten Island. Granata's brother Kevin allegedly is a member of Scarpa's crime crew. Farace also was linked during Hatcher's undercover probe to Joseph Chille Jr., 58, a powerful reputed captain of a Bonanno family living in Florida. The investigation sought in part to determine whether Chille was involved in drug dealing.

Hatcher was a lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve and the father of two children.

"He was a very gentle man," Stutman said. "We used to call him the Bear, he was like a teddy bear."

On the U.S. Senate floor yesterday, Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), who last year sponsored federal death penalty legislation, complained that the government is not doing enough to finance antidrug programs.

"How can we look Everett Hatcher's widow and children in the eye and say we are doing everything that we can to end this scourge?" D'Amato asked in a speech on the Senate floor.

"The sad answer is that we aren't doing everything needed to battle this enemy," D'Amato said. "So many have given their lives in this 'war' without the necessary will and resources to back them up."

Stutman, at a news conference at his 555 W. 57th St. offices, said that while law enforcement has pressed ahead in combating suppliers, treatment and education efforts have lagged behind.

"Let's go from here," Stutman said. "There is enough blame for everybody. What I mean by that is we still have people who do not understand what should be instituted to finally get serious with the drug problem."

Mitch Gelman, Chapin Wright, Jack Sirica and Tom Renner contributed to this story.



Newsday / Ken Spencbuk

Undercover agent Everett Hatcher was shot four times in this car late Tuesday night in the Rossville section of Staten Island.

The Suspect

Constible (Gus) Farace, . . . 28 . . . wanted in the killing of DEA agent Everett Hatcher . . . Described by officials as an associate of at least two organized-crime families . . . Paroled June 3 after serving the minimum 7-year term for a manslaughter conviction. Described by officials as a model parolee who never missed a meeting with his parole officer . . . Pleaded guilty May 20, 1980, in the Oct. 4, 1979, slaying of Stephen Charles, one of two men Farace and three friends lured to Wolfe's Pond Park on Staten Island, apparently for sex . . . Took college and vocational programs and worked on the lawn and gardening maintenance detail while in prison as inmate No. 80B1507.

'Are You Sure?' Wife Asks in Disbelief

FAMILY from Page 5

ball hoop hanging over the driveway just how much he is leaving behind," said one agent.

The agents said Mary Jane Hatcher met the news with disbelief. "Are you sure?" she asked. "Are you sure?" Later she gave in to her grief. She wondered why her husband never said no to these dangerous jobs that regularly kept him from his home, the agents said. DEA trauma team experts said the chain of reactions is normal.

Everett Hatcher, 46, had been a federal agent since 1972. A tall, powerfully built man, he was an expert with automatic weapons, a regular medal winner at competitions.

Agents who worked with him said they always felt comfortable when Hatcher was leading a raid.

"I used to joke 'With all those guns you have, I'm going in behind you,' " one agent recalled.

When he was killed, Hatcher had no gun, only a radio transmitter that failed to keep him in contact with five backup agents.

On Tuesday night, police radio transmissions cautioned that some suspects had police scanners. Investigators said that the agent's killers may have had scanners and overheard Hatcher's partners communicating on their police radios as they combed diners on Hylan Boulevard on Staten Island, searching for Hatcher.

One agent, who was exposed as a federal agent during a 2-year probe of the Colombo crime family several years ago, explained how much narcotics enforcement had changed.

"I was devastated," the agent recalled. "He knew my wife, my children's names and where I lived. But then, all the suspect did was say, 'It's too bad, I like you. Now, will you please get out of my house?' "

Robert Stutman, head of the DEA in New York and an agent since 1965, said, "During my first six years on the job I never even had to draw my gun." Hatcher, for the past year, was assigned to Stutman's office staff and had served as a recruiting officer.

"Despite all his weapons training, he was almost a pacifist," Stutman said.

Hatcher's wake will be today and tomorrow at Mackaye's funeral home in Boonton, N.J. The funeral service will be held at 9:30 a.m. Saturday at St. Christopher's Roman Catholic Church in Parsippany, N.J.

NEWSDAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1989 NY 25

New York Newsday
EDITION

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1989 • QUEENS • 25 CENTS

DEA AGENT SHOT TO DEATH

2 in the Head, 2 in the Body



Victim: Agent Everett Hatcher



Suspect: Constible Farace

Ex-Con With Mob Ties Sought in 'Execution'

'It's like the jungles of Vietnam out there now . . . I'm tired, tired of the body count.'

Asst. Chief Francis C. Hall, head of the Police Department's narcotics unit

Jimmy Breslin's Column, Stories on Pages 4-5

Torah Burner Sentenced

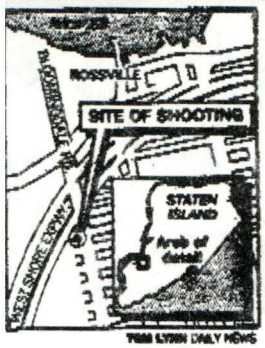
Judge's Terms Spark Outcry / Page 2

Tower: I Won't Surrender

Gets Tough With Opponents / Page 3

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ROADSIDE MEETING WITH ALLEGED COCAINE DEALER



TOM LYNN DAILY NEWS

Mob killer hunted in slaying of fed



GRISLY Staten Island scene after Drug Enforcement Administration Agent Everett Hatcher was found slain. CHARLES AMBROSE

Drug agent shot in S.I.

Authorities set up a nationwide dragnet yesterday for a mob-connected paroled killer wanted in the cold-blooded murder of an unarmed undercover federal drug agent on Staten Island.

The Drug Enforcement Administration agent, Everett Hatcher, was found dead after losing contact with his backup team for 40 minutes.

Daily News staff writers Dennis A. Hutchinson, Mary Ellen Synon and Lenny Ultimo reported this story. It was written by Hutchinson.

He was shot four times in the head and shoulder during a roadside rendezvous with the alleged cocaine dealer at about 10:15 p.m. Tuesday.

Although Hatcher was wearing a radio transmission wire, his voice faded in and out, and his backups could not keep his car in eye contact.

The prime suspect was identified as Costabile (Gus) Farace, 28, of Melville St. in the Princes Bay section of Staten Island.



Everett Hatcher

Farace, nephew of reputed Colombo crime family capo Gregory Scarpa, was paroled June 3 after serving less than eight years in prison for the death of a Newark teenager.

Like Byrne killing

Federal officials compared the murder with the assassination by drug dealers of Police Officer Edward Byrne.

The slaying followed what was to have been a routine meeting between Hatcher and Farace.

They had met three times previously, and Farace had sold Hatcher about 5 ounces of cocaine for $4,000 during one session.

'Major federal probe'

Hatcher was negotiating a larger buy Tuesday night in what was called the beginning of a "major federal probe."

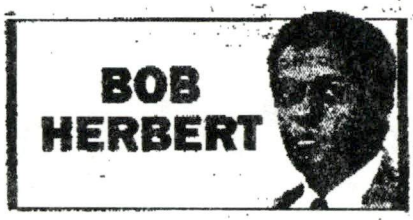
"No dope, no money tonight," Hatcher told another DEA agent Tuesday. "Just going to talk. Shouldn't be any danger."

Brooklyn U.S. Attorney Andrew Maloney said he would seek the death penalty for

See AGENT Page 45

NOW MANY MORE?
An editorial
PAGE 46

It's time to get serious



THE MEETING was in a truly desolate area — the point at which Bloomingdale Road crosses over the West Shore Expressway on Staten Island.

You will rarely find a pedestrian there in the daytime and never at night. The only sounds are the wind, which is steady and fierce, and the occasional swoosh of a passing vehicle.

There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity, just litter, leaves, weeds, cold mud and a cluster of bare and miserable trees that once were part of a wood.

A red fire alarm box and a rusted fire hydrant stand on one corner.

Everett Hatcher, 46 years old, drove up to the intersection a little before 10 p.m. on Tuesday night. He pulled his gray 1987 Buick Regal to the curb near the fire alarm box, cut his headlights and let the motor idle.

He waited.

Police said that Hatcher, an undercover drug enforcement agent, was there to meet a 28-year-old degenerate named Costabile Farace. Someone — investigators say they are certain it was Farace — walked up to the window on the driver's side of the Buick. Hatcher rolled the window down. It was the last act of his life.

A hand and a gun appeared in the window. Four shots erupted from can't-miss range. Hatcher was hit in the eye, the ear and the shoulder. Blood spattered the interior of the Buick. The gunman disappeared.

The murder of Everett Hatcher, who lived in New Jersey and had a wife and two young sons, was one more reminder that we are not yet serious about law enforcement. Crime and drugs may be out of control, but we're not yet ready to do much about it.

Example: If we were serious, there would be no way Farace would be allowed to walk the streets. Back in 1979 he and a group of buddies picked up a couple of teenage boys in Greenwich Village, took them to Alley Pond Park in Queens, sodomized them and then beat them with a lead pipe until one of the boys died and the other looked like he was dead.

Sodomy? Murder? A long prison term? Forget about it. Farace and the others pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Farace was sentenced to 7 to 21 years in prison. He came out happy as a lark and fit as a fiddle last June.

There are endless examples. Ronald Reagan campaigned as a crime-buster in 1980. We've been too soft, he said. We've forgotten about the vic-

See HERBERT Page 45

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Memo	Edward McNally to David Demarest and Chriss Winston, re: Presidential Call to Widow of Slain DEA [Drug Enforcement Agency] Agent; personal information redacted. (1 pp.)	03/02/89	P-6, (b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: DEA New York Field Office 3/9/89 [2]

Date Closed: 9/23/2004	**OA/ID Number:** 06347
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	
MR Case #:	**Appeal Case #:**
MR Disposition:	**Appeal Disposition:**
Disposition Date:	**Disposition Date:**

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Thursday, March 2, 1989

MEMORANDUM -- VIA FAX

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

Chriss Winston
Deputy Director of Communications

FROM: Edward McNally (212-791-1156; 265-4876)
Assistant United States Attorney, S.D.N.Y.

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CALL TO WIDOW OF SLAIN DEA AGENT

This morning New Yorkers awoke to front page headlines reporting the brutal assassination of DEA Special Agent Everett Hatcher. (See attached.)

This was no ordinary killing. Hatcher, one of DEA's most senior black agents in New York, was shot four times at close range while wearing a transmitter during an undercover meeting in a major federal drug probe. The leading suspect is a Mafia-connected convicted killer who is out on parole. He is now the subject of a nation-wide manhunt, and if caught may be one of the first (the first?) to face the new federal death penalty signed into law last fall.*

Hatcher, 46, left a widow and two young sons. (See the attached Newsday article.) The President may want to consider calling Mrs. Hatcher at home or at the funeral home sometime before her husband is buried Saturday morning.**

If the call is placed sometime before tomorrow's photo op with the Attorney General and former Secretary Bennett, the President may want to take that opportunity to emphasize his personal interest in this tragic crime and in the continuing battle against drugs.

P6, (b)(6)

[redacted]

Home MARY JANE HATCHER
Boonton, N.J.

Wake Mackey Funeral Home (Boonton)
(Thursday, 3/2/89 and Friday, 3/3/89, 2:00 - 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.)

Funeral St. Christopher's Church, Parsippany
(Saturday, 3/4/89, at 9:30 a.m.)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Memo	Edward McNally to David Demarest and Chriss Winston, re: Presidential Call to Widow of Slain DEA [Drug Enforcement Agency] Agent; agent name redacted. (1 pp.)	03/02/89	(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

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

[footnotes continued from previous page]

* Should Hatcher's killer be caught and convicted under the new federal law providing for the death penalty for cop killers, he may become the first criminal to be executed for a federal violation in at least 20 years. In such a case he would also be the first person executed in New York state in at least as long, where successive democratic governors (Carey and Cuomo) have repeatedly vetoed annual legislation to provide a death penalty for cop killers.

** President Bush received tremendous acclaim last year, especially in the law enforcement community, when he telephoned DEA Special Agent [redacted] while he was hospitalized after being shot in the face during a drug investigation in New York. (b)(7)(c),(f)

Before Hatcher, the last policeman assassinated by drug dealers in New York was Police Officer Byrne. Ironically, Bryne's suspected killers are now on trial in a courtroom drama that is being closely watched here. During the campaign, then Vice President Bush received Patrolman Byrne's police shield at a New York rally from the slain officer's father.

Widow's lament

'Nice people' killed fed agent

By RANDY DIAMOND and PATRICE O'SHAUGHNESSY
Daily News Staff Writers

As a drug agent's widow blamed recreational drug users — the "nice people" — for her husband's murder, lawmen were investigating whether the prime suspect was involved in a double homicide in Brooklyn last summer, the Daily News learned yesterday.

Sources said investigators involved in the 15-state manhunt for Constabile (Gus) Farace were told he was the triggerman in the shooting deaths of two of his drug connections last August — two months after he was released from prison after serving eight years for the 1979 torture-slaying of a teenager.

Investigators were told the victims were low-level drug players, sources said.

Drug Enforcement Agent Everett Hatcher was shot dead on Staten Island Tuesday night following a meeting with Farace, 28, an alleged cocaine dealer with whom Hatcher was negotiating a large drug buy, authorities said.

They had met on a deserted stretch of Bloomingdale Road in the Charleston section at 9 p.m. and agreed to go to a diner. Hatcher's five backup agents, traveling in three vehicles, lost radio contact with him and then lost sight of him. He was found dead — shot four times in the head and shoulder — at 10:15 p.m. near the original meeting place.

Yesterday, Hatcher's widow, Mary Jane, 44, flanked by his sisters, read a statement that bitterly blamed middle class, recreational drug users — "nice people" — for his death.

"A good man has been taken from us. The loss we feel is exceedingly deep, almost unbearable," she said outside the Mackey Funeral Home in Boonton, N.J., where her husband's wake was held.

"He died for society in general and for everyone of us in particular.

"We must answer the question: Who really killed Everett Hatcher? Who created the market for the poison he valiantly tried to remove from our society? People who dabble in drugs. We have met the enemy and they are us. He was killed by all of us nice people ... all of you must accept the blame for the loss of this good gentle man."

Then the visibly angry widow walked back inside the funeral home.

A funeral Mass was scheduled for today for Hatcher, 48, at St. Christopher's Church in Passipanny, N.J. It is expected to draw more than 3,000 law enforcement officers.



WIDOW of slain DEA Agent Everett Hatcher, Mary Jane Hatcher, is escorted from funeral home yesterday. BILL LaFORCE Jr. DAILY NEWS

Bush to visit DEA widow?

Robert Stutman, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration in New York, said yesterday that President Bush is expected to visit the family of slain DEA Agent Everett Hatcher next week.

Stutman said Bush is expected on Thursday to express his sympathy to Hatcher's family in New Jersey and then to visit Hatcher's colleagues at the DEA's office in the city.

