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PROJECT FREEDOM AT A GLANCE

DESCRIPTION: *Coalition serves as a catalyst for community change by drawing together a wide variety of community resources from different settings.*

FOUNDED: *Fall, 1993*

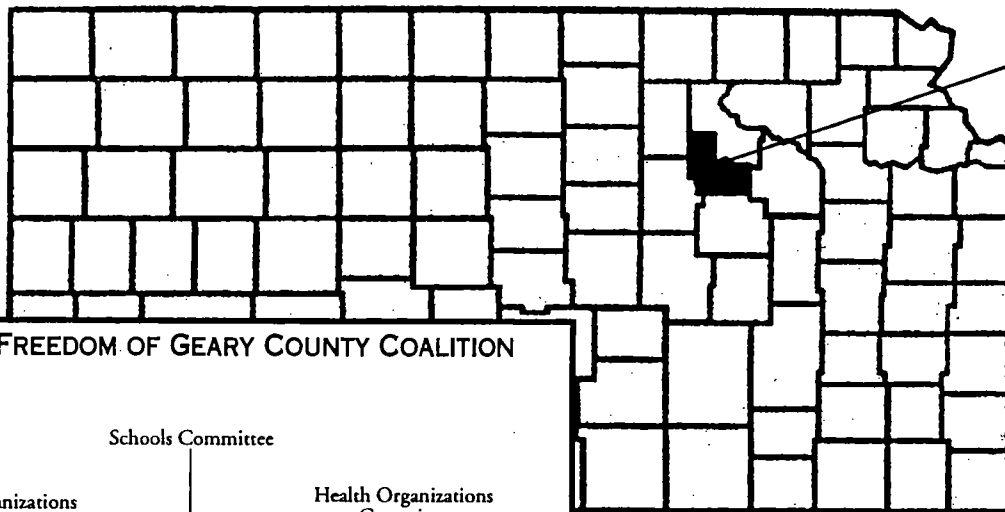
DEVELOPMENT: *Committees and task forces have been formed to develop prevention strategies and plans, and take action to create meaningful change in the community to reduce substance use among adolescents.*

MISSION: *To reduce adolescent substance use and abuse among youth aged 12 - 17 years.*

STUDENTS IMPACTED: *Middle to High school students*

FUNDING: *Provided by the Kansas Health Foundation, a philanthropic organization whose mission is to improve the quality of health in Kansas.*

PROJECT FREEDOM



GEARY COUNTY

Population Size	30,453	2,477,574
Percent Population Under Age 18	29.5%	26.7%
Ethnicity		
White	66.4%	88.4%
Black	22.9%	5.7%
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	0.6%	0.8%
Hispanic Origin (All Races)	6.1%	3.8%
Median Family Income	\$24,231	\$32,966
Unemployment	8.8%	5.3%

(1994 data provided by Kansas Dept. of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services)

County Seat: Junction City

Geary County has a higher percent of its population under age 18 and a more diverse population than most counties in the state. Great news for the younger children in the county was the increase in Head Start participation and the increase in child care availability. Although the high school graduation rate is quite low, it should be noted that migration activity cannot be measured in the high school graduation figure. Thus, the transfer of military personnel in and out of the county may affect the rate. The juvenile arrest rate remains high as do the economic indicators measuring the percent of children approved for free school meals and the percent receiving economic assistance. The county should also note the high percent of youth reporting drug usage other than alcohol.

PROJECT FREEDOM OF GEARY COUNTY COALITION



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*Funding provided
 by the Kansas
 Health Foundation, a
 philanthropic organization.*



SYMPOSIUM REPORT

**'DRUGS, VIOLENCE AND YOUTH:
TRAGEDIES AND TRUTH'**

Prepared by:

ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRIES COUNCIL, INC.
June, 1996





*We greatly appreciate the printing of this report
courtesy of Johnson, Bassin & Shaw, Inc.*

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June, 1996

Dear Reader:

Uniquely, the entertainment industry has demonstrated the value of the public and private sector working together in the best interest of our nation's youth through our symposium, *Drugs, Violence and Youth: Tragedies and Truth*. This report captures the specific action steps and suggests to further an agenda that reflects healthy lifestyles and healthy communities.

The report is being distributed to symposium participants, appropriate elected and government officials, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc. (EIC) trustees, and Creative Professional Network members. The report is also available to the membership of all co-sponsoring organizations.

I would like to acknowledge EIC's Larry Deutchman, Sr. Vice-President, Production and Marketing; Marie Dyak, Special Projects Director; Rolinka Bennett; Lisa Rodriguez and consultants Dr. Bertram Loeb and Dr. Lloyd Johnston. Also, I extend a special "thank you" to our federal partners: Dr. Lee Brown, former Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP); Dr. Elaine Johnson, Director, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP); and Dr. Alan Leshner, Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), who have had the foresight to embrace the entertainment industry as a viable partner in finding solutions to address drug use and violence in our society.

Also, thanks again to the many co-sponsoring organizations, panelists and especially EIC trustees: John Agoglia, President, NBC Enterprises; Brandon Tartikoff, Chairman, New World Entertainment; Stan Lee, Chairman, Marvel Entertainment Group; Tony Cox, cable executive; Norm Nixon, President, Nixon/Katz Associates and EIC board members Michele Lee, Ralph Andrews, and David Goldsmith. The many caring people in the entertainment industry that recognize the corporate and personal responsibility we have to pressing health and social issues are sincerely appreciated. Each participant's active involvement and support of the symposium created a successful beginning. You helped to make a difference. I look forward to our continued work together.

Sincerely,

Brian L. Dyak
President/CEO

LEGAL COUNSEL

Kaye, Scholer, Fierman,
Hays and Handler

Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.

A non-profit organization

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"Drugs, Violence and Youth: Tragedies and Truth"

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"DRUGS, VIOLENCE AND YOUTH: TRAGEDIES AND TRUTH"

SYMPOSIUM REPORT

I. Introduction

On October 19, 1995, a one-day symposium on *Drugs, Violence and Youth: Tragedies and Truth* was held in Universal City, California. The symposium was convened by the Entertainment Industries Council, Inc. (EIC), a non-profit organization, with funding partially provided by the U.S. Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). Sixteen additional entertainment industry organizations served as co-sponsors of the event:

CO-SPONSORS

American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA)
Association of Independent Television Stations (INTV)
Caucus for Producers, Writers and Directors
Center for Interactive Media Social Responsibility (CIMSIR)
Entertainment Publicists Professional Society (EPPS)
Music Video Association (MVA)
National Association of Television Program Executives (NATPE)
National Cable Television Association (NCTA)
Producers Guild of America (PGA)
PROMAX International
Publicists Guild of America
Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA)
Screen Actors Guild (SAG)
Video Software Dealers Association (VSDA)
Women in Film (WIF)
Writers Guild of America west (WGAW)

Additional support was obtained to sponsor the symposium luncheon from Pharmalytics, Inc. and Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler. Pharmalytics is a leading research/development firm for human biopharmaceuticals to treat cocaine addiction and overdose, whose technology centers on catalytic antibodies to break down cocaine molecules in the bloodstream. Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler is a Los Angeles-based law firm which has provided pro bono legal counsel to EIC since 1994. In addition, NBC, a financial and programmatic supporter of EIC since the organization's founding, provided in-kind post-production services for compiling the symposium video presentation on violence and the media. EIC, through its core funding, supported the symposium to further the intent of this private-public partnership.

II. Background and Considerations

EIC has long been concerned with the strategic role that mass media, particularly entertainment, can play in shaping attitudes toward alcohol, tobacco and other drug usage and violent behavior, and the relationship between these issues, as well as in offsetting the social, economic, and psychological factors that support these behaviors, especially in children and adolescent youth. Segments of the entertainment industry as well as public interest organizations concerned with these health issues have in the past conducted both separate and joint activities with these questions in mind, but clearly much more could be done if both realms were to work in partnership.

For many years, the entertainment industry has been accused of "glamorizing" the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, as well as violent behavior, through the images depicted in entertainment and the overt lifestyles led by some of its prominent celebrity players. As a result, EIC was founded by industry leaders in 1983, as a catalyst to encourage use of entertainment industry resources toward pro-social marketing of health and social issues, with an initial focus on alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. From 1983 - 1995, EIC carried out countless individual projects in which members of the creative community participated, resulting in a collective industry-wide anti-drug effort. Research currently suggests that from 1983-1992, the entertainment industry made substantial progress towards deterring the glamorization of substance abuse and in fact significantly influenced young people away from drug usage.

EIC has historically served as a bridge between the entertainment community and public policy makers by facilitating partnerships between entertainment industry associations, unions, companies and public interest groups and government. The common denominator for these partnerships has been to work toward the resolve of pressing health and social issues. Uniquely, the symposium, *"Drugs, Violence and Youth: Tragedies and Truth,"* provided the opportunity to demonstrate the industries' willingness to work together as exemplified by the co-sponsorship of sixteen industry-based organizations and the significant involvement of the creative community.

One of EIC's primary efforts has been the publishing of depiction suggestions on the portrayal of a wide variety of topics which have been distributed both individually and collectively, as part of the resource notebook ***Spotlight on Depiction of Health and Social Issues***, to the creative community on such topics as:

alcohol use;
drug use terminology;
tobacco use;
alcohol and drug impaired driving;
children of alcoholics;
HIV/AIDS;
safety belt awareness;
mental illness;
hearing impairment;
organ transplants;
women and addiction;
and the portrayal of older adults in the media.

This has reinforced hundreds of television programs and other entertainment productions containing messages related to these issues.

There were two major considerations that impelled this symposium. The first relates to the relationship of the entertainment industry to the country's general culture, particularly about drugs and violence.

Most social scientists who have studied the issue believe that while the entertainment industry can play a significant and positive role in national efforts in controlling the effects of drug abuse and violence, the basic issues needing resolution are grounded in the total culture. This expert opinion, however, is not shared by a wide segment of the American public. Many people, including influential public officials and opinion leaders, view the industry itself as the major if not sole problem, rather than seeing it as one of many contributing factors to the national issue.

