
Specific Dngs:

Meth, Heroin, Marijuana

**Excerpt from Statement by General Barry R. McCaffrey,
Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy
before the Senate Appropriations Committee,
Subcommittee on Treasury, General Government and Civil Service
May 14, 1997**

- **Countering Attempts to Legalize Marijuana.** A 1994 survey by CASA found that a twelve to seventeen-year-old who smokes marijuana is 85 times more likely to use cocaine than a non-marijuana smoking peer. Clearly, if we want to reduce the rate of teenage drug use and prevent American youth from using dangerous drugs like cocaine, we must continue to oppose efforts to legalize marijuana. Advocates for the legalization of marijuana are using two issues as subterfuges: “medical marijuana”, and “industrial hemp”.
- **Medical marijuana.** The federal government has a responsibility to ensure the rule of law and protect the American people from unsafe, ineffective medicine. This is a critical Food and Drug Administration role. Marijuana continues to be designated a Schedule I drug under the provisions of the Controlled Substance Act, Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, because it has a high potential for abuse and no currently accepted medical use in the United States. The time-tested medical-scientific process has provided our society with the best health care system in the world. This is the only system which can determine drugs as safe and effective for therapeutic uses.
- **Industrial hemp.** Hemp plants and marijuana plants are one and the same; they are *Cannabis Sativa* plants. They differ in that the cultivation process causes the plant to develop different characteristics. Marijuana growers seek to raise the psychoactive content of the plant while hemp growers bring out other characteristics of the plant. Federal law prohibits the cultivation of *Cannabis Sativa* because the primary purpose of growers has been to produce marijuana. Drug-legalizers seek to revoke this prohibition against the cultivation of hemp in order to camouflage drug crops.

According to the Department of Agriculture, there is little legal economic incentive for the cultivation of hemp. Their research suggests that linen manufactured from hemp would cost twice as much as the highest-quality flax linen. They also conclude that hemp is not economically viable as a source of paper pulp; the cost of cultivating a ton of raw hemp is higher than the value of a ton of finished newsprint. Department experts project that the total U.S. market for hemp products might reach five to ten millions dollars a year, which is an almost insignificant figure when considered within the context of a national agricultural sector that generates more than 200 billion dollars a year. Labor-intensive hemp products are, however, economically viable in countries like China and India where wages are low. Relaxing the ban on hemp cultivation in the United States would only result in increased availability of marijuana.

WHITE HOUSE MAYORS CONFERENCE ON DRUG CONTROL PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS MAY 21, 1997

Announcements

Today, at the White House Mayors Conference on Drug Control, President Clinton and members of his Cabinet met with mayors from across the country to discuss efforts to control illegal drugs and their destructive consequences. The President made two anti-drug announcements:

- 1) **Attacking the Threat of Methamphetamine.** President Clinton released a new report by the Department of Justice showing that methamphetamine use is down in 8 key cities and clandestine lab seizures by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) increased by 170% in 1996.
- 2) **Cracking Down on Money Laundering.** The Treasury Department will publish proposed rules today, designed to prevent and detect money laundering through check cashers and currency exchangers-- helping to staunch the flow of narcotics and illegal drug proceeds.

Methamphetamine Report

- Methamphetamine is a synthetic stimulant drug that is cheaper than cocaine in many markets, produces a longer high than cocaine, and can produce extreme aggressiveness and irrational violence.
- *President Clinton's Methamphetamine Strategy.* The President's April 1996 Strategy assesses the methamphetamine threat, identifies the issues and establishes an action plan. In October 1996, President Clinton signed the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996 into law. The new law incorporates many elements of the President's Strategy, including increased penalties and regulatory provisions for precursor chemicals. The new penalties are scheduled to take effect on November 1, 1997.
- Methamphetamine Report Findings:
 - ✓ **Increased Seizures.** In 1996, DEA Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Teams seized 879 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories-- a 170% increase over 1995.
 - ✓ **Methamphetamine Use Down in Key Cities.** Preliminary data from the National Institute for Justice (NIJ) 1996 Drug Use Forecasting figures show that in eight western cities, methamphetamine use declined between 7 and 52% from 1995 levels.
 - ✓ **Successful Federal Prosecutions.** U.S. Attorneys around the nation are successfully prosecuting methamphetamine cases in coordination with state and local law enforcement agencies, including cases with lifetime sentences

for methamphetamine traffickers.

Anti-Money Laundering Initiative

- Today, the Treasury Department will publish three rules to make it more difficult for drug cartels to wire money out of the country by: (1) requiring currency exchanges and other money services businesses to register with the Treasury Department; (2) requiring these businesses to report suspicious business activity; and (3) lowering the amount of money transmitters are required to report for international transactions from \$10,000 to \$750. Currently in place in New York, Treasury credits these requirements with reducing the amount of money wired to Columbia by 30%, and helping increase seizures of illegal currency by almost 400%.

(Draft)
**CLINTON ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL METHAMPHETAMINE STRATEGY UPDATE
MAY 21, 1997**

Announcement:

Today, in a meeting with Mayors to discuss drug policy, President Clinton announced that methamphetamine use dropped in 8 key cities and that seizures of the clandestine labs used to produce methamphetamine increased by 170% in 1996.

Background

Methamphetamine is a synthetic stimulant drug that is cheaper than cocaine in many markets, produces a longer high than cocaine, and can produce extreme aggressiveness and irrational violence.

- *Methamphetamine use is dangerous and spreading.* While use of the drug has historically been concentrated in the West and Southwestern regions of the U.S., it is now spreading to the Midwest and the East. Methamphetamine is produced in clandestine laboratories, which carry an enormously high risk of fire and explosion.
- *President Clinton's Methamphetamine Strategy.* The President's April 1996 Strategy assessed the methamphetamine threat and established an action plan to avert its further spread. In October 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996-- which incorporates many elements of the President's Strategy, including increased penalties and regulatory provisions for precursor chemicals. New penalties are scheduled to take effect on November 1, 1997.

Clinton Administration: Taking Action Against the Spread of Methamphetamine

- *Increased Seizures.* DEA Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Teams seized 879 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories in 1996-- a 170% increase over the number of labs seized in 1995. Current projections indicate an even higher number of seizures will be achieved in 1997.
- *Preliminary 1996 Data Shows Meth Use Down.* Data from the National Institute for Justice 1996 Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) show that in 8 western cities (Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles, Omaha, Phoenix, Portland, San Diego, and San Jose) methamphetamine use declined between 7 and 52% from 1995 levels. San Antonio showed a modest increase: from 1.5% in 1995 to 2.1% in 1996. 1996 DUF data also indicate that adult female arrestees use methamphetamine more than male arrestees, and white arrestees were more likely to use the drug than African-American and

Hispanic arrestees.

- *Targeting the Midwest.* In 1996, the Office of National Drug Control Police (ONDCP) designated a five-state region in the Midwest (Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and South Dakota) as a High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) to address methamphetamine use, production, and trafficking. In December 1996, a joint effort between the DEA, U.S. Marshals, and state and local law enforcement within the HIDTA resulted in the conviction and life sentence of a methamphetamine trafficker in Missouri.

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Background

Methamphetamine -- known on the street as "crystal", "crank" and "ice"--is a synthetic stimulant drug that is cheaper than cocaine in many markets, produces a longer high than cocaine, and can produce extreme aggressiveness and irrational violence.

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- *Working with State and Local Law Enforcement.* The unique sensitivities surrounding the methamphetamine problem warrant special training and awareness. DEA has nearly doubled the number of clandestine laboratory certification training schools offered to state and local law enforcement-- from seven in FY 1996 to 13 in FY 1997, with two additional remote training sites. These schools will provide training for 520 local officers this year.

MAY 19 '97 11:08

FROM US ATTORNEY WESTERN M

TO 82024566423

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United States v. Michael Duncan

A recent case demonstrates the usefulness of this phrase. Michael Duncan had previously been dubbed by the Kansas City Star as the Meth King". Based on his production and sales of the drug, this was a fairly accurate title. His last lab was set up in a nice suburban three-bedroom home. A curious child walking by the home would never have known the basement housed a large and active meth lab. Neighbors, particularly children, had no idea that Duncan and his fellow criminals poured the leftover chemicals into the home's plumbing (and therefore into the sewer system) and the ground behind the house. In effect, Duncan and all of those involved in manufacturing meth are drug **and environmental criminals**. Duncan was eventually stopped by a federal-local drug task force and following his conviction faces the likelihood of a life sentence.

The Duncan case sets out several points that the Administration may highlight:

1. Meth is a triple killer: the devastating effects of the drug; the dangerously combustible manufacturing process and the environmental pollution.

2. The manufacturing process is a dangerous one for neighbors so that every person has an interest in stopping the meth problem; "you don't have to use the drug to be endangered."

3. The United States, particularly California and the Midwest are the battleground areas. If the drug can take root in Independence, Missouri (Harry Truman's hometown), it can set up shop in any community in the country. Independence law enforcement anticipates seizing 100 plus meth labs this year compared with 78 last year.

Midwest HIDTA

The President's U.S. Attorneys in the Midwest HIDTA (Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas and Missouri) will announce Thursday how the funds will be distributed during the \$8 million HIDTA's first year. Emphasis has

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FROM US ATTORNEY WESTERN M

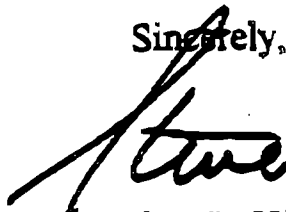
TO 82024566423

PAGE.003/003

been placed on the construction of a long-term local-federal partnership to combat the problem.

I hope this information is useful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve", written over the word "Sincerely,".

Stephen L. Hill, Jr.
United States Attorney



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D. C. 20503

Illegal Drug and Substance Abuse by America's 68 Million Youths

- **Drug use by 12-17 year olds continues to increase.** Drug use continues to increase among this age cohort. Marijuana accounts for most of this increase, but the use of cocaine is also on the rise. Significant trends include:
 - **The rate of current use of any illicit drug among youth was 10.9 percent in 1995.** This rate is up substantially compared to 8.2 percent in 1994, 5.7 percent in 1993, and 5.3 percent in 1992 (the historical low in the trend since 1979).
 - **Marijuana use is mostly responsible for this increase.** The rate of marijuana use in 1995 was 8.2 percent, more than double the rate compared to the 3.4 percent long-term low point estimated for 1992. The number of new marijuana users has been increasing since 1991, after a long-term decrease since 1975. The 1995 survey estimated that 2.3 million individuals used marijuana for the first time in 1994 (compare to 530,000 first-time cocaine users). The survey also found a steady decline in the mean age of first use of marijuana since 1987. The mean age of first use dropped from 17.8 years in 1987 to 16.3 years in 1994.
 - **The rate of cocaine use remained low, but the trend is moving up sharply.** The 1995 rate of 0.8 percent is more than double the 0.3-0.4 percent that characterized the period from 1991 to 1994.
 - **There has been a steady decline in the mean age of first use of marijuana since 1987.** The mean age of first use dropped from 17.8 years in 1987 to 16.3 years in 1994.
 - **For cocaine, the drop in mean age began in 1991,** going from 23.3 years in 1990 to 19.0 in 1994.
- **Tobacco use is rising among youth.**

Despite a decline in adult smoking, the use of tobacco products is on the rise among American youth. In 1995, more than a third of high-school seniors smoked cigarettes -- a greater number than at any time since the 1970s. The threat to our children's health is tremendous. The vast majority of smokers (over 80 percent) start smoking before age 18. Approximately 4.5 million children under 18 smoke cigarettes or use smokeless tobacco in the United States. Every day, nearly 3,000 more children become regular smokers; almost 1,000 of these youngsters will have their lives shortened by tobacco-related diseases -- the leading cause of preventable death in this country.