The White House did not confirm whether Bush would make the trip.

Cuomo gets drug-war tips

POMPANO BEACH, Fla. — Gov. Cuomo visited the heartland of the nation's drug-trafficking industry yesterday to get tips from Florida officials on how to fight the scourge he has called the "single most ominous phenomenon" in New York.

Cuomo met with Gov. Bob Martinez and top cops here to learn how Florida goes after and wins millions of dollars in cash and property from suspected drug dealers. The governors also signed an agreement that gives New York cops access to Florida's extensive drug intelligence computers, which contain 1.5 million pieces of information on drug dealers.

—Joel Benenson

Chief clerk says he was forced out

By STUART MARQUES

The powerful chief clerk of Manhattan's state appellate court said yesterday he retired under pressure after learning the state's top judge wanted him out for personal reasons.

Harold Reynolds, who retired Thursday in the middle of a bitter dispute at the highest levels of the court, said he quit after being told that Chief Judge Sol Wachtler had told another judge "Reynolds must go."

Reynolds said he was told Wachtler was upset over a 1988 legal opinion that blasted the prestigious law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell for "misconduct."

The opinion was signed by Reynolds' boss, presiding Appellate Division Justice Francis Murphy. But Reynolds has told friends Wachtler believed Reynolds wrote the opinion.

Wachtler denied forcing Reynolds into retirement and called the allegation about the Sullivan & Cromwell case "bizarre ... I barely know Harry Reynolds."

Reynolds, 60, was forced out amid allegations he and Murphy improperly interceded in several "sensitive" disciplinary cases involving lawyers in Manhattan and the Bronx. Murphy oversees the lawyers' disciplinary committee. The cases involved two former judges, a former committee member and Gov. Cuomo's son, Andrew.

Former committee chief counsel Michael Gentile, 43, and his deputy, Sarah McShea, 35, made the allegations. They resigned in January in a dispute with Reynolds and Murphy.

No place to sleep



MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN (seated) at Bureau of Child Welfare offices yesterday. Port Authority cops took the kids to the bureau because they were sleeping in PATH station. DAVID HANDSCHUH DAILY NEWS

Frustration May Override a Cuomo Veto

In Albany, the Line Against The Death Penalty Falls Back

By ELIZABETH KOLBERT

ALBANY

THE New York State Legislature has voted to restore the death penalty so many times and the Governor has vetoed it so many times — 12 times in the last 12 years — that by now the process has become an annual ritual.

But this year the battle over capital punishment has lost its ceremonial air. Proponents of a death penalty say they have enough votes finally to override a veto. Opponents say that while they think this claim is exaggerated, they are worried.

"We are unfortunately closer than we have been in the past," said Jonathan Lang, chairman of the civil rights committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, which opposes the death penalty. "There appears to be a lot of uncertainty among a few fence-sitters about how they're going to go."

In large measure, the new sense of urgency to the debate is a result of last November's election, which sent at least two more advocates of the death penalty to the State Assembly. But perhaps even more significant, as frustration over crime and the violent drug trade has risen, pressure on the Legislature to reinstate the death penalty has grown as well. Both supporters and opponents say the pressure could push wavering lawmakers to change their votes.

"There's enormous frustration in people in New York," said the chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, G. Oliver Koppell, a Bronx Democrat who opposes the death penalty. "People are searching for an answer. Politicians don't have any easy answers, so they love to talk about the death penalty. It becomes a code word for being tough on crime."



Associated Press

Michael B. Ross, the only prisoner on death row in Connecticut.

Dale Volker, an upstate Republican who is chairman of the Senate Codes Committee and supports the death penalty, has a different view. "Yes, part of it is frustration," he said. "But it's frustration turned to action. We don't say the death penalty is a panacea. But it's obvious the death penalty abolition didn't work."

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New York is one of 13 states without capital punishment. Since New Jersey restored the death penalty in 1982, 29 people have been sentenced to die by lethal injection, but no execution has been carried out. Only one person has been sentenced to die by electrocution under Connecticut's 1980 law, and an appeal is pending.

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Last month, the Senate approved a measure to reinstate the death penalty for crimes including murder of a police officer, murder committed during a robbery and murder of a witness to a crime, by a vote of 39 to 17. A vote in the Assembly is expected tomorrow, to be followed, Mr. Cuomo has vowed, by a veto. Votes on whether to override a veto are not expected until late spring.

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Whatever the number, both sides agree that as it approaches 100, wavering lawmakers will be thrust into the spotlight — not a comfortable place to be.

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But a Gallup poll in September put support for the death penalty nationwide at a 50-year high, with 79 percent of those polled saying they favored it for those convicted of murder. Some pollsters caution that these figures may be exaggerated because they were collected during the Presidential campaign in which the death penalty was a theme.

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Page 24

BETH ISRAEL

3/5/89 — NEW YORK TIMES

Breakthrough on Methadone

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Early promoters of methadone oversold it as the miracle cure for America's heroin problem. Distribution under lax supervision spawned black markets for the substitute drug and a category of addicts whose life on methadone seemed little better than life on heroin.

In response, Federal and state officials required that psychological and vocational counseling and other social services be dispensed along with methadone. The cost of such services drastically limits the capacity of methadone clinics. In cities like New York, home to some 200,000 of the nation's half-million heroin abusers, an addict seeking methadone therapy must wait several months.

The AIDS epidemic adds urgency to the access issue. Alarmed officials have watched as a disease once associated with gay sex spread rapidly among drug addicts who contaminate each other's blood with shared hypodermic needles. The addicts then transmit the disease to their sexual partners and children. Methadone, taken orally, gets the addicts off needles as well as heroin.

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The death of Machate, who'd been on the job fewer than three years, differed in certain respects from that of federal narcotics agent Everett Hatcher, who was gunned down on Staten Island Tuesday night. Hatcher, who had been with the Drug Enforcement Agency since 1972, appears to have been the target of an underworld "execution," while in Machate's murder there was an element of randomness — a wrong-place-at-the-wrong time aspect.

But the bottom line is that both men were cops; they'd sworn to put the public safety before their own lives if need be, and — tragically — they were called upon to do just that.

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N.Y. Post 3/5/89

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REMARKS:

206

Organized crime in America takes in over forty billion dollars a year and spends very little on office supplies.
Woody Allen

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FINAL REPORT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

BENITO ROMANO
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
MARCH 1, 1989

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SP-6131/2

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INTRODUCTION

New York City's ethnic diversity is reflected in the scope and diversity of the narcotics trafficking organizations that now plague it. Just as the City prides itself for putting willing sellers together with willing buyers in legitimate commercial ventures, so it provides international traffickers with a ready market for their heroin and cocaine, and willing volunteers to manage distribution. The depressed areas of the City -- Harlem, the South Bronx, and the Lower East Side -- have long included large addict populations, but recent social trends have created new user groups in every socio-economic level. Investigations have shown that cocaine is as readily available on Wall Street as it is on Upper Broadway. As serious and devastating as the problem of narcotics use in the New York area is, perhaps the most frightening aspect of the area's narcotics plague has been the level of violence associated with both large and small-scale traffickers. The cold-blooded attacks, often fatal, on law enforcement personnel and suspected informants by these traffickers, as well as their readiness to accept the murder of innocent bystanders as a "cost of doing business" have shocked the City and belie the received wisdom that traffickers kill only their own.

At the outset, it must be stressed that the drug problems of New York City, the chief but not sole concern of the Southern District of New York's Narcotics Unit, is one that

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crosses federal district lines. The United States Attorney's Offices in the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of New York work with the same federal, state and local enforcement authorities and, in many cases, target related trafficking organizations. Close cooperation between and among the two Offices and other enforcement authorities, however, has ensured that overlapping concerns have led to a more effective enforcement effort, without redundancy. In addition, the Southern District, especially its White Plains office, has rigorously pursued trafficking in the District's northern sector, all the way to Poughkeepsie.

While the Southern District of New York has targeted illegal traffic in a variety of controlled substances, its chief concerns have been trafficking in heroin, cocaine, and "crack" (an especially potent derivative of cocaine).

PART I:

TRENDS IN NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

1. HEROIN

The significance of New York's heroin problem cannot be overstated. Current estimates indicate that the City of New York and the Hudson Valley have 214,000 heroin addicts, 43% of the nationwide total of 490,000. DEA/New York is responsible for 30%-50% of DEA's nationwide total quantity of heroin seized each year. In FY 1986, DEA's nationwide heroin removals totalled 363.7 kilograms of which DEA/New York accounted for 174.3 kilograms (49.3%). In FY 1987, DEA seized 368.2 kilograms of

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heroin, with DEA/New York responsible for 174.5 kilograms (47.4%). Preliminary seizure figures for FY 1988 indicate DEA/New York heroin removals rose to 249.3 kilograms, 32.1% of DEA's nationwide total of 777.5 kilograms, much of which, while not seized in New York, was destined here.

Heroin continues to be readily available at both the wholesale and retail levels in the New York City area. Heroin is also available in the less affluent sections of lower Westchester County. Its availability is much more limited in the rural areas of New York. Rural heroin is generally obtained in New York City street purchases and then returned to the rural area via auto, bus, or train to be used by the buyer and other addicts who may have pooled money for the purchase. Many of these rural addicts once lived in New York City and took their addiction with them when they moved.

Analysis of seizures, investigative activity and source information strongly indicates that ethnic Chinese violators are solidifying their position as the dominant force in heroin importation and wholesaling in New York City. However, traditional Organized Crime figures (members and associates of La Cosa Nostra), Pakistanis, Indians, Nigerians, Lebanese, and Israelis remain prominent in the heroin trade, with Turks and Ghanians also playing significant roles.

The Chinese from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Thailand, and mainland China, dominate the heroin traffic from Southeast Asia to New York. Ethnic Chinese in Latin American countries such as

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the Bronx. These organizations also sell in bundles as well as dime bags. Their operation is not as open as the Lower East Side. On the Lower East Side, people ("steerers") will solicit their own brand names. Each block in the Lower East Side will sell a different brand, but distributors from each block will not necessarily be from a different organization. Most organizations control several brand names which are sold in their own controlled areas or territory. The different organizations tend to work in harmony in these areas; there have been few homicides. In Spanish Harlem and the Bronx, business is not as open as in the Lower East Side. In these areas, the main business is bundle sales rather than dime bags. Heroin purity in these areas is not as high as the Lower East Side, but the heroin is identified by brand names like in the Lower East Side.

2. COCAINE AND CRACK

New York has always been the nations's primary heroin market. Now its poupulation and slightly higher cocaine price have made it the nation's top cocaine market. With the largest metropolitan pouplation, New York City provides the largest base of potential consumers. Also, as the price of cocaine has significantly dropped across the nation, New York's cocaine price has remained $3,000 - $5,000 per kilogram higher than the price in major importation areas such as Miami and San Diego. The slightly higher New York price, now more than ever before, provides the trafficker with an incentive to bring large

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(also sought on United States warrants). The Medellin Cartel has become known for its frequent use of violence and assassination as a means of revenge and intimidation against other trafficking and government officials. The Medellin attempts to enter the New York market and the Cali shipment increases have complicated enforcement problems over the last 18 months. During FY 1988, DEA/New York seized over 7,900 kilograms of cocaine -- this is more than the previous eight fiscal years combined. DEA/New York has also identified another 2,240 kilograms seized elsewhere by DEA as destined for New York -- aggregating, for a total of 10,140 kilograms seized in or destined for New York (almost 20% of DEA's preliminary FY 1988 nationwide total of 52,000 kilograms seized and a dramatic rise over the FY 1986 and FY 1987 percentages, which were estimated at 6-7% percent).

While Colombian nationals have long dominated the supply side, there has also been a noticeable increase in the number of cocaine cases involving traditional Organized Crime figures or individuals with connections to traditional Organized Crime families. These traditional Organized Crime associates, no longer exclusively lower level, are involved in multi-kilogram cocaine distribution in New York and on the East Coast. Hispanic groups, primarily Puerto Ricans and Dominicans, are involved at the lower lever and street distribution stages. Dominican traffickers continue to increase their involvement in higher level trafficking patterns, including importation. Colombian traffickers have been identified as using sites in the Dominican Republic to manufacture cocaine because of easier access to

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3. DANGEROUS DRUGS

Illicitly manufactured dangerous drugs continue to be found in the less urban areas of New York State. Dangerous drugs are not a significant problem in New York City with the exception of PCP or "Angel Dust." PCP continues to be available in areas of New York City and most prominently in Harlem. PCP prices have not changed; it sells for approximately $1,200 per ounce and $8 to $10 for an "envelope" containing five grains. PCP can also be purchased sprinkled on mint or parsley leaves for $7 - $10 per "bag." A significant quantity of the PCP available in New York is believed to originate in California.

LSD investigations at the federal, state, or local level in New York City are rare, since the level of availability is not sufficient to support significant enforcement activity. There has been recent press interest in the controlled substance analog MDMA (3, 4 methylenedioxymethamphetamine), whose street name is "Ecstasy." However, "Ecstasy" use appears to be limited to a small number of abusers in Manhattan who are supplied from clandestine laboratories in California and Texas. Illegally produced mescaline, counterfeit quaaludes and depressants are found only in small quantities when available.

PART II:

NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT NEW YORK

In the past five years, the narcotics prosecutions in the Southern District of New York have succeeded in eliminating a series of major dealers and their networks who trafficked in heroin, cocaine and "crack," as well as other controlled

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to 15 years' imprisonment, $50,000 in fines, and $100,000 restitution; Salvatore Greco was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment and $200,000 in fines; Francesco Castronovo was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment, $350,000 in fines and $200,000 restitution; Francesco Polizzi was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, $50,000 in fines and $200,000 restitution; and Filippo Casamento was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment, $75,000 in fines and $200,000 restitution; Emanuele Palazzolo was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and $50,000 in fines; Giovanni Cangialosi was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and $50,000 in fines; Salvatore Salamone was sentenced to five years' imprisonment; Giuseppe Trupiano was sentenced to one year imprisonment to be followed by five years' probation; and Giuseppe Vitale was sentenced to five years' imprisonment to be followed by five years' probation.

TORRES

b) The "Torres" Organization

United States v. Victor Torres, et al.,
S 87 Cr. 593 (JMW)

The Torres case, an "OCDETF" [The New York/New Jersey Region of the Presidential Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force] effort, represented an outstanding combination of convictions and forfeitures which ended the operation of a major heroin organization in the South Bronx responsible for annual heroin sales of more than $10 million.

On July 6, 1988, after a 2½ month trial, a jury found Victor Torres, age 26, his brother Jorge Torres, age 31, and Nelson Flores, age 33, guilty of violating the recently enacted amendment to the "kingpin" statute (21 U.S.C. § 848(b)).