The concern has been chiefly expressed over the depiction of drugs and violence in industry products, which are seen as having a direct, controlling, and negative impact on both community values and individual behavior, most particularly on children and youth. The industry and its personnel are widely regarded as accepting, if not actually supportive of, the presence of abusing and violent behavior in daily adult life. In fact, wide sections of public opinion attribute the depiction's of drugs and violence so deplored in entertainment products as much to a moral deficit within the industry as to their seeming attractiveness for viewers and consequent commercial value.

Misconceptions about both the relative significance and motivations of the entertainment industry minimize the industry's positive capabilities, both within and outside the entertainment field. Over the past 13 years, EIC and other groups, entertainment organizations, and individual companies have spent considerable time, effort and money in public service activities aimed at various aspects of the abuse of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, including the interface with violence. But little is known about and less recognition is given to the activities of the entertainment industry to combat harmful social behavior, through its own efforts and in cooperation with others (government, industry, philanthropy, etc.). The symposium was partially designed to help overcome this deficiency.

The second factor relates to issues within the industry. While the overwhelming majority of public service campaigns developed or supported by the entertainment industry have had positive social effects, they have for the most part been one-time actions, limited by both approach and issues and uncoordinated with other similar and parallel efforts. Conflicting, ambiguous, and specialized definitions of both drugs and violence (and their complex interrelationships) have also served to complicate previous efforts to develop industry-wide action programs.

The symposium was designed, first, to seek common ground on the scope of the issues facing the industry; and second, to help formulate an industry-wide action program on drugs and violence that would not be limited by either variant perceptions of the problem or past lack of concerted action. Such an action program would need as well to respond to the needs and motivations underlying the expressed public attitudes. It would be able to play a significant role in

helping to bridge disparities between the existing level of awareness within the entertainment industry and the public's perception of the industry's outlook.

EIC, as a voluntary non-profit organization without legal or other mandate, was a logical choice to serve to convene, consensus builder, and the continuations medium for developing, publicizing and promoting the action program. But the future implementation of the action program, it was recognized, could not be left solely to EIC. It would need to be taken up and acted upon by significant and decisive forces within the industry itself, along with the active support and continued cooperation of government and other interest groups. These considerations provide the ideological framework for the symposium.

III. Symposium Goals

The symposium was designed to reinforce the entertainment industry's long-term commitment to social responsibility, and build a bridge between entertainment industry decision makers, creative professionals and leaders from the research and health communities. Symposium advisory committee members desired to create an opportunity for the Hollywood community to reflect on previous accomplishments and foster new approaches resulting in the entertainment media being recognized as a viable partner towards the resolve of these critical social issues. The symposium looked to establish a proactive, ongoing dialogue regarding the portrayal of violence, alcohol, tobacco and other drug use in entertainment and the impact of such portrayals on the viewing public, as well as how the entertainment community might use its resources to help reduce the impact these issues have on society. The symposium therefore sought to achieve the following goals:

1. **Bring together representatives** from the entertainment industry creative community and select leaders from the children and youth development, violence, alcohol, and other drug use arenas to begin a dialogue between the constituents.
2. **Create an open forum**, free of accusations and adversarial posturing, with a common goal of enhancing the accurate depiction of critical health issues through music, television and film; provide inroads toward the formation of a powerful partnership.
3. **Present the facts** on violence, alcohol and other drug use, including current data on the economic, social and medical costs associated with these issues.
4. **Present a synopsis of existing research** relating to violence, alcohol and other drug use in entertainment.

5. **Present the successes and accomplishments of the industry to date.** The entertainment industries have already contributed to the method of portraying a variety of specific aspects of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use over the past ten years. It is important to establish this progress as a new starting point that encourages the potential for the activities and efforts yet to come.
6. **Present the anticipated future activities.** In advance of the symposium, EIC staff and consultants developed an outline of possible future activities appropriate for health and entertainment participants. The outline was a result of analysis of past successes, as well as an examination of the rationale behind these successes, and an analysis of their potential replication with respect to drug use as it relates to violence.
7. **Solicit and obtain from participants feedback** and suggestions on proposed future activities and directions.
8. **Enable entertainment industry participants** to feel that they are an accepted part of the solution to the alcohol and substance use/violence awareness problem.
9. **Enable the health and advocacy participants** to understand the role the industry can and has been playing as a partner in their mission, and enable them to accept the creative community as a partner. The symposium would provide health advocates with a clearer picture of what is reasonable and realistic to ask of entertainment entities.
10. **Energize various constituencies to work together** toward their mutual goal of de-glamorizing violence and the use of alcohol and other drugs in the best interest of children and youth.
11. **Utilize the input provided by participants during the symposium to develop recommendations for the industry on potential future activities.**

IV. Symposium Recommendations

The symposium represented a positive step toward an industry-wide concerted attack on drugs and violence, both within the industry and on a broader scale as a result of the many recommendations developed by participants during the symposium's breakout sessions.

A significant result included strong statements of wide and enthusiastic support from the organizations and people who produce and create the industry's products. Although that sentiment has always been present, the symposium gave it a clearer voice in an atmosphere that supported proactive industry-based action free of outside influences and as a single spoke in a much larger wheel of societal proactive measures.

There were many expressions of corporate management support and positive indications that widespread action was feasible given an atmosphere of encouragement and nurturing support from outside the industry. The potential for partnerships was deemed essential for progress towards addressing the recommendations developed at each of the topical break-out sessions.

A. Television

The overriding theme of the session proved to be **"Education and Empowerment"**: (1) Of our industry colleagues; (2) of parents; and (3) of children. The industry does not need or want government regulation. Television can be responsive in its programming and proactive in many ways by reaching out both nationally and locally. Though it is a national medium, it reaches its audience through local stations, local cable operators, and so on. Specific recommendations for the medium included:

- 1. Spread the message that America's problems with drugs and violence are not insurmountable--that there is hope--empowering people to keep up the fight. This can be done through local and national on-air promotional campaigns, TV program themes, and local community promotional/outreach efforts.**

- a. **Celebrate the "indomitable spirit of man" through on-air promotional campaigns and TV program themes.**
 - b. **Help spread the word that these are health issues and not just social issues, through on-air promotional campaigns and TV program themes.**
 - c. **Provide messages and models in entertainment of recovery, as well as prevention.**
2. **Let youth know that their heroes (actors, singers, athletes) don't all use drugs and do speak out against drugs and violence. Help provide the platform for these heroes to speak out on the air and in local communities.**
 - a. **Help restore our youths' faith in America and in its institutions through on-air messages and TV program themes.**
 - b. **Use repetition to keep positive messages coming at families and youth to counteract the steady flow of negative messages.**
3. **Use local outlets (broadcast stations, cable systems) to become involved in America's communities on a grass roots level with national creative, financial and inspirational support.**
 - a. **Have local outlets (broadcast stations, cable systems) pair with local schools and community groups to work one-on-one with at-risk youth, showing them we (the entertainment community) care face-to-face.**
4. **Model alternatives to violence for conflict resolution in TV programming.**

5. **Encourage parents to monitor their kids' television viewing with a PSA campaign like "It's 4 p.m. Do you know what your kids are watching?" Enable parents to be more media aware so that they can be better gatekeepers and facilitators of their children's viewing by making viewing an active rather than passive experience.**
6. **Facilitate involvement of all facets of programming.**
 - a. **Address and involve the syndicated afternoon talk and reality/tabloid shows which can confuse kids who watch.**
 - b. **Further, the presentation of violence and drug use in the context of news programming as an area also in need of reexamination by television news directors, consideration should be given to scenes especially where raids are concerned and images of drugs that can serve as visual triggers for the recovering addict.**
 - c. **Produce proactive programs on the subjects of drugs and violence and try to schedule them across many networks to add to their importance and reach with viewers (e.g., Arnold Shapiro's *Scared Silent*).**
7. **Involve all industry organizations, guilds, and so on in the common effort--(a move that was begun in the planning process for this symposium and which should be perpetuated in the process of disseminating the report and recommendations from this symposium.)**
8. **Educate the people who create on-air campaigns to promote upcoming TV programs about these issues and call upon them to exercise sensitivity in their work.**
 - a. **Plan a plenary session at the PROMAX International convention. Demonstrate scenes of violence and drug use "strung together" out of context of the program and how this can serve to glamorize the behavior where it may not have been glamorous in the context of its appearance in the larger production.**

- 9. Offer parents more information on all TV programming by distributing content descriptions, advisories, discussion guides, and so on over the Internet (e.g., a guide to tonight's viewing on CBS). This could also be done on EIC's planned home page through its Center for Interactive Media Social Responsibility (CIMSR).**
- 10. Recruit advertiser involvement in these efforts. Help them to better understand their role in driving program content through ad buys targeting specific demographics that determine ad sales rates and revenues.**
- 11. Obtain national media companies to help EIC disseminate accurate information on these issues to people at all levels of the television creative, production and programming processes for use in their development of programming. This can be accomplished through EIC's notebook *Spotlight on Depiction of Health and Social Issues* and through EIC's planned CIMSR home page on the Internet. This can involve expansion of the number of notebooks provided to creators, continued updating of existing chapters of the notebook, and creation of new chapters addressing aspects of violence including its relationship to drugs.**
 - a. Encourage depiction in entertainment TV programs of the truth about the consequences of drugs (including tobacco and alcohol) and violence.**
 - b. Look for ways to define heroes and villains more carefully without having things be so stereotypical that audiences become disinterested and entertainment becomes uninteresting. This requires encouraging creative talent and producers to go back to solid principles of storytelling. This will require the active support of the guilds representing creative talent.**

In principle it was agreed that each person in the industry must take personal individual responsibility for his or her role in the process from program conception to airing, including promotion and marketing, and must appeal to that sense of responsibility and inherent desire to do the right thing as a consideration to be examined at all phases of creation. All have a potential positive role to play that they can either choose to act upon or not depending upon the appropriateness of the circumstances and careful consideration of the specific creative situation.

Efforts must be consistent, ongoing and repetitive. Short term campaigns which expire in a matter of weeks or months need to be replaced with permanent campaigns that account for generational replacement within our youth population and within the creative community. The industry's commitment must be for the long term.

Finally the participants felt that it would be helpful to encourage producers, studio publicists, and network publicists, community relations, or other related executives to alert EIC and other public interest groups about positively themed TV programs well in advance of airing. This would provide opportunities to work with local affiliate stations or cable systems and grass roots organizations to work together on promotional or news tie-ins with the air dates of such programs thus maximizing the impact of messages, themes and storylines in the best interests of furthering the causes.

