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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron Files, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13708  
**Folder ID Number:** 13708-007

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**Folder Title:**  
Drug Control Lunch 3/7/90 [OA 6854]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *cw*  
FROM:               EDWARD McNALLY *EM*  
SUBJECT:            DROP-BY: LUNCH HONORING DRUG WAR HEROES

I.    SUMMARY

Attached are draft remarks for Wednesday afternoon's remarks, an O.E.O.B. "drop-by" honoring 28 citizen-heroes in America's war on drugs.

II.   DISCUSSION

At 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 7, 1990, you are scheduled to arrive in the Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building, where Bill Bennett is hosting a lunch to honor citizen-heroes of the war on drugs -- 28 Americans he has met during his fact-finding trips around the country.

The honorees include Erma Scales (who you met at the Acres Homes rally in Houston last December) and Al Brooks (who was your host during January's tour of Kansas City neighborhoods hard hit by drugs).

The brief remarks (4 minutes, on cards) are scheduled to be delivered after the luncheon itself has already concluded.

McNally/Simon  
March 5, 1990  
Draft Three (E:DRUGS)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LUNCH HONORING DRUG WAR "HEROES"  
INDIAN TREATY ROOM, O.E.O.B.  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1990, 1:30 P.M.

Thank you, Bill [[BENNETT]], for those kind words, and for the outstanding job you're doing as our Drug Policy Director.

Sorry about the delays getting everyone in here. But I have good news. You don't have to show a picture I.D. to get out. \\

I'm glad to see so many of you could come to Washington. And it's good to see Al Brooks and Erma Scales again.

In the past year, I've spent a lot of time praising those involved in service to others. And I'm grateful for this opportunity to salute you not only as "points of light" -- but also as "points of courage."

When I was in Kansas City, in the Baptist church basement where Al Brooks has his headquarters, there was a banner on the wall that asked a four-word question. It said: "Is This Dream Possible?" And when I look around this room, I know the answer.

In this room are 28 people who refused to surrender. And in this room are 28 reasons why we're going to win.

A few months ago, Bill Bennett wrote a booklet called "Fighting Back." And many of you here were profiled in it.

Almost every story is different. But almost every story began the same way. It began when one man or one woman threw down their hat, took off the gloves, and stepped forward armed with the most powerful force known to man: The force of an idea.

You fought back. You got involved. You made a difference.  
And you proved to America that this war can be won!

You are America's hometown heroes -- unconventional warriors for an unconventional war. You've shown how communities under siege can be united in a battle for life -- and how they can be restored to health and safety. Doing it your way, on your turf.

It's sometimes hard to see with all these lights, but the ceiling here is decorated with a field of golden stars. Just like real stars, we often forget to notice them.

You are the stars in America's war on drugs. You shine through the dark and give hope in the night. And we're here today to say that someone noticed. Bill Bennett noticed. And I noticed.

This used to be the Navy's library, and of course, stars have a special significance to those who navigate on the seas. And in this sense, stars like you do far more than fuel hopes and dreams. You are also beacons to thousands of others, immovable lights by which they can chart their course to victory.

So we're going to keep on fighting -- against drugs -- and for you. And we're going to remember the rallying cry of Chicago's Father George Clements: "There are more of us than there are of them."

Congratulations and thanks to you all. Safe travels on your way home. God bless you and those you love. And God bless the United States.

# # #

McNally/Simon  
February 23, 1990  
Draft One (E:DRUGS)

PRESIDENTIAL DROP-BY: LUNCH HONORING DRUG WAR "HEROES"  
INDIAN TREATY ROOM, O.E.O.B.  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1990, 1:30 P.M.

*David Tell*  
673-2512  
Thank you, Bill [[BENNETT]], for those kind words, and for the outstanding job you're doing as our Drug Policy Director.

Sorry about the delays getting everyone in here. But I have good news. You don't have to show a picture I.D. to get out. \\\

*Beth Cave*  
673-2750  
*Santa Ana Speech*  
3-2-90  
I'm glad to see so many of you could come to Washington. And it's good to see Al Brooks and Erma Scales again -- I was bragging about your work just last Friday, at an anti-drug rally for 15,000 people out in California.

*Ann Brock*  
x 6633  
I'm sorry that Barbara wasn't able to join us this afternoon -- she had a previous commitment up on Capitol Hill. But she wanted me to give you her regards and thanks, too.

In the past year, I've spent a lot of time praising those involved in service to others. And as the commander in chief in the war on drugs, I'm grateful for this opportunity to salute you not only as "points of light" -- but also as "points of courage."

*Christina Mentin*  
When I was in Kansas City, in the Baptist church basement where Al Brooks has his headquarters, there was a banner on the wall that asked a four-word question. It said: "Is **This Dream Possible?**" And when I look around this room, I know the answer.

*Beth Cave*  
673-2750  
In this room are 28 people who refused to surrender. And in this room are 28 reasons why we're going to win.

*see file*  
A few months ago, Bill Bennett wrote a booklet called "Fighting Back." And many of you here were profiled in it.

Almost every story is different. But almost every story began the same way. It began when one man or one woman threw down their hat, took off the gloves, and stepped forward armed with the most powerful force known to man: The force of an idea.

You fought back. You got involved. You made a difference. And you proved to America that this war can be won

You are America's hometown heroes -- unconventional warriors for an unconventional war. You've shown how communities under siege can be united in a battle for life -- and how they can be restored to health and safety.

Doing it your way, on your turf. School by school. Block by block. Kid by kid. Marching in front of crack houses. Patrolling the streets around our schools. Working with clergy and police, doctors and teachers. Serving as role models for all our children -- and all America.

*me* It's sometimes hard to see with all these lights, but the ceiling here is decorated with a field of golden stars. Just like real stars, we often forget to notice them. But the stars above the Earth are shining all the time. Ever on cloudy nights. Even when crowded out by the brilliance of the sun.

You are the stars in America's war on drugs. You shine through the dark and give hope in the night. And we're here today to say that someone noticed. Bill Bennett noticed. And I noticed.

*"The OEGB: a Victorian masterpiece"* This <sup>room</sup> used to be the Navy's library, and of course, stars have a special significance to those who navigate on the seas.



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



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 3-5

TO Sherru Sanchez

FAX NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

FROM Beth Cave

FAX NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE NUMBER 673-2750

*Sherru - the person from  
 McLean is Jack  
 Culbun of NDCP.  
 It is not  
 a "here"  
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# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. List	List of Attendees, White House Luncheon Honoring Heroes in the War on Drugs; personal information. (5 pp.)	03/07/90	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
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**File Location:** Drug Control Lunch 3/7/90

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<b>MR Disposition:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>Disposition Date:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>

### 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]

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

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

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



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

Senate Ladies Lunch on Hill  
11:45

2/28

Del. Chapter - Colonial Dames  
after lunch

FAX TO: BOB SIMON  
Speechwriting

FROM: David Telle  
Asst. Chief of Staff x6633

SUB: 3/7 luncheon drop - PM

PARA: God knows

Bob -  
Two things done.  
then we'll  
① Find out what Mrs. Bush is scheduled to be that afternoon (or morning).  
② Flag and highlight this set.  
Thanks -  
- EJ

Mrs. Bush's Schedule  
11:45 Lunch in her honor on Cap. Hill by the Senate Ladies  
after lunch - meets Delaware Chapter of the Colonial Dames  
- not much here

"Fighting Back" and clips and write ups on invitees not therein described.

**"Fighting Back"**

**Profiles of Citizen and Community Efforts That Are  
Helping America Win the War on Drugs**

**William J. Bennett  
Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy**

**December 26, 1989**

## Introduction

Since the release of President Bush's National Drug Control Strategy 16 weeks ago, I have travelled to some 35 cities to see the nation's war on drugs firsthand. I've met with federal, state and local officials, and with a variety of experts in the fields of criminal justice, education and prevention, treatment, interdiction, and international affairs.

But on every trip I've also made a special effort to meet with people on the true front lines -- community leaders, heads of public housing projects, and residents of communities ravaged by drugs and drug violence. What I have seen and heard -- especially what I have learned from the individuals profiled in this report -- has encouraged me. This war can be won. It's a matter of getting everybody involved, keeping the pressure on, and building on what works.

The individuals profiled here share several traits: courage, determination, a strong sense of individual and civic responsibility, and most of all, moral clarity. These people are not angels. They are not saints. They are men and women who have seen their communities ravaged by drugs, and they have decided to act. President Bush has spoken eloquently about those "points of light" involved in national service. The men and women profiled here are points of courage.

Many of those American communities experiencing special success in this fight are communities in which police and citizens have united together against drugs as a common enemy. Those who would legalize drugs say our war is unwinnable; that we should cut our losses and surrender; that our problem is not drugs, but police attempts to control them. But the individuals profiled here are a living rebuke to those who say we cannot win. Every day they offer hope and example in areas once counted among the country's most drug-torn neighborhoods.

I've seen them -- in Miami, Tampa, Washington, Albuquerque, Dallas, Omaha, Des Moines, Kansas City, Portland, Seattle, and other cities. These Americans have figured out what armchair critics have not. It is possible to fight back -- even to win.

Such men and women inspire, but they also instruct. They show how communities under siege can be restored to health and safety. And they offer all levels of government -- joined together in a comprehensive national strategy -- proper objects of honor and support. The work that these people do is clear and certifiable good news. They give meaning to terms like "courage" and "civic virtue," and in so doing they make their neighborhoods and the world a better place. I am proud to have met each and every one of them.