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mandating life imprisonment without parole for the principal leaders of large-scale continuing narcotics enterprises. The jury's verdict represented the first conviction under the amended "kingpin" statute in the New York area and one of the first such convictions in the country.

The proof at trial showed that the Torres brothers presided over a massive street-level heroin distribution operation in the South Bronx and then invested the proceeds of their heroin trafficking in various legitimate businesses in Puerto Rico. As the Torres brothers devoted increasing attention to these legitimate businesses in Puerto Rico, they turned over the day-to-day operation of their heroin business in the South Bronx to Flores, who managed it on their behalf.

Typical of New York heroin operations, the organization maintained "stash houses" (storage areas) and "cutting mills" (preparation and packaging sites). The heroin was packaged in $10 bags (glassine envelopes) stamped with the organization's brand names: "Checkmate," "Top Secret," and "357." Bundles of the bags were then doled out to the street managers and in turn to "pitchers," retailers selling to the City's addict population.

In addition to their conviction on the amended kingpin charge, the Torreses and Flores were convicted, along with nine of their co-defendants, of conspiracy to distribute heroin. A variety of the defendants also were convicted of one or more substantive narcotics violations and the use and carrying of a firearm in connection with narcotics trafficking. The Torres

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brothers also were convicted of tax evasion for the calendar years 1983 through 1986.

After the original verdict, the jury returned one of the largest forfeiture verdicts since enactment of the federal narcotics forfeiture laws, effectively stripping the Torres brothers of their ill-gotten gains. The United States obtained a multi-million dollar shopping center and bowling alley complex in Bayamon, Puerto Rico, three gas stations in and around the Bayamon area, seven homes, four other pieces of real estate in various parts of Puerto Rico, more than a half million dollars in cash, and seven luxury cars, including a $160,000 Lamborghini sports car. The total value of the Torres forfeitures was estimated to range between $30 and 50 million.

MONSANTO

c) The "Monsanto" Crew

United States v. Peter Monsanto, et al., 87 Cr. 555 (RJW).

The verdict in the Monsanto case returned on July 25, 1988, represented the culmination of a enormous effort on the part of this Office and a combination of "OCDETF" law enforcement agencies against a powerful and exceedingly violent heroin enterprise. The Government's case during the seven-month trial showed that the "Monsanto" organization had for many years peddled heroin on a massive scale all along the East Coast -- from Boston to Baltimore. The violence in support of the crew's heroin trafficking included at least three brutal homicides.

The Monsanto organization was pyramidal in structure, from the boss at the pinnacle, down to crew chiefs, top lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, and finally to the street sale

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life imprisonment without parole, and his brother and others of the Monsanto leadership to 20 to 30-year terms of imprisonment.

REITER/JACKSON

d) The "Mark Reiter" Heroin Supply

REITER/JACKS

United States v. Mark Reiter, et al.
87 Cr. 132 (RO)

Mark Reiter, was convicted with four others on August 25, 1988, of narcotics, racketeering, and tax charges after a four-month jury trial in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Reiter was convicted of operating a continuing criminal enterprise pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 848, as well as of engaging in racketeering and narcotics distribution offenses. Also convicted of racketeering and narcotics offenses were Raymond Clark, Leonard Rollack, Timothy Smith, and Alfred Dicks.

Reiter was responsible for supplying kilogram quantities of pure heroin to the primary distributors in Harlem over an approximately five-year period. Reiter supplied heroin to James Jackson, Eugene Romero, Peter Monsanto, Ronald Maxwell, a/k/a "Ronald Conquest," Mitchell Jackson, a/k/a "Red Jack," and Warren Tyson, a/k/a "Otis," a/k/a "Doug," among others. In September, 1987, Jackson pleaded guilty to narcotics, racketeering and tax charges and agreed to cooperate with the Government. In his cooperation, he detailed Reiter's supply of heroin to his (Jackson's) and several colleagues' organizations. Jackson became involved in narcotics trafficking in 1980 with Eugene Romero, the nephew of Leroy "Nicky" Barnes. Romero headed the enterprise from 1980 through 1983; in 1983, Romero and

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approximately a dozen homicides which had heretofore been unsolved.

ADAMITA TRIAL

e) The "Pizza II" Case

United States v. Emanuel Adamita, et al.
88 Cr. 217 (JES)

Trial began on October 31, 1988, and will continue into Spring 1989, in United States v. Adamita, et al., on an indictment charging 17 defendants with conspiracy to import, distribute and possess with intent to distribute heroin, cocaine and marijuana. The conspiracy involves several defendants who as career heroin traffickers had previously eluded law enforcement and others who have prior heroin trafficking convictions. In this instance, together they imported heroin from Sicily into the United States where the demand was the greatest and also exported cocaine from the United States into Europe where the asking price was significantly higher. The defendants include those directly responsible for the importation and distribution of kilogram quantities of narcotics at the wholesale level. The prosecution tracked independent undercover investigations conducted by the FBI and DEA that led to the same group of Sicilian traffickers in Brooklyn and Queens. This case, in addition to uncovering new methods for importation and distribution, also includes among its defendants previously unindicted members of the "Pizza Connection" case.

BROOKS DAVIS

f) The "Brooks Davis" Organization

United States v. Brooks Davis, et al.
87 Cr. 853 (TPG)

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BROOKS DAVIS (CON'D)

In October 1987, after an eighteen-month investigation using informants, controlled narcotics purchases, court-authorized wiretaps and searches pursuant to warrant, the Drug Enforcement Administration, with support from the New York City Police Department, arrested over twenty members of a narcotics ring headed by Brooks Davis, a/k/a "Sicle," which had supplied and distributed heroin and cocaine in Harlem since 1976. Davis supplied heroin to a number of dealers, each of whom, in turn controlled a "brand" of heroin (such as: "Brown Sugar," "Nightmare on Elm Street," "Silent Partner," and "No Joke"), sold on the streets by heroin addicts and neighborhood youths.

To date, after one completed trial and numerous guilty pleas, fifteen defendants have been convicted, including a corrupt corrections officer at Sing Sing Prison who warned one target of the investigation that he was the subject of DEA surveillance. Four defendants, including Brooks Davis, still await trial, after prior proceedings against them ended in a mistrial in May 1988. One of the Government's witnesses was seriously wounded when he was shot two days before jury selection began. Later, the mistrial was declared after Davis's defense lawyer procured an allegedly false recantation from one of the Government's incarcerated witnesses while the jury was being selected. A new trial will be begun shortly.

The Government intends to proceed against the remaining defendants on the previous charges, as well as on new charges including the attack on the witness.

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the United States prosecution, three French heroin chemists, and their co-conspirator, were arrested and prosecuted in Switzerland.

According to the Drug Enforcement Administration, the 300-kilogram morphine base importation was the largest single morphine shipment ever uncovered. Similarly, this case constituted the first prosecution of a group manufacturing heroin in the United States. During the course of the investigation, the Government seized in excess of $1,500,000 in cash. That cash and over $600,000 in real property were ultimately forfeited to the United States.

BASED BALLS

2. COCAINE AND "CRACK" PROSECUTIONS

a) The "Based Balls" Organization

United States v. Santiago Luis Polanco-Rodriguez, et al.
87 Cr. 419 (DNE)

This Office undertook the prosecution of an entire vertically-integrated organization which distributed cocaine and "crack" or cocaine base on the streets of New York under the brand name of "Based Balls." The initial indictment, which was unsealed in July, 1987, named 29 defendants. On the 19 defendants who were arrested (others having fled to the Dominican Republic), 18 pleaded guilty prior to trial, including some high ranking members of the organization such as, Ramon Del Rosario, Rafael Joaquin Herrera, Franklin Rodriguez and Jose Pluyer Dominguez. They were sentenced to terms of 15-20 years' imprisonment. The lone defendant to proceed to trial, Persio Torres Nunez, was convicted by a jury on charges of participating

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in a narcotics conspiracy, operating a continuing criminal enterprise, distributing cocaine, and participating in a racketeering enterprise and a racketeering conspiracy. Nunez was subsequently sentenced to concurrent terms of imprisonment of 60 years.

The operation had its beginning in the Spring of 1982 in the Washington Heights section of Manhattan. Santiago Luis Polanco-Rodriguez began with a small group distributing cocaine in powder form under the brand name, "Coke It Is." However, by the Summer of 1985, the organization Polanco-Rodriguez managed expanded and began to sell primarily crack under the brand name, "Based Balls." Between June 1985 and May 1987, the organization distributed massive quantities of $10-20 vials of "Based Balls" crack. The expanded effort took over twelve different sites to manufacture, store, and sell their product. The leadership supervised principal lieutenants, stash house and mill personnel, street managers, delivery workers, and retailers selling to the "crack" clientele. The upper echelons employed workers to count and courier the money received in the sales and then the leaders transferred their ill-gotten profits out of New York to individuals and businesses in the Dominican Republic. Others were employed to exert the force and violence the organization found necessary to maintain their territory and secure their riches.

LIDO

b) The "LIDO" Organization

United States v. Jorge Ramos, et al.
88 Cr. 133 (KTD)

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LIDO.

The second prosecution of an entire cocaine and "crack" distribution operation was of Jorge Viohanny Ramos and seventeen others -- including three of his brothers. The case resulted in the conviction of a large number of successful "crack" dealers who had captured part of a neighborhood in the Washington Heights area of Manhattan in 1986 and 1987. The investigation centered on a well-organized drug network which operated twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and marketed its narcotics under the distinctive "LIDO" brand name.

The prosecution targeted those who participated at all levels of the LIDO organization. Evidence demonstrated that the LIDO organization consisted of (i) supervisors, (ii) street-level managers, and (iii) street-level sellers. The street-level managers, resorting readily to strong-arm tactics, policed their sales territory and any unauthorized use of the "LIDO" brand-name. The organization functioned for at least a year and a half, employing its sellers on three different eight-hour shifts. The sellers were responsible for the distribution of thousands of vials of crack, mainly to New Jersey purchasers who entered Manhattan over the George Washington Bridge solely to purchase narcotics. They maintained and prospered from four different locations within their territory where the crack was sold, manufactured, and stored and their proceeds were secured.

Of the 18 indicted defendants, 16 pleaded guilty prior to trial, one fled prior to trial, and another was never apprehended. The leaders of the LIDO organization (the four

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$700,000 in hashish profits, which were frozen in Swiss bank accounts pursuant to our treaty on Mutual Assistance with Switzerland. A co-defendant of lesser culpability received a two-year term of imprisonment and a $20,000 fine.

4. FORFEITURE PROGRAM

In 1987 and 1988, the Narcotics Unit, working with the Office's asset forfeiture attorneys, undertook an aggressive effort to seize and forfeit the property used and the assets accumulated in narcotics trafficking offenses. Some of the forfeitures have been presented as part of on-going criminal prosecutions and have been paralleled in simultaneous civil forfeiture actions. Other forfeiture initiatives have been brought as civil actions against the real and personal property in issue.

In the various legal efforts, the Southern District of New York has successfully forfeited or is in the process of forfeiting: a shopping mall, residential and farm realty, and automobiles in Puerto Rican, valued at $30 to $50 million, United States v. Torres; residences in New York City and Westchester County, valued at $1 million, United States v. Monsanto;

TORRES FORFEITURES

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APARTMENT BLDG. SEIZURES

residences and safe deposit box contents aggregating $1.5 million, United States v. Marquez; as well as fourteen other properties, including 60-unit apartment buildings in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Mt. Vernon and specified leaseholds within these premises, a bar and adjoining premises in Poughkeepsie, a gas station in Manhattan, an auto repair shop and attached dwelling in the Bronx, and three apartment leases in public housing in New York City.

The forfeiture of the public housing leases was a pioneering effort by this Office taken to remove narcotics dealers who were able to ply their trade with impunity in public housing due to the protracted (up to 6 years) eviction procedures of the New York City Housing Authority. These forfeitures have made these apartments available to the next families on a list of over 200,000 eligible individuals waiting for public housing in the City of New York and rid the buildings of the traffickers who terrorized the other innocent tenants. This Office's initiative is now being replicated in similar efforts across the country.

Through our forfeiture program, narcotics dealers and those who allow them to prosper have been put on notice that law enforcement will use every available legal remedy to eradicate narcotics trafficking networks in this area.

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Hermena Perlmutter, a well-known New York criminal defense attorney who had represented a number of narcotics violators in both the federal and state courts of New York, was indicted in March, 1986, for currency transaction violations. The indictment, originally dismissed by the trial court judge, was later reinstated when the Court of Appeals confirmed the criminality of similar currency transaction activities. Following a non-jury trial, Perlmutter was found guilty of felony and misdemeanor currency transaction violations. The proof showed that during 1981 and 1982, Perlmutter laundered cash totalling over $200,000 for three clients whom she represented in connection with the purchase of real estate. In each case, Perlmutter took the purchase price in cash from her clients and obtained negotiable instruments for payment in such a manner as to cause the banks in which she deposited the cash either to fail to prepare a Currency Transaction Report or to prepare a report that did not disclose her client's interest in the funds.

PART IV:

THE IMPACT OF NARCOTICS USE AND TRAFFICKING IN NEW YORK CITY

1. HEROIN

The heroin problem in New York State appears to have stabilized over the past few years. Estimates of the narcotic-abusing population -- mainly heroin abusers -- have remained at 260,000, with 200,000 narcotic abusers estimated in New York City and 60,000 estimated in the rest of the State. The

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No. of cocaine dependants

there were 97,000 heavy drug abusers in the state age 16 or under with most in New York City. This number has certainly increased. New York City officials currently estimate there are 600,000 regular cocaine users (addicts), with the vast majority being crack users. According to DSAS figures, in 1985 primary cocaine abuse accounted for 15.1% of all admissions to state-funded treatment programs in New York City. This rose to 33.6% for 1986 and 37% of all admissions for 1987. Sixty-five percent of the cocaine abusers admitted for treatment during 1987 indicated that smoking was the primary method of ingestion. Crack abuse affects males and females and all ethnic groups and geographic lines within and around New York City.

Crack abuse, because of the high proportion of women involved, is already eroding the structure of the inner city family, and if not checked, will destroy the last vestiges of family structure in the inner city. The long term consequences of this destruction will no doubt be far more severe than the drug problem which caused it. Some evidence of the erosion is already becoming available. Reports to New York City of child abuse where parents were involved with drugs more than tripled, from 2,627 to 8,251, over the past two years. William Grinker, New York City Commissioner of the Human Resources Adminstration blames crack for driving up the total number of abuse and neglect cases from 41,464 in 1986 to 52,568 in 1988. A review by the City of cases of children who were killed by abuse and neglect in 1987, showed that 73% of the deaths resulted from parental drug abuse, sharply up from 11% in 1985. From 1986 to 1988, the

5,000 babies

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number or babies born in New York City with ~~drugs~~ in their urine more than tripled -- from 1,325 to 5,088. Most of these babies tested positive for cocaine.