Is tobacco a "gateway drug"? While we do not at this time have any scientific evidence of a direct cause and effect relationship between the use of tobacco and other drugs, a strong statistical correlation exists. Youths aged 12-17 who smoke are about 8 times more likely to use illicit drugs and 11 times more likely to drink heavily than nonsmoking youths. A study conducted in 1994 by Columbia University Center on Substance Abuse and Addiction found that 83 percent of those who used cocaine identified smoking cigarettes as gateway behavior. Finally, we know that nicotine is an addictive substance that causes neurochemical reactions similar to those produced by cocaine, heroin, and amphetamines.

- **Alcohol – the most abused substance.**

Alcohol is the number one illegal drug problem among young people. It is the drug abused most frequently by our children, and is responsible for 35 percent of the highway deaths among our youth. In the '40s and '50s, young people often took their first drink at the age of 13 or 14. Today, they frequently start at age 12. The 1996 NHSDA shows the mean age of first use of alcohol declining since 1990; in other words, younger and younger children are beginning to drink. Three to four million teenagers are now alcoholics. Our youth are consuming 35 percent of all wine coolers sold in the United States and more than a billion cans of beer.

- **Why is drug use increasing among our youth?** One thing is clear: our children's disapproval of drugs and perception of the risks associated with drug use have declined throughout this decade, beginning in 1990. As a result, our children are using illegal drugs in greater numbers. Just why youth attitudes towards drugs have changed for the worse is less clear. Several explanations have been offered:

- **Generational forgetting.** Dr. Lloyd Johnston, the principal researcher for the University of Michigan's excellent *Monitoring the Future* annual survey of drug use among secondary school students, suggests that today's youth are less worried about the consequences of substance abuse because they are not as familiar with the adverse effects of drugs as were their predecessors from the '70s and '80s who had more first-hand knowledge of the dangers of drugs.
- **Lower public profile of the drug problem.** According to the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, there has been a 30 percent reduction in the number of public service announcements (PSAs) carried by TV, radio, and print media since 1991. Total media support for anti-drug messages (broadcast, print, and outdoor advertising) is down \$100 million a year since 1991.

- Glamorization of illegal drugs. Illegal drugs and their use have been glamorized on TV and in films. Drug use has also been promoted in videos, lyrics of popular music, advertising and marketing (i.e. fashion's heroin chic look), comedy, and the Internet. This inundation of pro- drug messages occurs at a time when new technology and techniques enable media to form more dramatic, multi-sensory, and powerful images than ever before.

THE CHALLENGE

- **Our challenge: prevent a drug epidemic among the nation's sixty-eight million young.**
 - Nine out of ten of our children are not current illegal drug users.
 - If drug use rises at the same rate it has for the past five years, by the year 2000 1.4 million high school seniors will be using illegal drugs on a monthly basis. We cannot afford this outcome. Nor do we want new addicts to swell the ranks of adult chronic drug users (3.6 million) who are the human wreckage of our nation's extensive drug use in previous decades.

(Draft)
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**U. S. Department of Justice**

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Mr. Rahm Emanuel
Senior Adviser For Policy and Strategy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Methamphetamine Update

Dear Rahm:

I understand the President will receive this Wednesday a one-year status report on the fight against methamphetamine and I wanted to provide you with additional information.

What we have seen in the last year suggests that a common theme for the domestic production and use of this drug. Given the fact that the drug is being made and used in nearly every type of Missouri community (rural, suburban and urban), the theme of any meth presentation might be "Any town America."

A Death Tarnishes Fashion's 'Heroin Look'

By AMY M. SPINDLER

After years of denial by the fashion industry that heroin use among its players had any relation to the so-called heroin-chic style of fashion photography that has become so prevalent, the fatal overdose of Davide Sorrenti, 20, a promising photographer at the heart of the scene, was like a small bomb going off.

Even if it was a bomb detonated in the home of the person making it, it didn't dispel the impact. The period of denial is over. Magazine editors are now admitting that glamorizing the strung-out heroin addict's look reflected use among the industry's young and also had a seductive power that caused damage. And three months after Mr. Sorrenti's death, the magazines that published his work and have served as catalysts for the look are declaring that they are going to move on, with a more upbeat mood that will be visible in July issues.

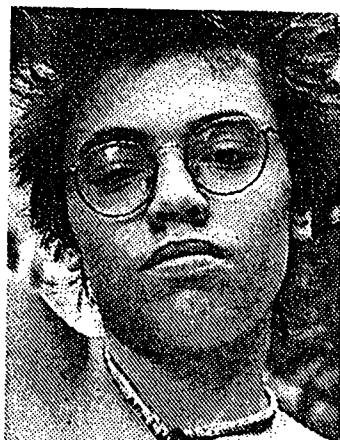
It was a coincidence that Mr. Sorrenti's final fashion photos appeared — with a tribute hastily inserted after his death on Feb. 4 — in the March issue of *Detour* magazine, along with another editorial layout of models apparently posed in drugged stupor. But considering the amount of drug use in fashion now, and the number of magazines publishing such images, such an unhappy coincidence was bound to occur.

The eerie silence in the fashion industry immediately following Mr. Sorrenti's death may have reflected a sense of complicity. By publishing such photos, magazine editors could be seen as implicitly condoning the life style represented.

Unlike the music industry, which has rallied with interventions and programs to get musicians off drugs, or the film industry, where known users have been subjected to drug tests for insurance on movies, the fashion industry has done little to combat the problem among the young in its ranks. The only event mounted to commemorate Mr. Sorrenti's death was a



Christian Witkin



Davide Sorrenti, left, in a photograph by his mother, Francesca Sorrenti, a week before his death from an overdose. Above, *Detour* magazine, in its March issue, published this picture in a layout of models posed in the so-called heroin-chic style. The issue included a tribute to Mr. Sorrenti.

Continued on Page A25

A Death Tarnishes Fashion's

Continued From Page A1

photo exhibition in his memory, called the "Art of Fashion Photography," at a Flatiron district studio during March fashion week in New York. The drugged-looking photos from Detour were on view at that show.

But Michael Williams, a photographer who organized the event and is a friend of the Sorrenti family, said all that is changing. "Photographers now know if you take heroin-type pictures, it's out of fashion," Mr. Williams said. At a recent meeting at I-D, the English magazine that first published the work of photographers specializing in the look, like Juergen Teller, Craig McDean, David Sims and Terry Richardson, Mr. Williams asked what direction the editors were taking.

"They literally said, 'We are not looking for any heroin pictures,'" Mr. Williams recalled. "That's what they started off saying. We want everything positive and healthy. And I-D isn't only the cutting edge — it's the grass-roots leader."

For three years, the defense for such photography has been that it represents rebellion against phony airbrushed images. The rationale that it reflects a new idea of beauty has had a long, successful run, considering how apparent it has been to almost any observer that the models are posed to look sickly, if not drug-addled. They have nonetheless been commissioned because they help sell clothes to young people longing to be cool. The glibness of the industry in its rationalizations harks back to the Studio 54 era, when a frenetic cocaine esthetic was explained away in much the same manner.

The heroin-chic photos were inspired by the real-life subjects of the photojournalism of Larry Clark in the 1960's and Nan Goldin in the 70's, images that could be considered deterrents, since they eloquently showed the seedy desperation of addicts. In the 1990's derivation, the staged fashion photos are far from deterrents.

"When people are using, they are

**'Positive' and
'healthy' are the
new watchwords.**

almost invariably recruiters," said Dr. Mitchell S. Rosenthal, the psychiatrist who is president of Phoenix House, a national network of drug-treatment centers. "Because they are in the culture of the communications business, they are communicating a message of acceptability. They are also communicating that this is not dangerous: an informed or smart user who's got it together will know what to do. They are lowering the threshold for use. In a sense, they go forward as proselytizers."

In the last three years, some version of the look has been seen in almost every fashion magazine.

"It's been used as an accessory in every shoot," said Dewey Nicks, a photographer whose cheerful snapshot-like photos do not fall into the heroin-chic category. "It's the Manolo Blahniks of this particular period," he added, referring to the high-



An ad for the Japanese company Hysteric Glamour, above, with the model James King, photographed by Davide Sorrenti in his room with posters of Sid Vicious, Kurt Cobain and the Grateful Dead.

end designer shoes.

When more commercial photographers began copying the style for high-profile advertising campaigns like those for Calvin Klein over the last four years, the look went mainstream. As did the message.

"The kind of campaign, for example, Calvin Klein has done is not making any connection with how dangerous this is," Dr. Rosenthal said. "They're out there using those images to promote their business and thinking this is just another fashion statement rather than a statement of encouragement or invitation or acceptability to use drugs. It's particularly shocking in the case of Klein himself, who has publicly acknowledged his own drug problem." Mr. Klein checked in to the Hazelden Foundation, the drug and rehabilitation center outside Minneapolis, in May 1988.

He declined to comment.

Mr. Sorrenti was part of a family that his mother, Francesca Sorrenti, 47, said was being referred to as "the Corleones" of fashion photography. His older brother, Mario, 25, is best known for the Calvin Klein Obsession campaign he photographed, featuring his girlfriend at the time, Kate Moss. His mother's photography has been seen in Interview, the Face and Italian Glamour and Vogue. His sister, Vanina, 24, is a fashion stylist.

Among Davide Sorrenti's clients were Detour, Interview, Surface, Ray Gun and I-D magazines and the Japanese fashion companies Hysteric Glamour and Matsuda. He had been dating James King, who just turned 18, a rising model who was the subject of a cover story in The New York Times Magazine exactly a year before Mr. Sorrenti's death. In the article, she admitted to getting involved in drugs at 15, when she

started modeling, and insisted she was no longer using them.

Mr. Sorrenti became a fixture at fashion events with his mother when he was 18 and first picked up a camera. He was afflicted with thalassemia, a genetic blood disorder, and needed transfusions twice a month. The disease made him look half his age.

"He'd become New York's darling because he looked so young," Francesca Sorrenti said. She said he was both a homeboy and a homebody, friends with skateboarders and graffiti artists (his own tag name was "Argue," which can be seen throughout the city), but he also painted, played golf and liked opera. His death, in Manhattan, has motivated his mother to become an outspoken opponent of not only the heroin-chic imagery, but also the use of underage models on strenuous fashion shoots, where drugs are increasingly part of the picture. On the ABC news program 20/20 and in magazines like French Vogue, she has called for more responsibility on the part of editors.

"Davide was allowed by a lot of editors to do whatever he pleased," Ms. Sorrenti said. "I'm saying, figure out why you're getting tons of hate mail on an editorial level."

The mail that Detour received for

'Heroin Look'



Davide Sorrenti, above right, with James King, whom he was dating. Left, with his brother, Mario (front), who is also a fashion photographer, and his sister, Vanina, a stylist.



Davide Sorrenti, above, last year with his mother, Francesca Sorrenti, whose photographs have appeared in many publications.

photographs by Mr. Sorrenti that appeared in *Detour* magazine, left, and *I-D* magazine, right.

'Junkie layouts' have received hate mail.

their druggy photos included a letter from the actress Juliette Lewis, published in the May issue. "This was the most deliberate junkie layout I have ever seen," she wrote, "and I don't know why this is being allowed, as it is promoting such a degraded state."

Magazines like *Detour* and *I-D* gauge the level of tolerance of other publications, sometimes accepting work rejected elsewhere. They have been the showcase for new photographers and ideas that were later often seized upon by the mainstream. The July issue of *I-D* will be called the "freshen up" issue.