**Robert Armstrong**  
**Omaha Housing Authority**  
**Omaha, Nebraska**

"I was tired of seeing people pushed down. I was tired of people being judged by where they live instead of by their character," says Omaha Housing Authority Director Robert Armstrong. So he set out to enable the citizens of Omaha to live in public housing "with safety, and with dignity." Because of Bob Armstrong, Omaha Housing Authority tenants can now do both.

When Bob Armstrong became director of the Omaha Housing Authority in May, 1986, the situation was bad. The area was overrun with criminal activity and drugs. People were afraid to walk the streets. There was a sense of despair and hopelessness.

The first thing Armstrong did was win the trust and confidence of the residents. He began to meet with residents in their homes and started to spread his message about the importance of residents "taking charge of their own destinies."

Because of the rapport he established with residents, Mr. Armstrong was able to put in place public housing policies that were tough but fair. He implemented no-nonsense eviction policies and went after known pushers whom "nobody else wanted to touch." And "once we got 'em out," Armstrong says, "the other residents knew we were serious, and they appreciated it." He also:

- o worked with the Omaha Public Schools so that drop-outs could return to school with a minimum of red tape;
- o instituted academic incentive awards and scholarship programs for public housing high school students;
- o won business pledges to help fund a variety of programs and activities for Omaha's youths from low-income families;
- o established a Resident Relations Division;
- o organized a "Cleanup Campaign"; and
- o set up a role model program for youngsters in the area.

Armstrong is a strong believer in the importance of education and his policies include penalties for residents whose children aren't in school. When you walk around the Omaha Housing Authority area during the day, you won't see kids out playing in the neighborhood. They're busy in school.

One of the keys to Armstrong's success is the close relationship that has developed between public housing residents and police. When he arrived three-and-a-half years ago, Armstrong said that many residents felt "drug pushers were their

friends and the police were their enemies." But today relations with the police are very good, and the police work cooperatively with residents. If an undercover agent needs to use a public housing apartment for a drug bust, for example, he's likely to get it quickly. If the police have a search warrant and need a key to enter an apartment, Armstrong will supply it. The residents understand that the police are on their side, working for the same things.

According to Bob Armstrong, this is no time for despair. "We can't give up," he says. "Each of us needs to accept responsibility to get totally involved" if we're going to win the war on drugs.

**Alvin Brooks****Ad Hoc Group Against Crime  
Kansas City, Missouri**

In 1977 Al Brooks founded the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime, a grass-roots anti-drug and anti-crime organization. Its primary mission was to raise community awareness about the effects of crime and violence -- and about how Kansas City could respond. The Ad Hoc Group has since developed a close working relationship with the police, FBI, U.S. Attorney's Office, the County Prosecutor, the courts, the media, schools, city and county agencies, the business community, and other community groups.

Ad Hoc has put in place several solid anti-drug programs:

- o They encourage residents to use their 24-hour Secret Witness Hotline to report suspected crack houses and take down descriptions of suspicious looking cars. They pass this information to the police.
- o Ad Hoc has also set up a 24-hour Youth Information and Drug Abuse Hotline.
- o The Ad Hoc Group pressures store owners to stop the sale of drug paraphernalia.
- o They hold classes to teach residents how the criminal justice system works, pass out reward posters, and hold rallies in schools and shopping centers.

Brooks believes that the key to his group's success is the comprehensive nature of their work and the trust developed between community residents and the police. According to Brooks, residents and police are now more united by "common interests, common respect and common concern" than in 1977.

In 1987 Brooks helped start Black Men Together, an auxiliary to Ad Hoc which is intended primarily to offer role models for young blacks. Members of Black Men Together take youngsters to athletic events, conduct tours of the courts and area prisons (to show them firsthand what a life of crime can involve), go into schools and hold anti-drug seminars, and help youngsters find jobs so they can stay off the streets. They accompany rape victims and abused children to court to provide support and protect victims and witnesses from intimidation.

Black Men Together members also walk some of the most drug-infested streets of Kansas City. In coordination with the police, 40 to 50 men walk with bull horns, warning drug dealers to get off the street. Some of their chants include, "You better run, dope dealer, you better run," and "Hey you, dope dealer, black men out here are watching you." There's nothing subtle or nuanced about their message. These men are strong, impressive, clear-sighted, and they are making a difference. According to

Brooks, "just our presence causes drug pushers to leave the area.  
We stand like men, act like men and we're respected like men."

**Jack Candelaria**  
**South San Jose Neighborhood Association**  
**Albuquerque, New Mexico**

Two years ago the San Jose neighborhood of Albuquerque was overrun by drug dealers, some as young as 8 years old, operating openly, in broad daylight -- sometimes even while undercover officers were making busts just a few yards away. Gangs were terrorizing the community. Parents were afraid to let their children visit youth centers. And even though police were making arrests, the situation wasn't getting any better. Finally, Jack Candelaria, president of the South San Jose Neighborhood Association, brought Association members together with Police Chief Sam Baca to discuss how to get the situation under control.

In response, the police established a neighborhood sub-station. The sub-station not only provided police visibility, it also improved and strengthened once-strained relations between residents and the police. Today, area residents and police work closely together. Many officers are taking a personal interest in the kids in the area -- for example, some officers play basketball with the youngsters or go to a community center and watch athletic events. "It's good that a policeman can stop and call someone by name," Candelaria says. "The residents trust the police now and tell them whenever things are happening."

According to Chief Baca, the key to success in San Jose is the cooperation and involvement of the entire community -- the park and recreation services, youth development centers, neighborhood and housing associations, educators and others.

Is the effort paying off? According to Baca, "months will go by when the police don't receive calls about drug pushing in the neighborhood." And Candelaria says, "The dealers have been pushed into other neighborhoods. They saw that it was getting too tough to deal here and just moved." Perhaps the best evidence of their success is the response of surrounding communities. "What I see different now," says Candelaria, "is we're getting people from other communities that would never have come here before" taking part in community activities.

**Reverend George Clements**  
**Holy Angels Church and School**  
**Chicago, Illinois**

During a church service earlier this year, Rev. George Clements, pastor of the Holy Angels Church on the South Side of Chicago, called on parishioners to stand if they had relatives who were either hooked on drugs or had died because of them. "Every single person in the church stood up, about 800 of them," he said. "It blew my mind."

Reverend Clements decided to direct his crusade against drug paraphernalia being sold in Chicago stores. "The children in my school would go in stores to get candy and bubble gum," he says, "and they'd see cocaine vials, coke spoons, roach clips, bongs."

As Reverend Clements' efforts became known, he began to receive calls and tips about stores selling drug paraphernalia. If a tip turned out to be accurate, Clements would organize boycott vigils in front of the store. "I just told store owners that we would boycott their store if they continued to sell these objects," Clements says. "And then when they called my bluff, I stood in the doorway of the store and told people, 'Look, you don't want to come in here. They're selling drug paraphernalia in this store.' And people wouldn't come in, and store owners got the message and they stopped selling it."

Reverend Clements' stand against drugs is not without risk. He has been the object of death threats. But Clements says, "It just makes me that much more determined that I'm going to continue this struggle."

The Chicago movement against drug paraphernalia has grown to include many clergymen, politicians and ordinary citizens. Michael Pflieger, another Roman Catholic priest who has joined Rev. Clements' efforts, tells why he decided to get involved: "I'm tired of standing over the coffins of children. I'm tired of constantly having to deal with kids on the street who have their brains fried," he says. The movement's efforts have paid off. In a recent two-month period, about 400 stores took the paraphernalia off their shelves. And the state of Illinois has now passed legislation outlawing the sale of drug paraphernalia.

"We, the citizens, have to get out there and let people know that we really mean business," according to Rev. Clements. "We have to start doing just as we did in the civil rights era. They had demonstrations and marches in cities all over this country. We're going to have to start doing the same thing in our communities, our parks, going into the alleys, going into the streets."

"There are more of us than there are of them," he says. "Their only weapon is fear. They've conned us into thinking they're invincible. They're not. They're cowards, and once the

community stands up against them, they tuck their tails between their legs and run."

Reverend Clements is optimistic that we can win the war on drugs because he believes many more people are willing to join this battle. "People are getting bolder," he says. "In the end, this war will be won here in the trenches -- in our streets, playgrounds, and alleys."

**Dorothy Davis  
STOP Crime Watch**

**Dallas, Texas**

In June 1988, a 12-year-old girl was killed by drug violence in Dallas. Dorothy Davis decided it was time to "curb some of the shooting and especially the shedding of innocent blood." So two months later, Davis organized STOP Crime Watch, a grass-roots anti-crime and anti-drug organization.

Since then the STOP Crime Watch has become an important part of Dallas' war on drugs, and its success, like that of several other grass-roots efforts in Dallas, is due in part to good cooperation with the city government -- especially the Dallas Police Department.

In March 1989, the Dallas Police Department, in partnership with other major city departments, went on the offensive in the war on drugs. Moving away from the traditional view that drug enforcement is exclusively a police problem, Chief Mack Vines organized Operation CLEAN (Community and Law Enforcement Against Narcotics). Chief Vines' operational plan called for all available city resources to be focused on the drug problem.

According to the Dallas police, what makes CLEAN unique is that the program aims not only to remove drug offenders from targeted residential neighborhoods, but also to provide needed city services and support to ensure that they don't return. This is achieved through careful implementation and strict accountability in the program.

Pockets of Dallas drug activity "were like Grand Central Station before Operation CLEAN," Dorothy Davis says. The residents of the city were "intimidated by drug gangs, and people were afraid to go out at night." Assistant Chief Sam Gonzales, who oversees Operation CLEAN, says simply, "it was like a war zone."