Crack has also led to a marked increase in venereal disease because of the extensive sexual activity in crack houses, usually by women who exchange sex for crack. The addiction for crack is so strong that many female addicts will become involved in multiple sexual liaisons either for money to buy crack or in direct exchange for crack. In New York City where the number of syphilis cases had remained relatively stable since 1959, the cases of early stages of the disease jumped 115%, from 2,111 to 4,548 between 1988 and 1987. While there is no conclusive data yet to draw a link between crack use and AIDS, many health professionals believe crack may become a major cause of AIDS transmissins because of the rampant sexual activity at crack houses.

3. VIOLENCE

Crack has also fueled dramatic increases in violence. Homicides increased overall from 1,588 in 1986, 1,691 in 1987, and 1,867 in 1988 -- the highest total ever recorded in the City. A substantial proportion of these homicides have been shown to be narcotics-related. Other violent crimes, such as robbery and aggravated assault, were up 8.47% and 13.1% respectively for the first nine months of 1988 as compared to the same period for 1987. Again, these are crimes typically associated with narcotics trafficking and abuse. Automatic and semi-automatic weapons have become easily obtainable in narcotics



CONSTIBLE FARACE
Suspect in killing.

DEA killer suspect a 'creep'

By EDUARDO PAZ-MARTINEZ and PETER MOSES

In the quiet Staten Island neighborhood where he lived with his new wife, Toni, Constible "Gus" Farace was known as a quiet and subdued young man — and as a "creep."

Federal authorities say the 28-year-old convicted killer apparently led a double life, in which his outward desire to formulate a new life after prison masked his dealing in drugs.

Farace remained at large yesterday.

Two days earlier, he allegedly shot veteran Drug Enforcement Administration agent Everett Hatcher to death as the officer sat inside his car along a lonely Staten Island street.

More than one person in his neighborhood, including a man who said he knew Farace well, offered comments indicating his alleged involvement with Hatcher's death may not have been totally out of character.

"He was a tough guy, a show-off type of guy," said the friend, who asked that he not be identified.

"He said he was in the mob. He carried a gun lots of times. He got in fights — with all the wrong kinds of people. Kind of moody — sometimes you couldn't shut him up and sometimes he'd just sit there, saying nothing."

The former acquaintance described Farace as "a creep."

Another neighbor said he rented a basement in private house.

The landlord there declined to comment yesterday, other than to confirm Farace and his wife had been living at the address for the past four months.

The couple moved in shortly before Thanksgiving — five months after Farace was paroled from Arthur Kill minimum security prison

Farace, shortly after he was paroled last June, married Antoinette Aurarni and — with permission from Farace's parole officer — honeymooned in Bal Harbour, Fla.

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AGENT'S PALS DROP ALL TO NAIL SLAYER

By ANDREA PEYSER

Federal drug fighter Robert Stutman is ordering an army of investigators to drop everything else until they nail the assassin who gunned down unarmed undercover agent Everett Hatcher.

"We are going to get him," Stutman said of Constible "Gus" Farace, a paroled killer with mob ties and the prime suspect in Hatcher's slaying.

The grim and determined head of the Drug Enforcement Administration's New York office spoke last night outside a funeral home in Boonton, N.J., where more than 100 of Hatcher's friends, neighbors and comrades in the war on drugs came to pay their last respects.

"I am ceasing all other investigations in our office. Every agent will be working on nothing else until we apprehend this suspect," he said.

Stutman predicted an arrest because "we have an excellent game plan" and the manpower.

He said all of the more than 500 agents in his office — the largest in the country — now are on the case.

They're working with "hundreds" of FBI agents and cops from several states to set up a massive dragnet, he said.

An all points bulletin that focused on New York City and parts of New Jersey was issued for Farace after Hatcher was killed on Staten Island.

Stutman said last night it wasn't known if the suspect was in still in either state.

After his announcement, Stutman returned to the funeral home where Hatcher's 70-year-old mother, Lola, supported by family members, moaned softly as she viewed her son's body.

Hatcher's wife, Mary Jane, looked on quietly with red-rimmed eyes.

Her two boys — Joshua, 9, and Zachary, 3 — were tended to by relatives.

Dozens of FBI and drug agents — their badges covered with black bands in tribute to Hatcher — also came to say their last goodbyes.

Hatcher, a Vietnam vet and crack-shot, was meeting with suspected drug dealers — unarmed — when he was shot dead in a desolate part of Staten Island Tuesday night.

"He's happier right now than he's ever been on this earth," said Cindy Pulley, wife of Hatcher's cousin.

"You can't love the Lord and be angry."

Hatcher — nicknamed "Teddy Bear" because of his imposing size and gentle nature — loved his work so much he believed it was worth risking his life, his uncle said.

The son of a postal clerk and a nurse, Hatcher was born in Westchester.



BEREFT WIFE: *Mourners console Mary Jane Hatcher (center) at her husband's wake yesterday.*



F.N. Kinney II

MOURNING MOM: *Family member leads Everett Hatcher's mother, Lola, into funeral home.*

Slain agent was after Bonanno family crime chieftain

By MURRAY WEISS

Federal drug agent Everett Hatcher was executed trying to infiltrate a major Florida-to-New York cocaine operation run by a top chieftain in the Bonanno crime family, The Post has learned.

Sources identified the Mr. Big behind the cocaine pipeline as reputed mobster Gerard Chilli, 54, of Staten Island and West Palm Beach.

Chilli — reportedly once the acting boss of the entire Bonanno family — was described by sources close to the case as the long-range target of a special joint Drug Enforcement Administration and FBI operation working out of FBI headquarters in Lower Manhattan.

The operation was in its infancy when Hatcher — working undercover as the lead agent trying to gain the ring's confidence — was murdered Tuesday.

Suspected killer Constible "Gus" Farace, 28, a paroled murderer, remained yesterday the subject of a nationwide manhunt.

Chilli has long been considered a major loanshark and powerhouse at the Fulton Fish Market, sources said.

But only in the last year, they said, did he emerge as a cocaine kingpin on Staten Island and Brooklyn.

According to one source, Chilli served briefly as acting family boss for jailed mob czar Philip Rastelli, but was knocke down after an interna squabble. The specia DEA-FBI unit chose Fa race as its entry point ir toChilli's operation bc cause of Farace's clos family and personal rela tionships with Chilli dru distributors.

Farace is a first-cousi of Gregory Scarpa Jr., th reputed Columbo crim family captain and cor victed drug racketeer.

Farace's accomplice in 1979 kidnapping murdc was Mark Granata, whos brother, Kevin, was cor victed with Scarpa o drug racketeerin charges.

800-431-0032. U.S. rates — 1 year: $190 daily & Sat., $160 daily, $34 Sat. / 6 mos: $102 daily & Sat., $85 daily, $18 Sat. / 3 mos: $52 daily & Sat., $44 daily, $10 Sat. / 4 weeks: $18 daily & Sat., $15 daily, $3.90 Sat. / Foreign rates available upon request.

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The New York Times

Metropolitan New

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, CONNECTICUT/THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1

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Associated Press

The body of Everett Hatcher, a Federal drug agent, was slumped across the steering wheel of his car on Staten Island yesterday. He told fellow agents Tuesday night that he was going to meet a man believed to be linked to cocaine trafficking.

Drug Agent Slaying Called 'Perplexing'

By MICHEL MARRIOTT

About an hour after a Federal drug agent radioed colleagues that he was driving to a new site to meet a drug dealer, he was found shot to death on a dark stretch of Staten Island where agents had last seen him.

The last message agents from the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration and the F.B.I. received Tuesday night from the agent, Everett Hatcher, was that he was driving to meet his target at a diner two miles away, officials said yesterday in a news conference. Precisely what happened to Mr. Hatcher is a mystery, said Robert M. Stutman, special agent in charge of the Federal drug agency office in Manhattan.

Five agents were tracking Mr. Hatcher, who had a radio transmitter hidden on his body, when the back-up agents lost touch with him.

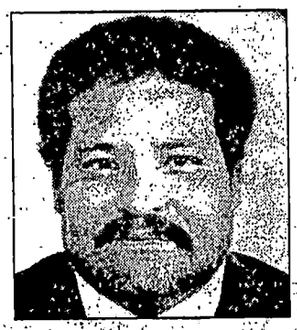
Mr. Stutman said it was not clear why communications had broken off or where Mr. Hatcher had been driving before he returned to the spot where his body was found. "There are a lot of clues that we are working on that are somewhat perplexing and strange," said Mr. Stutman. "The perplexing part is that he was back to the original meet spot."

The police and Federal agents are seeking Constable (Gus) Farace for questioning. He is a Staten Island resident who Federal authorities believe is linked to both drug trafficking and organized crime.

Initially Mr. Hatcher, a 46-year-old special agent who had been with the drug agency since 1972, was to have met Mr. Farace at a desolate clearing in Staten Island's Rossville section, Mr. Stutman said. The meeting, on Bloomingdale Road, near the West Shore Expressway, was to have been their fourth.

Mr. Hatcher "felt there was no danger at all, because he said to one of the other agents be-

Continued on Page B8



Everett Hatcher, who was part of an undercover drug investigation.

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A U.S. Drug Official Calls Fatal Shooting Of Agent 'Strange'

Continued From Page B1

fore, 'No dope, no money, just talk,' " Mr. Stutman recounted. Mr. Hatcher, who had been an Army captain in the Vietnam War, chose to go to the meeting unarmed, drug agency officials said.

The meeting was scheduled as part of a long-term Federal investigation into cocaine trafficking and organized crime in New York City, Mr. Stutman said.

At an earlier meeting, Mr. Farace had sold Mr. Hatcher an eighth of a kilo of cocaine, valued at $4,000 on the street, Mr. Stutman said. But Tuesday's meeting was "strictly for negotiations" and for agents to listen over the concealed transmitter that Mr. Hatcher wore.

But something went terribly wrong, Mr. Stutman said, visibly shaken by the killing of Mr. Hatcher, whom he called a colleague and friend.

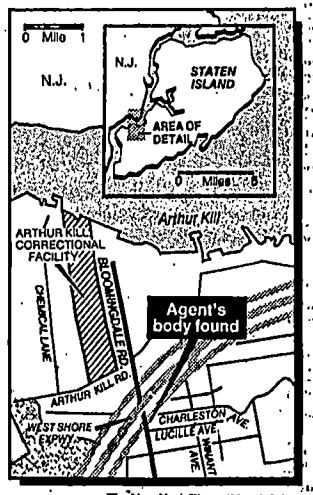
Shortly after 9 P.M., four drug agents and an agent from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stationed in three cars, observed Mr. Hatcher in his Buick Regal sedan at the Bloomingdale Road site, Mr. Stutman said. A few minutes later the agents saw a light-colored van pull up.

As the van, presumably driven by Mr. Farace, and Mr. Hatcher's car drove off toward Highland Boulevard on Staten Island, Mr. Stutman said, the other agents followed. But they soon lost radio contact with Mr. Hatcher and then sight of his car in heavy traffic on Highland Boulevard.

At 10:15 P.M. the five agents drove back to the starting point on Bloomingdale Road and found Mr. Hatcher slumped over the steering wheel of his car, dead, Mr. Stutman said.

Mr. Hatcher was shot four times, at least once in the head, Mr. Stutman said.

Mr. Farace, who seven months ago was freed from a state prison after serving eight years of a 7-to-21-year term for first-degree manslaughter, is the prime suspect in Mr. Hatcher's murder, Mr. Stutman said.



The New York Times/March 2, 1989

The agent was slain on a lonely stretch of road on Staten Island.

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On wrong side of law

Legal tangles began as teen

By MARY ENGELS and DAVID J. KRAJICEK
Daily News Staff Writers

Costabile (Gus) Farace has spent much of his life on the wrong side of the law.

He grew up in a well-heeled section of Princes Bay, Staten Island, and attended Public School 3, Intermediate School 34 and Tottenville High School. A schoolmate, Lori Schultz, 27, yesterday remembered him as a "regular guy, a nice person."

But Farace, 28, got into trouble early and often.

He was busted twice in 1977, before his 17th birthday, on charges of possession of a weapon and forgery.

Pickup in Greenwich Village

On Oct. 7, 1979, Farace and four friends picked up Steven Charles, 17, of Newark, and another teen in Greenwich Village and drove to Wolfes Pond Park in their neighborhood.

Cops said the boys were tortured, sodomized, shot and left for dead. Charles died. The second youth, after weeks in a coma, recovered.

A law enforcement source described Farace, 6-feet-3 and 220 pounds, as "one mean SOB."

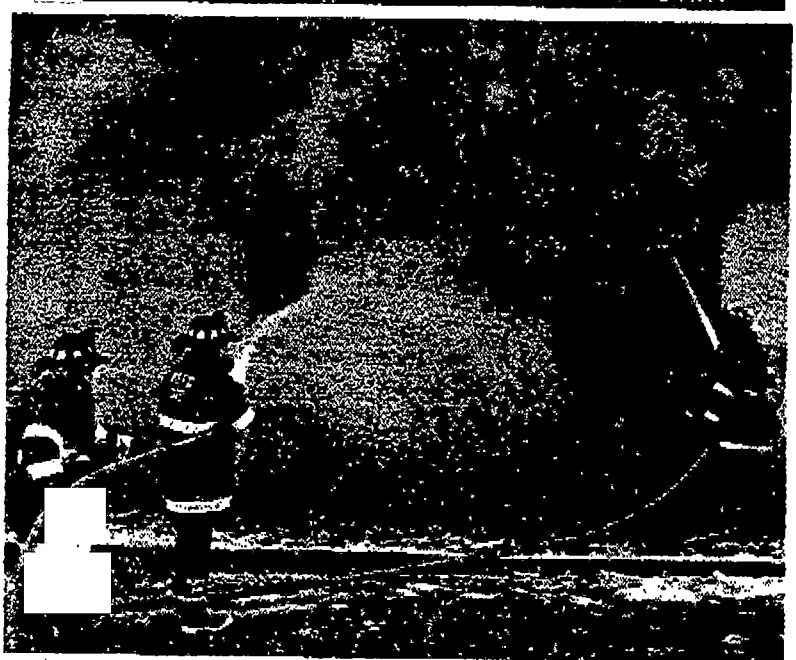
Farace pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to seven to 21 years in prison. He walked out of Elmira state prison June 3 after serving less than eight years.

Farace married after being paroled. He and his wife, Toni, rented a basement apartment in a huge house on Melville St. two blocks from the $500,000 home of his father, Frank.

He seemed happy, the marriage was working, and he and his brother opened a telephone-answering service in Tottenville.

The good times apparently ended Tuesday night.