"The point of Davide's death is that it's highlighted a problem," said the editor of *I-D*, Terry Jones.

Detour's style director, Long Nguyen, said, "With Davide's death and the mess of this look, we realized how powerful fashion pictures are."

Acknowledgments that the heroin

look was problematic now come suspiciously easily, since this look, in fashion circles, has run its course. It is, however, difficult to find a young photographer today not experimenting with the style.

"They want to show what their world is about," Ms. Sorrenti said. "Then it becomes a competitive thing. My world is hipper than yours. In the photography world everyone started wanting to outdo everyone else — how much can we shock? And the advertisers allowed it to happen."

But Ms. Sorrenti says that ending the drug problem in fashion won't come from changing the esthetic of the photos. "The bottom line is these pictures can be smiling all they want and the girl behind the smile might be on drugs," she said. "Heroin chic isn't what we're projecting. It's what we are. Our business has become heroin chic. Someone taking pictures of that magnitude has to have experienced hard drugs."

The Sorrenti family isn't the only one mourning for Davide Sorrenti. Terry Jones, the editor of *I-D*, has a son, Matt Jones, 21, who photographs for the magazine and was his friend. "Yes, I guess he did slightly see the glamorous side," Matt Jones said of Davide Sorrenti. "He also saw the real side of it. And he glamorized it

himself, which is the sad thing. It was a whole circle. He glamorized it, and got caught up in it a bit."

Hindsight has led to a lot of finger pointing. Photographers blame the modeling agencies for not monitoring their charges, and the agencies point to photographers, art directors, stylists, and magazine editors for creating the look, no matter how the models arrive for the shoot.

"I think no one really knows for sure which came first," Mr. Williams said. "Heroin use was up at the time the photography started, and a lot of models are taking heroin now."

Michael Flutie, the owner of Company Management, a modeling agency, said many models with Company, including James King, were deeply affected by Mr. Sorrenti's death. "She has taken it in a positive way and got her own life together as a result," Mr. Flutie said.

What Mr. Sorrenti's death has revealed is that fashion photography is indeed a mirror of the tightknit world that produces the photographs. And as long as drugs are unchecked in the industry, that image will be difficult to change.

"The issue is to know the difference between mindless, unconscious commercialism that's being done in the name of edginess and truth, versus real truth, which always has such human qualities that it reveals something about the human condition — that, we need," said Ingrid Sischy, the editor of *Interview*, which has published photos by Mr. Sorrenti and other young photographers, but not those that could be called heroin chic. "To me, one can always tell the difference between a photograph that has substance and one that's just abusing the mirror to life that photography can be. Those are the pictures that cheapen human life."

Juvenile Crime

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 15, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL CEREMONY

The Capitol

1:30 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very much. President Gallegos, Auxiliary President Lippe, to all the distinguished law enforcement representatives who are here; Senator Thurmond, Senator Biden, Senator Leahy, Congressman Stupak; members of our Cabinet administration. I'd like to thank all of those who support this endeavor every year, and especially this year -- Tommy Motolla and Gloria Estefan; and most importantly, to the family members of those who have lost their lives in the service of our country.

In just two weeks, on Memorial Day, the American people will pause to pay tribute to the fallen military heroes who died to preserve the liberties upon which our nation was founded and which have enabled it to endure for more than 200 years. Today, we stand here on Peace Officers Memorial Day, to pay tribute to a sacrifice no less great and no less critical to our liberties.

The police officers whose names are carved on the memorial are also our fallen heroes. And in the hearts of their families and the people whose lives they touched, their heroism will always shine.

Officer Lauretha Vaird was a nine-year veteran on the Philadelphia Police Department -- a single, working mother. She often said that her two greatest loves were her boys and her badge. And she dedicated her life to them both.

She was a community police officer who walked the streets of her beat with pride. One day she responded to a silent alarm at a local bank. And as she tried to prevent an armed robbery, a gunman's bullet took her life and left her children with only the memory of their heroic mother.

Officer Brian Gibson was a community police officer who grew up on streets he would later patrol. A native of this city, he served our country as a United States Marine in the Persian

Gulf before joining the D.C. police force; a decorated officer who pounded the pavement to fight drugs and the people who sell them. One night he was killed at point-blank range by a raging gang member as he simply sat in the police car just a short ride from that memorial where his name will be carved. He, too, left behind a grieving family and friends and a legacy of courage.

Today, we honor the service and take pride in all the stories of the 116 men and women who gave their lives to protect our safety. Our safety was their purpose and passion. And while we can never repay them for their ultimate sacrifice, we can, and we must, honor their memory not only in words, but in actions that do justice to their lives and to the great loss their families and loved one have suffered.

For too many years in our country, crime seemed destined to keep rising regardless of citizen outrage or law enforcement frustration. Then, slowly, you in law enforcement began to turn the tide, building bridges to concerned citizens and needy children and troubled neighborhoods, but losing brothers and sisters along the way.

Four years ago, we joined you as a nation to reclaim our streets, our schools and our society with a commitment to a comprehensive approach to crime based on what you told us -- what you told us would work. You told us we needed more police on the street, tougher penalties and better prevention. You told us especially we needed more community police officers. Today, we're putting 100,000 more of them on the street to join with you.

You told us illegal handguns and deadly assault weapons were undermining your efforts to fight gangs and drugs, so we banned them with the Brady Bill and the assault weapons ban. Just since the Brady Bill was enacted in 1993, 186,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers have been denied the right to buy handguns. (Applause.) Today we take another step to protect our communities from gun violence by dangerous drifters who threaten our safety.

Two months ago, after the terrible tragedy at the Empire State Building, I directed the ATF to require people who buy guns from federally-licensed dealers simply to prove they were not just passing through. Today, we're releasing a new application to make sure that certification of residency is an unavoidable step for gun purchases. Those who can't prove it, can't purchase. (Applause.)

And thanks to you, these efforts are working. Crime is dropping. And all over America, neighborhood by neighborhood, hope for a safer future is slowly but surely being restored. It is all the more bittersweet that as crime has dropped in this country five years in a row for the first time in more than two decades, we must still gather to carve new names into the hard stone of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

In 1996, we added 116 names. While the loss of even one of those officers' lives is even one too many, that is the smallest number of police officers to lose their lives in the line of duty since 1959. Today, in honor of those 116 officers, let us pledge to redouble our efforts so that

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
Boston, Massachusetts

For Immediate Release

February 19, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN DISCUSSION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

McCormack Building
University of Massachusetts
Boston, Massachusetts

10:19 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Mr. Mayor, and let me thank all the panelists who are here and all of those who are in the audience -- people who represent law enforcement groups around America, people who represent the families who have suffered loss.

We are here today for a simple reason: Boston proves that we can take the streets back of our country from juvenile violence and crime, from murder, from lost lives, that we can give our children back their childhood and we can give our streets and our neighborhoods back to the families who live on them.

And what we are trying to do in Washington, what I am determined to do in this legislative session, is to take the lessons learned and the triumphs achieved here in Boston and the progress made, and embody it in a legislative proposal that the Attorney General has worked very hard with me on to try to give other communities the chance to do what you have done here. It's not a very complicated strategy, but it's the most sensible one we can follow.

Between 1990 and 1995, juvenile homicides dropped by 80 percent in the city of Boston. Since July of 1995, not a single child under 16 has been killed by a gun in this city. Our anti-gang and youth violence strategy essentially rests on four elements, all of which can be found in what has been done here: first, targeting violent gangs and juveniles with more prosecutors and tougher laws; second, working to make our children gun-free and drug-free; third, streamlining and reforming our juvenile justice system; and fourth, giving our young people something to say yes to, not just looking for ways to punish those who have done wrong but to give kids a chance to make some positive steps and actually have a little constructive

fun in their lives. I've seen that here in Boston, too.

I have a lot to be grateful to the Mayor for, but one of the things that I'm especially grateful for is that he gave me a chance early on in his term to sit and meet with his youth council, the young people that have advised him and worked with him, along with Sister Jean, who has been to Washington to help us out a couple of times.

And I have seen the remarkable balance of your program; I'm excited about it. I also know that for this to succeed nationwide everyone has a part to play. We can pass laws in Washington, we can be supportive at the federal level, but we have to have the support of grass-root citizens, of business leaders, religious leaders, as well as those in law enforcement and parents and obviously the political leaders here.

So, Mr. Mayor, I'm glad to be here. Governor, Senator, Congressman, thank you all for having us here, and I think I'd like to let you go on with the program now and listen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Mr. President, what you see is a partnership that really works, where people really care. And they've come together and they don't care about turf; they just want to do what's right by the young people of Boston. And it is one of the most exciting efforts that I have seen in this country. It is based on absolute bipartisanship -- I mean, Republicans and Democrat prosecutors working together, and it's exciting when we put aside partisan concerns and look at kids. We are all in this together, and it's an example again of what works, when you take community police officers -- you will remember at the Department of Justice, two community police officers from Dorchester came down with three young men. And those young men were saying those police officers were their mentors, making a difference in their lives.

The work with domestic violence gets to the heart of so much of youth violence. What the probation officers have done is just so extraordinary. And teachers are a part of this, as someone pointed out. And the medical community is in it. We listened to judges and representatives from a hospital talk about how they intervene with victims to interrupt the cycle of violence.

But most importantly, I think what they do in Boston that I think is so exciting is they trust the young people, they listen to the young people, and they listen well. And they believe that young people can make a difference, that they can be held accountable, and that if they're given just a few of the tools, they can truly, truly make a difference.

What the clergy has done here -- Reverend Brown, I was in Reverend Wall's (phonetic) church back this summer. He was working at the juvenile court that day, but Mrs. Reverend Wall was there. And it was just such a wonderful experience to see how the clergy was reaching out to everybody to create a home and a center. With the legislation that you're proposing, we can give other communities an example to do what Boston has done. And the people of Boston

and the young people of Boston deserve so much of the credit. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: If I could just say very briefly, in support of not only what the Justice Department has done, but also we have Ray Kelly here, who's our Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement: We do recognize that one of our important roles nationally -- and I want to thank all the members of the Senate and the House that are here for their support -- is to do what we can to at least disarm people who should not have guns.

And I think the Brady Bill has helped, the assault weapons bill has helped, the work the Treasury has done to try to be more disciplined in who can be federally licensed to sell guns has helped. There are fewer than half the number of people licensed to sell guns today than there were four years ago -- fewer than half. And I thank you for that, for your efforts there.

And in this bill we have two other things: We extend the provisions of the Brady Bill to violent juvenile offenders, and we require some sort of trigger or gun lock mechanism to be on guns that are in the reach of children. I think that's very important. I thank you for what you're doing. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Mayor. I don't think we can possibly minimize the role that you have played in all this, the impetus you gave to everybody else. You are someone who is as gifted as anyone I've ever known at bringing people together and making people feel comfortable when they're from different walks of life, in the same room together, working on the same thing. I think the enormous trust the people of this city have in you is one of the reasons this has happened. And I thank you for that.

Let me also say just briefly in closing two points. Number one, when I asked Janet Reno to become Attorney General I knew that I was -- that we were together taking a chance, because I had been a state attorney general and a governor, dealing with crime problems -- governor of a small state dealing with crime problems on a community basis. And she had been a prosecuting attorney in a very large and a very complicated county, with enormous and very challenging problems. But neither one of us had ever dealt with the federal system except on the other end of it.

I did it because we believe together that the only way we would ever get the crime rate going back down and start saving children's lives and giving people the confidence they need to deal with all the other challenges -- the economic, the educational, the other challenges we face -- is if the lessons that were being manifested at the community level in America could somehow sweep the country and be reflected in national policy.