B. Music and Music Video

There was much discussion and disagreement with regard to the potential for successfully encouraging artists and record companies to censor their work. Therefore, proposed proactive efforts focused on these key areas:

1. **Publicize more widely the efforts underway or in place with regard to music video cable casting such as The Box's "I Attend" program (in which students with perfect attendance can go to an assembly at school to meet recording stars, athletes, and other role models), or MTV's Cable in the Classroom program.**
2. **Encourage the standards and practices departments of networks to increase their awareness of certain issues and be sensitive to them in their screening processes.**
3. **Support for the media education or media literacy movement through on-air awareness campaigns, fundraising and community outreach efforts in conjunction with EIC to increase the parental role in helping young people better understand the music and images they hear and see so they can be more critical and aware and active audience participants. The Music Video Association will explore some form of conference session at the next Billboard music conference (editorial note: this conference session took place in November as recommended).**
4. **Despite concerns about censorship, it is additionally recommended that EIC explore broadening the distribution of its depiction notebook, *Spotlight on Depiction of Health and Social Issues*, to record company product managers, A & R executives and producers, recording artists, composers, and music video writers, directors and producers.**

C. Motion Pictures and Home Video.

Among the recommendations provided by this group were:

- 1. Raise media literacy through promoting the idea of individual responsibility. Educate the news media and the public on how to be more critical of the images they are viewing in motion pictures and home videos.**
 - a. Establish personal appearances by major celebrities from movies to educate youth on what is “make believe” in the movies and what is real on the streets.**
 - b. Make a commitment to ongoing work in the field of entertainment by recruiting marketers to get the message across to the audience/consumer.**
- 2. Establish an interactive dialogue between youth at risk and the entertainment industry in order to nurture more creative ways to express hostilities and disappointments, rather than through violence or the use of drugs.**
 - a. Create field trips to major entertainment complexes involved in making motion pictures in order to exhibit what is really involved (photographic effects, miniatures, squibs, computer animation, camera speeds, stunt work, etc.) when violence or drug use are depicted on-screen, helping them to understand that the on-screen world is one of dramatic convenience rather than true-to-life.**
 - b. Work with film schools to encourage in the next generation of entertainment professionals responsible approaches to filmmaking in which social consciousness is an automatic part of the creative process and respected by the entertainment community.**

- c. **Create a forum for freedom of expression that does not promote the use of alcohol or other drugs or violence, by visiting community organizations, high schools, etc.**
- 3. **Network with major organizations such as Women In Film, the American Film Institute, Independent Feature Project, Sundance, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and others, and encourage them to include information on EIC and its goals in organizational mailings to members. Make use of networking opportunities throughout the service organizations that work within the entertainment industry.**
- 4. **Place special emphasis on improving the image of women in entertainment by considering reducing the number of female characters portrayed as victims of violence or alcohol or other drug use, through specific depiction suggestions relating to these issues as they relate to and touch upon women. Also needed are more heroic female role models.**
- 5. **Suggest to studios that they attempt to balance their action-heavy blockbuster feature film release slates by financing independent, low budget films that provide positive reinforcement and hopeful alternatives to society.**
- 6. **Market public service campaigns to entertainment companies for placement on home videos, in theaters and spliced to 16mm non-theatrical rental prints of feature films.**

D. Youth Response

This session arrived at the following recommendations from youth participants in the symposium. These recommendations must be at the core of all future follow up actions of the industry, since they are derived from the ultimate target group over which the industry seeks to have a positive influence.

- 1. Reinforce and emphasize the parental role in the formation of both positive and negative attitudes of youth toward drug use and violent behavior.**
- 2. Conduct both local and national education to encourage:**
 - Greater parental concern;**
 - Knowledge about media efforts to control drugs and violence; and**
 - Encourage critical viewing by both parent and child.**
- 3. Develop national and local activities that foster parental informed involvement in their children's:**
 - Movie attendance;**
 - Television viewing habits;**
 - Music purchases;**
 - Film rentals; and**
 - Other forms of engagement with entertainment products.**

E. Symposium Follow-up Action Steps

The following recommendations for next action steps are based on both the formal results of the symposium and the informal discussions surrounding it. They will be presented by EIC to the anticipated working group that will seek to carry out the symposium's findings:

1. Conduct follow-up symposia in New York City and Orlando, Florida.

Although the West Coast remains the primary center of the entertainment industry's creative community, the significant confluence of entertainment production in New York and Florida makes this concept worthy of consideration.

2. Establish an industry-wide working committee with appropriate sub-committee to provide input into the formulation of details for an action plan, develop an action time table, and participate in its implementation.

The working committee would work with EIC to undertake those parts of the action program that seem feasible.

3. Develop a national event or series of events that would dramatize the continuing cooperation of the entertainment industry and public interest groups around drugs and violence.

Government and non-entertainment industry endorsement and participation would be essential.

4. Follow up the national event with local actions and community support.

The existence of the entertainment industry on the local scene through media such as movie theaters, video/music stores, and local stations and cable carriers offers an important avenue for closing the gap between the industry and the public.

5. Develop a solid basis of financial support to underwrite the action program.

The cost of developing both the organizational structure and the program activities should be broadly based, coming from the entertainment industry, government, and private sources such as foundations, business, and non-profit organizations.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: PLANNING ACTIVITIES

There were a number of actions which needed to take place prior to the symposium in order to ensure a successful result. These actions included the following:

A. Recruitment of Co-Sponsors

EIC contacted twenty-two (22) other entertainment industry organizations including labor unions, trade associations, professional associations, and academies. Of these, sixteen (16) organizations agreed to serve as co-sponsors of the symposium, representing a diverse microcosm of the various entertainment media and disciplines. The participation of these groups enabled the symposium to be viewed by entertainment professionals as an industry-wide event, providing all related efforts with an instant credibility and reinforcing a sense of industry-ownership through organizational affiliation and loyalty. The opportunity to focus on developing recommendations in a proactive and cooperative (rather than reactive and adversarial) environment was a major attraction for prospective co-sponsors, many of which had sponsored or participated in previous forums which focused more on defining and debating the issues than on developing positive solutions.

B. Advisory Committee

Each co-sponsoring organization assigned one or more representatives to participate on a symposium **Advisory Committee**. In addition, there were several additional Committee members, including EIC staff, Board Directors, and consultants. The purpose of the Committee was two-fold: 1) to provide input and feedback to the proposed agenda, presenters, moderators, breakout session topics and facilitators, promotional strategies, and other logistical or political considerations that would be vital to maximum industry "buy-in" and participation; and 2) to assist in promoting the symposium to the co-sponsors' individual constituencies and to the industry-at-large.

C. Promotional Efforts

A Publicity Sub-Committee was also convened, comprised of Larry Deutchman, EIC Sr. VP Production and Marketing; Henri Bollinger, EIC Publicity Counsel; Heidi Trotta, VP Advertising, Publicity and Promotions, Walt Disney Television and Chairman of EIC's Publicity Committee; Ed Crane, President, Publicists Guild of America; and Monika Young Moulin, a Board Member of the Entertainment Publicists Professional Society. A publicity strategy was designed for the event which included a September 13th press conference. EIC President Brian L. Dyak was joined by Alan Sternfeld, Sr. VP Scheduling and Strategic Planning, ABC; John Miller, Exec. VP Marketing, Promotions and Event Programming, NBC; Judy Price, VP Children's Programming, CBS; and

representatives of several of the co-sponsoring organizations. As the date of the symposium neared, coordination was established between members of the publicity team and the media relations staffs of key participating federal officials. Pro bono public relations services were provided by volunteers from the Publicists Guild of America and the Entertainment Publicists Professional Society who helped to service the media on the day of the symposium.

D. The Symposium

Two methods were used to provide participants with information: oral presentations at the symposium itself, and written materials through a briefing booklet provided to registered participants in advance of the symposium.

The format for the symposium was comprised of a number of morning plenary sessions featuring either a single speaker or a panel and moderator. An additional keynote and video presentation were featured during the symposium luncheon. In the afternoon, three concurrent breakout sessions were held. Each participant was assigned to one of these sessions to exchange ideas for potential recommendations on proactive initiatives that industry entities and individuals in various facets of the media could choose to launch or assist. The sessions were divided according to medium as follows: (1) Television; (2) Motion Pictures & Home Video; and (3) Music & Music Video. Each session spent approximately 90 minutes in discussion. Half-way through the session, youth participants and their chaperones were dismissed in order to convene in a fourth breakout session of their own. Facilitators for each session prepared written notes of their respective sessions and the action recommendations that resulted and presented them in a concluding plenary session.

Before the symposium, participants completed a survey on opinions about various issues relating to the entertainment industry and its relationship to drugs and violence. At the conclusion of the symposium, an exit evaluation questionnaire was given to all attending.

APPENDIX 2: SYMPOSIUM EVALUATION

A. Demographics

There were 129 persons present at the symposium. The largest number of participants came from the entertainment industry, divided among different fields as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| • Broadcasting/Cable casting (Television, Radio): | 32.1% |
| • Feature Films and Home Video: | 34.6% |
| • Music/Recording: | 11.1% |
| • Other (Interactive Media, Public Relations, Research, Associations): | 25.9% |

The balance of the respondents (20.1%) were government officials, youth, or representatives of non-entertainment volunteer organizations. Over 80% were representing an organization that had conducted activities relating to the issues of drugs and/or violence. More of the organizations had been active regarding drugs (56.5%) than violence (43.5%), although slightly more than half had worked in both areas.

B. Attitudes

Participants were asked to rate 14 issues as to their importance in resolving drug/violence problems, on a scale ranging from unimportant to most important. The respondents were nearly unanimous in seeing parental and family guidance as the most critical factors (87.5%), followed by peer influence on youth (82.8%); substance abuse as linked to family and domestic violence (79.6%); and social risk factors (75%). The factor regarded as least important was control of drug importation (32.8%), followed by stricter law enforcement (42.2%). The final series of attitude questions related to proposed activities that would heighten the effectiveness of entertainment industry efforts to control drugs and violence. All of the suggestions received positive ratings, ranked as follows:

- Developing drug/violence campaigns emphasizing media literacy (82.8%).
- Publicizing past entertainment industry activities on drugs & violence (82.8%).
- Providing technical consultant pools on drugs & violence (78.1%).
- Developing new sections on violence for EIC's depiction notebook (65.6%).
- Developing a drug-related violence section of EIC's depiction notebook (62.5%).
- Developing EIC's on-line capabilities regarding drugs & violence (62.5%).
- Distributing drug use depiction suggestions to industry creative staffs (59.4%).
- Broadening industry distribution of EIC's depiction notebook (54.7 %).