Was it the smoked salmon?



DELICATESSEN BURNS in Bay Shore, L.I., yesterday as firefighters direct streams of water on smoky blaze. One firefighter was hurt battling fire at the Fourth Avenue Gourmet Deli. Cause of fire, which broke out at 6:15 a.m., wasn't immediately known.

AGENT FROM PAGE THREE

Hatcher's killer under a new federal law that allows capital punishment for drug dealers who kill lawmen.

In a move that allows the feds to take jurisdiction, Farace was charged yesterday in a federal arrest warrant in connection with the drug sale. Two other men may have been with Farace, officials said.

Hatcher's backup team found him slumped over the wheel of his 1967 gray Buick Regal at Bloomingdale Road just off the West Shore Expressway in Charleston.

The engine was running, the car was in gear, and Hatcher's right foot was on the brake.

Shot through window

He had been shot in the left eye, ear and shoulder at close range through the rolled-down driver's side window.

Undercover agents are often unarmed to help them avoid detection.

Hatcher, 46, was the first lawman murdered in the city this year and the first DEA agent killed here in more than a decade.

Robert Stutman, head of the DEA in New York, said at a news conference that Hatcher was to meet Farace at 9 p.m. Tuesday at Bloomingdale Road.

Four DEA agents and an FBI agent in three vehicles were assigned to back him up. The backups were forced to stay far away from the site because the area is so desolate.

Farace arrived a few minutes after 9 in a light-colored van. He and Hatcher agreed to drive in separate vehicles to a diner on Hylan Blvd., about 2 miles away.

Hatcher gave directions as he drove, and the backups were close enough to see his car for several minutes, until the transmitter faded and they lost him.

Cops said yesterday that narcotics backups generally try to keep their undercovers in eye contact because the radio signal often fades. But the backups Tuesday were forced to stay far from Hatcher because of the light traffic.

The agents drove up and down Hylan Blvd., checking the parking lot at each diner.

Returned to site

At 10:40 p.m., 40 minutes after they lost contact, they returned to Bloomingdale Road and found the agent dead.

Investigators yesterday were trying to piece together the events of those 40 minutes, but there were few leads.

Stutman said a police radio car passed the rendezvous spot at 9:35 p.m. and did not see the Buick. Authorities believe two vehicles — the van, with Farace and another man inside, and a Lincoln with a single man inside — may have been at the scene.

Hatcher was hired by the DEA in 1972 and spent his entire career in New York. He lived in North Boonton, N.J., with his wife, Mary Jane, and their sons, Zachary, 9, and Joshua, 3.

A funeral Mass is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. Saturday at St. Christopher Catholic Church in Parsippany, N.J.

HERBERT FROM PAGE 3

times.

After getting elected, he cut money for law enforcement, especially for the fight against drugs. Crime flourished during the Reagan administration as it never had before. The criminals acted like they were on super-vitamins. They got bolder and bolder. Murder rates skyrocketed. Crack came along. It was a golden age for drug dealers.

We also had Ed Koch. He was a real tough law and order candidate back in the late '70s and early '80s. He promised to crack down on crime in New York and make the streets and the subways safe again.

Later we learned that Koch couldn't even crack down on crime in City Hall.

Now we have George Bush in the White House and he's promised to beat this thing called drugs. But he's also promised not to raise taxes.

He's no more serious than any of the others. To really fight crime and drugs will take a tremendous effort, a long time, and a tremendous amount of money.

We're not yet serious.

Yesterday in Kew Gardens, Queens, we listened to a punk swear in court that he heard one of the defendants in the Edward Byrne case say flat-out, "We have to kill a police officer."

The other defendants, according to this witness, nodded in agreement.

The police point out that they then went out and did it. Rookie Police Officer Edward Byrne died helpless in the driver's seat, just like veteran Drug Enforcement Agent Everett Hatcher. In other words, the punks, the dealers and the killers are serious. They do their thing. When are we going to wake up and strike back?

Probably no time soon. Last Friday David Dinkins, a major mayoral candidate, went to Rikers Island and told a cheering group of inmates that, "I care desperately about you and want you to know that I am not alone. A lot of people care about you."

Most of the inmates passing through Rikers Island are involved in some form of drug activity. Most have committed crimes. Many are violent felons. Dinkins' visit didn't exactly send a surge of confidence through crime-numbed New Yorkers. Perhaps he doesn't care, but his visit is not the kind of gesture to help a candidate get elected in a city where public safety is the number one issue.

And then there is Schools Chancellor Richard Green. On the same day that Dinkins went to Rikers, Green felt compelled once again to express his concern for the way Matthew Barnwell has been treated. Barnwell was the Bronx principal who was arrested for allegedly buying crack and who had a history of alcohol abuse, absenteeism and other problems.

It might be better if Dinkins cared "desperately" about the victims of the Rikers inmates, and if Green cared more about the youngsters unfortunate enough to have Barnwell as their principal.

Sometime yesterday morning, Everett Hatcher's body was lifted from his car and taken from the desolate Staten Island neighborhood in which he died. By yesterday afternoon, the car also was gone. There was no visible evidence that anything terrible had happened.

Soon a similar scene will take place somewhere else. The story will be the same. Only the setting will be different. We can be sure of this because we're not yet ready to get serious about crime.

DAILY NEWS
220 E. 42d St. New York, N.Y. 10017

JAMES HOGE, *Publisher and President* F. GILMAN SPENCER, *Editor*
MICHAEL PAKENHAM, *Editorial Page Editor* JAMES P. WILLSE, *Managing Editor*

How many more must die?

ADD ONE MORE NAME to the list of soldiers slaughtered in the War on Drugs. Add the name of Everett Hatcher. Forty-six years old. Undercover agent with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration. Shot dead on Staten Island. Murdered. Murdered for trying to do his job.

As these words were being written, the DEA, the FBI and the NYPD were hunting his killer. By the time these words appear in print, the killer may have been found. At least, that is, the killer who actually pulled the trigger. But there are other killers involved in this deed, a multitude of them.

Agent Hatcher was assigned to an investigation linking organized crime and cocaine trafficking. Read the word again. Cocaine. That which spawned the crack epidemic and that which is, still, the "glamor" drug of choice among "recreational" users. Most of the crackheads have had their brains fried and are too far gone to think twice about a federal agent lying dead. If they would have thought once in any case. But what about the so-called "recreational" user? How much killing will it take before they can see the blood on their hands?

The tragedy is that these people will continue to feed their filthy habit. Hear them mock the "narcs." Hear them defend their little stashes of coke. Hear them natter on about how their cocaine use does no harm to anyone but themselves — if they even have the sense to see they *are* harming themselves.

Maybe they are beyond reaching. Pray that they are not. Pray that some small light will begin to shine, that they will — finally — realize it's their habits and their money and the market they create that fund, and that finally cause, murder.

Everett Hatcher is dead. He died just trying to do his job. Think about that. Think about the others who carry on the fight. And think about the users who couldn't give a damn that he is dead, or that others may die. Mourn for Everett Hatcher. Mourn for the society that signed his death warrant.

Shout it from the rooftops

On Tuesday, firebombs were hurled into two Berkeley (Calif.) bookstores that had dared sell "The Satanic Verses." On Tuesday, a firebomb destroyed the offices of The Riverdale Press, a small Bronx weekly newspaper that had defended the sale of "The Satanic Verses." Was the Bronx attack a result of the paper's editorial support of author Salman Rushdie, and of freedom of speech? Or was it prompted by some other stance the paper had taken on some other issue? The Justice Department is investigating all three incidents, at President Bush's urging.

It is well and good that the power of the federal government is being wielded here. For the power of the government rests on the power of freedom. In America, all voices have the freedom to speak and the right to be heard. The smallest voice can become a clarion call. Those who demand silence are waging a futile battle. For an attempt to silence the voices is an attempt to shatter the fundamental liberties of this nation, and thus the nation itself. Those voices, and this nation, will not allow that to happen. Those who would demand silence, who would suppress, neither understand the United States nor deserve its hospitality and protections.

'Crazed' defendant sent...



A waste

Manhattan: If the Rushdie's book prir are indicative of h shame to cut down t

A writer's right

Brooklyn: I am angry that b stores pulled "The Sat Verses" off their shelves. man Rushdie has the right t opinion. If Khomeini and his lowers disagree, they don't h to buy the book. *John M*

Toothless dragon?

Manhattan: Where is Marg Thatcher in all this furor Salman Rushdie? Is she af that she will be exposed for hypocrite that she is? For past several years, she has b belching blue flames across E ain like a dragon from the M dle Ages, banning books and tigating the British media. S behavior serves no other p pose but to open the floodg for obtuse right-wing eleme like the Ayatollah who will s at nothing to get their p across. It is a crying shame t all those authors who are condemning the Ayatollah rightfully so) did not visor



Newsday / Alan Raia

wby, 17, testifies esterday.

'S
In
ase

estified yesterday Police Officer Ed- that one of them help. old the jury that boss had put out one of us was to

utors contend boss" is Howard ho is in jail on charges. and a fellow ac- ed drug dealer, wby, in testimo- e Supreme Court ardens yesterday the scene where ution of the 22- ookie police offi- lanned. Both wit- d they sold drugs south Jamaica t, where the ac- ers allegedly dis- eir intentions. der of Byrne, who 88, while he was of a drug-witness nts are Scott, 20; , 25. Another de- tried later. e drug headquar- of Feb. 25, 1988. offer to help kill ht?" " he testified. ouldn't get caught d it'll be easy." "We have to kill a w Cobb and Cope- . Newby is Cope-

crack for a gang s when the killing ved $700 a week

Slain Agent

Tactics of the Past For Today's Plague

It was about 10 good paces from the door to the table where the three interviewers sat, and as each applicant came through the door and walked to the table, the interviewers watched the entrance closely. Get a good look at the guy, see what he's made of.

Everett Hatcher took care of it all with his first two strides. Big, confident, strong and conservatively dressed to match the military background on his records, Hatcher had the three interviewers impressed before he even took a seat.

This was on Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1975, and Hatcher was being interviewed for a position as a Drug Enforcement Administration agent. The interview was held in an 18th-floor office in the drab, dark glass office tower on West 57th Street where the agency has its Manhattan headquarters. The three agents interviewing him were Quarequio, Campbell and Jackson.

Quarequio remembered yesterday that he saw that Hatcher had been a major in the army in Germany. The questions were standard. Had Hatcher ever used drugs? No. The chances are good that you might be sent out of town. Do you mind relocating? Hatcher smiled. He had been transferred a hundred times in the army.

"Do you have any problems working undercover?" Quarequio remembers asking him. It was a standard question.

"No," Hatcher said.

"You have to get on the same level as these people," Quarequio said. "But never morally. You can't use drugs with them or make believe you're using them."

"I will not embarrass the agency or myself," Hatcher said firmly.

Quarequio doesn't remember which of the interviewers said it, but when they told Hatcher that he would hear from the agency, the tone was that he sure would. Hatcher walked out and Quarequio noticed that he had almost no notes and neither did the other two interviewers. You only keep notes on somebody being turned down, in case of appeal.

On that day in 1975, the government hired Everett Hatcher as a $22,000 agent to fight drugs, which was thought of then as a national evil.

Nobody in the room understood that the Devil had not even found his legs yet.

For now, nearly 15 years later, we are a city living on a pier and the waves are starting to splinter the pilings. With drugs everywhere and nobody knowing what to do about them, the old implied agreements under which crime was conducted have been shattered. Once, it was unthinkable to shoot a policeman. And now drug gunmen have killed four. Police Officers Edward Byrne in South Jamaica, Michael Buczek and Christopher Hoban in Manhattan.

And on Tuesday night, federal drug agent Everett Hatcher, now 46, still working undercover the old way, alone, with no gun on him, sat in his car on a lonely night on an overpass over an expressway at the end of Staten Island and they put four into him.



Jimmy Breslin

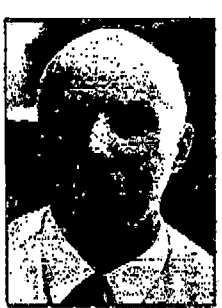
Hatcher was wearing a wire, the drug enforcement agency says, and was out with Constible Farace, whose homicide of record is the beating to death of a guy on Staten Island. Farace apparently runs errands for the Bonanno outfit in Brooklyn, which has never done much of anything else but heroin. As Hatcher was talking to Farace about obtaining a large quantity of drugs someday, but was buying nothing on the spot, the backup team of drug agents gave him distance. Which made it impossible to hear anything from Hatcher's wire. And he was with this Farace, who at 28, on parole, automatically owes years and years if anything goes wrong in his life. Farace must be figured as desperate. Yet he is supposed to be a Mafia guy. On the day Hatcher started work as an agent, the rule for a matter like Tuesday night was that Farace would have jumped out of the car and fled. Everything has become different and on Tuesday night Hatcher was killed.

And now there can be no more of this insanity of risking and losing innocent lives by sending in unarmed policemen to buy drugs, or having them out on drug streets without enough help. These are acts of the past and they stop nothing today.

Officer Byrne was alone in a car on a cold night and had the heater on when he was killed. Whoever sent Byrne out there alone today walks through Police Department hallways with blood on his hands. Yet those who run the department ignore the matter, and the police union for some

Please see BRESLIN on Page 24

'Law of the Jungle' Now



Newsday / Alana Hoto

Francis C. Hall

By Bob Drury

"It's like the jungles of Vietnam out there now," Assistant Chief Francis C. Hall, head of narcotics for New York City, said yesterday after the slaying of federal Drug Enforcement Administration Special Agent Everett Hatcher on Staten Island.

"When the phone rings in the middle of the night it's never good news," said Hall, who is retiring later this month after a 36-year career with the department. "But the level of violence has reached new heights because of the availability of drugs, specifically crack, and the availability of guns. It's reflected in what happened to Agent Hatcher. I'm tired — tired of the body count."

The gruesome statistics confirm Hall's war-laden metaphor. City homicides increased 18 percent last year, police said, the death toll rising from 1,588 in 1987 to 1,867, the highest count ever recorded. More than 38 percent of those killings were narcotics-related.

Five of the six city police officers slain last year — including Patrolman Edward Byrne, killed in his radio car as

When

He'd never admit it, but Bullets g ager Bob Ferry must be growing a li After all, things were supposed to this year. Having spent a decade as monument to mediocrity, Washing this season with a commitment to awful.

Ferry let go free agent Moses Ma $2-million salary last summer, gett in return. He brought in no free a distinction. He dealt Manute Bol riors for Dave Feitl. That made Fe lets' starting center, which is ano saying they had none.

The preseason experts nodded th was hard to argue with Ferry's turned the Bullets into Blanks. The the smallest team in the league, a en't very good shooters, either. which had won between 35 and 4 the last nine seasons, would be fort 20 this time around.