When I became President and I discovered that Senator Biden, then the Chairman of the Senate committee that had control of this legislation, believed the same thing, we feted lot of heat and became vulnerable to a lot of very what was in the short run quite effective political rhetoric. We were trying to take everybody's guns away and throwing money at these

problems, and all that. But you see, now, four years later, we know the truth, that what we have tried to do is simply give more people like Mayor Menino and Probation Officer Brooks and Commissioner Evans and Captain Dunford and all the others a chance to succeed all over America. That's what we try to do.

It is a very simply strategy, but it will work. It will work. And today the juvenile program I'm going to announce is basically an attempt to take what you have proved works here and give those tools to every community in the nation to follow. Let me just say, no disrespect to anybody else, but you know the people I listened most closely to today were Terry and Lanita because they're going to be around here long after I'm gone.

And what we have to do, the rest of us, is to construct a system that works for them and that works for parents like the Sherrys, who lost a child because of the failures of America and who have spent their lives now trying to make sure it doesn't happen to anybody else. So this is a huge deal.

There was a report -- I will just close with this -- there was a report that was issued a few weeks ago by the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, saying that 75 percent of all the teenagers who lose their lives, who are murdered, in the entire Industrial World are murdered in America -- 75 percent. Now, that hasn't happened in Boston in over a year and a half. If it doesn't happen in Boston, it doesn't have to happen any place else. We can turn this around.

America now knows we can bring the crime rate down. Now America has to learn that we can save our children and that we do not have to put up with this, and that the only way to solve it is the way you have solved it, but that we have a job in Washington to create the conditions and give you the tools which will make it possible for you to solve it. That's what we're trying to do. But let's not forget what the stakes are. You know, I've spent a lot of time -- we had a big telecommunications trade agreement that we finished last weekend which will create a million new jobs in America over the next 12 years. I want every child in Boston to be allowed to have a chance to get one of those jobs.

Let's do first things first. Let's get this done and let's remember that what we're really trying to do is make what you've done here possible for children in communities all across America.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

12:18 P.M. EST

every year, there will be fewer and fewer names, until one year we will gather with not a single name to add to that roll of heroes. Let that be our goal and our solemn obligation. (Applause.)

I ask you all now to move with us to our most pressing priority -- to take back our streets from violent gangs. Once again, we know what to do because you have told us what to do. You have proven in place after place that it can be done -- in cities like Boston where youth murders have dropped by 80 percent in five years and not a single child has been killed with a gun in a year in a half. If we can do it in one community in this country, we must be able to do it in every community in America. (Applause.)

In February I sent legislation to the Congress that follows law enforcement's advice and Boston's lead, to declare war on gangs and youth violence with more prosecutors, tougher penalties, and better prevention programs for at-risk young people. For, as tough as we must be on violent juvenile crime, we also must ensure a safer environment and positive opportunities and role models for our children in the most vulnerable communities.

Statistics show that half of juvenile crime at least occurs in the three hours after school is closed and before the parents come home. My bill will help to launch 1,000 after-school initiatives. Who can be against allowing a child to stay in school instead of on a street corner? Who can be against teachers as children's role models instead of thugs? Who can be against adults to supervise children instead of a lawless world of gangs to guide them?

Finally, we know we must cut off young people's access to guns that can cut off their lives. And I believe someone who commits a violent crime at 17 should not be able to turn around and buy a gun for a birthday present at 21. I want a juvenile crime bill to extend the Brady Bill to violent juvenile offenders. (Applause.)

I also believe that these guns should be sold with child safety locks. We protect aspirin bottles in this country better than we protect guns from accidents by children. (Applause.)

In March, I directed federal agencies to provide their agents with such child safety devices, and I'm pleased to say that today every FBI and ATF agent has a child safety lock. By October 15th, every agent from the DEA to the U.S. Marshal to the Border Patrol to the Park Police will have one, as well. If a child safety lock is good enough for law enforcement, it ought to be even better for the general public.

In the last four years we have proved that we can work together and learn from each other, and that when we do we can restore hope and improve safety in our communities. Now we have a chance to build on that progress by passing a smart, balanced juvenile justice bill that does more than talk tough. The American people deserve that. A juvenile crime bill that doesn't crack down on guns and gangs, that doesn't guarantee more prosecutors, probation officers and after-school hours is a crime bill in name only.

Today, I ask the members of the Congress to work with me, without regard to party, to pass a juvenile crime bill that will help us to work toward year in and year out fewer and fewer people to honor here, until there is no one new to add to the wall. (Applause.)

To the family members of the victims who are here, I know and I must say again that nothing we can do or say can bring them back or ease your sorrow. Only God and the time and comfort you give to each other can do that. But I ask you this: to know that the cause in which your loved ones died -- right against wrong, law against lawlessness, hope against fear -- is a worthy and noble cause. And because of their efforts and the efforts of others who wear our uniforms, it has now become a winning cause.

It is our job -- those of us who remain -- to make sure that we press on -- and on and on -- until such tragedies are a stunning exception, not a numbing statistic. As we go forward into that future, that is our most solemn obligation to you. Thank you, and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

1:44 P.M. EDT

General Info on Conference

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 16, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: Marcia Hale
Emily Bromberg

SUBJECT: U.S. Conference of Mayors National Forum on Drug Control

We have been working with DPC, ONDCP, the Treasury Department, and the Justice Department on the U.S. Conference of Mayors two-day National Forum on Drug Control. As part of this conference, the President and Vice President will host a breakfast and round table discussion at the White House on Wednesday, May 21. Following the breakfast, the participants, which will include mayors, prosecutors, and members of the law enforcement community, will engage in an informal discussion on drug control.

The Mayors will be discussing and releasing a "National Action Plan" that mirrors much of the Administration's Drug Strategy. This document essentially calls for increased resources and action on all fronts -- treatment, prevention, interdiction, and enforcement. Two particular points of emphasis are reducing adolescent drug use and cracking down on money laundering (a priority for Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, a former prosecutor). Some of the federal agencies are concerned about aspects of the "Action Plan's" language, however DPC and ONDCP have reviewed it, and subsequently, have found no issues of concern. Moreover, the USCM does not want us to fundamentally rewrite its plan, which is the product of their task force.

The Administration will unveil two, possibly three, newsworthy items at the White House event. These include: (1) *Geographic Targeting Orders (GTO)*: On Monday, Secretary Rubin will announce that the Treasury Department will make permanent and expand its GTO initiative that requires money remitters to obtain identifying information on wire transfers of more than \$750; (2) *Report on Methamphetamine Strategy*: In the President's speech on Wednesday, we expect to announce that, after one year, the Administration's methamphetamine strategy is showing results. Illegal drug use is down, and prosecutions are up; and (3) *Federal Drug Testing Initiative*: If Justice completes its proposed report on the Administration's federal drug testing initiative, we may have some results to report on this front.

Attached are the following documents for your review:

Social Office Program Layout

Social Office Guest Response List: White House Breakfast

List of Invited Participants: U.S. Conference of Mayors National Forum on Drug Control

Program Agenda: U.S. Conference of Mayors National Forum on Drug Control

Draft U.S. Conference of Mayors National Action Plan to Control Drugs

Draft U.S. Conference of Mayors Press Release

WHSO LAYOUT DRAFT 2

a/o 5/15/97; S. Warren

MAYORS DRUG SUMMIT BREAKFAST

Wednesday, May 21, 1997

POTUS TIME: 10:00 a.m.

Invite Time: 9:00 a.m.

Gate Opens: 8:30 a.m.

Approx. 130 guests/Open Press for POTUS remarks only/Business Attire

8:15 a.m. IN PLACE TIME

8:30 a.m. Guests arrive to East Visitors Gate and proceed to State Dining Room.
Note: Invite time at 9 a.m.

9:15 a.m. **THE VICE PRESIDENT** enters State Dining Room
to extend welcome and give brief remarks.

9:20 a.m. **THE VICE PRESIDENT** proceeds to breakfast table.

9:30 a.m. **THE VICE PRESIDENT** departs for briefing.

10:00 a.m. **THE PRESIDENT** and **THE VICE PRESIDENT** proceed to
State Dining Room and are seated

10:15 a.m. *Note: Press enters State Dining Room when **THE VICE PRESIDENT**
proceeds to podium.*

THE VICE PRESIDENT introduces General McCaffrey.

General McCaffrey gives brief remarks and introduces Mayor Daley.

Mayor Daley gives brief remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.

10:45 a.m. **THE PRESIDENT** gives brief remarks followed by question and
answer period.

Note: Press departs after POTUS remarks.

11:30 a.m. **THE PRESIDENT** and **THE VICE PRESIDENT** depart.

*Note: **THE PRESIDENT** will conclude the program.*

Guests depart East Gate.

President's List

BREAKFAST (MAYORS) - Wednesday MAY 21 1997 - 9:00 AM White House - Business - East Visitors Entrance
For Official Government Use Only

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THE PRESIDENT

REPORT DATE: May 16, 1997
REPORT TIME: 5:23 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Honorable Jerry E. Abramson**
Mayor of Louisville
Louisville, KY

- Hon. Floyd Adams**
Mayor of Savannah
Savannah, GA

- A **Hon. Madeleine K. Albright**
Secretary of State, Department of State

- A **Mr. Glen Anderson**
Senior Vice President & General Manager, Merritt Behavioral
Park Ridge, NJ

- A **Honorable Dennis W. Archer**
Mayor of Detroit
Detroit, MI

- A **Hon. Victor H. Ashe**
Mayor of Knoxville
Knoxville, TN

- Hon. Bruce Babbitt**
Secretary of the Interior, Department of the Interior
Washington, DC

- A **Mr. Michael P. Barnes**
Prosecuting Attorney, St. Joseph County
South Bend, IN

- A **Hon. J. Christian Bollwage**
Mayor of Elizabeth
Elizabeth, NJ

- A **Hon. Charles E. Box**
Mayor of Rockford
Rockford, IL

- A **Mr. Michael W. Brown**
Director, Public Affairs, U.S. Conference of Mayors
Washington, DC

- Ms. Sila Calderon**
Mayor of San Juan
Washington, DC

- Mr. Bernard Carter**
Prosecutor, City of Crown Point
Crown Point, IN

- A **Mr. Zachary Carter**
U.S. Attorney, Eastern District of New York
Brooklyn, NY

- A **Captain James A. Cervera**
Police Captain, Virginia Beach Police Department
Virginia Beach, VA

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REPORT DATE: May 16, 1997
REPORT TIME: 5:23 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Mr. J. Thomas Cochran**
Executive Director, U.S. Conference of Mayors
Washington, DC
- A **Chief Samuel M. Cochran**
Chief of Police, Mobile Police Department
Mobile, AL
- Hon. William S. Cohen**
Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense
- A **Hon. H. Brent Coles**
Mayor of Boise
Boise, ID
- A **Honorable Cardell Cooper**
Mayor of East Orange
East Orange, NJ
- A **Deputy chief Kevin Coppinger**
Deputy Police Chief, City of Lynn
Lynn, MA
- A **Hon. Ellen Corbett**
Mayor of San Leandro
San Leandro, CA
- A **Honorable Rosemary Corbin**
Mayor of Richmond
Richmond, CA
- A **Honorable Deedee Corradini**
Mayor of Salt Lake City
Salt Lake City, UT
- A **Mr. Milton Creagh**
Creagh & Associates
Stone Mountain, GA
- Ms. Janet Crist**
Chief of Staff, Office of National Drug Control Policy
- Hon. Andrew Cuomo**
Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, Department of Housing & Urban Development
- A **Honorable Richard M. Daley**
Mayor of Chicago
Chicago, IL
- Honorable William Daley**
Secretary of Commerce, Department of Commerce
Washington, DC
- A **Ms. Linda Davis**
Assistant Chief of Police, City of Winston-Salem
Winston-Salem, NC