APPENDIX 3: SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS

The following is a summary of the proceedings of the symposium.

A. Welcoming Remarks

Following registration and a continental breakfast, welcoming remarks were made by John Agoglia, EIC Trustee and President of NBC Enterprises, and Brian L. Dyak, President and CEO of the Entertainment Industries Council, Inc. Agoglia reviewed some of EIC's and the industry's past accomplishments and what the schedule would be for the day. Dyak discussed the philosophy for the symposium and what the goals were, issuing a challenge to the participants to take advantage of this proactive opportunity.

B. Keynote Address

Dyak introduced Dr. Lee P. Brown, Director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Brown, a member of the U.S. Cabinet, spoke about the important role the entertainment media can play in delivering anti-drug and anti-violence messages. While praising this potential role for positive good, he singled out the recent release of the record Hempilation for particular criticism, saying it glamorizes the use of marijuana and calls for legalization of the drug. The album features such songs as "I Like Marijuana" and "I Wanna Get High."

C. Panel: Scope of the Problem

Joan Hyler, Producer, head of Hyler Management, and President of Women In Film, served as moderator for a panel comprised of federal officials.

The first panelist was Dr. Alan I. Leshner, Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). EIC is presently working with NIDA on specialized marketing of the public service campaign "Get High. Get Stupid. Get AIDS" for use on home video releases, in movie theaters, on music video promotional reels, in trade publications and industry newsletters, on non-theatrical prints of feature films, on-line, and in unsold avails on syndicated programming, cable networks, pay-per-view channels, and local cable systems. Leshner explained that drug addiction is fundamentally a brain disease expressed in behavioral ways and in a social context. Drug abuse is as much a health issue as it is a social issue. Advances in science have created a "unique disconnect" between the scientific facts and the public's perception about the true nature of drug abuse and addiction. He called upon the entertainment industry's creative community to provide input on how to convey scientifically accurate concepts and messages to the public.

Dr. Lloyd Johnston, Program Director for the University of Michigan Substance Abuse Center, related some of the results of his most recent Monitoring the Future survey. In recent years, illicit drug use has risen among our youth, particularly marijuana use among early teens. Cigarette smoking has also risen, especially in young teens. There are a number of societal forces contributing to these upturns, including teens' widespread belief that drug use is rampant among such key role model groups as actors, rock musicians, and professional athletes. Smoking on-screen and off may be on the rise in the entertainment industry, which would provide a strong influence on smoking by young people. He concluded that a greater awareness and sensitivity to these consequences is needed among those in the entertainment industry.

Dr. Elaine Johnson, Director of the U.S. Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), called for a partnership between the prevention community and the creative community, praising the many ways the industry's creative talents have been used to communicate positive messages. She also pointed to the ways that, like any other element in our society, the industry can inadvertently present mixed or pro-drug messages. By each element of society doing its part to self-examine what it does and how it impacts on society, we can each play a role in *bettering* society as well. Johnson also called for more aggressive efforts to provide critical viewing skills, or media education, to young people so that they learn to question the images and sounds they are exposed to in popular culture.

D. Panel: Creative Decision Making

Writer/Producer Jonathan Estrin of List-Estrin Productions moderated a panel analyzing the outline for a hypothetical TV police drama pilot episode (created specifically for this panel) for its positive virtues as well as its excesses in the realms of drug use and gratuitous violence. Panelists were Pancho Mansfield, Director of Development, Showtime Networks; Roland McFarland, VP Broadcast Standards & Practices, Fox Broadcasting Co.; Dick Wolf, executive producer, *Law and Order* & *NY Undercover*, and President, Wolf Films; and Michele Lee, EIC Board Director and Actor/Producer/Director, Michele Lee Productions.

Each panelist presented creative alternatives to enable the show to be less gratuitous while equally exciting, each from the perspective of his/her own role in the creative, production and programming processes. Following this, several students ages 12 - 17, from both suburban and inner city public schools, presented their view of the show and the panelists' reactions, and the potential impact of such a show on their peers.

E. Panel: Media Research

The panel was moderated by Robert W. Denniston, Director of the Division of Public Education and Dissemination for CSAP. Ivan J. Juzang is President of Motivational Educational Entertainment Productions (MEE), a firm that specializes in researching attitudes and behaviors of African American youth

and hip hop culture for media and entertainment clients and providing recommendations for marketing entertainment to and impacting positive behavior change upon this audience segment. Dr. Jeffrey Cole, Director of the Center for Communication Policy at UCLA, presented the findings of his recent study, commissioned by the broadcast television networks, of American television violence. Winston H. Cox, EIC Trustee and Co-Chairman of Voices Against Violence, the anti-violence initiative of the National Cable Television Association (NCTA), discussed the major projects of the cable industry designed to combat violence in society, including the Voices Against Violence Week in which cable networks air programming with anti-violence themes, and its media literacy project.

F. Luncheon

Brandon Tartikoff, EIC Trustee and Chairman of New World Entertainment opened the luncheon program by introducing the distinguished dais guests: Bill Blinn, Ed Crane, Joan Hyler, Susan Boyd, Leroy Bobbitt, Laurel Sylvanus, Jim Chabin, Charles FitzSimons, Monica Young Moulin, Jeff Finlayson, Douglass Bergmann, Del Reisman, Tony Cox, John Agoglia, John O'Reilly, Bill Thomas, Brian Dyak, Elaine Johnson, Alan Leshner, and Lionel Chetwynd. The dais was comprised of a representative from EIC, each of the co-sponsoring organizations, each of the companies that provided funding or in-kind services for the symposium, and the luncheon keynote speaker.

Dr. Johnson presented awards as "Partners in Prevention" to EIC and the 16 co-sponsoring organizations of the symposium. This was followed by a video presentation that included several of EIC's *Stop the Madness* PSAs and excerpts from the PBS Bill Moyers-hosted documentary *What Can We Do About Violence?* Blinn introduced award-winning writer/producer/director Lionel Chetwynd of Two Cities Film, who presented the luncheon keynote address. Chetwynd made it clear that the First Amendment is unambiguous about freedom of speech, and that the entertainment industry, while capable of touching and moving many through its many thoughtful productions, must take responsibility for itself.

G. Breakout Sessions

Television.

Facilitators:

William C. Allen, Co-Chair, National Council for Families & TV
Alan Gerson, Sr. VP TV/Business Development, Ticketmaster

Music and Music Video.

Facilitators:

Laurel Sylvanus, President, Music Video Association
Michael Reese, Director, Marketing, Silas Records

Motion Pictures and Home Video.

Facilitators:

Maria La Magra, VP Publicity, MCA Universal Home Video
Marie G. Dyak, Dir., Special Projects, Ent. Industries Council

The goals for the breakout sessions, as reviewed with each group, were as follows:

1. Ascertain a range of ideas relative to each medium's potential role in addressing the public health issues of drug use and violence.
2. Present some initial ideas for discussion as new initiatives that EIC developed prior to the symposium.
3. Discuss and evaluate the potential of all the ideas introduced by EIC or others during the session.
4. Prioritize each idea discussed according to the following criteria:
 - a. Is it reasonable?
 - b. Is it in the best interests of the industry?
 - c. Does it have benefits to the general public?
 - d. Does it have value to the public's perception of the pro-active role the industry **can and has and will** play in dealing with these issues?
5. Present the group's recommendations to the entire symposium.

Facilitators opened each session by explaining the three strategies most affecting the entertainment industry's participation in social issues:

Reactive: This is what the industry seems to do most--react to the strategies of outside entities looking in at them, generally attacking them, trying to influence them. This process will never end. It is inherent in the creation of various ratings systems and standards and practices policy manuals. The industry should be prepared to react by tracking its strengths, contributions, etc.

Proactive: This is what the industry doesn't do enough of--recognizing that it has a role to play in dealing with societal issues like any other "community" in society, identifying ways it can contribute, and taking action to the degree any one member deems reasonable within the parameters of his or her daily work. It requires a consciousness or awareness of the relationship between one's job and the industry's role in society. An example of this sort of action is the EIC notebook, *Spotlight on Depiction of Health and Social Issues*. EIC recognized there was a role for the industry to play on particular issues, identified a way the industry could impact and take action, developed and delivered the resource materials to sensitize individuals, and left it to them to take action on it as they deemed appropriate and reasonable.

Prescriptive: This is where the government or an outside advocacy group tries to dictate to the industry what it should or shouldn't do in the way of content. This is the area the industry wants to avoid, and the strategy that seems lately to be sharing the spotlight with the reactive strategy.

Youth Response.

Host:

Stan Lee, Chairman, Marvel Entertainment Group/EIC Trustee

Facilitators:

Karen Barnes, Exec.VP StoryMakers, Fox Children's Network
Aaron Meyerson, VP Production/Development, DIC Films

This spin-off from the other breakout sessions had its own set of goals as follows:

1. Share with each other what each has heard in his or her respective breakout sessions.
2. Present some initial thoughts and reactions to what each has to report.
3. Discuss and evaluate the potential of all the ideas that have been introduced in the other breakout sessions thus far.
4. Prioritize the ideas that have been discussed according to the following criteria:
 - a. Is it a valid idea that can have impact?
 - b. How will youth peers react to it?
 - c. Does it have value in shaping peers' perceptions of the pro-active role the industry can play in dealing with these issues?

H. Breakout Session Reports and Adjournment.

Upon conclusion of the breakout sessions at the end of their allotted times, symposium participants reconvened in a plenary session in which the facilitators of each session reported back to the larger body the recommendations which had been agreed upon in their respective discussions. Brian Dyak thanked participants for their input, participation and support, pointing to CSAP's financial support of the symposium as a vital first step to building the necessary bridge between industry involvement and societal encouragement for positive action. The symposium's dialogue and resultant recommendations, as reported by the facilitators and discussed in this written report, was the second step in the process.