INSIDE THE NBA

Jerry Sullivan

Yes, they w They were a c lottery. An course, was p point. After all of picking 1 picking badl would have a top players. He might even have pick his son, Danny, out of Duke. asking your old man for pocket ch Dad, could you spare $8 million? A to the Buick?")

The problem is, the players have ing their full cooperation. The Bulle 14 of their previous 24 games, and losses behind the Celtics in the "ba eighth and final playoff spot in Conference. They are 23-31, two g than they were *with* Moses at this ago.

This is hardly what Ferry had in tainly the fans aren't excited about ton is last in the league in attendan game. They're doing that well only were smart enough to play three ga more. No other team in the league less than 11,000.

The fans have seen all the med can stand. What they need is a sign the future, in the form of a high preferably the first pick overall. Bullets showed for all those years, make the playoffs.

Almost despite themselves, the threatening to make a run at post They beat the Knicks in Baltimor Monday, they won in Houston. Th Nets at home last night. If they k they'll play themselves right out of

"Well, it is a little bit of a dilemma yesterday. "But we're too far away of the season to think about that thing is to just play the best you can cards fall. I never thought of it any

Still, at one time or another, it occurred to him that his team wou off finishing ninth and making the finishing eighth and getting annihi Cavaliers in the first round.

It's the same sort of dilemma the a year ago. When Rick Pitino's team its late-season playoff run, fans wo might be better off missing the playo ing another lottery pick. But the K the playoffs, and Pitino has said if they wouldn't be the team they are

"If [Washington] can somehow Celtics, it gives them a starting bl season," Pitino said. "And with th agent rules, I'm not sure building draft is going to help the Bullets rig

Building through the draft ha them much for a decade, but a would sure come in handy. It would

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Slain U.S. Agent

AGENT from Page 5

and a police officer assigned here shot in the last year in this city. Now a drug enforcement agent has been killed.

"I think the level of violence has reached a level where everyone has to step back and say 'When is enough enough?' " Stutman said.

Hatcher, 46, was a Brooklyn native and resident of New Jersey. He was a 17-year veteran of undercover work and a weapons expert.

Authorities gave this account:

Hatcher was killed as he waited to meet Farace, a reputed associate of Bonanno crime family members in Florida and of Colombo crime crew members in Brooklyn. He set up the meeting to arrange an undercover buy of 2.2 pounds cocaine.

Hatcher had gone unarmed to the meeting, a choice undercover officers often make.

"He told his partners 'No dope, no money, just talk,' " Stutman said. "There apparently was nothing to worry about."

Hatcher had hidden his federal credentials in the trunk of his car and made sure the radio transmitter hidden on his body was working before he drove off to meet Farace — their third such meeting — at Bloomingdale Road and Route 440 in the Roosville section. Four DEA agents and an FBI agent in three cars tailed him.

About 9 p.m. the backup teams watched Hatcher meet a beige van and then listened as he spoke into the transmitter, telling them he was going to a diner on Hylan Boulevard. They did not hear the location of the diner, and heard nothing else over the transmitter.

As the suspects and Hatcher passed through a traffic light, it turned yellow and the driver of the closest of the three backup cars stopped his car, not wanting to be spotted. It was the last time they saw Hatcher alive.

"What happened on Staten Island was as much an execution of a law enforcement officer as that of Eddie Byrne . . . The killing was out of cold-bloodedness."

— William Byrne, chief of the FBI's New York criminal division

When Hatcher's body was found at 10:15 p.m., his left foot was on the brake, and the car was still in drive. The driver's side window was open. Hatcher apparently had been shot from outside, one bullet striking him near the left ear, another near the right eye, a third in the arm and a fourth in his body, according to preliminary autopsy reports.

Tactics of the Past For Today's Plague

BRESLIN from Page 4

reason doesn't bring it up.

In the case of Officer Hoban, the crack dealers spoke Spanish and Hoban had an Irish morning for a face. They made him as a cop the minute he walked unarmed into the hallway of a place on 107th Street in Manhattan. They blew him away at the top of the stairs. A backup team, parked about a half block away, was of no use. The whole thing was absolutely crazy from the start.

On Tuesday night, agent Hatcher at least resembled what he said he was, a tough black guy looking for drugs. But then his backup team lost him for so long. Who knows where Hatcher was? Somebody mentioned that Hatcher and the thug Farace might have gone to a diner. I stopped in two of them in Staten Island yesterday, but saw nobody investigating.

But all this is conjecture while standing in the rubble of murder. What is real and obvious is that we no longer can allow policemen to die in a hopeless cause.

Immediately, the first wail you hear will be for your liberty. I have been expecting it for the past three years and now, with the numbing death of agent Hatcher, listen for the first demands for the relaxation of search and seizure rules. The police will say that the only reason they do dangerous undercover work is that they are not allowed to stop citizens and search them at will. And we all can walk with less liberty, and the drugs will continue.

Any other idea is complicated, and therefore sane. Drug treatment — and that treatment on demand — and drug education is a better way to immediately battle drugs than surrendering a piece of freedom. But expect all attention to be centered on shaving at your liberty.

When Joe Quarequio, who helped hire Hatcher, heard the news on the radio yesterday, he said, "Why haven't they caught this Farace yet? I know they're out there breaking their backs. But look how they have to do it. They have to say, 'Excuse me. Have you seen Mr. Farace lately?' They should be allowed to kick down doors and talk to people in such a way that they give you an answer."

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DAILY NEWS

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Thursday, March 2, 1989

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Dragn t for drug ag nt's slayer

Stories on page 3

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REMARKS:

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Saturday, March 4, 1989 DAILY NEWS 9

Widow's lament

'Nice people' killed fed agent

By RAINEY DIAMOND and PATRICK O'DONNELL
Daily News Staff Writers

As a drug agent's widow blamed recreational drug users — the "nice people" — for her husband's murder, lawmen were investigating whether the prime suspect was involved in a double homicide in Brooklyn last summer, the Daily News learned yesterday.

Sources said investigators involved in the 15-state manhunt for Constabile (Gus) Farace were told he was the triggerman in the shooting deaths of two of his drug connections last August — two months after he was released from prison after serving eight years for the 1979 torture-slaying of a teenager.

Investigators were told the victims were low-level drug players, sources said.

Drug Enforcement Agent Everett Hatcher was shot dead on Staten Island Tuesday night following a meeting with Farace, 26, an alleged cocaine dealer with whom Hatcher was negotiating a large drug buy, authorities said.

They had met on a deserted stretch of Bloomingdale Road in the Charleston section at 9 p.m. and agreed to go to a diner. Hatcher's five backup agents, traveling in three vehicles, lost radio contact with him and then lost sight of him. He was found dead — shot four times in the head and shoulder — at 10:15 p.m. near the original meeting place.

Yesterday, Hatcher's widow, Mary Jane, 44, flanked by his sisters, read a statement that bitterly blamed middle class, recreational drug users — "nice people" — for his death.

"A good man has been taken from us. The loss we feel is exceedingly deep, almost unbearable," she said outside the Mackey Funeral Home in Boonton, N.J., where her husband's wake was held.

"He died for society in general and for everyone of us in particular.

"We must answer the question: Who really killed Everett Hatcher? Who created the market for the poison he valiantly tried to remove from our society? People who dabble in drugs. We have met the enemy and they are us. He was killed by all of us nice people ... all of you must accept the blame for the loss of this good gentle man."

Then the visibly angry widow walked back inside the funeral home.

A funeral Mass was scheduled for today for Hatcher, 39, at 2 p.m. Christopher's Church in Parsippany, N.J. It is expected to draw more than 3,000 law enforcement officers.



WIDOW of slain DEA Agent Everett Hatcher, Mary Jane Hatcher, is escorted from funeral home yesterday. DEA Lawrence M. Daily News

Bush to visit DEA widow?

Robert Stutman, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration in New York, said yesterday that President Bush is expected to visit the family of slain DEA Agent Everett Hatcher next week.

Stutman said Bush is expected on Thursday to express his sympathy to Hatcher's family in New Jersey and then to visit Hatcher's colleagues at the DEA's office in the city.

The White House did not confirm whether Bush would make the trip.

Chief clerk says he was forced out

By STUART MARQUES

The powerful chief clerk of Manhattan's state appellate court said yesterday he retired under pressure after learning the state's top judge wanted him out for personal reasons.

Harold Reynolds, who retired Thursday in the middle of a bitter dispute at the highest levels of the court, said he quit after being told that Chief Judge Sol Wachtler had told another judge "Reynolds must go."

Reynolds said he was told Wachtler was upset over a 1988 legal opinion that blasted the prestigious law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell for "misconduct."

The opinion was signed by Reynolds' boss, presiding Appellate Division Justice Francis Murphy. But Reynolds has told friends Wachtler believed Reynolds wrote the opinion.

Wachtler denied forcing Reynolds into retirement and called the allegation about the Sullivan & Cromwell case "bizarre ... I barely know Harry Reynolds."

Reynolds, 60, was forced out amid allegations he and Murphy improperly interceded in several "sensitive" disciplinary cases involving lawyers in Manhattan and the Bronx. Murphy oversees the lawyers' disciplinary committee. The cases involved two former judges, a former committee member and Gov. Cuomo's son, Andrew.

Former committee chief counsel Michael Gentile, 43, and his deputy, Sarah McShea, 35, made the allegations. They resigned in January in a dispute with Reynolds and Murphy.

No place to sleep



MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN [illegible] Bureau of Child Welfare [illegible] yesterday [illegible] Authority says took the [illegible] because they were sleeping in [illegible] station. [illegible]

DEA/McNally

Quotes:

1. "90% Boredom"
   NYT 2-11-85
   NYPD officer John Casey

2. "Finding bones"
   NYT 6-2-74
   FBI Agent J. Wallace LaPorde

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Newsday

March 5, 1989, Sunday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 4

LENGTH: 2542 words

HEADLINE: Police Widows Attempt to Care For Their Own

BYLINE: By Alexis Jetter

KEYWORD: POLICE; DEATH; FAMILY; QUOTE; LANA GALAPO; SURVIVORS OF THE SHEILD; ORGANIZATIONS; NEW YORK CITY

BODY:

Lana Galapo turned on her television set last October for the first time in two months, and froze in disbelief.

She hadn't watched television since August, when her husband, Police Officer Joe Galapo, was accidentally shot to death by his partner during an undercover buy-and-bust drug operation in Brooklyn.

But on the night of Oct. 18, she decided to soothe her nerves by watching a romantic movie about the Civil War. Instead, she saw the bloody sidewalk in Washington Heights where Police Officer Michael Buczek had just been gunned down.

"I was just in horror," Galapo said recently, her hazel eyes troubled as she sat in her kitchen in Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn. "It was just like they had killed Joe all over again."

She spent a sleepless night, thinking about Buczek's young widow, Christina. "I just really felt the horror that this girl was going to go through, the nightmare that was going to start for her," said Galapo, 30. Three days later, she left her three small children with a relative and drove through a rainstorm to the Buczek wake in New Jersey.

"I didn't know where the hell I was going," Galapo said. "But I found it, and when I got there, Chris didn't want me to leave."

Nothing attracts more attention in New York than the murder of a police officer. But when the funeral is over, when the cries for retribution are stilled and the publicity dies down, the spouse - if there is one - is often left to pick up the pieces alone.

Galapo and Buczek, however, have joined about 20 other police widows in a new organization that hopes to transform grief into action for the New Yorkers whose police officer spouses have died in the line of duty.

Called "Survivors of the Shield," the fledgling group plans to dispatch widow "response teams" to the home of a bereaved spouse after a police shooting, lobby for pension reform so that widows, if they remarry, are not forced to forfeit their husbands' pensions, alert them to be on the lookout for signs of trauma

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in their children years after the death, and provide a buffer against the loneliness that envelopes their lives after the last bagpipe has sounded.

Although not yet sanctioned by the police department, the group sprang into action Friday, when Police Officer Robert Machate was killed by a Brooklyn gunman. At 7 a.m., Mary Beth Ruotolo, SOS vice president, got a call from Galapo telling her about the shooting. Moments later, Ruotolo called the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the employee relations division of the New York City Police Department. She told them the Brooklyn response team, consisting of Galapo and another widow, were ready to talk to the officer's young wife whenever she felt ready.

SOS members hope that the initial contact will prepare her for - and perhaps spare her from - some of the pain.

"What happened to us was such a shock," Galapo said. "From Day One, when it happened, we all go through the same thing: We go through the everybody-cares business right down to nobody-comes-around-anymore."

SOS is not the first organization for police widows. Other local and national organizations lobby for increased pensions and provide grief counseling to police widows. But SOS is one of only a handful of groups across the nation fighting for official, active participation in a drama that has for generations limited women to the role of grieving wife.

The president, Susan McCormick, said the group is seeking official recognition by the Police Department so its response teams are notified immediately after an officer is shot to go with the first officers to tell the family about the death. "So you're not just some lady by the phone saying, 'call me if you need me,' " she explained.

The idea has drawn support from the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association but mixed reviews from the Police Department. Police officials question the psychological benefits and worry about the logistical problems of widow response teams.

But the women say they can handle the stress, and want to put their particular brand of knowledge to use. They can talk about the jarring pain of hearing about their husbands' deaths over the radio. Or the days when, despite scores of microphones pressed to their lips, they could not speak at all. Or about forcing doctors to tell and retell the grisly details of their husband's final moments because, somehow, they must know.

And while they appreciate all that is done for them, many of the younger women say they need more than memorials. They want, through counseling and companionship, to help other widows avoid their scars.

"I don't want to keep saying how much it hurts," said Christina Buczek. "I'm in search of a different message to the public."

There is a blur of blue when a police officer dies. A priest comes to the door with a retinue of cops, most of them strangers, to break the news - even though many women say they had already guessed the worst from sketchy details on television or radio. The police fraternity takes over: Calling the hospital, arranging the funeral, removing guns from the house (because the registered

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owner is now dead), and keeping reporters at bay.

Denied a private expression of grief by the press, the women say they took some comfort in the rituals provided by their husband's colleagues, most often men. But the police fraternity, so attuned to action, can be clumsy in grief.

"It's not like we were neglected by the Police Department," said Mary Beth Ruotolo, 32, of Dobbs Ferry, whose husband, Officer Thomas Ruotolo, was killed by a parole violator on Valentine's Day, 1984. "They just don't know what our needs are."

Some women found themselves accepting advice they later regretted. Like Susan McCormick, 41, who - on advice from the department - decided against going to the hospital after her husband was fatally shot in the chest by a Bronx gunman. Her last image of Joseph McCormick, an Emergency Services officer, was watching him step out of their house in Carmel on a beautiful September day in 1983.