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REPORT DATE: May 16, 1997
REPORT TIME: 5:23 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Mr. Richard A. Devine**
State's Attorney, Cook County
Chicago, IL
- Hon. Roosevelt F. Dorn**
Mayor of Inglewood
Inglewood, CA
- A **Honorable Paul F. Evans**
Police Commissioner, Boston Police Department
Boston, MA
- A **Mr. Newman Flanagan**
Executive Director, National District Attorneys Association
Alexandria, VA
- A **Mr. Nicholas Gess**
Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of Justice
- Hon. Daniel Glickman**
Secretary of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture
- A **Sgt. Ralph Godbee**
Police Sergeant, City of Detroit
Detroit, MI
- Mr. Henry Gomez**
New York, NY
- A **Mr. Richard Goodstein**
Browning-Ferris Industries
Washington, DC
- A **Honorable Nancy Graham**
Mayor of West Palm Beach
West Palm Beach, FL
- A **Ms. Janice Ford Griffin**
Deputy Director, Join Together
Boston, MA
- A **Hon. Joseph A. Griffo**
Mayor of Rome
Rome, NY
- A **Honorable Richard P. Hartmann**
Mayor of Kettering
Kettering, OH
- A **Hon. Patrick Henry Hays**
Mayor of North Little Rock
North Little Rock, AR
- A **Honorable Paul Helmke**
Mayor of Fort Wayne
Fort Wayne, IN

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REPORT DATE: May 16, 1997
REPORT TIME: 5:23 PM

Accepts and No Responses

Sec. Alexis M. Herman
Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor

- A **Mr. Charles J. Hynes**
Kings County District Attorney
Brooklyn, NY
- A **Chief Edward Irvine**
Chief of Police, City of Akron
Akron, OH
- A **Mr. John Kaye**
Prosecutor/President, NDAA, Monmouth County
Freehold, NJ
- A **Commissioner Richard Guilford Kerlikowske**
Police Commissioner, City of Buffalo
Buffalo, NY
- A **Mr. Roy C. Kime**
Legislative Counsel, International Assoc of chiefs of Police
Alexandria, VA
- A **Honorable Scott L. King**
Mayor of Gary
Gary, IN
- A **Dr. Alan I. Leshner**
National Institute on Drug Abuse
Rockville, MD
- A **Mr. Neil Linehan**
Chief, Narcotics Prosecutions Bureau
Chicago, IL
- A **Chief Ronald Lowe**
Chief of Police, City of Dayton
Dayton, OH
- A **Chief Robert Maginnis**
Police Chief, City of San Leandro
San Leandro, CA
- The Honorable Dannel P. Malloy**
Mayor of Stamford
Stamford, CT
- Honorable Jim Marshall**
Mayor of Macon
Macon, GA
- Hon. (Gen.) Barry R. McCaffrey**
Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy
- A **Dr. Isaiah McKinnon**
Chief of Police, City of Detroit
Detroit, MI

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REPORT DATE: May 16, 1997
REPORT TIME: 5:23 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Hon. Patrick J. McManus**
Mayor of Lynn
Lynn, MA
- A **Honorable Thomas M. Menino**
Mayor of Boston
Boston, MA
- A **Chief David Michaud**
Chief of Police, City of Denver
Denver, CO
- A **Deputy Chief G. Patrick Miller**
Deputy Chief, City of Rome
Rome, NY
- A **Honorable David W. Moore**
Mayor of Beaumont
Beaumont, TX
- A **Honorable Arlene J. Mulder**
Mayor of Arlington Heights
Arlington Heights, IL
- A **Hon. Rita L. Mullins**
Mayor of Palatine
Palatine, IL
- Mr. Patrick V. Murphy**
Director, Police Policy Board, U.S. Conference of Mayors
Washington, DC
- A **Hon. William L. Murphy**
District Attorney, Staten Island
Staten Island, NY
- A **Mr. Thomas Needham**
Assistant to the Mayor on Crime, City of Chicago
Chicago, IL
- A **Chief Larry Nowery**
Chief of Police, City of Rock Hill
Rock Hill, SC
- A **Chief James O'Dell**
Chief, City of Kettering
Kettering, OH
- A **Hon. Meyera E. Oberndorf**
Mayor of Virginia Beach
Virginia Beach, VA
- A **Chief Ruben Ortega**
Chief of Police, City of Salt Lake City
Salt Lake City, UT
- A **Honorable Douglas H. Palmer**
Mayor of Trenton
Trenton, NJ

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REPORT DATE: May 16, 1997
REPORT TIME: 5:23 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Chief Richard Pennington**
Superintendent of Police, City of New Orleans
New Orleans, LA
- A **Ms. Babette T. Penton**
U.S. Conference of Mayors
Washington, DC
- Honorable James P. Perron**
Mayor of Elkhart
Elkhart, IN
- A **Honorable Donald L. Plusquellic**
Mayor of Akron
Akron, OH
- A **Mr. Robert Polito**
Executive Director, Bowery Mission Transitional Center
New York, NY
- A **Ms. Geraldine Powell**
Director of Urban Affairs, Waste Mnaagement
Oak Brook, IL
- A **Chief Rocco Pullutro**
Chief of Police, City of Cleveland
Cleveland, OH
- Honorable Franklin D. Raines**
Director, Office of Management & Budget
- Sheriff Mike Ratcliff**
Victoria County Sheriff
Victoria, TX
- Honorable Edward Rendell**
Mayor of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, PA
- A **Hon. Janet Reno**
Attorney General, Department of Justice
- A **Hon. Elizabeth D. Rhea**
Mayor of Rock Hill
Rock Hill, SC
- Hon. (Amb.) William "Bill" Richardson**
United States Representative to the United Nations
- Hon. (Secretary) Richard W. Riley**
Secretary of Education, Department of Education
- A **Mr. August William Ritter**
District Attorney, City of Denver
Denver, CO

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REPORT DATE: May 16, 1997
REPORT TIME: 5:23 PM

Accepts and No Responses

- A **Mr. Anthony Rizzato**
Department Director, Central States Institute of Addiction
Palatine, IL
- A **Hon. Matthew Rodriguez**
Superintendent of Police, City of Chicago
Chicago, IL
- Hon. Robert E. Rubin**
Secretary of the Treasury, Department of the Treasury
Washington DC
- Hon. Charles F. C. Ruff**
Counsel to the President, White House
- A **Chief Darrell L. Sanders**
Police Chief & President, IACP, City of Frankfurt
Frankfurt, IL
- Honorable Kurt L. Schmoke**
Mayor of Baltimore
Baltimore, MD
- Honorable Donna E. Shalala**
Secretary of Health & Human Services, Department of Health & Human Services
- General John M. D. Shalikashvili**
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Washington, DC
- Sec. Rodney E. Slater**
Secretary of Transportation, Department of Transportation
- A **Mr. Steven Smith**
Commander, Drug Squad, City of Savannah
Savannah, GA
- A **Rev. John P. Smyth**
Des Plaines, IL
- A **Mr. Edward Somers**
U.S. Conference of Mayors
Washington, DC
- Chief Larry Soulsby**
Chief of Police, Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, DC
- Mr. Jim Spatara**
Assistant Chief of Police, City of West Palm Beach
West Palm Beach, FL
- A **Ms. E. Francine Stokes**
Executive Assistant, Office of the State's Attorney
Baltimore, MD

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Accepts and No Responses

Mr. George Sweat
Police Chief, City of Winston-Salem
Winston-Salem, NC

Honorable Bruce Todd
Mayor of Austin
Austin, TX

Hon. Jeremy Travis
Director, National Institute of Justice
Washington, DC

Honorable Michael R. Turner
Mayor of Dayton
Dayton, OH

Chief John Vasquez
Police Chief, City of Macon
Macon, GA

A **Ms. Laura Waxman**
Assistant Executive Director, U.S. Conference of Mayors
Washington, DC

Honorable Wellington E. Webb
Mayor of Denver
Denver, CO

Mr. Miles Weigold
IBM
Bethesda, MD

Honorable Michael R. White
Mayor of Cleveland
Cleveland, OH

A **Hon. Martha S. Wood**
Mayor of Winston-Salem
Winston-Salem, NC

Mr. David Yudin
Director, City of Chicago/Washington Office
Washington, DC

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REPORT DATE: May 16, 1997
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Regrets

- R **Hon. Jesse Brown**
Secretary of Veterans Affairs, Department of Veterans Affairs
Washington, DC
- R **Honorable Willie L. Brown**
Mayor of San Francisco
San Francisco, CA
- R **Honorable Seymour Gelber**
Mayor of Miami Beach
Miami Beach, FL
- R **Mr. Tod Gimbel**
Director, State Government Relations, Kraft Foods Inc.
Washington, DC
- R **Mr. Tom Hedrick**
Vice Chair, Partnership for a Drug-Free America
new York, NY
- R **Mr. Richard L. Plepler**
Sr. V.P., Corporate Communications, HBO
New York, NY
- R **Officer Marvin Reed**
Police Officer, City of Detroit
Detroit, MI

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REPORT DATE: May 16, 1997
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TOTAL COUNTS

Number of Accepts:	78
Number of Regrets:	7
Number of No Responses:	39
Number of Unknown Guests:	0
Number of Expected Attendees:	117

**THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
NATIONAL FORUM ON DRUG CONTROL
PARTICIPANT LIST**

MAYORS

Jerry Abramson, Mayor of Louisville
Floyd Adams, Jr. Mayor of Savannah
Dennis Archer, Mayor of Detroit
Victor Ashe, Mayor of Knoxville
J. Christian Bollwage, Mayor of Elizabeth
Charles E. Box, Mayor of Rockford
Sila Maria Calderon, Mayor of San Juan
Brent Coles, Mayor of Boise
Cardell Cooper, Mayor of East Orange
Ellen M. Corbett, Mayor of San Leandro
Rosemary Corbin, Mayor of Richmond (CA)
Deedee Corradini, Mayor of Salt Lake City
Richard M. Daley, Mayor of Chicago
Roosevelt Dorn, Mayor of Inglewood
Seymour Gelber, Mayor of Miami Beach
Nancy Graham, Mayor of West Palm Beach
Joseph Griffo, Mayor of Rome
Richard Hartmann, Mayor of Kettering
Paul Helmke, Mayor of Fort Wayne
Patrick Henry Hays, Mayor of North Little Rock
Scott King, Mayor of Gary
Dannel P. Malloy, Mayor of Stamford
Patrick J. McManus, Mayor of Lynn
Thomas Menino, Mayor of Boston
David Moore, Mayor of Beaumont
Arlene J. Mulder, Mayor of Arlington Heights
Rita Mullins, Mayor of Palatine
Meyera Oberndorf, Mayor of Virginia Beach
Douglas Palmer, Mayor of Trenton
James P. Perron, Mayor of Elkhart
Donald L. Plusquellic, Mayor of Akron
Elizabeth D. Rhea, Mayor of Rock Hill
Kurt Schmoke, Mayor of Baltimore
Michael Turner, Mayor of Dayton
Wellington E. Webb, Mayor of Denver
Michael R. White, Mayor of Cleveland
Martha Wood, Mayor of Winston-Salem