It was agreed that EIC would follow through on crafting a report to the participants, the industry in general, and to elected officials, government agencies and other outside organizations involved in addressing the issues of violence, tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. EIC will also seek funding to be able to further the process of encouraging members of the industry to implement appropriate elements of the recommendations developed during the symposium.

APPENDIX 4: ADVISORY COMMITTEE

American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA)

Susan Boyd, President

Pamm Fair, Assistant Executive Director

Association of Independent Television Stations (INTV)

James Hedlund, President

Caucus for Producers, Writers and Directors (The Caucus)

William Blinn, Chairman, Steering Committee

Entertainment Industries Council, Inc. (EIC)

Brian Dyak, President/CEO

Larry Deutchman, Sr. VP Production and Marketing

Entertainment Publicists Professional Society (EPPS)

Rebecca Segal, President

Monika Young Moulin, Board Member

Music Video Association (MVA)

Sean Fernald, Immediate Past President

Laurel Sylvanus, President

National Association of Television Program Executives (NATPE)

Leroy Bobbitt, Board Member, Violence Committee

National Cable Television Association (NCTA)

Torie Clarke, VP Public Affairs

Producers Guild of America (PGA)

Charles FitzSimons, Executive Director

Tom Cole, Chairman, Events Committee

PROMAX International

Jim Chabin, President

Publicists Guild of America

Ed Crane, President

Henri Bollinger, Immediate Past President

Heidi Trotta, Member

Marlene Mattaschiam, Business Representative

Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA)

Hilary Rosen, President

Screen Actors Guild (SAG)

Richard Masur, President/Chair, Ad Hoc Committee on Violence in the Media

Video Software Dealers Association (VSDA)

Bob Finlayson, VP Communications

Women in Film (WIF)

Donna Shu, Associate Director

Suzanne Goldstein, Chairman, Issues and Advocacy Committee

Writers Guild of America, west (WGAW)

Del Reisman, Past President

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Thomas E. Backer, Ph.D., President, Human Interaction Research Institute

Joanne Reeves, Office of Corporate and Public Affairs, MCA, Inc.

Lloyd D. Johnston, Ph.D., Program Director, University of Michigan Substance Abuse Center

Larry Stewart, Board Director, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.

Ivan Juzang, President, Motivational Educational Entertainment Productions

Bert Loeb, Ph.D., President, New Focus, Inc.

APPENDIX 5: SYMPOSIUM AGENDA

Thursday, October 19, 1995
Sheraton Universal
Universal City, CA

- 8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. **REGISTRATION/CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST**
- 8:30 a.m. - 8:50 a.m. **WELCOMING REMARKS**
John Agoglia, EIC Trustee/President, NBC Enterprises
Brian L. Dyak, President/CEO, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.
- 8:50 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. **PREVENTION IN NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**
Keynote Address:
Lee P. Brown, Ph.D., Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy
Executive Office of the President, The White House
- 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. **SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM**
Opening Statement / Introductions:
Joan Hyler, President, Women in Film

"Relationship Between Drugs and Violence"
Alan I. Leshner, Ph.D., Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse

"Adolescent Drug Use / Perceptions of Celebrities"
Lloyd D. Johnston, Ph.D., Program Director and Acting Director
University of Michigan Substance Abuse Center

"Partners in Prevention: An Award-Winning Performance"
Elaine M. Johnson, Ph.D., Director, Center for Substance Abuse Prev.
- 10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m. **BREAK**
- 10:45 a.m. - 11:45 a.m. **ROLE PLAY: CREATIVE DECISION MAKING**
Moderator / Narrator:
Jonathan Estrin, Writer/Producer, List-Estrin Productions

Cast of Characters:
Cable Programming Executive:
Pancho Mansfield, Director, Development, Showtime Networks, Inc.

Standards and Practices Executive:
Roland McFarland, VP Broadcast Standards and Practices
Fox Broadcasting Company

Producer:
Dick Wolf, Executive Producer
"Law and Order"/"NY Undercover"/President, Wolf Films

Actor:
Michele Lee, EIC Board Director
Actor/Producer/Director, Michele Lee Productions

Youth Reaction/Q&A
- 11:45 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. **PANEL: MEDIA RESEARCH**
Moderator:

Robert W. Denniston
Director, Division of Public Education and Dissemination
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

The Hip Hop Culture:

Ivan J. Juzang, President, Motivational Educational Media Productions

Violence Monitoring: Broadcast Television Study:

Jeffrey Cole, Ph.D., Director, Center for Communication Policy, UCLA

Violence Monitoring: Cable Television Study:

Winston H. Cox, EIC Trustee/Co-Chairman, Voices Against Violence

12:30 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.

LUNCHEON

Introduction of distinguished guests

Brandon Tartikoff, EIC Trustee/Chairman, New World Entertainment

Recognition Presentations:

Elaine M. Johnson, Ph.D., Director, Center for Substance Abuse Prev.

Video Presentation

Introduction of Keynote Speaker:

William Blinn, Chairman, Steering Committee
Caucus for Producers, Writers and Directors

Keynote Address:

Lionel Chetwynd, Writer/Producer/Director, Two Cities Film

1:45 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.

BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Television:

Facilitators:

William C. Allen, Co-Chairman, National Council for Families & TV
Alan Gerson, Sr. VP Television/Business Development, Ticketmaster

Motion Pictures/Home Video:

Facilitators:

Marie Dyak, Dir., Special Projects, Entertainment Industries Council
Maria La Magra, VP Publicity, MCA Universal Home Video

Music/Music Video:

Facilitators:

Michael Reese, Director, Marketing/Artist Development, Silas Records
Laurel Sylvanus, President, Music Video Association

2:45 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

BREAK

3:00 p.m. - 3:50 p.m.

BREAKOUT GROUPS CONTINUE/YOUTH REPS CONVENE

Facilitators:

Aaron Meyerson, VP Production/Development, DIC Films
Karen Barnes, Exec. VP StoryMaker Prods., Fox Children's Network

Host:

Stan Lee, EIC Trustee/Chairman, Marvel Entertainment Group

4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

BREAKOUT GROUP SUMMARIES/YOUTH RESPONSE

Summaries/Q & A:

Breakout Session Facilitators and Participant Closing Remarks

APPENDIX 6: PARTICIPANTS

John Agoglia, President, NBC Enterprises/Trustee, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.
Stephanie Alexander, Independent Publicist
William C. Allen, Consultant, MTM Television/Co-Chairman, National Council for Families & Television
Bo Andersen, VP Government Affairs, Video Software Dealers Association
Harry Anderson, VP Corporate Communications, New World Communications
Ralph Andrews, Producer/Founding Chairman, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.
Dick Askin, President, Tribune Entertainment Company
Tom Backer, President, Human Interaction Research Institute
Neal Baer, Story Editor/Writer, "E.R."
Ruben Barajas, Program Director, Scott Newman Center
Karen Barnes, Exec. VP StoryMakers Productions, Fox Children's Network
Philip Barry, Producer, Philip Barry Productions
Douglas Bergmann, Director of Research, Screen Actors Guild
William Blinn, Writer/Producer/Chairman, Caucus for Producers, Writers & Directors
Leroy Bobbitt, Loeb and Loeb/General Counsel, National Association of Television Program Executives
Gina Boden, Member, Women in Film
Henri Bollinger, Bollinger Public Relations/Board Member, Entertainment Publicists Professional Society
Alyse Booth, Director, Communications, Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse
Susan Boyd, Actress/President, American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
Lee Brown, Ph.D., Director, White House Office of National Drug Control Policy
Robert Brown, Dir., New Technologies/Information Systems, American Federation of TV & Radio Artists
Danielle Cagaanan, Executive Producer/Head, Music Video Division, Satellite Films
Jim Chabin, President, PROMAX International
Lionel Chetwynd, Writer/Producer/Director, Two Cities Film
Avery Cobern, VP Standards & Practices, Fox Children's Network
Jeffrey Cole, Ph.D., Director, Center for Communication Policy, UCLA
Tom Cole, Producer/Events Committee, Producers Guild of America
Jacquelyn Colton, Actress/9th Vice President, Screen Actors Guild
Winston H. Cox, Co-Chairman, Voices Against Violence/Trustee, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.
Ed Crane, Principal, Editorial Ink/President, Publicists Guild of America
Rebekah Crawford, Development Executive, Renaissance Pictures
Barry Dastin, Partner, Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler
Anne Deasey, Video Commissioner, Capitol Records
Bob Denniston, Dir., Div. of Public Education and Dissemination, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
Larry Deutchman, Sr. VP Production/Marketing, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc./President, Dynamic Communications International, Inc.
Dennis Doty, Producer, Cates/Doty Productions
Brian L. Dyak, President/CEO, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc./Chairman, Center for Interactive Media Social Responsibility
Marie G. Dyak, Director, Special Projects, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.
Jonathan Estrin, Writer/Producer, List-Estrin Productions/Board Member, Writers Guild of America west
Pamm Fair, Assistant Executive Director, American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
Fern Field, Producer, BrookField Productions
Bob Finlayson, VP Communications, Video Software Dealers Association
Charles FitzSimons, Executive Director, Producers Guild of America
Anna Marie Galbraith, Parent
Courtney Galbraith, Student, Oak Avenue Middle School
Robert Garon, Independent Publicist
Alan Gerson, Sr. VP Television/Business Development, Ticketmaster Corporation
Barbara Goen, Director, Publicity, KCET-TV
David Goldsmith, Producer, Goldsmith Co./Co-Chairman, Finance, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.
Susan Goldstein, Principal, Goldstein Media/Chairman, Issues & Advocacy Committee, Women in Film
Barry Greenberg, Owner, Celebrity Connection
William J. Hamm, Sr. VP Drama Development, Universal Television
Basil Hoffman, Actor
Lorrie Houchin, Student, Thousand Oaks High School