Although it is too early to determine its long-term effects, initial results indicate that Operation CLEAN's impact is significant. Four of the most crime- and drug-ridden areas in Dallas were targeted for Operation CLEAN. According to the Dallas Police, major crime in these areas has decreased 43, 19, 20, and 45 percent respectively.

If you ask what the keys to the program's success are, Assistant Chief Gonzales will list three things: the commitment and cooperation of all city departments; perseverance; and community involvement. "The police and other city departments can effectively clean an area, but the community must reclaim it," according to Chief Gonzales.

Gonzales says, "the community needed to understand that they did not have to accept drug dealers as a way of life. They had

to decide, 'We're not going to accept this.'" Gonzales is quick to point out that Dorothy Davis is one citizen who didn't accept it.

**Edward Johnson  
Fairlawn Coalition  
Washington, D.C.**

A year or so ago, drug buyers drove in such numbers down the streets of Eddie Johnson's Anacostia neighborhood in Washington, D.C. (located two miles southeast of the Capitol) that it was "like a drive-in window."

Eddie Johnson and his neighbors decided they'd had enough. They contacted a local pastor and together decided to organize an anti-drug march in order to mobilize the community. On August 11, 1988, Johnson and about 75 others took to the street. They began holding weekly meetings. A police officer was later assigned to work with them. Today the Fairlawn Coalition has grown to about 200 members and is considered a model program. Unlike many other neighborhood watch programs, the Fairlawn Coalition involves citizen patrols, not just random phone calls by people who spot drug dealing on the street.

Donning bright orange baseball caps, and equipped with radios, video cameras, and binoculars, the Fairlawn Coalition patrols the streets in groups of twos and threes, night and day. They avoid physical and verbal confrontation, opting instead to harass dealers and users with stares. "We drove the buyers out," according to James Foreman, a coalition founder. "If you're doing something crooked, you don't want it on camera."

In a three-month period in 1989, 87 local arrests were made, and half of those resulted from information supplied by the neighbors. Some 12 crack houses in the community have also been closed. But perhaps the best indication that things are getting better comes from the residents themselves. Patrolling his streets this past summer, a member of the Fairlawn Coalition told the Washington Post, "This was once the worst place for dope in all of Fairlawn. I've seen nights when at 1 a.m. there would be 30 dealers and buyers standing on a corner. Now look. Nothing."

Not surprisingly, police and residents have developed a strong bond of trust and mutual respect. "This is one program where police and citizens working together bring people closer to law enforcement and let people see that police are human," Johnson says. "It gives people a different view and outlook as to what police work is all about. The police know that the people here will give them water or coffee and help them to do their job better."

According to a Washington, D.C. police officer who works with Fairlawn residents, "The people of Fairlawn have helped themselves and they've made life a lot easier for me and my officers."

Organizer Stuart Harris says: "We came to the realization that waiting for the city to do something was not going to work."

We looked at our short history and noticed when things happened, we made them happen. So we decided to take back our streets."

Having regained their streets, the residents of Fairlawn are not about to give them back. "The drug dealers are not coming back if we have to stand out here to next year," according to a member of the Coalition. "We've been here in the rain, sleet and snow, and they are not coming back." Foreman succinctly sums up the principle behind an effective national drug strategy. "Push enough," he says, "and eventually the dealers won't have anywhere to run."

**Ray Leary and Tony Hopson  
Self Enhancement, Inc.  
Portland, Oregon**

Ray Leary and Tony Hopson have been best friends since they were ten years old, when they were growing up on the streets and playgrounds of North Portland. Twenty-five years later they still live in Portland. And you can still find them on the streets and playgrounds. Leary says, "Working with kids is so much in us. It's sort of like when we used to eat, drink, and sleep basketball when we were growing up. This isn't an occupation; it's who we are and what we do."

What they do is direct Self-Enhancement, Incorporated (SEI), a program designed to provide youths with alternatives to gang and drug involvement. The program began in 1981 as a summer camp for student-athletes. It has now evolved into a youth program dedicated toward the "total development of 'at-risk' youth." Self-Enhancement Incorporated stresses self-respect, improved skills, and civic and community involvement. "We want to show children that there is a sense of value to their lives," Leary says. "We want them to come out of this program feeling that they can accomplish and achieve."

Self-Enhancement Inc. takes a comprehensive, preventive approach to gang activities and drug use. They provide elementary, junior high, and high school instruction -- including in-school and after-school programs like academic enhancement, study skills, personal responsibility, pre-employment preparation, and communication skills. One of the things that makes their program successful is that they monitor the development of students all the way through school -- including attendance, behavior, academic progress, and even their current family situation. All in all, they provide services to some 700 youngsters.

"Our goals are to instill a sense of purpose in the kids," according to Hopson. "Kids need to belong to something. They need a sense of identity. What we're trying to do is give them that sense from a positive standpoint." As one local columnist pointed out, Leary and Hopson "fill the most pressing need of all -- they serve as role models."

**Reverend Michael Lewis**  
**Faith House, Inc.**  
**Tampa, Florida**

Founded in 1988, Faith House, Inc. is one of the first black child placement agencies in Florida to deal exclusively with cocaine and AIDS babies. Located in one of the poorest sections of inner-city Tampa, Faith House, Inc. took an abandoned crack house which the city was about to tear down, and turned it into a center to recruit and train foster parents. "We took a crack house and turned it into a faith house," says Rev. Lewis. Faith House, Inc. also offers drug counseling programs children's natural mothers, with the ultimate goal being to reunite separated parents and children.

When Reverend Lewis became pastor of Faith Temple Missionary Baptist Church, the church and its community were both on the verge of collapse. According to Lewis, at one time it seemed as if there were more prostitutes outside his church than members inside. People were afraid to go out at night. Neighborhood morale was low. The community was plagued by burglaries, vandalism, and violence. Even the church's communion trays were stolen. And then Lewis discovered that several members of his church were taking care of cocaine and AIDS babies.

Lewis felt the situation was intolerable, and so he decided to act. He began to educate church members on how to deal with cocaine and AIDS babies. The congregation agreed to mortgage the church in order to fund a program to help those babies. They began to clean up the neighborhood, do repairs and renovations, and they even raised enough money to open a reform school for inner-city kids. Rev. Lewis has been told by building developers that there is now interest in expanding into his community; a year or so ago that would have been unimaginable. Church members have also begun to work closely with the Florida Health and Rehabilitation Services. "In our community," Rev. Lewis says, "we have good church-state relations."

Rev. Lewis believes that black inner-city churches in America need to get more involved in the war on drugs, "like in the days of the civil rights movement," he says.

One of Reverend Lewis' biggest challenges was to change the mind-set of the community. "I had to let them know that they couldn't sit back and expect the government to come in and heal our neighborhood. We needed to do it ourselves," Rev. Lewis says. His congregation does not look to the government for funding, nor do they expect the government to come in and save their community. "We've taken back our neighborhood ourselves," Rev. Lewis proudly declares.

According to Rev. Lewis, one of the keys to turning the situation around is the "tremendous relationship between the community and the police. We work very closely together." Many

residents carry the beeper number of the police officer assigned to the neighborhood and are told to call if they ever need any help. "The police know the people," Lewis declares. "We're a real neighborhood again."

**Reverend C. Jay Matthews and Reverend Tony Minor**  
**"Wings of Hope" Program**  
**Cleveland, Ohio**

It was difficult for Rev. Jay Matthews and Rev. Tony Minor to witness the toll that drugs were taking on their hometown of Cleveland. But they always assumed that the church would offer a refuge. When it became increasingly evident that many members of their own congregations were touched by drugs, either directly or indirectly, they began to see just how widespread drug use was. "Drugs don't respect any economic, racial, or spiritual boundaries," Matthews and Minor now say.

In response, Matthews and Minor joined President Sterling Glover of the United Pastors in Mission to begin a "Wings of Hope" program in Cleveland. "Wings of Hope" is a national church-based anti-drug program initiated earlier this year in Atlanta by Rev. Joseph Lowery, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

In the first phase of the "Wings of Hope" program, drug prevention committees are established, made up of church and community leaders. SCLC provides training by substance abuse agencies concerning support and care for chemically addicted parishioners and community residents. The committees hold workshops, rallies, and anti-drug fairs, all intended to mobilize and unite the community. Committee members then train members of their own congregations and communities.

Next, the churches contact leaders of public housing units to recommend "at-risk" families for adoption, in hopes of giving them care and support, along with training in parental skills, basic needs, and spiritual guidance.

The third phase involves training churches in "community organizing" and drug prevention strategies. Ongoing neighborhood coalitions are then formed.

Each month Matthews and Minor lead a rally and "pray-in" on crack corners where they announce that the "Wings of Hope" program is coming to the community. Word is getting out; they now receive calls from residents in other communities asking them to hold "pray-ins" and rallies in their neighborhoods.

Matthews and Minor are quick to warn other communities against complacency. They recommend that every community in the country take education and prevention steps right now, before emerging drug situations get out of control. "Communities shouldn't allow themselves to fall asleep, only to awake and find themselves surrounded by drugs," they say.

According to Revs. Matthews and Minor, the key to success in the war on drugs is aggressive community awareness: "Communities need to be willing to stand up and say, 'We want our communities

back.'" Matthews and Minor also warn against impatience, frustration, and despair. "There are no quick fixes. We need to be committed over the long haul. But we can get it done," they say.