POLICE OFFICIALS

Captain James Cervera, Virginia Beach, VA
Chief Samuel Cochran, Mobile, AL
Deputy Chief Kevin Copping, Lynn, MA
Assistant Chief Linda Davis, Winston-Salem, NC
Commissioner Paul Evans, Boston, MA
Sgt. Ralph Godbee, Detroit, MI
Chief Edward Irvine, Akron, OH
Commissioner R. Gil Kerlikowske, Buffalo, NY
Roy Kime, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Alexandria, VA
Chief Ronald Lowe, Dayton, OH
Chief Robert Maginnis, San Leandro, CA
Chief Isaiah McKinnon, Detroit, MI
Chief David Michaud, Denver, CO
Deputy Chief G. Patrick Miller, Rome, NY
Chief Larry Nowery, Rock Hill, SC
Chief James O'Dell, Kettering, OH
Chief Ruben B. Ortega, Salt Lake City, UT
Superintendent Richard Pennington, New Orleans, LA
Chief Rocco Pullutro, Cleveland, OH
Sheriff Michael Ratcliff, Victoria County, TX
Officer Marvin Reed, Detroit, MI
Superintendent Matt L. Rodriguez, Chicago, IL
Chief Darrell Sanders, Frankfort, IL
Commander Steve Smith, Savannah, GA
Chief Larry Soulsby, Washington, DC
Assistant Chief Jim Spatara, West Palm Beach, FL
Chief George Sweat, Winston-Salem, NC

PROSECUTORS

Michael Barnes, South Bend, IN
Bernard Carter, Crown Point, IN
Richard Devine, Chicago, IL
Newman Flanagan, Alexandria, VA
Charles J. Hynes, Brooklyn, NY
John Kaye, Freehold, NJ
Chief of Narcotics Prosecutions Neil Linehan, Chicago, IL
William Murphy, Staten Island, NY
Bill Ritter, Denver, CO
E. Francine Stokes, Baltimore, MD

OTHERS

Glen Anderson, Merit Behavioral Care
Rebecca Bennett Crow, Washington Representative, City of Louisville
Joe Billups, Office of the Mayor, Cleveland
Richard Brown, Kraft Foods
Carolyn Chaney, Washington Representative, City of Beaumont
Milton Creagh, President, Creagh & Associates
Janice Ford Griffin, Join Together
Honora Freeman, Deputy Chief of Staff, Baltimore
David Gatton, Washington Representative, City of Gary
Richard Goodstein, Browning-Ferris Industries
Henry Gomez, HBO
Jorman Granger, IBM
Kate Haymaker, Assistant to the Mayor, Chicago
Tom Hedrick, Vice Chair, Partnership for a Drug-Free America
Andrew Hudson, Press Secretary, Denver
Tracey Judy, Special Assistant to the Mayor, Cleveland
Howard Leibowitz, Intergovernmental Affairs, Boston
Pat McLain, Office of the Mayor, Chicago
Judith McNeeley, Executive Assistant, Detroit
Jay Michaud, Washington Representative, City of Chicago
Mark Mullins, IBM
Thomas Needham, Assistant to the Mayor, Chicago
Chuck Pizer, Washington Representative, City of Chicago
Robert Polito, Executive Director, Bowery Mission Transitional Center
Geri Powell, Waste Management, Inc. Oakbrook, IL
Tony Rizzato, Central States Institute of Addiction, Palatine, IL
Robert Samson, IBM
Thomas Siggia, IBM
Len Simon, Simon & Company
Rev. John P. Smyth, Executive Director, Maryvale Academy, Des Plaines, IL

Miles Weigold, IBM

Dan Wilson, Washington Representative, City of Boston

David Yudin, Washington Representative, City of Chicago

FEDERAL OFFICIALS

Barry R. McCaffrey, Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Robert Rubin, Secretary of Treasury

Rodney Slater, Secretary of Transportation

Donna Shalala, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services

Dr. Hoover Adger, Deputy Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Sam Banks, U.S. Customs

Jane Becker, U.S. State Department

Zachary Carter, U.S. Attorney, Eastern District New York

Nelba Chavez, Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration

Brigadier General George Close, JIATF-South

Thomas Constantine, Director, Drug Enforcement Administration

Don Daugherty, Staff Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Steve Donehoo, Special Assistant, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Marty Dougherty, Branch Chief, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Clara Grant, Staff Assistant, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Michael Horn, Drug Enforcement Administration

Raymond Kelly, Under Secretary for Enforcement, Treasury Department

Thomas Knier, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Gerry Komisar, Director, Crime and Narcotics Center

Dr. Alan Leshner, National Institute of Drug Abuse

John Lindsay, Conference Coordinator, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Wanda Lindsey, Special Assistant, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Brigadier General James Lovelace, Jr. JTF-6

David Mactas, Director, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

Loren Magruder, Staff Assistant, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Rear Admiral J.J. McClelland, JIATF-West

Bill Modzeleski, Director, Safe and Drug Free Schools

Stanley Morris, FINCEN

Jean Nelson, President's Crime Prevention Council

Admiral Norm Saunders, U.S. Coast Guard

Brian Sheridan, Department of Defense

Rear Admiral John Shkor, JIATF-East

THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS NATIONAL FORUM ON DRUG CONTROL

AGENDA

May 20, 1997 -- The Omni Shoreham Hotel

- 7:30 AM Registration (Palladian Foyer)**
- 8:30 AM Opening Session (Palladian Room)**
Invocation:
Rev. John P. Smyth, Executive Director, Maryville Academy, Des Plaines
Opening Remarks:
Richard M. Daley, Mayor of Chicago, President, The U.S. Conference of Mayors
Brent Coles, Mayor of Boise, Co-chair, Task Force on Drug Control
Scott King, Mayor of Gary, Co-chair, Task Force on Drug Control
Robert Rubin, Secretary of the Treasury
Rodney Slater, Secretary of Transportation
- Overview on the National Drug Control Strategy:
Barry McCaffrey, Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy
- 9:00 AM Comments by Participants: Key Drug Control Issues in Cities**
- 10:30 AM Briefing on Federal Law Enforcement:**
Thomas Constantine, Director, Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Department of Justice
Raymond Kelly, Undersecretary for Enforcement, Department of the Treasury
- 11:15 AM Briefing on Federal Prevention and Treatment Efforts:**
Donna Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services
- 11:45 AM Briefing on the International Aspects of Drug Control:**
Barry McCaffrey, Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy
accompanied by experts on international drug control from several federal agencies
- 12:30 PM Luncheon (Diplomat Room)**
Introduction: Deedee Corradini, Mayor of Salt Lake City
Speaker: Milton Creagh, President, Creagh & Associates

Forums (Palladian Room)**2:00 PM****Prevention/Education:**

Wellington Webb, Mayor of Denver, Chair

Bill Modzeleski, Director, Safe and Drug Free Schools Program

Nelba R. Chavez, Administrator, Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

Tom Hedrick, Vice Chair, Partnership for a Drug-Free America

Henry Gomez, Director, Corporate Affairs, Home Box Office

3:00 PM**Treatment:**

Paul Helmke, Mayor of Fort Wayne, Chair

David Mactas, Director, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment

Alan Leshner, Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse

Robert Polito, Executive Director, Bowery Mission Transitional Center,
New York City**4:00 PM****Enforcement:**

Jerry Abramson, Mayor of Louisville, Chair

Stanley Morris, Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
(FinCEN) (invited)

Zachary W. Carter, United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York

Ruben Ortega, Chief of Police, Salt Lake City

Michael Barnes, Prosecuting Attorney, South Bend

6:00 PM**Reception**

May 21, 1997 -- The White House (The State Dining Room)

- 9:00 AM Breakfast Roundtable Discussions with the President, Vice President and Members of the Cabinet
- 10:00 AM Remarks by the President, Vice President, Mayor Daley and Director McCaffrey
- 10:30 AM Discussion
- 11:45 AM Closing Press Conference
Director McCaffrey, Mayor Daley, other participants

May 21, 1997 -- The Capitol (HC-5)

- 1:00 PM Opening Statements by Congressional Leaders:
Rep. Denny Hastert (IL), Co-chair of the House Bipartisan Drug Policy Working Group
Rep. Charles Rangel (NY), Co-chair of the House Bipartisan Drug Policy Working Group
Senator John Kerry (MA), Chairman, Senate Democratic Steering and Coordination Committee
- 1:20 PM Presentation of The U.S. Conference of Mayors National Action Plan to Control Drugs
Mayor Richard M. Daley, President, The U.S. Conference of Mayors
Brent Coles, Mayor of Boise, Co-chair, Task Force on Drug Control
Scott King, Mayor of Gary, Co-chair, Task Force on Drug Control
- 1:40 PM Open Discussion among Members of Congress, Mayors, Police Chiefs and Prosecutors
- 2:30 PM Adjourn



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

1620 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 293-7330
FAX (202) 293-2352

DRAFT **A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO CONTROL DRUGS**

If illegal drugs are to be controlled in this nation, equal importance must be attached to supply reduction and demand reduction efforts. The current level of drug enforcement must be maintained and demand reduction activities must be increased. Prevention, education, and treatment sanctions for drug use and drug testing should be viewed as part of a demand reduction strategy.

1. Reaching America's young people and convincing them not to use drugs must be our first priority.

- * Parents must be engaged in this effort. They must be helped to understand their responsibility to provide support and guidance that will move their children in the right direction. Parents should also understand that they can be held legally responsible for the actions of their children.
- * Children whose parents are not present or are unable to meet their responsibilities pose a special challenge which must be met by other family members or others in the community.
- * Businesses should be encouraged to have "family friendly" policies which help, not hinder, the process of child rearing. Examples are the provision of child care on the work site and flexible leave policies.
- * Appropriate role models must be employed at both local and national levels to help reach and motivate young people with clear, emphatic drug-free and violence-free messages. Entertainers and sports figures willing to speak out against drugs and violence counter the pro-drug messages which continue to be carried by the entertainment industry must be more actively recruited. A partnership with the media should be formed in order to eliminate the "glamorization" of the portrayal of drug usage and violence.
- * An advertising campaign which shows actual victims, not generalized models of victims, would increase the public's understanding of, and sensitivity to, the consequences of drug abuse. We support the Administration's proposed media campaign to educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.
- * School systems should recognize and stop drug use and availability as well as violence in and around schools. It is critical that students recognize that their schools do not look the other way and do not tolerate drugs. A partnership among schools, the community, and law enforcement should be formed to create drug-free and violence-free schools in which students may learn. Drug- and violence prevention campaigns should be incorporated into the

curricula of every school. Because of the time young people spend in them, schools provide a valuable vehicle for reaching young people with anti-drug messages.

- * If young people are expected to reject drugs, a range of positive options -- such as recreational and employment opportunities -- must be available to them.

2. Drug abuse will not be reduced in this country without adequate treatment resources. Cost-effective treatment works and represents a good investment. The 1996 National Treatment Improvement Evaluation study found that treatment reduces drug use. Clients reported reducing drug use by 50 percent in the year following treatment. The study found all types of treatment can be effective, criminal activity declines after treatment, health improves after treatment, and treatment improves well-being. The Conference has long held that treatment should be expanded so that a continuum of services such as detoxification, stabilization and after-care which includes job training and education is available on demand, to all in need and seeking help. Demand reduction, including prevention and treatment, must be responsive to the emerging trends in drug use patterns and trends. It should also be recognized that when drugs are taken out of someone's life, positive alternative activities must be substituted.