Brad Hunt, Sr. VP Marketing, Zoo Entertainment
 Joan Hyler, Principal, Hyler Management/President, Women in Film
 Sidney Iwanter, VP Programming, Fox Children's Network
 Janet Alston Jackson, Executive Director, Believe in Yourself, Inc.
 Walter Jackson, CEO, Believe in Yourself, Inc.
 Elaine Johnson, Ph.D., Director, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
 Lloyd Johnston, Ph.D., Program Director, University of Michigan Substance Abuse Center
 Jon Joyce, Actor/Board Member, American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
 Ivan Juzang, President, Motivational Educational Entertainment Productions
 Liz Kiley, Manager, Radio Affiliations, The Box
 Andrew Knox, Screen Actors Guild
 Maria La Magra, VP Publicity, MCA Universal Home Video
 Susan Land, Manager, Comedy Development, Warner Bros. Television
 Barry Lawrence, Partner, Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler
 Michele Lee, Actor/Producer/Director, Michele Lee Prods./Board Dir., Entertainment Industries Council
 Stan Lee, Chairman, Marvel Entertainment Group/Trustee, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.
 Alan Leshner, Ph.D., Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse
 Carole Lieberman, M.D., Psychiatrist
 Bert Loeb, Ph.D., President, New Focus, Inc.
 Pat Lucas, VP/General Manager, Soundtrack Division, EMI Music Publishing
 Jackie MacDonald, Executive Director, Scott Newman Center
 Pancho Mansfield, Director, Original Series, Showtime Networks, Inc.
 George Marcelles, Consultant, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
 Denise Marsh, Programming Executive, The Disney Channel
 Rick Mater, Head of Standards & Practices, Warner Bros. Network
 Mitch Matovich, Producer, Matovich Productions
 Marlene Mattaschiam, Business Agent, Publicists Guild of America
 Kent McCord, Actor/Former 1st Vice President, Screen Actors Guild
 Roland McFarland, VP Broadcast Standards & Practices, Fox Broadcasting Company
 Karen McNally, Investor Relations, Pharmalytics, Inc.
 Aaron Meyerson, VP Production/Development, DIC Films
 Sun Moon, Associate Producer, Carlson-Pullin Productions
 Paul Napier, Actor/Board Member, Screen Actors Guild
 Mike Ney, Principal, Johnson, Bassin & Shaw
 Norm Nixon, Producer/Manager, Nixon-Katz Entertainment/Trustee, Entertainment Industries Council
 John C. O'Reilly, Ph.D., President, Pharmalytics, Inc.
 Mary Oreck, Partner, Borenstein-Oreck-Bogart Agency
 Sandi Padnos, President, Padnos Ink
 Roz Pierson, Program Consultant, The Wellness Foundation
 Luisa del Carmen Pollard, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
 Lee Powell, Student, Davis Middle School
 Judy Price, VP Children's Programs, CBS Entertainment
 Stephen Pullin, Producer, Carlson-Pullin Productions
 Lee Rafner, Producer, Up Front Productions, Inc.
 Michael Reese, Director, Marketing, Silas Records
 Del Reisman, Writer/Past President, Writers Guild of America west, Inc.
 Mark Robert, President, Celebrity Connection
 Brian Roberts, Radio Personality, Westwood One Networks
 Lisa Rodriguez, Entertainment Industries Council, Inc.
 Hilary Rozen, President, Recording Industry Association of America
 Pat Russell, Co-Chairman, Media Committee, Los Angeles Coalition to Prevent Violence
 Justin Saltzman, Student, Thousand Oaks High School
 Rebecca Segal, VP Prog./Publicity, Sky Broadcasting/Pres., Entertainment Publicists Professional Society
 Joan Sekuler, Globalvision
 Donna Shu, Acting Executive Director, Women in Film
 David Suchin, Vice President, The Suchin Company
 Laurel Sylvanus, President, Telemotion/President, Music Video Association
 Brandon Tartikoff, Chairman, New World Entertainment/Trustee, Entertainment Industries Council

George Taweel, Partner, Taweel-Loos and Company Entertainment
Lydia Taylor, Member, Women in Film
Debra Tellez, American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
Makani Themba, Marin Institute
Bill Thomson, Partner, Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler
Hal Uplinger, Producer, Uplinger International
Lance Webster, Director of Publicity, Public Broadcasting Service
Robert Werden, Independent Publicist
Dick Wolf, President, Wolf Films/Executive Producer, "Law & Order"/"NY Undercover"/"Swift Justice"
Monika Young Moulin, Board Member, Entertainment Publicists Professional Society
Jamie Zeledone, Jr., Student, Venice High School
Joe Zesbaugh, President, Pacific Mountain Network

The Clinton Administration's Strategy for
Reducing Teen Drug Use
October 18, 1996

- President Clinton believes all Americans must accept responsibility for teaching our young people that drugs are illegal and confronting them with the consequences of using drugs.
- Over the last four years, the Clinton Administration has initiated several initiatives to reduce juvenile crime and drug use--elevating the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to the Cabinet, supporting drug testing of high school athletes, defending the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program from Congressional efforts to cut funding and tracking illegal sales of guns to kids.
- The President signed into a law a tough new "zero tolerance" policy that encourages states to revoke drivers' licenses of young people who are driving under the influence of alcohol. In states where zero tolerance has already been adopted, lives have been saved by a reduction in the number of fatal crashes at night involving young people.
- Unfortunately, 26 states have yet to adopt a zero tolerance policy. Today, the President announced that the regulations for "zero tolerance" are completed. It is time for all states to impose zero tolerance of underage drunk driving.
- We must be equally tough on young people who drive under the influence of drugs who endanger themselves and others while on the road. States and Federal law already recognize the relation between drugs and driving-- seven states have enacted zero tolerance laws for drugs, making it illegal to drive with any amount of illicit drugs in the driver's body. Eighteen states suspend the licenses of persons convicted of drug offenses. The Federal Section 410 program authorizes grants to states that have aggressive laws to detect and punish drugged driving.
- Many States also impose restrictions on young drivers in light of their inexperience behind the wheel. Eleven states have three-step licensing for young drivers. Twenty-seven states require drivers education and 13 states restrict the hours during which teens can drive unsupervised.
- To better ensure that all methods are being considered to deter teen drug use and to make our roads safer, President Clinton directed National Drug Control Policy Director Barry McCaffrey and Transportation Secretary Federico Pena to develop a strategy to address the problem of young people driving under the influence of illegal drugs.
- President Clinton is directing Director McCaffrey and Secretary Pena to report back within 90 days with their recommendations on the following: drug testing of minors

applying for driver's licenses; zero tolerance laws for driving under the influence of drugs; license revocation as a sanction for drug offenses; eliminating obstacles to better identify and prosecute drugged drivers; federal incentives for state anti-drug and driving programs; and identifying technologies to assist law enforcement in identifying and deterring drivers under the influence of drugs and alcohol.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND AMERICA'S COMMUNITIES:
MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF KEEPING OUR KIDS SAFE AND DRUG FREE
July, 1996**

long record of hard work, executive action and real success. President Clinton believes that the best way to ensure a safe, strong and secure America is to help our children grow up in an environment that lets them have every chance to enjoy this age of possibility. The President has taken a number of specific steps to provide our children with a safe passage from childhood to adulthood, including:

Presidential Guides and Manuals:

- * **Curfews.** President Clinton believes that curfews, when they are backed by a community of support and are a part of a larger plan to help fight juvenile crime, can play an important role in keeping our children safe. While highlighting a successful New Orleans program, the President encouraged cities nationwide to look at how curfews can help keep their children and their communities safe.
- * **School uniforms.** President Clinton has encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies, which promote discipline and respect. The Administration has developed a guide for schools to assist them in establishing these policies, which is being distributed to 16,000 school districts.
- * **Truancy.** Truancy prevention initiatives have been shown to keep more children in school and dramatically reduce daytime crime, so the President has issued a guidebook to school districts nationwide which outlines the central characteristics of a comprehensive truancy prevention policy and highlights model initiatives in cities and towns across the country.

Drugs:

- * **Working to end teen tobacco use.** President Clinton has proposed restricting youth access to tobacco products, and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young people.
- * **Drug testing.** In January of 1995, the Clinton Administration supported high school athlete drug testing in an amicus brief to the Supreme Court, sending the message to parents and students that drug use will not be tolerated in our schools. [Vernonia School District 47J vs. Acton]
- * **Zero-tolerance on underage drinking.** The Clinton Administration has encouraged states to adopt a "zero tolerance" standard for drivers under the age of 21 who drive while intoxicated.
- * **Safe and Drug-Free Schools.** President Clinton expanded the Drug Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act in 1994, making violence prevention a key part of that program. The President has fought throughout his term for full funding of the program, fighting back a \$266 million cut by the House in 1996. Over 97 percent of the school districts in the country use these funds to keep violence and drugs away from students and our schools.
- * **Combatting youth drug use.** The number one goal of President Clinton's 1996 National Drug Control strategy is to motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse. The first ever White House Conference on Youth, Drug Use and Violence in March 1996 launched a national media literacy and drug deglamorization campaign aimed at youth.

Guns:

- * **Fewer guns in the hands of our children.** President Clinton signed into law a youth handgun ban in his 1994 Crime Bill. The ban makes it a federal offense, with some exceptions, for an adult to transfer a handgun to a juvenile, or for a juvenile under the age of 18 to knowingly possess a handgun or handgun ammunition.
- * **Tracking illegal sales of guns to kids.** President Clinton initiated a crackdown on gun traffickers -- who peddle their arms to kids -- through a Federal Tracking System and law enforcement task forces. This will cut the supply of those firearms by helping to identify and prosecute traffickers.
- * **Zero tolerance.** In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, and issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce "zero tolerance" in our schools -- you bring a gun to school, you don't come back for a year.
- * **Anti-gang and Youth Violence Control Act of 1996.** President Clinton sent this act to Congress to strengthen laws that will help stop the rise of youth violence and drug use, including expanded use of drug and gun courts.

The Clinton Administration Methamphetamine Strategy

Over the past few years, trafficking and abuse of a highly potent form of methamphetamine has been on the rise in the United States. Given the production and trafficking structures now in place, if unchecked, the nation as a whole is poised for a methamphetamine boom of pandemic proportions. From 1992 to 1994, methamphetamine-related deaths increased nationally by 145 percent. In Los Angeles, the deaths increased to 219 in 1994 from 68 in 1992, and in Phoenix, to 122 in 1994 from 20 in 1992.