**Jeffrey Miller**  
**W.R. Thomas Junior High School**  
**Miami, Florida**

When Jeffrey Miller was hired as principal of W.R. Thomas Junior High four years ago, he knew he faced a big challenge. His school was situated in a middle-class Latino neighborhood in West Miami that had been labeled "Cocaine Alley" by one local newspaper. The school was run down. It had developed a bad reputation in the community. Parents were pulling their children out of W.R. Thomas and placing them in private schools. Like many other schools across the country, W.R. Thomas was plagued by violence, drinking, and drug use.

So Miller assembled school staff, students, parents and the entire community, and together they began working on a response. It included an active, aggressive drug education program. He implemented clear, tough, uniform and fairly applied drug policies. The first time a student is caught using drugs, he must enroll in a drug intervention or private rehabilitation program or, depending on the severity of the infraction, he may face suspension. Subsequent infractions lead to suspension and possible expulsion from school. If a student is caught dealing drugs, he is turned over to a police agency and faces either suspension or expulsion from school.

Some say Miller's program is too tough. His response is that he is successful precisely because he has firm policies in place. "Every student knows we have a tough policy, and they know what the rules are," he says. The facts back him up. Since 1986-87, there has been a 50 percent drop in the number of disruptive incidents (fighting, assaults, and vandalism), and no cases relating to drugs. A "school resource officer" lives in a trailer on school grounds. From a screened porch, he can watch students come and go. But just as important, his presence helps open up communications between students and police. According to Miller, students see the police "in a different light than on the street. They now know someone, a symbol of authority, whom they are not frightened to go to."

The program at W.R. Thomas works because of teamwork among students, faculty, the police, and the community. Miller lists six principles which together, he says, constitute a "Program for Success:"

- \* Establish a clear and consistent "No Use" message;
- \* Strictly enforce the "No Use" policy;
- \* Set up peer counseling courses, and see to it that students hold each other accountable for their activities;
- \* Offer additional counseling in prevention and intervention;
- \* Involve parents and the community in school activities; and
- \* Involve students in positive activities that are alternatives to drugs.

Miller has also taken a number of steps to instill a sense of ownership and pride in the school, and students are encouraged to join extra-curricular activities, such as the Youth Crime Watch Program.

When he began his job as principal, Miller says he faced a lot of cynics and doubters who didn't believe the program would make a difference. He says there's a lesson here for the rest of the country: "Be persistent. There are going to be good days and bad days. But we're making head-way. The worst thing in the world would be to give up now."

**Frank Parks**  
**Spingarn High School**  
**Washington, D.C.**

"We were contaminated, no question about it," athletic director Frank Parks told a newspaper columnist not long ago. "As recently as 1984, marijuana and PCP were all over the building, and there was a number of drug dealers in here. We found one kid 'cooking up' in the bathroom. We found a stream of blood down the hall where somebody was 'skin popping' drugs. We had a serious drug problem."

Things are far better today. Last May, Spingarn was one of 24 schools in the nation to be certified drug-free by the U.S. Department of Education. What accounts for this remarkable turn-around?

In 1984, Parks created a peer counseling group called SAND ("Student Activities, Not Drugs"). In the SAND program, more than 40 students trained by Parks serve as counselors to other students who are struggling with drug use. "The students have more effect and more impact than any teacher mainly because drug use is a part of their community," Parks says. "The counselors deal with them on their own level and can better relate to them." Spingarn has set up a "Rap Room" where students can talk about problems and know that nothing they say leaves the room.

Parks made a point to enlist students in his efforts. He started with athletes, "because one athlete can influence 25 other kids -- positively or negatively," according to Parks. Pretty soon Parks was bringing in kids from the school band, choir, and different clubs on campus. "When young people start to take a strong stand, others see that it's the popular thing to do," according to one Spingarn student. This helped foster in students sense of pride and ownership about their school. Today Spingarn is clean and orderly, test scores are up, and school spirit has returned. According to columnist William Raspberry, "the most significant change at Spingarn is that the good kids are in control."

Mr. Parks has bypassed retirement three years in a row, persuaded by principal Ann Thomas to continue the anti-drug effort at the school where he has spent the last 27 years. Not surprisingly, Parks gives most of the credit for the success of his program to the students. "The reason the program is working," he says, "is because the kids want it to work." But principal Thomas knows that's only part of the story. "If you don't have an individual that is committed to the program, like Mr. Parks, it's not going to work," she says.

**Erma Scales**  
**Acres Homes War on Drugs Committee**  
**Houston, Texas**

Acres Homes was once the largest unincorporated black community in the south -- and a striking example of self-sufficiency for the nation. But in recent years, Acres Homes became infested with drugs. Andrew Winzer Park, located in the Acres Homes area, "was busier than Jack-In-the-Box and McDonald's," one resident says. "We had more cars driving up and buying drugs than both of them." Local police began to refer to the park as "Crack-In-the-Box."

"It was sad," according to John Phillips, a former area high school football coach. "I used to drive by here at lunch. There would be 25 cars lined up there for four or five guys selling whatever drug you wanted. Families just stopped coming here. People were afraid."

Erma Scales decided to do something about it. Scales, who volunteered to be chairwoman of the Acres Home community fight against drug dealers, says "We decided to stop the madness. We overcame in our community."

The police helped organize the community to fight back and asked for volunteers. Neighbors banded together, got their children involved, and started an aggressive neighborhood watch program -- writing down license plate numbers and turning in alleged drug dealers to the police. They also tore down abandoned buildings that were being used as crack houses and cleared vacant lots of high brush that could be used to conceal drugs. Then, on April 9, 1988 -- a day the residents refer to as "independence day" -- 1,000 people gathered and took Winzer Park back from drug dealers. They intend to keep it.

Since then, the Acres Homes War on Drugs Committee, a group of community volunteers, have used local business donations to create a comprehensive anti-drug program -- including education, treatment, neighborhood patrols, and youth activity. These efforts have clearly made a difference. But if you ask Scales about long-term solutions to the drug crisis, she'll tell you "We need to teach our system of values. Parents need to spend more time with their kids and go back to being parents."

**Margaret Toomey  
Homes of Oakridge  
Des Moines, Iowa**

A year ago, the streets surrounding the Homes of Oakridge were filled with drug dealers. Gang shootings took place while children were coming home from school. Residents felt overwhelmed and fearful; they didn't know what to do. "It was kind of like the plague," Margaret Toomey, manager of the Homes of Oakridge, says now.

In December 1988, Miss Toomey wrote a letter to Oakridge tenants about the drug problem in their community, and she called on them to organize against drugs. The residents responded by holding regular tenant meetings and bringing in police and civic leaders. Toomey, working with patrol units, has evicted some 60 families since 1988. The staff puts up "no loitering" signs, keeps a computerized list of people who don't belong on the property, and then pass the list on to law enforcement officials and, if necessary, the county attorney.

The Homes of Oakridge community also decided to organize an anti-drug march, "Up with Hope, Down with Dope." It was attended by more than 1,000 people. The purpose of the march was to build morale in the community, and send a message to the drug dealers: "We don't want you here." That message got through, loud and clear.

Today, there is a noticeable improvement in the neighborhood. If you ask Toomey why it's better, she'll tell you it's because of "constant vigilance" in the community. Today, it seems that almost everybody is involved -- residents, security guards, local police, the public housing manager, the county attorney, and others. According to Toomey, "resident involvement is the absolute key. It's the community that must collectively say no to drugs."

This past year project HOPE (the Homes of Oakridge Prevention Effort) was implemented to make youth more aware of the dangers of drug use and gang behavior. Adult programs are also expanding, with a strong emphasis on educational, vocational, and career choice through the Inner City Single Parent Vocational Program. This program assists low-income, single parents living at or below the poverty level to become economically self-sufficient.

Toomey believes that communities can do a lot to combat drugs. First, residents of the community need to "stand up and be counted. Do it cautiously, do it carefully, but do it." Second, residents need to work closely with the police, and insist that city leaders take an active interest in their effort. Third, these efforts need to be sustained over time; it's a mistake to think the problem will disappear over night. Fourth, she believes society needs to provide young people in particular

with constructive alternatives to drugs (what she terms "intensive intervention"). And fifth, she recommends prayer.

Based on what she's seen, Margaret Toomey believes there is reason for hope. "Our community responded to the crisis," she says. And she believes that what is being done in Des Moines can certainly be done elsewhere in America.

**Ruth Varnado and Queen Hyler**  
Lincoln Park Community Center & Stop The Violence Movement  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Last October, Milwaukee broke its previous record of 95 homicides in a single year. This year -- one with drive-by shootings, drug-running, and nightly gunfire -- is being called the year of 100 murders. But it was the death of nine-year-old Timothy Washington, killed while playing in his back yard, that moved Ruth Varnado and Queen Hyler, organizers of Milwaukee's Stop the Violence Movement, to act.

On July 9, the citizens of Milwaukee took to the streets (with the full cooperation of local law enforcement officials) to confront the drug dealers and express the community's outrage. According to Ruth Varnado, the Stop the Violence Movement specifically targeted some of the most drug-ridden areas of the city in order to send a message: "We're mad as hell and we're not going to take it anymore."

One of the Stop the Violence Movement's most important contributions is that it has helped shake the community from its slumber. They helped galvanize public opinion by organizing marches and rallies. The Stop the Violence Movement's members go door-to-door. They work closely with the police. They encourage neighborhood residents to take down license plate numbers, which are then reported to the police, and they have worked to remove drug paraphernalia from local stores. They have contacted local media outlets, who have given them free air time to get their anti-drug message out. And they've organized church visits to help raise neighborhood consciousness. The police report that often, after their visits, they receive a flood of calls and tips.