- * Cost-effective treatment must become more readily available, especially for uninsured people who are not in the criminal justice system. For those with insurance, policies should cover substance abuse treatment just as they cover other forms of medical treatment, and managed care plans should not decrease coverage of substance abuse treatment. Medicaid reimbursement for drug treatment should be expanded by allowing states the option of a) covering treatment -- including services in hospitals, outpatient clinics, residential facilities, and any other drug treatment facility licensed by the state; and b) providing drug treatment to financially-eligible single individuals as well as pregnant women and families. Modeled after the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, targeted funding should be made available to areas in which there are significant rates of drug addiction and a corresponding insufficiency of treatment programs and facilities.
- * Authorities should take full advantage of the fact that the threat of incarceration can motivate an individual to enter into and successfully complete a treatment program.
- * Authorities should recognize every contact with the juvenile or criminal justice system is an opportunity to identify substance abusers and to intervene in the form of drug testing and treatment.
- * Additional drug courts should be established with funding provided for the necessary continuum of treatment services. Needed are workable, accountable, sufficiently-funded treatment programs and immediate consequences for those who fail to remain drug free.
- * For young people especially, incarceration should focus on rehabilitation, and the availability of drug treatment is essential to this.

- * Research into effective methods of treatment should be increased, with particular attention to models for cocaine and methamphetamine addiction.

3. Increased prevention and treatment must be accompanied by strong enforcement measures.

- * The number of federal agencies involved in drug enforcement and the lack of a protocol for communication among them and between them and local enforcement agencies is clearly a problem. Cooperation and coordination among the various federal enforcement agencies must improve significantly. There should be improved sharing of intelligence, new technologies and technical assistance among federal enforcement agencies and between federal enforcement agencies and local police departments.
- * Federal-state-local partnerships must continue and expand. A nationwide data system providing all police agencies access to information on gang membership and narcotics traffickers should be instituted. To address the drug problem more aggressively, state and local authorities should be empowered to invoke federal statutes as part of their own enforcement strategies.
- * The Internal Revenue Service and other law enforcement agencies should make greater use of the tax laws as part of a national anti-drug strategy and prosecute drug dealers under them.
- * Federal prosecutors should target more aggressively the international traffickers and those who reap the profits and launder the money from the drug trade.
- * Federal authorities should assume more responsibility for prosecuting major drug offenses and federal courts should take many more major drug cases. Where needed, separate federal drug courts should be established.
- * Penalties should be stiffened based on the level of involvement of the individual in drug trafficking and the seriousness of the crime committed. There should be severe and definitive punishment of higher level dealers.
- * Federal money laundering statutes should be strengthened and more aggressively enforced. To deter money-laundering, the Customs Service should monitor goods and cash leaving the country.
- * Funding for the Drug Enforcement Administration should be increased, and the Administration should improve its coordination with local police departments. DEA should provide local police departments with information concerning seizures and arrests when such activities are planned for their jurisdictions.

4. Greater attention must be given to the threat of methamphetamine, the use of which is clearly in evidence in western states, with increasing evidence of its spread eastward. Methamphetamine is being manufactured in Mexico and the United States using ingredients which are readily available. The facts that methamphetamine is easy to distribute, inexpensive to produce and purchase, is highly addictive and can trigger violent behavior among users underscore the urgent need to combat this problem.

- * There is an immediate need for a national effort to make government and law enforcement officials at all levels as well as the public aware of the threat of methamphetamine. Police, emergency medical staff, and domestic violence counselors should be educated about the dangers methamphetamine presents. The general public and young people in particular should be educated about the dangers this drug presents.**
- * The Administration's initiatives to combat the spread of methamphetamine should be supported.**
- * Existing laws governing the distribution and regulation of precursor chemicals should be examined and strengthened where possible.**
- * Enforcement operations targeting methamphetamine traffickers should be supported. Federal, state and local agencies should work together to coordinate joint methamphetamine operations and training.**
- * Clandestine laboratory training schools should continue to be enhanced.**
- * Scientific research should be conducted to understand the behavior patterns of methamphetamine users and to address public safety and environmental issues connected with the manufacture of the drug.**

5. Because all segments of a community must be involved in efforts to combat drug abuse, the private sector role in preventing drug abuse and addressing drugs in the workplace should be greatly expanded.

- * Employers in both the public and private sectors should assure that their workplaces are drug free.**
- * Employers should make employee assistance programs available to workers who voluntarily acknowledge a drug problem and request help.**

6. Drug control efforts and the intergovernmental system through which they operate should be strengthened and streamlined.

- * The Office of National Drug Control Policy should be reauthorized with the role of the Director significantly strengthened. The Director should have clear authority over the anti-drug activities of the more than 50 federal agencies involved in drug control, and those**

agencies must improve coordination of their efforts. The visibility of the Office should be increased and the number of staff expanded to the extent necessary for it to fulfill its mission.

- * The federal funding sources for state and local anti-drug programs should be restructured to make them more responsive to local needs and provide at least a portion of the funds directly to local governments. The federal COPS program should serve as a model for getting funds directly to the level of government responsible for the activity -- to where the need is greatest. The results of the omnibus anti-drug legislation enacted into law 10 years ago have been mixed at best. The impact of these federal programs on cities is not clear, since the funds go to the states as block grants and are used primarily at the discretion of the governor and other state officials.
7. Illegal drugs should be declared one of the nation's major foreign policy concerns, and foreign aid should be denied to any illegal drug source country which fails to cooperate satisfactorily in curbing its illegal exports to our nation.
- * Foreign countries should be certified based upon their cooperation with the United States counter-narcotics efforts and, where appropriate, foreign aid should be denied to source countries which fail to cooperate satisfactorily.
 - * Foreign governments should be encouraged to strengthen and more aggressively enforce their laws and policies to reduce money laundering and other financial crimes.
 - * The interdiction and anti-smuggling efforts of federal agencies should be supported to strengthen further our land, sea and air borders from penetration by narcotics traffickers.



NEWS

The United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20006
Phone (202) 293-7330 • Fax (202) 293-2352

In Washington, May 20-21

NATIONAL FORUM ON DRUG CONTROL

Mayors, Police Chiefs, Prosecutors Confer on More Effective Anti-Drug Initiatives
Forum Includes Briefings by McCaffrey, Shalala, Other Administration Leaders
Mayors' Recommendations to be Presented to President, Congressional Leaders

Day 1 — Conference at Omni Shoreham Hotel

Day 2 — Conference at White House, on Capitol Hill

Mayors' recommendations for more effective anti-drug initiatives throughout the nation will be presented to President Clinton, key members of his administration and Congressional leaders as part of a May 20-21 conference for 100 mayors, police chiefs, prosecutors, drug control experts and federal officials jointly sponsored by The White House, Office of National Drug Control Policy, and The U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Omni Shoreham

Open to the press, the May 20 conference at Washington's Omni Shoreham Hotel will include briefings by the administration's top drug policy, drug enforcement and foreign policy officials as well as leaders of prominent national anti-drug organizations. It also will include discussions of policies and programs sought by mayors in the areas of drug abuse prevention and education, drug treatment, and enforcement. These discussions will be used to finalize the mayors' National Action Plan to Control Drugs which has been drafted over the past several months by the Conference of Mayors Task Force on Drug Control.

Leading the first-day discussions will be Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, President of the Conference of Mayors; Mayors Scott King of Gary and Brent Coles of Boise, Co-chairs of the Task Force on Drug Control; and General Barry McCaffrey, Director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, who will provide an overview of the administration's National

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Drug Control Strategy. In the morning session, participants will be briefed by Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala on federal drug prevention and treatment efforts, and Drug Enforcement Agency Director Thomas Constantine and Treasury Undersecretary Raymond Kelly on federal law enforcement. Others meeting with the mayors that morning include Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin and Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater. Also during the morning session, all of the conference participants will be invited to comment on the most pressing drug control problems in their cities.

General McCaffrey and Mayors Daley, King and Coles will be available to the press in the Senate Room at 12:30 p.m.

The luncheon session will be addressed by Milton Creagh, a national spokesman on drug abuse prevention. Sessions during the afternoon will examine drug abuse prevention and education, drug treatment and enforcement and will provide the basis for finalizing the mayors' National Action Plan to Control Drugs which will be presented in The White House the next morning. Participants will be briefed by Safe and Drug Free Schools Director Bill Modzeleski; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administrator Nelba Chavez; Partnership for a Drug Free America Vice Chair Tom Hedrick; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment Director David Mactas; National Institute on Drug Abuse Director Alan Leshner; New York City's Bowery Mission Transitional Center Director Robert Polito; U.S. Attorney Zachary Carter; Salt Lake City Police Chief Ruben Ortega; South Bend Prosecuting Attorney Michael Barnes; and others.

White House

The May 21 White House conference opens at 9:15 a.m. with a breakfast roundtable discussion involving President Clinton, Vice President Gore, key members of the cabinet, and conference participants (not open to the press). This will be followed by remarks by the President, the Vice President, Mayor Daley and Director McCaffrey (open to pool press), and then by presentations on key forum topics by selected mayors, police chiefs and prosecutors. A press availability for Mayor Daley, General McCaffrey and other forum participants will be held at 11:45 a.m. on the White House grounds. Questions concerning press coverage of the White House event should be directed to Jon Murchinson, (202) 456-7150.

Capitol Hill

The mayors, police chiefs and prosecutors will move to the Capitol, HC-5, at 1:00 p.m. to brief House and Senate leaders and members on the results of the forum and the details of the National Action Plan to Control Drugs presented to the President that morning. This is open to the press. Participants in the briefing -- to be led by Mayors Daley, King and Coles -- will include the Co-chairs of the House Bipartisan Drug Policy Working Group, Rep. J. Dennis Hastert (IL) and Rep. Charles B. Rangel (NY).

CONTACT: Mike Brown, (202) 861-6708



MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

The United States Conference of Mayors is the official nonpartisan organization of cities with populations of 30,000 or more. There are about 1,050 such cities in the country today. Each city is represented in the Conference by its chief elected official, the Mayor.

In 1932, when 14 million people were unemployed, when lines stretched for blocks in front of soup kitchens, when homeowners were unable to pay taxes, when veterans were selling apples on street corners, the nation's cities were close to bankruptcy. Responding to the appeals of Mayors, Congress created a \$300 million federal assistance program for cities; this marked the first time in the nation's history that federal relief was to be provided directly to cities. In a dramatic White House meeting, a committee of three prominent Mayors convinced President Herbert Hoover to sign this desperately needed municipal assistance bill.

A few months later, on the eve of the inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the Mayflower Hotel just a few blocks from the White House, the charter of the Conference of Mayors was written. Today, the principal roles of the Conference of Mayors are to aid the development of effective national urban policy, strengthen federal-city relationships, ensure that federal policy meets urban needs, and provide Mayors with leadership and management tools of value in their cities.

Collectively, Conference of Mayors members speak with a united voice on matters pertaining to organizational policies and goals. Individually, each member Mayor contributes to development of national urban policy through service on one or more of the organization's 10 standing committees. Conference policies and programs are developed and guided by an Executive Committee and Advisory Board, and by the standing committees and other special groups formed from time to time to meet changing needs.

Each June, during the annual meeting of the Conference of Mayors, the standing committees recommend positions they believe should be adopted by the organization. At this time every member attending the annual meeting is given the opportunity to discuss and then vote on each policy position. Each city, represented by its Mayor, casts one vote.

The urban policy positions adopted at the annual meeting reflect the collective views of those charged with administering the nation's cities and, as such, should be known to Congressional leaders and the executive branch of the federal government. Following each annual meeting, therefore, copies of the official policy positions of the Conference are presented to the President and to both Houses of Congress.

In addition to the ongoing work of the Conference's standing committees, Mayors are organized into task forces to examine and act on issues that demand special attention - AIDS, "Brownfields," Hunger and Homelessness, and Sports Franchise Relocation, among them. Through these task forces the Conference historically has assumed a national leadership position, in calling early attention to serious urban problems and in pressing for solutions to them.