The Clinton Administration Methamphetamine Strategy attacks the emerging methamphetamine trade at every level and front. This comprehensive national strategy includes a combination of a coordinated law enforcement response, regulation of precursor chemicals, international initiatives, sentencing and legislative proposals, training of investigators and prosecutors, treatment and prevention and a public awareness campaign.

Specifically, the Methamphetamine Strategy includes:

- Additional investigative and prosecutive resources, especially along the Southwest Border and in rural areas [Administration's FY97 budget request seeks \$10 million just for methamphetamine additional law enforcement efforts]
- A Directive from the Attorney General to each United States Attorney to assess and address the methamphetamine problem in each district and to coordinate a multi-pronged response and to report back to her within 90 days;
- Increased mandatory minimum sentences for methamphetamine to equalize it with crack cocaine mandatory minimum of 5 years for 5 grams;
- Increased penalties for trafficking in precursor chemicals; so that they remain in proportion to increased methamphetamine penalties in this bill;
- A new separate offense for the improper storage, use or other handling of the dangerous chemicals used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine; offense would be treated as endangering the public health with dangerous substances with sentences now usually in the 3-5 year range;
- Training for law enforcement to protect against the risks encountered at clandestine laboratories and chemical dump sites;
- Tighter regulatory controls on drug products containing the precursor chemicals: ephedrine and pseudoephedrine;
- Establishing an operational binational chemical control task force between the United States and Mexico; and

- An educational campaign focused on persons at risk.



White House Press Release

Memorandum For The Director Of National Drug Control Policy The Secretary Of Transportation

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed for Release
until 10:06am
October 19, 1996

October 19, 1996

Memorandum For The Director Of National **Drug** Control Policy
The Secretary Of Transportation

Subject: Reducing Teenage Driving Under the Influence of
Illicit **Drugs**

Over the last 4 years, we have worked hard to keep **drugs** off our streets and out of the hands of our children. Indeed, the number one goal of the 1996 National **Drug** Control Strategy is to motivate America's youth to reject illegal **drugs** and substance abuse. All Americans must accept responsibility for teaching our young people that **drugs** are illegal and confronting them with the consequences of using **drugs**. My Administration has elevated the Director of the Office of National **Drug** Control Policy to the Cabinet, supported **drug testing** of high school athletes before the United States Supreme Court, and defended the Safe and **Drug** Free Schools Program from congressional attempts to reduce its funding.

Despite the progress we are making in reducing overall **drug** use in this country, we continue to see increasing trends in **drug** use among teens that began in the early 1990's. We, therefore, must still do more to confront this deadly problem.

One of the critical areas where **drugs** threaten the health and safety of young people is on the roads. I have taken a tough stand against drinking and driving by young people -- calling for and then signing into law a tough new "zero tolerance" policy that requires States to have laws allowing judges to take away the **driver's licenses** of young people who drive with any alcohol in their system.

It is equally important that we be tough on those young people who drive under the influence of **drugs**. Every **driver** has the responsibility to drive safely and not injure themselves or others. The **driver's license** is a privilege that should not be available to those who fail to demonstrate responsible behavior. Denial of driving privileges to those who engage in illegal **drug** use can be a powerful incentive to stay away from and off **drugs**, particularly for teenagers. I believe we should consider **drug-testing** all minors applying for **driver's licenses** and requiring them to be found **drug-free** before they can obtain **driver's licenses**. Young people must understand that **drug** use cannot and will not be tolerated. Making **licenses** conditional on the **driver** being **drug-free** may prove to be an important and effective way to send that message.

more

(Over)

2

State and Federal laws recognize the relation between **drugs** and driving. It is illegal in every State to drive under the influence of **drugs** that impair driving performance. Seven States have enacted "zero tolerance" laws for **drugs**, which make it illegal to drive with any amount of an illicit **drug** in the **driver's** body. Eighteen States suspend the **licenses** of persons convicted of **drug** offenses. And the Federal Section 410 program authorizes grants to States with aggressive laws and programs to detect and sanction driving under the influence of **drugs**.

To ensure that we are using every method possible to deter teenage **drug** use, I am directing you to develop a strategy to address the problem of young people driving under the influence of illegal **drugs**. Within 90 days, I would like you to report to me with recommendations on steps to be taken in at least the following areas:

- (1) **Drug testing** for minors applying for **licenses**; in particular, please provide guidance on how this can best be implemented, including possible guidance to States;
- (2) "Zero Tolerance" laws that make it illegal to drive with any amount of an illicit **drug** in the **driver's** body;
- (3) **License** revocation for those who are found to be driving under the influence of **drugs**;
- (4) **License** revocation as a sanction for other **drug** offenses;
- (5) How to eliminate obstacles to more effective

identification and prosecution of **drivers** impaired by **drugs**;

- (6) Federal incentives for effective State programs to fight driving under the influence of **drugs**; and
- (7) Identification of technologies to assist State and local law enforcement in identifying and deterring **drug** and alcohol impaired driving.

Your report should review current State and Federal laws and practices in these areas, the effectiveness of any such efforts in States to date, and any other areas that you believe would help to reduce the incidence of **drug** use by teens or driving under the influence of **drugs** generally. In preparing this report, you should consult with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

William J. Clinton

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To comment on this service: feedback@www.whitehouse.gov



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

FOR RELEASE: 11:00 A.M.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1997

CONTACT: BOB WEINER / DON MAPLE
(202) 395-6618

NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY SEEKS TEN-YEAR COMMITMENT;
PREVENTION OF DRUG USE BY YOUTH TOP PRIORITY

(Washington, DC) -- President Clinton today released the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy. Prepared by General Barry McCaffrey and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the 1997 *Strategy* proposes bold changes in the way the federal government organizes its efforts to reduce drug use and its consequences in America. Highlights of the strategy include:

- Explicit recognition that demand reduction must be the centerpiece of the national anti-drug effort.
- Identification of prevention of drug use by youth as the top priority.
- Inclusion of prevention of underage drinking and smoking in the National Drug Strategy.
- A commitment to robust international drug interdiction programs.
- Substantial reinforcement of federal drug interdiction efforts along the Southwest Border and other vulnerable entry points.
- Declaration of the elimination of coca cultivation destined for illicit consumption within the next decade as an objective.

The 1997 *Strategy* also differs from its predecessors in that it is designed to provide long-term guidance. It represents a ten-year federal commitment supported by five-year budgets to assure continuity of effort. To support its goals, the President has requested sixteen billion dollars in his FY '98 Budget. This represents an increase of \$818 million over the 1997 anti-drug budget. Significant initiatives include: \$175 for a national media campaign targeting illegal drug consumption by youth; an additional five hundred Border Patrol agents to stem the flow of illegal drugs across the Southwest Border; \$620 million for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program, and \$40 million for counterdrug programs in Peru, the primary cocaine source country.

(Continued...)

1997 National Drug Control Strategy
February 25, 1997

Questions and Answers

Q. Adolescent drug use has been increasing throughout this Administration. What in this strategy is going to make a difference?

We have cut overall drug use in half over the last 15 years. But unfortunately, beginning as early as 1989, youth attitudes about drugs began to change -- and as a result youth drug use began to rise in the early 1990s. This has been well documented by one of the most reputable surveys in the country, the University of Michigan's "Monitoring the Future." In addition, Since 1990, the number of anti-drug PSA's have dropped by 30%. Kids have not been getting a consistent anti-drug message through the media.

That is why the number one goal of President Clinton's drug strategy has been to educate and motivate youth to reject illegal drugs, alcohol and tobacco. We know that if you can change youth's attitudes about drug use we can lower youth drug use. The National Drug Control Strategy includes up to \$175 million to fund a major new national anti-drug media campaign. It will include PSAs targeted at young people and their parents on the consequences of drug abuse.

Q. The Washington Post reported a few weeks ago that it would be a \$350 million program and that the private sector would split the cost. How would this work?

A. General McCaffrey is presently working with the networks to seek their assistance in matching our contribution to this anti-drug media campaign.

Q. What is the rationale for broadening ONDCP's mandate to include Tobacco?

Research has shown a natural progression of use among our young people. For boys, alcohol use is the precursor to marijuana use and marijuana use is followed by the use of other illicit drugs. For girls, tobacco smoking along with alcohol use is the precursor to marijuana use.

Q. Republicans have been very critical of this Administration's cuts to interdiction efforts. Does this Strategy

First of all, President Clinton submitted this year to Congress the largest and most comprehensive anti-drug budget ever. It fights drug abuse at all levels and through all means -- law enforcement, interdiction, prevention and treatment.

In addition, the budget provides enhancements for out interdiction efforts including a 36% increase in the Coast Guard's anti-drug efforts and \$40 million for coca cultivation reduction and cocaine interdiction programs in Peru.

Q. HHS recently released a report that evaluates needle exchange programs and their impact on HIV transmission. Secretary Shalala's comments seemed to indicate that the Administration might be willing to support lifting the ban on Federal funding of needle exchange programs. Has the Administration's position since this report?

No. As Secretary Shalala said, the intravenous use of illegal drugs is wrong and is clearly a major public health problem as well as a law enforcement concern.

The report was in response to a Congressional request to review completed and ongoing research on the efficacy of needle exchange programs in reducing HIV transmission and their impact on illegal drug use.

Research on needle exchange programs will continue and we will continue to help communities establish outreach programs for out-of-treatment drug users to get them into treatment and to get them to reduce high risk sexual and drug use behaviors.

Q. The Department of Education released a report that was very critical of the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program. Throughout the campaign, President Clinton consistently highlighted this program as one of the Administration's anti-drug achievements. Now we find out it doesn't work. Will the Administration now support Republican cuts to this program?

No. The Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, which was started by the Reagan Administration, provides schools critical funds to schools for drug prevention education.

The message from this report is clear -- Although some prevention programs are not working, the ones that do work are ones that deliver a consistent in-depth prevention message. This report does not say, "drug prevention education is a waste." Instead, it tells us which programs work and why.

Secretary Riley has recognized this for sometime. And that is why he has already proposed that any funds from this program be used according to "Principles of Drug Education Effectiveness."

These principles -- which will be published in the *Federal Register* in April -- ensure that all school districts implement programs that are designed according to tested, research-based drug prevention strategies with a solid assessment component for judging how well projects are

working.

Q. The report is critical of the D.A.R.E. program. This is a program that the President has repeatedly endorsed. Does the Administration support the report's conclusions with regard to this program?