She did not see him again until three days later, when he was laid out in a casket. Now, McCormick says, she feels cheated. "They think they're protecting you," she said. "But I feel a loss from that. Here you see him going off to work, and the next time you see him is in full dress uniform lying in a coffin. There's an unreality about that."

Dr. Gregory Fried, deputy chief surgeon for the Police Department, is frequently called to the scene of police shootings. He said he routinely advises family members not to see the officer's body if it is mutilated.

"I try to talk the wives out of seeing their dead husbands," he said. "To see someone's head blown off or hideously swollen will leave them with a horrible image in their minds for the rest of their lives."

The women of SOS say they want to give the widow support to make her own decision.

Sometimes the team dispatched to notify the widow simply cannot find the words to comfort her. Christina Buczek fondly remembers the young priest who came to tell her that her 24-year-old husband had been killed. But she couldn't say anything to him - or to anyone else.

Buczek, 24, had already figured out from the evening news that the unnamed police officer slain at West 161st Street and Broadway was her husband. She was frantically calling the 34th Precinct and her sister-in-law when she looked out the kitchen window of her Suffern apartment and saw the officers climbing out of the patrol car. She hung up the phone, and stopped speaking for three days.

It was only when relatives called the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which then asked Mary Beth Ruotolo to pay a visit, that Buczek found her voice.

"Everyone is watching your every move . . . I think I just withdrew because I didn't want to believe it," Buczek said. "But there was a presence there of somebody who knew. There's just a sense of security there."

Sometimes, the official police routine is awkward. When Lana Galapo, a Sephardic Jew, opened the door last Aug. 16 to find a priest, she knew it could mean only one thing. "Actually, it's terrible," she said. "A priest means bad

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news to a cop's wife."

For Galapo, the embrace of the police fraternity was bittersweet. Officer Galapo's partner and mentor, Sgt. William Martin, inadvertently shot Galapo in the face when a handcuffed drug suspect jostled Martin's arm.

"It makes it harder to swallow," Galapo said softly, her face illuminated by a memorial yortzeit candle. "I don't hate him. But I don't know what to make of this whole situation. My whole life went up in smoke in seconds."

Martin came to the services for Galapo to offer his condolences last August. "Other than 'I'm sorry,' there wasn't much he could say," Galapo recalled. "He was in a lot of pain that day."

The two men were close enough that Martin had attended the circumcision ceremony for Galapo's youngest son, Richard, now 2 years old. "I try and let them not hate or resent anybody," Galapo said of her children, one of whom still has nightmares about the shooting. "But it doesn't seem to make any sense to them. From what they see on TV, the good guy always wins."

Lana Galapo says she feels worst for her children. Recently, she took her three youngsters for a vacation in Pennsylvania, to a hotel they frequented when her husband was alive.

"The kids started to cling to people in the pool," she said, caressing the shoulder-length locks of her youngest child, Richard. "I had to go over and say: 'You can't hang on to this guy all the time. He's here with his kids.' "

The men often asked where the children's father was, she added. "Answer that one without crying. It's something that tears your life upside down."

Susan McCormick bristles when she hears people say that she should have been ready for her husband's death. "The public doesn't see us as victims," she said. "Because a lot of people say, 'Well, that was his job. He was paid to do that. You should have been prepared.' "

Is it possible for the women to be truly prepared? Their husbands worked in dangerous fields, and in dangerous places. Galapo was an undercover narcotics officer. Buczek worked in drugand violence-ridden Washington Heights. Ruotolo worked in the "Fort Apache" precinct in the south Bronx. McCormick handled hostage situations.

But the daily risk on the job was something most of the women simply put out of their heads. Otherwise, they said, they wouldn't be able to live. Buczek said she didn't get a full sense of her husband's working conditions until a few weeks after he died, when she developed a roll of film he'd left behind. "It was pictures of a murder scene," she said, grimacing at the memory. "I never realized what they see every single day."

In September, 1983, Sue McCormick lost her husband. In the following months, she felt like she also lost her family. The couple had married one month after he joined the Police Department, and for 15 years, McCormick said she knew no other life than that of a police officer's wife.

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"You get used to the schedule, you understand the lingo, and you feel part of a world that nobody else understands," she said, talking over the hum of the refrigerator in her mother's apartment in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

But after the shooting, McCormick no longer saw her husband's partner and his wife, and soon lost virtually all contact with the Police Department. "Not only have you lost your husband," she said. "It's almost like being drummed out of the corps."

McCormick and others suspect that seeing widows is too painful a reminder for cops: of their dead friend, and of their own mortality. For McCormick, the new group holds the promise of reviving the police family, but on a new footing: her own.

The group has not yet approached the Police Department with its proposals, but Alice McGillion, deputy commissioner for public information, said she was receptive. "They've been through an experience that none of us has," she said. "They might have some insight into the situation as to why it should be done."

Fried, who has counseled several police widows since assuming his post in 1981, said he had reservations. "It's easy to say: 'I want to help,' " said Fried. "But it's a hard, hard job. I personally don't think many of them would like to relive a killing . . . They're going to face flashbacks."

Some women may not want the shoulder offered by the widows, added a source at the PBA. Several women want nothing to do with police, widows or even New York City after their husbands are killed, and the PBA has lost track of many women who have tried to put the experience behind them.

But the women of SOS feel that, with training, they can provide a valuable service at a critical time.

Groups like SOS can be of enormous assistance in combating the depression that inevitably follows the loss of a spouse, said Phyllis Carpenter, a counselor and police widow from Grand Junction, Colo. She runs support groups for the Concerns of Police Survivors [COPS], a national organization for families of slain police officers. "There certainly is a catharsis, of feeling that you are not alone," she said.

The idea for SOS came two summers ago, at the annual week-in-the-Catskills vacation provided by the PBA for widows and their children. Originally hosted at the old NYPD camp in Tannersville, the event has been held in recent years at the Concord and other hotels.

"It's a summer vacation we give to them and their children under 18," said Edward Haggerty, recording secretary for the PBA. "So they have a diversion."

The PBA also hosts an annual Christmas party for the families.

The police union welcomes the new group's efforts.

"Any support that can be given to someone under these tragic circumstances from another person who's been through a similar trauma could only be helpful," a PBA spokesperson said.

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McCormick, who had been attending yearly meetings of COPS, suggested the New York City contingent start its own organization. Ruotolo and another woman, Cathy Murray, agreed. The group held its first meeting at the 112th Precinct in Forest Hills, Queens, last November, which drew 23 widows. Leaders of the group, who say they would welcome police widowers if they wanted to join, met last week with a psychiatrist to organize training sessions in grief counseling. They hope to begin officially sanctioned operations in coming months.

There are, however, some tricky issues left unresolved. In the event of a non-fatal shooting, for example, should widows appear on the scene?

Lori Gunn thinks so. Gunn's husband, Police Officer William Gunn, 28, was shot along with Det. Louis Rango on Jan. 20 in Bedford-Stuyvesant. A few weeks ago, Lori Gunn got a call from Lana Galapo.

"At first when she called me, she was afraid," said Gunn, whose husband is paralyzed and has suffered extensive brain damage. "She didn't want to scare me" with the specter of widowhood.

It is awkward, Gunn conceded, to find herself socializing with widows. "It's not the most pleasant thought. But if I have to weigh that against what I get from them . . . " She paused. "He's never going to be Billy again. Lana's way ahead of me, so whatever happens, she'll help me."

GRAPHIC: Newsday Photos by Donna Dietrich-1) Robbie Galapo, 6, tries on uniform hat of his late father Joe who was accidentally shot and killed in the line of duty by his partner during an arrest last year. 2) When Joseph McCormick was killed five years ago, he left his daughter Jessica, left, his wife Sue, and two sons. Sue is president of the Survivors of the Shield. 3) Joe Galapo's family: Lana and, clockwise, Richie, 2, Robbie, 6, and Danny, 9. 4) Newsday Photo by John Paraskevas- Members of the police widows support group, Survivors of the Shield, are, from left, Lana Galapo, Mary Beth Ruotolo and Christina Buczek. All of their husbands were New York City Police Department officers slain in the line of duty

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The Associated Press

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March 4, 1989, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 284 words

HEADLINE: Two Arrested in Slaying of Police Officer

DATELINE: NEW YORK

KEYWORD: Officer Slain

BODY:

Two men, including an illegal alien with a history of attacking police officers, were charged Saturday in the slaying of a plainclothes policeman who was killed with his own revolver, police said.

Renaldo Rayside, 23, and Kurt Haneiph, 22, were picked up within an hour of the shooting early Friday of Officer Robert E. Machate, officials said.

Rayside was charged with first-degree murder and criminal possession of a loaded firearm - Machate's revolver.

Haneiph, who is also an illegal alien, was charged with felonious assault on a police officer and criminal possession of a dangerous weapon, police said.

Machate, 25, was the first New York police officer killed in the line of duty this year and the second law enforcement officer slain in the city in less than three days. An undercover U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent was shot to death Tuesday.

Machate lost his gun during a struggle with Rayside after the officer and a partner stopped some men acting suspiciously at a location known for drug deals. He died from a single bullet that hit him in the left side, just under his bulletproof vest, authorities said.

Rayside, a native of Panama, served two years in state prison for attempted robbery and assaulting a New York City police officer in 1982, said Sgt. Maurice Howard, a police spokesman.

Several months after being freed on parole in 1985, Rayside allegedly attacked another city police officer during an arrest on possession of stolen property charges. He pleaded guilty to resisting arrest and was sentenced to time served, the police said.

Haneiph, also a native of Panama, has served prison time on attempted murder, weapons and other charges, Howard said.

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March 4, 1989, Saturday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 13

LENGTH: 591 words

HEADLINE: Concern for Officers' Safety Grows

BYLINE: By Bob Liff and Richard Esposito

KEYWORD: POLICE; MURDER; ATTACKS ON POLICE; SAFETY; SECURITY; ARREST; VIOLENCE; SEARCH AND SEIZURE

BODY:

At a time when violence against police appears to be rising steadily, the Police Department is seeking ways of reducing the risks officers face each day.

While situations such as the one early yesterday that led to the death of Officer Robert Machate may not be preventable, authorities are hoping to at least minimize the risk during arrests.

Police have been calling in heavily armed teams of Emergency Service Unit officers as backup more frequently since two officers were wounded Jan. 20 by a suspected killer they had gone to arrest in Brooklyn. In addition, the department's detective division is conducting its first review of arrest tactics since 1983.

Some critics within the department say the tactical review, begun in late January, has been long in coming.

They say the review should have been done after the November, 1987, attempt to arrest Larry Davis left six police officers wounded. A team of 27 detectives and Emergency Service Unit officers took part in the raid, which Davis escaped. He later was caught and acquitted by a Bronx jury of attempted murder charges in the shootings.

The tactical review is not being done now in response to any particular incident, but in the face of what is seen as an increasing level of violence against police.

"We are not reacting to one situation," said Chief of Detectives Robert Colangelo in a recent interview. "Homicide statistics are up, violent situations are up, the number of guns out there is up. We evaluate this information and develop tactics. The public has to understand we are not running scared and overreacting."

Colangelo said there are no hard and fast rules for a detective commander to apply to every situation, but a suspect's record of violence and the arrest location are factors taken into consideration before deciding on how large an arrest team or search team is necessary.

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The use of heavily armed ESU officers has been criticized in at least one recent incident in which a Brooklyn family's home was raided during a search.

Leroy Francis, an East Flatbush record producer, and his family charge that an ESU squad broke down their front door to search for his brother, who is a murder suspect. Francis had voluntarily allowed detectives into his home three times previously to look for his brother, he said.

But the last time police came, on Feb. 2 - less than two weeks after two officers were injured trying to arrest a murder suspect - they did not wait to be invited in, the family said.

"I can't think of another case they did something like this, showing up with 45 people and a SWAT team with dogs, except for Larry Davis," said Trevor Headly, the family's attorney. "It smacks of gestapo-type tactics. It's really a violation of the family's privacy. If they want to search, they can knock on the door as they did before. I told them before, if he [a detective] has a warrant, he is entitled to search wherever a body might be found."

Francis' brother, Victor Francis, is sought in connection with the Oct. 14, 1988, fatal shooting of Walter Williams, 18, in Brooklyn in what police describe as a drug -related incident.

Colangelo wouldn't comment on the Francis case, but said weighing the intrusion into citizens' lives is one part of a complex judgment a commander must make before calling in ESU officers.

But for commanders the safety of arresting officers is as compelling as civil liberities, police officials said.

"It's a complex situation and it requires careful, sound judgment by supervisors," Colangelo said.

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March 4, 1989, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Page 29, Column 5; Metropolitan Desk

LENGTH: 1339 words

HEADLINE: Officer Slain In a Struggle In Flatbush

BYLINE: By DAVID E. PITT

BODY:

A 25-year-old plainclothes police officer on the lookout for street robberies was shot and killed in Brooklyn early yesterday, possibly with his own gun, as he and his partner struggled with two men they had tried to question.

The victim, Robert E. Machate, was the first New York City police officer killed in the line of duty this year. He died from a single bullet that struck him in the left side, just under his bulletproof vest.

Officer Machate, a popular, highly decorated member of the Brooklyn South Task Force Anti-Crime Unit, had been an officer for two and half years. His widow is six months pregnant with their first child.

As Officer Machate fell, one of the suspects opened fire on the officer's partner, triggering a wild gun fight at close quarters in which nine shots were exchanged, four of them from the gun used by the assailant. The partner, Officer Gustavo Ceccini, 28, a five-year police veteran, was unharmed, but the authorities said he was under sedation and still too shaken by the death to give a detailed account of what had occurred.

Two Young Men Seized

Two young men, 22 and 25 years old, were picked up nearby within an hour of the shooting, which occurred at 12:50 A.M. on East 23d Street, near Newkirk and Ditmas Avenues in the Flatbush section. They were seized after scores of police officers, alerted by Officer's Ceccini's frantic radio call, swept into the neighborhood and began a house-to-house search.

But by late yesterday, no formal arrests had been made or charges filed, and both men were still being questioned by detectives at the 70th Precinct station house, at 154 Lawrence Avenue in the Kensington Park section.

Officials said the two suspects, who were unarmed when they were apprehended, had fled down a long alley to an apartment building at 513 East 22d Street after abandoning a green Oldsmobile sedan they were sitting in when the officers approached. Minutes later, officers seized the 22-year-old in front of the building; the other was discovered less than an hour later, hiding in the basement.

The slain officer's .38-caliber service revolver was missing, and authorities theorized that his assailant may have wrenched it away during the struggle, although they said the fatal shot could have come from another weapon.

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A fully loaded 9-millimeter pistol was found under the suspects' automobile, but there was no immediate indication that it had been fired. It had apparently been thrown out of the car by one of the suspects as the officers approached.