The Executive Committee of the Conference is comprised of the President, Vice President, Past Presidents, Advisory Board Chair and 11 Trustees. The Advisory Board, which consists of at least 15 but not more than 23 members, functions in an advisory capacity to the Executive Committee on matters of policy and program. Trustees and Advisory Board members are elected at the annual meeting as vacancies in these bodies occur.

An Executive Director of the Conference of Mayors serves as chief administrative officer and is appointed by the Executive Committee. The Executive Director hires and directs the Conference staff within an annual budget approved by the Executive Committee. Day-to-day lobbying activities for the Conference are carried out by the Executive Director and several Assistant Executive Directors. In addition, a Conference of Mayors research and program staff provides information, analysis, training and technical assistance to Mayors and their staffs on a wide range of city government and urban affairs topics.

General McCaffery

Suggested Remarks by General McCaffrey
ONDCP/U.S. Conference of Mayors
National Forum on Drug Control
East Room, Wednesday, May 21, 1997

Let me begin, Mr. President, by recognizing your leadership and support and that of the Vice President. All of us in government, Secretary Albright, Janet Reno, Bob Rubin, Donna Shalala, Rodney Slater, Richard Riley, Andrew Cuomo, and other key leaders of our federal Drug Control Program agencies have appreciated this opportunity to listen to how our mayors are responding to the nation's drug problem, and how we can better support their efforts.

One thing I should report is that **all of us share a fundamental optimism that we can substantially reduce drug use and its consequences.** This is not a hopeless proposition. Drug use has dropped by 50 percent in the past fifteen years. The number of casual cocaine users has dropped by 75 percent. When America recognizes a problem or resolves to attain an objective, we get things done.

I should also point out that the Conference of Mayors agrees that our number one priority must be preventing drug use by our youth. Our biggest is to stop gateway behavior -- drug, alcohol, and tobacco use by our children. Sixty-eight million young Americans are at risk. We owe them the opportunity to reach adulthood free of these addictive substances. Marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco are gateway drugs. Children who use them increase astronomically the likelihood of using cocaine and developing addictive problems later on in life. Those of us who studied math know the difference between causation and correlation. We also know that strong correlations, particularly when they involve health-risk factors, merit serious attention.

We also concur that we must better integrate prevention, treatment, and law enforcement efforts. We are a nation of laws and must continue to enforce our drug laws. Our interdiction efforts are making a difference, but must be improved. Illegal cocaine is sixteen times more expensive than its legal medical variant because of our interdiction efforts. While cocaine is purer and cheaper than it was a decade ago, we would be a lot worse off if it were not for our commitment to enforcing our laws. Ask parents whether they appreciate legal deterrents to drug use and the closing of drug markets. We must also consider alternatives to incarceration, particularly for non-violent drug offenders. The two hundred drug courts around the country are demonstrating that the criminal justice system can be used to break the cycle of drugs and violence. Finally, as we enforce our laws, we must remain wedded to the concept of equal justice for all. For laws to be effective, they must be seen as equitable. Punishment must be on a par with the offense.

The Mayors' Action Plan underscores the importance of effective treatment programs. We share that conclusion. Drug users are our family members, neighbors, and school and work mates. They are not an enemy to be defeated. We can't declare war on them. What we must do instead is to help them break drug habits, and where necessary, compel them to do so. Three-quarters of all illegal drug users are employed. We know that they affect productivity as a result of increased absenteeism and industrial accidents. We also know that when drug-testing and employee assistance plans are established, drug use plunges. The work place can be used to leverage down drug use.

Mr. President, this conference reflects how America views the drug problem. Whether its in Chicago, Gary, Philadelphia, Cedar Rapids, Kansas City, Detroit, Orlando, Richmond, Seattle, or San Juan, Americans everywhere are resolved to make their communities, schools, and workplaces drug-free. They have concluded that they must organize from the bottom-up to solve this problem. We understand that our role is to create the conditions for our communities to succeed.

Suggested Remarks by the President
ONDCP/U.S. Conference of Mayors
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I am delighted to take part in this National Forum on Drug Control. General McCaffrey, Mayor Daley, we all appreciate the work of ONDCP and the Conference of Mayors in bringing together prevention, treatment, law enforcement, and research experts to assess how our cities can further improve their antidrug efforts.

All of us believe that General McCaffrey has provided us with a *National Drug Control Strategy* that will assure a coherent, rational, long-term national effort to reduce illicit drug use and its consequences. This *1997 Strategy (hold up copy)* is a long-term plan that offers a guide to action over the next decade. Its purpose is straightforward - to substantially reduce drug use and its consequences in our society.

The first priority of our national strategy is to prevent drug use among our youth. There is no more important task. We can demonstrate statistically that children who abstain from using illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco will not suffer substance abuse problems as adults. While drug use by our youth is significantly below the record levels of 1979, it has gone up 100 percent since 1992. Among eighth-graders, it has increased by 150 percent. Consequently, we've submitted to the Congress a request for \$175 million to fund a youth-oriented anti-drug campaign. We are confident that this investment of just one percent of our federal counterdrug budget investment can help our children form accurate impressions of the dangers posed by illegal drug use. I congratulate the mayors for their *National Action Plan to Control Drugs* that also establishes as a first priority convincing America's young people not to use drugs. You are absolutely right. It will take parents, communities, businesses, and public figures stepping up to the plate.

Our *National Strategy* also recognizes that we are not going to arrest our way out of the drug problem. Just about every police officer knows that one of the biggest causes of crime and violence is illegal drugs. More than a million Americans are arrested each year for drug law violations. Juvenile drug arrests rates have doubled in the nineties, keeping pace with juvenile drug use rates. The increase in drug offenders accounts for nearly three quarters of the total growth in federal prison inmates since 1980. But not enforcing our anti-drug laws is not the answer. Instead, we must implement policing strategies that improve the quality of life in our cities, as is being done in New York. If we are to break the cycle of drugs and violence, we must continue to deliberately expand programs like **drug courts** that are demonstrating their effectiveness. We've asked the Congress to increase funding for this program by 150 percent in our FY 98 budget. Its good to see that the *Mayors' Action Plan* has also concluded that strong enforcement measures must be accompanied by increased prevention and treatment programs.

I should also emphasize our continuing commitment to ensuring that effective treatment programs are more accessible. Our 3.6 million chronic drug users are at the heart of our nation's drug problem. They represent one-quarter of our drug-using population and consume about two-thirds of all illegal drugs. While casual cocaine use has plummeted by 75 percent over the past decade, the number of cocaine addicts and chronic users has essentially not changed. All of us must redouble our efforts to reduce the number of chronic users to get a return on the substantial investments we are making. Over the past five years, we have increased spending on demand reduction programs by a third, and in 1998 will spend 5.5 billion dollars.

There is some good news to share about methamphetamine use. In April last year, in response to the increasing prevalence of methamphetamine use, I released a *National Methamphetamine Strategy*. The Congress supported our efforts with a *Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act* which established new controls over

precursor chemicals and strengthened penalties for trafficking. Today we are releasing a progress report on our national anti-methamphetamine effort. The good news is that the National Institute of Justice's Drug Use Forecasting Program reports that in the eight cities where meth use had been skyrocketing, it declined substantially in 1996. In Dallas, meth use among arrestees was down 52 percent. In Denver, Omaha, and Phoenix it was down over 40 percent. It was also down in Los Angeles (-7%), Portland (-34%), San Diego (-19%), and San Jose (-20%). These are good preliminary indicators of success. However, we can't let our guard down. Next week General McCaffrey will convene a **National Methamphetamine Conference in Omaha** to keep needed focus on this dangerous drug.

All of us are here today because we believe that the consequences of drug use are unacceptable. We agree that we must act decisively. Our *National Drug Control Strategy* and the *Mayors' Action Plan* are absolutely complementary. Together we can help protect our 68 million children from illegal drugs, tobacco, and alcohol. The mayors of our cities must be focal points around which community-based public-private partnerships develop and implement solutions to the different manifestations of the drug problem.

Drafted by Pancho Kinney, ONDCP, 395-6710

Suggested Remarks by the Vice President
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Mr. President, General McCaffrey, Mayor Daley, distinguished mayors distinguished guests, we've come together to consider how we, as elected officials, can make further progress in the struggle against drug abuse.

Why must we act? The consequences of drug abuse are devastating. Drugs cost our nation \$67 billion a year. Drug-induced deaths increased 47 percent between 1990 and 1994 and now number 14,000 each year. Thirty-three percent of new AIDS cases can be traced to injecting drug users and their sexual partners. Drug-related medical emergencies are at record highs. Our prisons are being crowded by drug law violators. Perhaps most critical, our 68 million children are at risk. Drug use has doubled among our youth in the past five years and tripled among eighth-graders.

What should we do? Divergent conclusions can be reached about the nature of America's current drug problem and appropriate responses to it. Some maintain that the source of America's drug problem is the continuing availability of illegal drugs. Reduce availability, they suggest, and the magnitude of the drug problem will diminish. Others consider the record number of Americans imprisoned on drug-related charges and the record-high federal counterdrug budgets and see an unwinnable war on drugs. The problem, they argue, is flawed drug policy, not drugs themselves. Reduce the harm caused by draconian drug policy, they say, and we will have a less-pronounced drug problem. Still others consider the dramatic 50 percent drop in the number of illegal drug users over the past two decades and the 75 percent drop in casual cocaine use and conclude that the national anti-drug effort is essentially sound. Do more of what we know works, they suggest, and the drug problem can be reduced further.

President Clinton, General McCaffrey, and I see the nation's drug problem in a different light. Our view is that **a decade of progress in the effort to reduce the demand for illegal drugs is threatened by resurgent drug use by our children.** We must continue our efforts to reduce drug-related crime and violence, the health and social costs of illegal drug use, and the availability of illegal drugs. **However, the centerpiece of our national anti-drug effort must be to prevent the use of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by our children.** Our children are vulnerable to these substances. They may lack the backdrop of experience which would cause them to conclude that it makes little sense to use illegal drugs. Their developing bodies and emotions are even more vulnerable to these substances than are their adult counterparts.' We are now learning that exposure to addictive substances during formative years is related to a permanent predisposition to dependency. We must change the attitudes that are causing our children increasingly to use illegal drugs, tobacco products, and alcohol. We risk a catastrophic increase in the number of chronic drug users who will do enormous damage to themselves, their families, and our society in the future.

The *1997 National Drug Control Strategy* recognizes this reality. **Its number one priority is to reinvigorate what must be a national anti-drug effort on behalf of our youth.** At the same time, the *Strategy* seeks to organize better what must be a long-term effort to protect our citizens from drug-related crime and violence, reduce the health and social consequences of drug abuse, keep drugs out of our country, and reduce the cultivation and production of illegal drugs both at home and abroad. Our initial challenge is to gain consensus on the nature of the challenge we face. We must then expand community-based responses to the drug problem that are appropriately supported by federal anti-drug programs.

That's why we're so pleased to be working with the Conference of Mayors. We are convinced that Washington alone can't solve this problem. We can, however, make progress when our communities organize. As we expand drug-free workplaces, create after-school opportunities for our children, provide role models and mentors for at-risk youth, integrate prevention, treatment, and law enforcement efforts, and create public-private partnerships, we will further reduce America's drug problems. Our mayors are the logical quarterbacks of community-based anti-drug efforts.

Our *1997 National Drug Control Strategy* and the *Mayors' Action Plan* both reflect this conclusion. We know we can't choose between treatment and prevention or eradication and interdiction. We've got to have a comprehensive approach that tackles all aspects of the drug problem. There is no silver bullet. We must invest over the long-term in effective prevention, treatment, enforcement, and interdiction programs. I'm optimistic that this drug problem will be reduced by the leadership of the men and women who are here today.

Drafted by Pancho Kinney, ONDCP, 395-6710