Ruth and Queen also visit a prison once a week to talk with inmates. They ask the inmates about drugs and violence in the city. And the inmates pass on to them what they hear in the street. Ruth and Queen also ask many of the inmates who are serving time for drug crimes what might best have kept them out of the drug world. The answer they often get is, "We would have moved on if we would have been hassled or harassed by the community." An important lesson indeed.

The Stop the Violence Movement has only been in existence a few months, and there is clearly a lot more work that needs to be done. But Ruth and Queen's efforts have made a big difference. As one resident of Milwaukee put it, "The people around here feel much safer going to the store and walking the streets. Before, people were afraid to go out, even in the middle of the day. It's not like that any more."

Ruth Varnado and Queen Hyler say one of the most effective ways to win the war on drugs is to "relearn, reteach, reinforce, restore, and reinstall values." In the meantime, their message

is a simple one: "It's time we save our children from thugs and drugs, and fight back and reclaim our neighborhoods. America shouldn't despair; it should fight back."

**Jean Veldwyk and Norm Chamberlain**  
**South Seattle Crime Prevention Council**  
**Seattle, Washington**

Situated in the Puget Sound area, Seattle is considered one of the most scenic cities in America. But two years ago, drug traffickers entered the Pacific Northwest's Garden of Eden; two years ago crack hit Seattle in a big way. "We weren't quite sure what hit us," Jean Veldwyk and Norm Chamberlain, leaders of the South Seattle Crime Prevention Council, say now.

Veldwyk and Chamberlain witnessed first-hand what crack was doing to their city. Rental housing corridors were filled with "brutal, violent, and pretty intimidating" drug dealers. Burglaries and robberies were prevalent. Violent crime was up. The community was getting angry; people wondered why the police couldn't get the situation under control. What they found out was that it is impossible for the police, by themselves, to restore and retain order. "We discovered the community could not simply sit on its hands and expect the police to do everything," says Veldwyk.

And so in January 1988 -- after intensive research and study of the problem -- a partnership was formed. The South Seattle Crime Prevention Council -- comprised of residents, businesses, and civic groups -- made an agreement to work with the Seattle Police Department. They had a simple mission: to save their South End neighborhood from the fear and decay that drug dealing brings.

The Crime Prevention Council assists each neighborhood to form its own crime prevention program. Its hotline receives reports of drug dealing, gang activity, and abandoned cars. They have a graffiti clean-up program, they conduct community support activities, and they meet with legislators. The community and police also work together to target drug "hot spots."

Their efforts have had good effects. According to the Crime Prevention Council, serious crimes in the southeast and southwest parts of the city dropped 8.2 percent in the first six months of 1989, following a 1988 reduction of 7.1 percent. Residential burglary was down 26 percent. And South Precinct police officers had closed some 1,000 crack houses or apartments in 18 months (400 of which came directly from the SSCPP hotline). "Residents, the eyes and ears of the community, have aggressively reported locations to the council hotline," according to Veldwyk.

As in many communities across the nation, the real challenge Veldwyk and Chamberlain faced was the need to change community attitudes. They've done that. Despair has been replaced by a palpable spirit and pride in the good work the community is doing. According to Veldwyk and Chamberlain, "taking the initiative to fight back against drugs gives the community dignity, pride, and self-respect." For too long, they believe,

"communities across the nation sat back and expected others to do their work for them. When individuals in neighborhoods stand up and unite, and work with law enforcement, a reduction in crime will come. If drug dealers see a community stand up, determined to fight back, they'll eventually go away."

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**Robert Alexander**

**Living Stage Theatre Company**

**Washington, D.C.**

Founder and Director of Living Stage Theatre Company, Bob Alexander has worked for the past 24 years in the heart of Washington, D.C. with community members who daily fight against systems that tear at the foundation of their self-worth: children who are spiritually and financially undernourished, youth battling the ill-effects of a drug-abusive society, disabled children and teenagers, often-forgotten senior citizens, and imprisoned men and women.

Committed to the belief that an artist lives within every person and that encouragement of this personal artistry can lead to a better life, Mr. Alexander founded Living Stage in 1966, starting first with the children, in classrooms, churches and temporary spaces. As the company grew, Living Stage expanded its groundbreaking work to embrace anyone who by reason of economics, age, mental or physical disability might not have access to the arts.

The only institution of its kind in the country, Living Stage has discovered in the creative imagination a powerful medicine that injects life force into severely threatened children and adults, helping them cope with and affect their worlds of poverty, crime and drugs. During its two decades of work in the Washington community, Living Stage has brought new hope to tens of thousands of Washington's neediest people. A permanent home now stands at the heart of the city at 14th and T Streets, Northwest, where Living Stage works and serves as a model for others who seek to empower the imagination, thereby improving the human condition.

**Dalma DeLarosa****Northwest Bronx Community Clergy Coalition (NWBCCC)****Bronx, New York**

Dalma DeLarosa has been involved as a community leader with the Northwest Bronx Community Clergy Coalition for the past six years, helping to mobilize residents and provide them with hope of a better future. NWBCCC is a neighborhood-based umbrella organization whose mission is to preserve and develop the area for all who reside there.

The Northwest Bronx neighborhoods include over 420,000 people - 47% Hispanic, 43% black, 6% white and 4% other for the project target area. Over 80% receive public assistance and reside in sub-standard housing. Drug trafficking and dealing are pervasive.

Most Coalition activity has centered around housing and drugs. Neighborhood associations of the Coalition have waged "Take Back the Streets" campaigns against crack and other drugs. Recently, their efforts led to the formation of a Northwest Bronx Task Force Against Drugs.

**PROGRAM FOCUS**

NWBCCC has focused on enabling twenty tenant associations to halt drug traffic in and around their buildings. The Coalition has also fostered neighborhood level cooperation, building multi-agency teams which draw in law enforcement and community development offices to help residents take back their parks, playgrounds, school yards, and streets from drug dealers. Together with neighborhood associations, NWBCCC is developing a plan to improve local access to rehabilitation and education about drugs.

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE (1/1/90)**

- o Nineteen tenant associations have been formed. The following provides highlights of their accomplishments through the efforts of the NWBCCC Drugs Out Organizer.
  - Crack smokers were a problem in the public areas of one building. Law abiding residents pushed for security repairs, and even refused to pay rent unless conditions were improved. Doors were repaired, intercom security systems installed, and drug traffic stopped.
  - One drug dealing apartment made one building a nightmare. Tenants secured a police sweep through the 100 unit building to disrupt traffic and make arrests. They also reclaimed the neighborhood park from drug dealers.
  - One new tenant group secured evictions of two drug dealers from a ten-unit building owned by the city.

- o A heavily drug infested building now symbolizes the possibility of winning in the battle against drugs. The building was reclaimed from dealers after 26 arrests in and around the building and after four evictions due to undercover arrests in apartments. An effective 24-hour tenant patrol was put in place; tenants cover the building during the day and have pressured the owner to pay for an overnight guard.
- o The 52nd Precinct Commander agreed to residents' requests to increase foot patrols and to help citizen efforts to bring unwelcome attention to drug trafficking "hot spots."
- o Residents, after a candid meeting with key drug enforcement and prosecution agencies, won pledges of swift and coordinated action against drug traffic situations.

**Jaci Feldman**

**National Training and Information Center (NTIC)**

**Chicago, Illinois**

Jaci Feldman is a long-time community activist addressing crime and drug issues. She is now project director for NTIC, a resource center for groups and individuals who work to strengthen the nation's most valuable resource: its communities. NTIC has organized, trained, and provided technical support for many grassroots communities nationwide.

In Chicago they are charged with coordination of a city-wide Drug Enforcement Task Force that has had a number of successes. Illinois recently passed a bill that not only makes sales of drug paraphernalia a felony but requires that twenty-five percent of all seized assets go back to the community. This breakthrough in legislation was made possible in large part because of the recommendations of Chicago's Task Force. NTIC oversees Project CLEAN (Communities Linked for Education and Action Against Narcotics) which has placed 1,150 Drug-Free School Zone signs around the city. Removal of all alcohol and tobacco billboards within 1,000 feet of a drug-free school is included in its most recent efforts.

Working in cooperation with the National Crime Prevention Council, NTIC provides training and technical assistance to eight sites tackling crime and drug issues in cities around the country.

Jaci sees the 1990's as a time that people will take to the streets to win back their communities and takes pride in educating people from all walks of life (law enforcement, schools, churches, etc.) to help them reclaim their neighborhoods. She feels "It will take all of us working together to win the war against drugs."

**Dorothy Harrell**  
**Abbottsford Tenant Council**  
**Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Dorothy Harrell has been a six year volunteer with the Abbottsford Tenant Council, which has mobilized residents to improve the quality of life in Abbottsford Homes, a Philadelphia housing authority development of 800 housing units and approximately 3,000 residents. Working in cooperation with local police and city services, Abbottsford has established row watches and senior escort services in which teens accompany the elderly, removed deserted vehicles which served as drop-off points for drug dealers, and reduced prostitution among the young women of Abbottsford. They also started family support groups, and serve dinner "family style" to residents in need.

Chairperson of the Abbottsford Crime Prevention program, Dorothy directs the efforts of the Abbottsford Crime Prevention program which conducts rallies and marches against drug dealers, community cleanups, etc., to rid the area of drug paraphernalia, and implements cultural social activities for teenage youth as an alternative to non-law abiding activities, and distributes "eyes and ears" cards to residents for reporting observed criminal activity in the community.

**Barbara Humphries**

**Mothers on the Move Spiritually (MOMS)**

**Washington, D.C.**

"We learned of a mother in our congregation whose son was killed. She learned of his death through the newspaper. We reached out to her and were able to minister to her during her grief and pain. It turned out she was very worried about her other son....We were able to help out temporarily by finding a place for her son in Delaware. This keeps him out of harm's way for a while."