''During the struggle, Officer Ceccini heard a shot and his partner yelled, 'I've been hit - he's got my gun!' '' said a police spokesman, Inspector Richard J. Mayronne.

Late yesterday, police spokesmen said that ballistics tests had ruled out the possibility that Officer Machate had been hit by a bullet from his partner's gun. Last April authorities belatedly discovered that a slain police sergeant, John F. McCormick, had been shot to death by a comrade.

Officials said it was not immediately clear whether the shooting was drug -related, although Inspector Mayronne said the area ''is a well-known drug location.''

Koch Rushed to Hospital

But Mayor Edward I. Koch, who rushed to Kings County Hospital, where the officer was pronounced dead at 1:40 A.M., said that if the killing was found to be linked to narcotics, he would recommend that the case be turned over to the United States Attorney for the Eastern District, Andrew J. Maloney. That way, Mr. Koch said, prosecutors could use a new Federal statute that permits the death penalty in drug cases in which law-enforcement officers are killed.

But the Brooklyn District Attorney, Elizabeth Holtzman, reiterating her opposition to capital punishment, said she would resist any effort to transfer the case from her office.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Richard J. Condon said the incident apparently began when the two officers, who were patrolling in an unmarked car, noticed a group of five men on the corner of East 23d Street ''who were acting suspiciously.''

Another police spokesman, Lieut. Stephen Davis, said the officers' attention may have been drawn by what appeared to be a dispute among the men.

Six Men Scattered

''So the cops stop their car, and one of the officers - we think it was Officer Machate - gets out and walks toward the group,'' Inspector Mayronne said. ''But there's another fella standing off to the side, and he apparently realizes these are cops and alerts the five others.''

At that point, the officials said, all six men scattered, with Officer Machate apparently chasing the man who gave the alarm on foot while his partner gave chase in the unmarked car. The police said the man being pursued jumped into a green Oldsmobile Cutlass.

''They approach the car, and they see there's a second man in it, and they apparently want to question them,'' Inspector Mayronne said. ''But as the officers move forward, they hear what sounds like a gun hitting the ground. Now a struggle ensues.'' The inspector and other officials said it was still not clear what, if anything, the officers thought the two suspects, and the others

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who fled, might have been up to.

Patrol in Robbery Area

Officials said the struggle apparently began as the officers attempted to take the two suspects from the car and handcuff them. They said that Officer Ceccini told them he was struggling with one of the suspects when he heard a shot and released the man to go to his partner's assistance.

''The officers were specifically patrolling an area of the 70th Precinct that was designated as a robbery target area,'' Inspector Mayronne said, ''where they've had a very heavy concentration of street robberies.'

Officer Machate and Officer Ceccini, who became partners eight months ago, ''were like brothers,'' said their supervisor, Lieut. Raymond Powers, who spent the night trying to console Officer Machate's 26-year-old widow, Grace Ann, and other family members at the slain officer's home on Banner Avenue in Sheepshead Bay.

The lieutenant said he had put the two officers together in the Anti-Crime Unit six months ago ''because they were such active cops, and I thought the Brooklyn South Task Force was the best place to put them so they could get quality arrests. And they had a lot, a lot.''

The slain officer came, as Mayor Koch put it, from a strong civil service family. His father, Robert Machate, is about to retire as a senior special officer with the Human Resources Administration; a brother, Thomas Machate, 22, a policeman since April 1987, is assigned to the 84th Precinct in Brooklyn Heights; a stepbrother, Howard Figueroa, has been a correction officer on Rikers Island for eight years; a grandfather, Robert Costello, retired in 1973 from the 60th Precinct in Coney Island after 23 years as a policeman, and an uncle, James Rawleigh, is a retired policeman with the mounted unit.

Police records show that the slain officer had never been fired on before, although suspects had pointed weapons at him at least twice.

Lieutenant Powers said Officer Machate, whom he described as ''well-thought-of, with a good sense of humor and an aggressive attitude toward police work,'' had received commendations for incidents in April and July in which he confiscated automatic and semi-automatic weapons from suspects without firing a shot.

The lieutenant, groggy from nearly 36 hours without sleep, said Mrs. Machate was still in shock when he left her.

''Last night she was numb, and I'm sure the grief will be setting in soon,'' he said. ''But she's a strong girl, and she's got a lot of family to help her through.''

Officials said a funeral had been scheduled for 10:30 A.M. Tuesday at St. Marks Roman Catholic Church at Avenue Z and Ocean Avenue in Sheepshead Bay. It is the same church where Officer Machate and his wife were married in October 1985.

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The Police Department set up a hot line for callers to give any information about the case. The number is (718) 287-0311.

GRAPHIC: Photos of Police officers searching bags of garbage for clues on East 23d Street near Newkirk Avenue in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn near where Robert E. Machate, a plainclothes officer, was shot to death (NYT/John Sotomayor) (pg. 29); Robert E. Machate, the first New York City police officer to die in the line of duty this year (AP); map of an area in Brooklyn indicating where the officer was shot (NYT)(pg. 31)

SUBJECT: Terms not available

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New York, New York)

For Immediate Release March 9, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO DEA NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

Drug Enforcement Administration Office
New York, New York

4:19 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. Thank you, Bob. Bob Stutman, and to Commissioner, and I guess all are distinguished guests. Secretary Bennett -- this is my man here on the left -- the man that I have selected, and that the country, I think, overwhelmingly approves to be the first drug czar in the history of this country. I'm glad he came up here with me today. And to all of the prosecutors, and especially each one of you out there on the cutting edge, on the front line, thank you for being here. And you have important work to do, and Bob gave you the time frame: short, but to me, very important. I have a chance to say hello to Ms. Hatcher. I wish the circumstances were different -- but also to listen and learn -- when we finish here, listen to some of those who are out there every single day risking their lives.

In the empty streets of an island borough, the life of Everett Hatcher was ended with some cowardly -- four cowardly shots. And the echoes of those four shots were heard in Washington, and I'd say even more important, all across this country where decent men and women share your sense of loss and share your sense of outrage.

Here in New York, as in other cities across the country, the war is no metaphor. Before we could -- I say "we" as a country -- bury Everett Hatcher last week another officer was gunned down, felled by a single shot fired point blank beneath his bullet-proof vest. And as we speak, those accused of ambushing Eddie Byrne, one of New York's Finest, are standing trial in this city. And this week the DEA group that helped handle security for Everett's funeral is in yet another New York courtroom, testifying about the attempted murder of Special Agent Bruce Traverse.

You know that my personal interest and the interest of the nation goes beyond today's visit. As Vice President, I wrote to Bruce Traverse while he was in the hosptial, and now, Bruce -- all of us are glad that he's recovering so well. Last week, Matthew Byrne, the dad to Eddie Byrne, came down to the White House for dinner with Barbara and me, joining us for a private dinner there. He couldn't believe he was in the White House, and I couldn't believe I was, either -- (laughter) -- so we had a nice private dinner. But it was important to me that he come. Earlier today, as I said, I had the pleasure to -- privilege, put it that way -- of visiting with Mary Jane, a woman of enormous dignity and strength. She and her two kids and husband's mother and sisters.

And so it's been quite an education. And I understand, I think, the special and dangerous challenges that all New York drug enforcement officers face. This area leads the nation in overall consumption, distribution, the importation of narcotics, run by a well-armed cross-section of drug traffickers as diverse as this city itself. Your role in this battle is very special. You put your life on the line every day. And if the legions of state and local patrolmen represent the infantrymen in this effort -- and I salute them at every occasion -- then you are something like the Special Forces, the Green Berets, if you will, of narcotics enforcement.

MORE

Like Everett Hatcher, many of you have worked undercover, in effect, operating, if you want to use the conventional war analogy, behind enemy lines. And I admire your courage. When I was a kid in World War II, I was behind enemy lines only briefly, sick and paddling in a little raft to get away from a Japanese-held island. But it was enough to know what it feels like -- and I'll confess it -- to be scared, and each of you probably has been there. You know the dry mouth and the moist palms, and the ball of ice that grips your stomach.

And you know, it used to be unthinkable to shoot a cop. And no longer -- Bob was telling me this upstairs -- no longer. Today narcotics agents are sometimes the first ones shot, targeted by criminals armed with a staggering array of battlefield weaponry. The explosive, expensive lesson of the past year in New York is that the rules of the game have dramatically changed.

Well, we've got to deliver some news to the bad guys. The hunting season is over. The rules on our side have changed, too, and we still need more change in those rules. But they're changing fast, and it's about time.

The scales of justice are becoming more balanced because of the newly-enacted federal drug laws. New York policemen and all of you in this room deserve all the protection that tough laws can offer. I've asked Bill Bennett to look into what can be done to prevent these fully automatic assault weapons from falling into the hands of the criminals that you face. Drug dealers need to understand a simple fact -- you shoot a cop and you're going to be severely punished -- fast. And if I had my way, I'd say with your life.

Drug traffickers used to know that, but it's been over 25 years since anyone has faced the death penalty in this state, and they may have gotten a little forgetful. But I want you to know that I have not changed my view. I strongly support the death penalty for the crimes we're talking about here today. And I want to have it as federal law, and I want to see it swiftly and firmly, fairly enacted. (Applause.) The killing's got to stop.

I wish Senator D'Amato had come up with me today. He couldn't leave the Senate, and it was legitimate Senate business. He's been in the forefront though, down there, of the drug question. A strong leader, a tough, no-nonsense fighter against drugs. And he has been very helpful to me in having me understand the problems that you face. I understand that this state is the home to an estimated 260,000 heroin addicts -- half of all those in the United States. And in the city alone, another 600,000 people are believed dependent on crack or cocaine.

And not surprisingly, the seizures that you've made are correspondingly huge. DEA New York is responsible for 30 to 50 percent of all heroin seized by the DEA nationwide each year. And last year, you seized more than 10,000 kilograms of cocaine in or destined for New York, almost 20 percent of the entire DEA nationwide total. In January, you recovered nearly $20 million from a furniture store delivery van, said to be the largest cash seizure in the world.

And these impressive figures are a credit to your talent and dedication and to the effective working relations you've forged with your federal, state and local counterparts.

And still, we in Washington understand that the importance of a case cannot be measured merely by the size of the seizures or the numbers of arrests. Statistics in the drug war become mind-numbing as well as mind-boggling. And wars aren't won by statistics. We know wars are won by winning battles and, in this war, battles are won by putting particular drug organizations out of business. It's done the old-fashioned way, one group at a time.

And you in New York have done just that. And the names are as familiar to you here as the battlefields of World War II are to my generation. United States versus Torres. Monsanto. LIDO. Based Balls. Bob was explaining this to me just a minute ago. The Flying Dragons. Lai King Man. Reiter-Jackson. These are more than buy-busts, more than just another news conference with powder on the table, no matter how impressive those conferences are. Each of these cases represents an entire organization put behind bars, out of business.

And most importantly, each of these cases involved sophisticated, long-term investigations -- and several were among the first cases in the entire country to make use of the new drug kingpin statutes. Nearly all involved Task Force cooperation and the pioneering use of forfeiture laws, in some cases to spectacular effect: the forfeitures from the Torres brothers, I'm told, may ultimately total $30 to $50 million.

And just as the death penalty for cop killers helps even the odds, stripping the enemy of their ill-gotten gains turns the tables in a dramatic and highly effective way. Perhaps you heard Woody Allen's wry observation: "Organized crime in America takes in over $40 billion a year and spends very little on office supplies." Philosopher that he is.

Experts have estimated that today drugs alone count for $110 billion. An industry right here in our own country. We're hurting the drug kingpins where they live when we take their money and we're going to get even better at taking it. We've got to be. Ladies and gentlemen, we do intend to prevail. The scourge will end. I will lead the fight. Bill Bennett, our nation's first drug czar -- tenacious, unafraid -- is going to be right there at my side.

And although we meet on a crucial battlefield of this war, you might say, it is a war that is being waged on many fronts. Last month, I spoke to Congress about four areas: rehabilitation, education, interdiction, and enforcement. And in a time of budget constraints -- and regrettably, we are living in such a time -- I asked for an increase of $1 billion in budget outlays to fund these new efforts.

And for you in federal law enforcement, our proposal budgets a record $4.1 billion, fully 70 percent of the total. By 1995, we also intend to reduce present prison overcrowding by 50 percent.

And beyond enforcement, other monies will go to expanded treatment for the innocent and the poor, like the over 5,000 babies born in New York last year already addicted to drugs.

Other new funds will go to cut the waiting time for the treatment programs, perhaps along the lines of the innovative oral methadone program at New York's Beth Israel Hospital, designed to get the addicts off the needles as well as heroin.

Mary Jane Hatcher spoke with eloquence last week about the responsibility mainstream America and so-called "casual" cocaine users must bear for the death of her husband. Well, $1.1 billion of our request will go for prevention and education, to let the casual users know the risk they take and the price they may have to pay, and to tell our children that drugs are wrong.

While there may not be light at the end of the tunnel, there does seem to be some light coming in under the door. At the Apollo Theatre in Harlem one Wednesday last month, the amateur night performances were interrupted by spontaneous antidrug messages from the stage and then supportive chants from the crowd.

And things like this don't happen because of government

programs. They happen because attitudes are beginning to change, and they are changing -- because the American people are behind your efforts all the way.

Attitudes are beginning to change overseas, as well. Your boss, the Attorney General, returns today from meetings with officials in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. And Bill and I will meet with him as soon as he gets back. I think we're having lunch tomorrow at the White House to be briefed on this trip. And I know that some of you have also served or will serve your own tours in South America, a tribute to our increased cooperation there.

When I first became Vice President eight years ago, several South American presidents told me, "It's your problem. You're the consumer. If it weren't for the rich gringos to the north, we wouldn't have the problem." But now they see that the narcotics have affected their own kids, their own society. Look at Colombia, where the Supreme Court justices were mowed down like tenpins.

Obviously, the race is far from won. But there is power in us yet. And we in Washington will continue to understand, to learn -- but certainly to support your work here. The Adamita trial, the Johnny Kon and Brooks Davis cases, the new seizure program in which whole apartment buildings are wrested back from the crack lords who control them -- they're all important to this fight.

But first and foremost, the killing must stop. And we must repeat it until we're hoarse, repeat it until we're heard. From the Apollo Theatre to the halls of Congress to anyone who doesn't seem to understand what it is you are up against out there on the street -- the killing must stop.

And what happened on the streets of Staten Island last week was a horrible tragedy which means -- you knew it all along -- that you have an important task ahead.

The cowards who murdered Everett Hatcher should be given no rest. But be careful out there. Remember the tearful salute of nine-year-old Zachery. And find these criminals. Bring them to justice. Nobody -- nobody but nobody is going to beat the DEA.

May God bless you all, and thanks for what you're doing for the United States. (Applause.)

END 4:36 P.M. EST