The growing role of the Black church in creating extended families to help respond to Washington, D.C.'s escalating epidemic of violence and drugs is reaffirmed by MOMS, a church-based mentoring program in Anacostia, of which Barbara Humphries is the current president. Part of the National Crime Prevention Council's Congregations, Parenting, and Prevention of Delinquency project, MOMS aspires to strengthen families affected by drug abuse, by providing whatever support is needed; food, clothing, shelter, counselling, and mediation with other agencies. Special training is given to train parish volunteers to assist fragile families.

Contact has also been made with shelters for the homeless. Recently a young family responded and with the help of MOMS was able to find employment and move from the shelter into an apartment. MOMS has also spurred other family-related efforts within churches such as parenting classes and support groups for families with substance abuse problems.

**Inez Killingsworth****Union Miles Development Corporation (UMDC)****Cleveland, Ohio**

Inez Killingsworth first became a community volunteer to do something about the decline in her neighborhood. She now invests major effort as a board member of UMDC, a non-profit organization originally formed by residents to promote reinvestment in the community and address problems associated with housing abandonment, disinvestment and crime. UMDC recognized that drugs and related crimes were a major impediment to reinvestment, and decided to tackle these issues.

The Union Miles neighborhood in the southeast section of Cleveland has approximately 50,000 residents. Most own their homes. The population is predominantly black (95%) and the balance Hispanic and white. Average household income is \$16,000. Three of ten residents receive public assistance.

The neighborhood falls squarely within the Fourth District of the Cleveland Police, widely regarded as having the highest crime rate in the city. The most frequent crimes include robbery, burglary, auto theft and drug offenses. The sale of crack and other drugs, previously confined chiefly to residences, has moved in the last two years to street corners.

**PROGRAM FOCUS**

Union Miles has decided to focus on shutting down drug sale sites through efforts of a task force of residents, law enforcement, churches, and representatives of city agencies. A second thrust of UMDC's efforts is to mobilize residents to clean vacant lots which attract drug paraphernalia. A third goal is to convert former crack houses into urgently needed drug rehabilitation centers.

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE (1/1/90)**

- o Closed down two drug sale locations that were identified through "hot spot" reporting cards turned in by residents.
- o Conducted open air prayer services in known drug sales areas. This strategy has reduced drug trafficking at several locations.
- o Organized 150 residents into neighborhood street clubs, educating them about various drugs that invade their community and strategies to address drug problems.
- o Secured agreement of housing authority to provide nighttime security guard for a senior citizen high rise whose residents were being robbed and mugged by crack users.
- o Won agreement by Cleveland Police to increase patrols and undercover operations at four drug "hot spots" identified by neighborhood residents.

**Brenda LaBlanc****Iowa Citizens for Community Improvement (IOWA CCI)****Des Moines, Iowa**

Brenda LaBlanc became involved with Iowa CCI on "red-lining" issues 13 years ago when she and her husband wanted to buy a house and the banks would not invest in her neighborhood. She now sits on the CCI board and is a spokesperson for a coalition of citizen councils throughout the state addressing problems of crime and drugs. Achievements of these CCI's include:

- o Council Bluffs - Due to increased gang movement from California accompanied by drug-related crime, Council Bluffs has rallied its citizens to work in cooperation with law enforcement to eliminate illegal sales of alcohol to minors and to close local crack houses. Plans are being developed for a youth center to be built in two years.
- o Des Moines - A jump in the number of crack houses in a large rental community of Des Moines had decreased homeowner confidence in neighborhood revitalization, increased fear, and caused an exodus of long-time residents. Responding to adversity affecting their neighborhoods, Des Moines CCI has mobilized residents, city officials, education agencies, church leaders, residents, and law enforcement for a drug task force. Its duties are to cease operation of local crack houses, evict resident drug dealers, and look for legislation that will address the needs of the community.
- o Waterloo - The farm crisis of 1980 left Waterloo one of the most economically depressed communities in Iowa. Drug and alcohol addiction and the break-up of the family unit are prevalent problems. The focus of this group is to reclaim two parks that have been overtaken by drug dealers. Drug rallies, "hot spot" anonymous drug information cards, parking lighting, and alerting the public of the realities of drug abuse are tactics residents are using to wage war on drugs. Development of a youth center is a goal for the future.

**Jo Anna Lougin**

**Oakland Community Organizations (OCO)**

**Oakland, California**

Jo Anna Lougin is a community organizer and spokesperson with the Oakland Community Organizations, a federation of organizations which seek to restore and maintain neighborhoods throughout the city, working through such stable community institutions as churches.

OCO includes 15,000 families, 70% of whom are low income. The OCO target area in Oakland has 200,000 residents, of whom more than half live in low income, female-headed households. Fifty-five percent of the residents are black, 25% are Hispanic, and 20% are white.

Many residents either use or sell illegal drugs. Drug-related arrests have more than quadrupled in the past five years. There is a six to twelve month waiting list for treatment.

#### **PROGRAM FOCUS**

OCO has set a clear target - closing 100 crack houses - through a variety of strategies in close cooperation with the Oakland Police. A second major focus is recruiting 300 active new participants in the drug prevention effort - people who can be trained to help build cases against crack houses and to get their neighborhoods involved.

#### **ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE (1/1/90)**

- o Developed positive relationships with nine community churches, thus mobilizing 1,000 people to assist law enforcement in identifying and helping to build cases against crack houses, 150 of which have been closed to date.
- o Helped secure stiff combination of penalties in closing a crack house - confiscation of the house and a \$10,000 fine against the owner, using California's nuisance abatement law.
- o Secured commitments from Oakland's Police Chief, District Attorney, and Chief Superior Court Judge for mandatory jail terms for drug sales within 1,000 feet of a school.
- o Worked to win City Council funding of \$1.2 million to expand the Beat Health Unit, which uses non-drug infractions and civil procedures to close crack houses.

**Joe Marshall**  
**Omega Boys Club**  
**San Francisco, California**

Joe Marshall is currently an assistant principal at James Lick Middle School in San Francisco, California. He is also co-founder and co-director of the Omega Boys Club in San Francisco and Oakland, a youth organization that emphasizes academic achievement and non-involvement with drugs. Since the Club's inception in March of 1987, it has sent 36 young men and women to colleges throughout the country. The scholarship fund of the Club supports these students.

The Omega Boys Club is the only youth organization to be invited into San Francisco's Juvenile Detention Center to provide peer counselling and outreach to youth detained in these facilities. Many Omega recruits have come into the Club as a result of these outreach efforts, and several are currently in college.

The Omega Boys Club is especially proud that all club members wear t-shirts that proclaim:

**"I.D. -- I DON'T DO DRUGS"**

identifying them as young men and women who do not use or sell drugs.

**Bennie Meeks****South Austin Coalition Community Council (SACCC)****Chicago, Illinois**

Bennie Meeks, a community activist for the past twenty years, chairs the Intervention and Drug Committee for (SACCC), which involves safe school zones, helping to establish drug treatment programs, and educating the community about drugs. An amalgam of groups, SACCC began in 1976 when local churches and community groups formed the South Austin Coalition. SACCC has spearheaded efforts to maintain and rehab housing stock, and has been in the forefront of the community's fight against crime and drugs.

The Austin area of Chicago has 130,000 residents - the most of any neighborhood in the city. Over the last twenty-five years, Austin's make-up has shifted from predominantly white to predominantly black.

In South Austin, which comprises roughly half the Austin area and population, 95% of the residents are black and 5% are white. Much of the housing stock is marginal. There are major signs of urban decay - rampant graffiti, abandoned structures, pervasive drug trafficking. But in scattered blocks, residents have maintained or regained control, due in part to SACCC.

The growth of crime and especially of blatant drug trafficking has threatened to wipe out the gains of the past decade, however. Most of the area's 300 blocks have at least one location where drugs are sold. Violent crime, much of it tied to the local gang which controls most drug traffic, has increased dramatically.

**PROGRAM FOCUS**

SACCC has established a clear-cut objective - closing down eight drug trafficking sites via community mobilization and use of a variety of intervention strategies involving residents' support.

With a longer-term focus, SACCC is researching drug prevention curricula to identify those that can be used in two lower primary schools in the community.

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE (1/1/90)**

- o Identified eight drug "hot spots."
- o Shut down the most notorious site of open drug dealing, with the cooperation of law enforcement and the Illinois Housing Court.
- o Mounted a campaign throughout Austin removing drug paraphernalia from approximately 300 stores and getting owners to pledge drug-free premises.

- o Converted public telephones outside identified drug houses to outgoing calls only, with the cooperation of Illinois Bell.
- o Secured a \$27,000 MacArthur Foundation grant to bring local churches into the drug prevention fight, using the funding from BJA as leverage to win the grant.
- o Identified local businesses which were violating the Illinois anti-paraphernalia law and worked with law enforcement to confiscate illegal stock.

**Deloyd Parker**

**Self-Help for African People Through Education (SHAPE)**

**Houston, Texas.**

Deloyd Parker has been lead team member for SHAPE Community Center, which develops and implements holistic, culturally relevant community-building programs that address the problems families in a densely populated, predominately African-American neighborhood of Houston face. Crack cocaine has become the major drug of choice in this area. Community Watch, Young Adults for Self-Help, Parents Support Group, Drug Prevention, and After School Enrichment are SHAPE programs dedicated to rebuilding the framework of a community weakend by drugs. The Center believes that positive programs and activities can help eliminate the negative influences of crime and drugs.

**Ines Pegass****Hartford Areas Rally Together (HART)****Hartford, Connecticut**

Ines Pegass is a chairperson of Hartford Areas Rally Together, a non-profit community organization of organizations active in the south end of Hartford, Connecticut. HART began in 1975 to unite neighborhoods to act on common problems. HART's neighborhoods encompass 55,000 people - 28% Hispanic, 10% black, and 60% white.

HART's approach to the drug problem includes four components: education, early intervention, enforcement, and treatment. HART has uncovered a wide range of issues in these four areas. Priorities among the issues are determined through input from affected communities.

**PROGRAM FOCUS**

One major goal is an action plan for neighborhoods to reduce drug trafficking and develop drug rehabilitation houses. A second goal is to gain the school administration's support and to get at least one school to pilot a drug-free school zone together with a curriculum of drug education for elementary students. Additionally, HART is working to isolate areas of drug activity and root them out by targeting specific areas to work with the Community Service Police Officer.

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE (1/1/90)**

- o Residents have been mobilized to target drug dealers who are dealing on the streets as well as in drug houses.
- o Officials, school principals, health advisors and school security personnel have agreed to work with HART groups. School administrators have joined the effort to create drug-free school environments.
- o Aided in securing a \$300,000 grant from Department of Health and Human Services for six groups in the state of Connecticut to work with high risk youth who have great potential for involvement with drugs, using the funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance as leverage to win the grant.
- o With local law enforcement, closed down three drug houses used for major distribution of heroin, crack and marijuana.
- o Helped target and coordinate anti-drug dealing strategies in specific areas of the city.
- o Organized highly successful "Rally Against Drugs" involving two hundred participants. Reached 15,000 residents with booklet explaining strategies to "fight back" against drugs. Three hundred elementary school students from eight area schools participated in a drug-free school poster contest.
- o Initiated a special city drug-free school zone ordinance and resolution to be implemented in March 1990.
- o Closed down one drug paraphernalia shop; now organizing a group of nine churches to take action on another.

**Irine Tate**  
**Vernon King Rainbow Coalition**  
**Portland, Oregon**

As Irine Tate watched drug dealers and gangs rapidly take over her northeast Portland, Oregon neighborhood, she decided to take a stand. Tate pretended to photograph drug deals (she couldn't afford film for her camera), confronted individuals, called the police every time she suspected a deal was being made, and wrote down license plate numbers of out-of-neighborhood cars. She painted "No Drugs Here" on the streets in front of drug dealers houses.

Eventually, Irine, a grandmother, organized a band of young children under the banner of the Vernon King Rainbow Coalition to clean up the neighborhood. Her actions gave other residents the courage to come forth and help drive out drug dealers and close crack houses. Today, the community is virtually drug-free.

Irine feels strongly that "if more people stood up to claim back our cities and didn't back down, the nation would be free of drugs."

**Alberto Trujillo****Logan Square Neighborhood Association (LSNA)****Chicago, Illinois**

Alberto Trujillo is a community organizer with the Logan Square Neighborhood Association, a non-profit citizen organization working to hold together a diverse community facing difficult problems including housing, education, utilities, and crime. The Association, a long-standing group, has a strong working relationship with law enforcement.

Logan Square is an urban mosaic - a multi-ethnic, mixed-income community located on the near northwest side of Chicago. The neighborhood has nearly 85,000 residents - the fourth largest community in the city. Logan Square has a history of problems with youth crime, drugs, and violence. Gang activity regularly makes the news; at least 18 major street gangs currently operate there. Drug dealers lean on students to become customers.

Housing includes attached single family homes and six- to eight- story walkups. One out of five residents lives in overcrowded conditions, which erodes the social climate and accelerates physical decay.

**PROGRAM FOCUS**

LSNA has selected two major focus points - creating two drug-free elementary schools, and encouraging citizen reporting of drug-related activity throughout the community. Drug use is as much of a problem as drug sales in the Logan Square area; the dual themes of intervention and prevention ground LSNA's projects squarely in both problems.

In the schools, LSNA will go beyond Project Clean (a 2,000 yard drug-free zone around each school) to create a drug prevention curriculum sensitive to the ethnic and cultural diversity - Polish, black, Puerto Rican, Mexican, Cuban, and South and Central American - of the student body.

In the community, residents are being mobilized to report to the police, via anonymous "hot spot" cards, any and all signs of drug activity. Police can use this information to better focus enforcement efforts.

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE (1/1/90)**

- o Put together a coalition of community agencies, churches and law enforcement that is developing a drug abuse prevention education and treatment program for neighborhood schools that is culturally sensitive to the diverse student body.
- o Organized the "Safe School Zone" Rally, in which 300 residents showed support for Logan Square youth who are frequently faced with pressure from street gangs to get involved in use and distribution of drugs.
- o Identified more than 60 drug "hot spots," working with the 14th District Police Commander. Residents have already noted reduced drug-related activity in some areas.
- o Conducted outreach to schools, churches, and block clubs to mobilize residents against drug abuse in and around elementary schools in Logan Square.

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

Attached are newspaper references to two "late" additions to the March 7 luncheon. Director Bennett met them on his most recent trip to California and was very impressed by their efforts.

# Bennett: High praise for school doesn't appease mayor, chief

Continued from A-1

Bennett's news conference remarks moments earlier.

Bennett, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, called teachers at the school in Sherman Heights "heroes" and compared two police officers on a special foot patrol in the 25-block area around the school to soldiers "holding the territory."

He added that through their efforts life has become better in this corner of the world.

Asked what the federal government can do about the city's worsening drug problems, Bennett said: "A community not ready to save itself isn't going to get saved."

O'Connor indicated she wasn't impressed by the rhetoric.

"If that means taking this to Congress, then I will," she said later. My job is to complain on behalf of the people of this city."

As part of that, O'Connor said, she is going to Washington, D.C., this weekend to attend a conference of state governors where she intends to lead for direct federal assistance to cities.

Last month, local officials were upset when they found out that San Diego was not going to receive a "high-intensity" designation from the federal government in the drug war and receive extra funding for local efforts.



The San Diego Union

William Bennett, left, talks as San Diego Police Chief Bob Burgreen and Mayor Maureen O'Connor, right, listen.

Although the lack of jail space, the proliferation of methamphetamine laboratories and the proximity of the Mexican border are serious concerns here, federal money was designated for Houston, Los Angeles, New York and Miami, but not for San Diego.

Last year San Diego received about \$1.1 million in federal aid to combat drugs. That money went to assist court programs and fund investigations into the manufacture

and sale of crack cocaine, Burgreen pointed out.

The chief said he also was proud of patrol officers Boyd Long and Bret Righthouse, whom teachers, parents and staff at Sherman Elementary said had "turned around" a community that once was fraught with drug-dealing. One Hispanic parent called the two Anglo officers "part of our family."

Those two officers, plus equip-

ment, cost far more than \$100,000 yearly, Burgreen said.

"I'd love to do this kind of patrol at every school. But we don't have a jail to put people in when we arrest them," the chief said. "The discussions we had (with Bennett) today indicate to me that the federal government is only going to put money into the federal side of the equation. That's very disappointing, to say the least and say it nicely."

Bennett's visit began with a briefing of federal, state and local law enforcement officials on a recent designation of the Southwest border as a "high-intensity drug-trafficking" area. Bennett then met with members of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and U.S. attorney William Braniff.

At Sherman Elementary, Bennett's first stop that was open to reporters, he was told of a school that only four years ago had shotgun-toting drug dealers running around the campus.

"We had 200 people at a meeting here and there were no comments because of the drug dealers in the audience," said Principal Cecilia Estrada.

Stabbings, shootings and fights were commonplace around the school, which teaches kindergarten through sixth grade. More than 70 percent of the arrests were for narcotics sales and use. Gloria Padilla told of sneaking along behind her third-grade son every day to see that

he got to school safely.

"What turned this around was partnership with the police," said Estrada. Officers virtually adopted the school and volunteered time every day. "Now kids have police officers showing them how to do their multiplication tables," she said, adding that becoming a police officer has topped the list of career choices the pupils cite in the school.

Fern James, president of the San Diego Organizing Project, which represents 20,000 families in the city, also commended the efforts of the police. "Parents now deal directly with the police. We're not at the point we'd like to be, but this is a much safer place to live."

Officers Long and Righthouse said they have seen a difference in the past two years. "Most citizens identify with us very well," said Righthouse. "They won't hesitate to come up to us and identify a drug house."

Lucia Garay, who formed the Neighborhood School Watch Program at Sherman Elementary, pleaded with Bennett and Burgreen to keep the patrol. "We don't want to see them go," she said. "In fact, I only you could add a couple more..."

Bennett asked Burgreen if the patrols would be effective if added to other schools. "They could if I had the resources," the chief said. "I have 1.6 officers per 1,000 residents, the lowest of any major community."

# Bennett lauds Southeast school's drug fight

## But mayor, chief hit failure to offer more U.S. funds

Federal drug czar William Bennett yesterday lauded a Southeast San Diego neighborhood as representing "the great American change of mind" in the war on drugs, but Mayor Maureen O'Connor and Police Chief Bob Burgreen said his praise was just cheap talk.

"He was a big letdown," said a disconsolate Burgreen outside Sherman Elementary School as Bennett's limousine pulled away.

Burgreen said he'd hoped for some pledge from Bennett of federal assistance with the crowded local jail and the financially strapped police force.

"It looks like they've bailed out on us. He said we could expect no help at all in federal funding," Burgreen said. "Come on, give us some help."

That's what I asked. And he just said it was a local and state problem. Well, the argument is not over."

"Sure, the chief should be frustrated," said O'Connor. "When there's a war on drugs and you are the sixth-largest city and you only get \$1 million from the federal government, you should be frustrated."

"The government bailed out the savings and loan industry just like that," the mayor said, snapping her fingers. "Why can't they give us that

kind of cooperation if drugs are the No. 1 priority?"

She asked why the federal government "doesn't start yanking the charters of banks that launder drug money. Why haven't they banned assault rifles on the federal level?"

"I'm really not that big a complainer, but I have to because the people on the streets complain," said the mayor, irked by some of Bennett's

See Bennett on Page A-22

Continued from 24

"This is what we need. You can never stop trying."

Bennett, who met with teachers, parents and students at Jefferson High before touring the racially mixed neighborhood, was on his first trip to Los Angeles since the Bush Administration designated the Los Angeles-Orange County region a "high-intensity" drug trafficking center in January.

Under the new anti-drug strategy, Los Angeles and four other targeted areas—Houston, Miami, New York and the U.S.-Mexican border—qualify to share \$35 million this year in special federal funds to combat the drug problem, and twice that much in 1991.

Bennett, a graying, Louisiana-born administrator nearing the end of his first year as federal drug czar, spent much of Wednesday meeting with state, city and county officials to hear their ideas about anti-drug tactics and to brief them on the federal program.

But, playing a favorite role as troubleshooter and first-hand observer, he also took time to look at the problems of a particular neighborhood. In checking the area surrounding Jefferson High, the nation's top drug official caught a place that has been hard hit by drugs and related crime—and a place that is doing something about it, according to Bennett's ideas.

"This is another doorway for me into the heart of America," Bennett told a crowd of several dozen residents from a lantern placed in the middle of 40th Place. Traffic was blocked off by police cars while mounted LAPD officers rode past homes like squares out of the Old West.

The street is home to a Latino gang—Crazy Street Kids—which reportedly has been feuding with a gang to the south known as the 33rd Street Gang, and Gang Brown, a black captain of the local Neighborhood Watch program.

There have been eight attempted drive-by shootings reported on 40th Place in the last 18 months, according to Brown. Around the high school, located down the block, there were 37 drive-by shootings and 112 assaults last year, police said.

Bennett described 40th Place as a tough neighborhood in a tough region—noting that 47 gangs inhabit 10 square miles of South-Central Los Angeles.

"And yet progress is being made [here]," Bennett said. "This community is starting to turn itself

around. Everybody I've talked to said it's better. You can walk the streets now."

The LAPD barricade program, nicknamed "Operation Cul-De-Sac," is given much of the credit—along with community Neighborhood Watch groups—for discouraging drug dealing and drive-by attacks.

The six-month program is designed to make it more difficult for dealers and gang members to drive through residential areas. In its first two weeks, police said, the program has contributed to a decrease in crime and, at the same time, an increase in daily attendance at 2,500-student Jefferson High.

"One of the most striking things I've ever heard, I heard today," Bennett told residents after a closed-door meeting with school Principal Philip Saidivar. "And that's that 150 to 200 more students are back in school" during the day.

Some residents are concerned, however, over what might happen once the program ends. Asked whether drug dealers and gang shooters will renew their attacks, Bennett optimistically called for homeowners to take over a part of the burden of patrolling their street and reporting crime.

"You never entirely remove the police," Bennett said. "But the responsibility may pass on to other

people."

Rather than rely on several policemen, he said, patrols may be taken over by "three or four civilians, with a policeman down the block. That's one way to do it."

"Drug dealers . . . run from a policeman," he added. "They also run from a flashlight. They run from a neighbor with a bullhorn. Someone told me drug dealers believe like roaches—you put the light on them and they run."

One resident, however, described that outlook as overly optimistic. Calvin Wills, who has watched the neighborhood deteriorate over 20 years, said the stepped-up patrols have come too late.

"With a show of force like this, naturally things are going to slow down," Wills said. "[But] the people committing the crime, they'll know the exact second the police leave. Then they'll start all over again." Pausing, he added, "Maybe it won't be as much as in the past."

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LOS ANGELES TIMES FEB 22 1990



LARRY RAYE / Los Angeles Times

Drug czar William Bennett and Police Chief Daryl Gates are hugged by children on 40th Place.

# Bennett Has a Hug for Neighborhood Plagued by Drugs

By DAVID FERRELL  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

B1

Saul J. Hill, who has spent 50 of his 91 years in the crowded blue-collar neighborhood near Jefferson High School in Los Angeles, did a spy little dance there Wednesday on 40th Place, a street plagued by drug sales and gang gunfire.

Wearing a ball cap and tennis shoes, Hill was looking excited and optimistic on a block that had been, to some extent, under siege.

A few weeks ago, responding to reported drive-by shootings, Los Angeles police began six months of stepped-up, 24-hour patrols of the neighborhood. Residential streets were barricaded with warning signs: "Narcotics Enforcement Area: Open to Residents Only."

Now, in an atmosphere of calm, Hill had stepped out to welcome a newcomer to the block—federal drug czar William J. Bennett, making one of his first stops on a three-day visit to Southern California.

"It's going to do some good," Hill said happily.



Bennett dropped in on a resident near Jefferson High School, where he listened intently.

Log 9  
1/2

**BURRELLE'S**76 EAST NORTHFIELD ROAD / LIVINGSTON / NEW JERSEY 07039  
(201) 962-9600 / (202) 631-1182**TV  
CLIPS**

**DATE** February 22, 1990  
**TIME** 5:00-6:00 AM EST  
**NETWORK** NBC  
**PROGRAM** NBC News at Sunrise

**ACCOUNT NUMBER** 63/6297 XN  
**NIELSEN AUDIENCE** 2,364,000

**John Palmer, anchor:**

In this country, William Bennett, the administration's official charged with leading the war on drugs, is back from a visit to the front lines in Los Angeles. KNBC's Fernell Chapman has the story.

**Fernell Chapman reporting:**

Under heavy security, drug czar William Bennett went on a walking tour of one of the toughest neighborhoods of Los Angeles, an area recently cordoned off by police to help reduce the impact of gangs and drugs. Bennett got a warm welcome from local residents, and he liked what he heard. They told him LAPD's program, known as Operation Cul-de-sac, is making a difference--a big difference.

**Man #1: Better.**

**Chapman: Things are better?**

**Man #1: Yeah, things are better since they been out here [sic].**

**Woman #1: Drugs. They have calmed down a lot too.**

**William Bennett (Drug Policy Director):** The drug dealers, they will run very quickly from a police officer. They will also run from a flashlight. They'll run from citizens who get a bullhorn and tell them to move.

**Chapman:** At Jefferson High School, Bennett was told nearly two hundred more students have returned to classes because they now feel the neighborhood is safer. Bennett also attended an LAPD roll call, where he told officers the drug war is tough, but winnable. Fernell Chapman, in Los Angeles for NBC News.

222 Words  
19 Clips



**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
Washington, D.C. 20300**

February 27, 1990

**TO:** PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

**FROM:** Office of National Drug Control Policy

**SUBJECT:** Luncheon hosted by the Office of National Drug Control Policy in the Indian Treaty Room  
Wednesday, March 7, 1990 from approximately 12:00 noon until 2:00 p.m.

**OUTLINE OF  
EVENT:**

The guests will be seated for lunch in the Indian Treaty Room at noon and an informal exchange of information will take place. The President is scheduled to drop-by at 1:30 p.m.

**PURPOSE:**

To (1) recognize leaders of grass-roots community efforts that are helping America win the war on drugs; (2) to provide these community leaders with an opportunity to exchange ideas with other community leaders from across the country; and, (3) to highlight the Administration's anti-drug efforts.

**BACKGROUND:**

As Director Bennett has travelled across the country, he has been encouraged by citizens he has met who are fighting back against the drug epidemic. Director Bennett wanted to invite these "heroes" to the White House, to introduce them to the President and publicly honor and recognize them for their efforts.

Director Bennett has personally met with approximately half of the invitees. Many of these individuals have been profiled in "Fighting Back," a pamphlet released by this Office in December, 1989, to highlight community action against drugs.

The President has met two of the attendees while visiting their communities: Al Brooks from Kansas City, Missouri; and Erma Scales from Houston, Texas.

ADT Corporation (ADT) has generously agreed to underwrite the travel expenses of the honorees. Representatives of ADT will be in attendance.

Attached are suggested talking points, ONDCP's "Fighting Back" profiles, news coverage of the "Fighting Back" release, and a list of luncheon attendees.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

90 FEB 20 P12:02

MEMORANDUM

TO: David Bates

FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Drop by National Drug Control Policy Luncheon

DATE: March 7 , 1990 --- Wednesday

TIME: ~~11:15 p.m.~~ 1:30 p.m.

DURATION: 15 minutes

LOCATION: Indian Treaty Room

ATTIRE: Business suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief Remarks

MEDIA COVERAGE: Press Pool

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: No

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

CONTACT: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_ HOME \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers	Marlin Fitzwater	David Bates
Jamer Cicconi	David Demarest	David Valdez
Fred McClure	Jean Lamb	USSS-PPD
Susan Porter Rose	Sig Rogich	Gary Walters
Patty Presock	John Keller	WHCA Audio/Visual
Chriss Winston	Tim McBride	WHCA Operations
Laurie Firestone	J. Bonnie Newman	C. Boyden Gray
William Kristol	Paul Bateman	John Herrick
Jackie Kennedy	Deb Anderson	Amy Buckley
Debra Romash		