D.A.R.E. can be a valuable means of teaching drug prevention while also improving relationships between law enforcement and young people. But remember -- like most drug prevention programs, D.A.R.E. can only be a component of a school's broader, more comprehensive drug education efforts. And the decision to implement D.A.R.E. must be made locally.

President Clinton personally supports the D.A.R.E. program because of the positive influence that it had on his daughter.

The report announced by the Department of Education was based on an old curricula no longer used by D.A.R.E. Some studies have attested to the program's effectiveness. For example, a Ohio State University of 3000 11th graders in Ohio found that 73 percent of D.A.R.E. students were at "low risk" of using drugs, compared to 58 percent of the non-D.A.R.E. group.



Dennis K. Burke
02/25/97 02:01:05 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: 1997-02/25 Remarks by President re: Drug Control Strategy

----- Forwarded by Dennis K. Burke/OPD/EOP on 02/25/97 02:00 PM -----



SUNTUM M @ A1
02/25/97 12:13:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: 1997-02/25 Remarks by President re: Drug Control Strategy

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 25, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN ANNOUNCEMENT OF DRUG STRATEGY

Room 450, Old Executive Office Building

11:37 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. First of all, thank you, Nathan, for your introduction and your commitment, and I thank all the young people who are here from the Boys and Girls Club,

from the DARE programs.

I want to thank the members of the President's Drug Policy Council who are standing here behind me and those out in the audience who have been introduced by the Vice President and by General McCaffrey; and I thank the members of Congress for being here and their support, and all the rest of you who are involved in this battle.

Let me say a special word of appreciation to General McCaffrey. He has literally been tireless in developing a national strategy to reduce illegal drug use and more importantly, to implement it in a way that makes a difference in the lives of all Americans. I knew that he was well-suited for the job. I had had a lot of exposure to General McCaffrey before I asked him to do this job, but even so, I have been surprised by the increased intensity of his tenacity and focus; and for that I am grateful. I think it gives us a chance to turn this situation among our young people around, with all of your help.

Let me say at the outset, one of the things that I have tried to do, and one of the reasons I like this drug policy so much is that it is focused on children and, therefore, it is a part of what I think ought to be our overall mission, which is to give our children a safe, wholesome, constructive upbringing that begins with a drug-free life, appropriate health care, safe streets and a decent education.

I want to thank the Attorney General -- today, the Justice Department has announced something else that I think is important. I'd just like to begin, because I think we need to look at this in terms of the safety of our children. Today, the Justice Department announced that in the first 28 months since the Brady Bill went into effect, another law directed to the safety of our children, more than 186,000 felons, fugitives, and stalkers were blocked from buying guns over the counter -- more than 186,000, from March of 1994 to the end of June of 1996. And more than 70 percent were rejected because the applicant was an indicted or convicted felon.

Now, it seems to me that, for all those who are still out there campaigning against the Brady Bill, those of us who support it can now rest our case. It's the right thing to do for America. It's making us safer. It's giving these children a chance to grow up drug free. And I ask all of you in law enforcement to redouble your efforts to support it and to do what we can to defend it.

Our five-part drug strategy is another part of making America safer for our children. In 10 years, a young person, a young

man or woman Nathan's age, will be in his or her early twenties, a time when a person should be well on the road to becoming a contributing member of society, an adult with responsible duties.

Those 10 years, they're a pivotal 10 years. We're learning all the time about how formative the young years are in a person's life when intelligence is formed, but we also need to concentrate on the formative years when not only intelligence but good judgment is formed, and decisions are made about whether people will be good citizens, good workers, good parents and, among other things, drug free.

What happens to people in those 10 years should be an integral part of every drug strategy. This is an urgent issue. You know, there is hardly a day that passes when we don't read in the newspaper about yet another child becoming a victim of violence. Every American should be angry that a nine-year-old child cannot make her way safely to her grandmother's door in a Chicago housing project -- angry that she was brutally attacked and left for dead. That child will suffer with great physical and emotional pain for the rest of her life. A portion of her childhood was taken from her. And whenever an attack like that happens, a portion of our humanity is taken from all of us.

Last week in Chicago, Hillary asked that anyone who has information about that attack, contact the local law enforcement officials. I want to extend that call today and ask that all of us do more to keep watch over our children. We have to become angry whenever any child -- one single child -- becomes prey for drugs or violence or abuse, and we should use our anger to take action.

Last week I unveiled our Youth Violence Strategy to keep gangs, guns and drugs off our street and called for new protections for our children, including safety locks on guns and extending the Brady Bill to violent youthful offenders. But, fundamentally, this course will only change if all of us can teach our children right from wrong, and if all of us can help them to steer away to a more productive, positive life.

That is what we have to focus on in this Drug Strategy. We know what works. We know what works. There are people here who have been working in this vineyard for years and years and years. We know that bipartisan cooperation works. We know persistence and community action works. All were factors in reducing illegal drug use by half in the last 15 years. But we also know that during this time, drug use by adolescents, almost unbelievably, went up. And I might add, until last year so was the crime rate by young people going up while the overall crime rate was dropping. And the two things were clearly related.

This is not a problem confined only to the poor or to those in inner-cities. It cuts across from rich to middle class to poor, from urban to suburban to rural. In each of these places, there are children who are getting in trouble when they ought to be choosing a better life. Among 8th graders, in the last few years, drug use is up 150 percent. An 8th grader, typically, is 13 or 14 years old. That's why prevention is important at that age, and indeed considerably younger. If we teach our children well, more of



White House Press Release

Radio Address By The President To The Nation

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed For Release
Until Saturday, October 19, 1996
At 10:06 A.M. Edt

Radio Address
By The President
To The Nation

The President: Good morning. Today I want to talk to you about how we can demand responsibility from all our young people by taking firm steps to stop teens from driving under the influence of alcohol and **drugs**.

My vision is of an America where we offer opportunity to all, demand responsibility from all, and build a stronger community where everyone has a place. That's America's basic bargain. That's how we will keep our young people safe and give them the futures they deserve.

We've done a lot to expand opportunity for our young people -- reducing the cost of college loans and improving the terms for repayment, expanding scholarships to college, creating millions of new jobs. We've preserved the summer jobs program and created AmeriCorps, which gives young people the opportunity to serve in their communities and earn money for college. I want to do more.

Our balanced budget plan can make two years of college after high school as universal as a high school diploma is today by giving people a deduction on their taxes, dollar for dollar, for the cost of the typical community college tuition. We offer a deduction of up to \$10,000 a year for any college tuition and permit families to save in an Ira and then withdraw from it, tax-free, to pay for education for their children.

But we must demand the responsibility of our young people as well. Our responsibility is to teach them right from wrong and then to expect them to act accordingly. So, in our welfare reform efforts, we've required teen mothers to live at home and stay

in school or lose their welfare benefits. We went to court to support those communities that have decided to require **drug testing** for high school athletes. We've imposed a zero tolerance policy for guns in schools. We're taking on teen smoking and trying to stop tobacco companies from advertising and marketing cigarettes to our young people.

We've encouraged communities to enforce their truancy laws and to adopt new programs like school uniform policies and to impose community curfews. We supported character education programs and **drug-free** school programs for children in our schools all across America.

These are all ways for parents and teachers and law enforcement people to set rules, maintain order and discipline and make schools places of learning, not violence and destruction.

Today, we're taking another step. Too many teens pose a threat to themselves and others by drinking and driving. Just last year, 2,200 young people between the ages of 15 and 20 died in alcohol-related car crashes. Thanks especially to the leadership of groups like Mothers Against Drunk Driving and Students Against Drunk Driving, America has made real progress in reducing teen drunk driving over the last decade.

But there's more to do. We have pushed for a policy of zero tolerance for teen drinking and driving. If you're under 21 and you drink, you can't drive, period. Last year, when fewer than half the states had zero tolerance laws, I called on Congress to enact legislation making it the law of the land. Congress acted.

Since then, 13 more states have adopted these strict rules. Now we're taking final action to demand responsibility from teens in all 50 states. Today, I am pleased to announce that we're issuing a new rule. Every state must pass a law making it illegal for anyone under 21 to drive with alcohol in their blood. If they're caught, their **driver's licenses** must be suspended.

Under the new law passed by Congress, states that do not put this into effect will lose some of their federal highway funds. Now we should take the next step to increase responsibility among teenagers. **Drug** use is down all across America. But unfortunately, it is still rising among young people. That's why I have fought to expand the Safe and **Drug-Free** Schools program -- to get more people out there, like Dare officers, telling our children that **drugs** are wrong and **drugs** can kill you. That's why we're requiring parolees to pass a **drug test** or go back to jail. If they want to stay out of jail, they must stay off **drugs**.

I believe we should use the privilege of a **driver's license** to demand responsible behavior by young people when it comes to **drugs**, too. We're already saying to teens, if you drink you aren't allowed to drive. Now we should say that teens should pass a **drug test** as a condition of getting a **driver's license**. Our message should be simple: No **drugs** or no **driver's license**.

Today I am directing General Barry McCaffrey, the director of our **drug** office, and Secretary Federico Pena, the Secretary of Transportation, to report back to me within 90 days with a plan for how to do this, including legislation if appropriate, and other ways to fight the problem of teen **drug** use and driving.

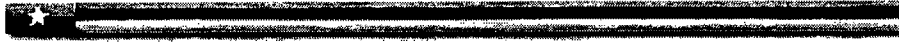
Let me make one thing clear: Even though teen **drug** use is up, all the evidence is that 90 percent of our children our **drug**

free. They are doing the right thing. They are not experimenting. So we're asking them, the 90 percent who are **drug** free, to be responsible enough to participate in this **drug-testing** program to help us identify the 10 percent who are on the brink of getting in trouble, and get them away from **drugs** before it's too late.

Our goal must be to parents pass on their values to their children, to help their children to act responsibly, to take charge of their lives and their futures. If we offer our children more opportunity and demand of them more responsibility, America's best days are ahead.

Thanks for listening.

End



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190386



DENNIS C. VACCO
Attorney General

STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 8, 1996

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The problem of teenage drug use in America has reached epidemic proportions. Since 1993, marijuana use among 14- and 15-year-olds has soared 200 percent, LSD experimentation by teens has doubled, and the number of high schoolers who use drugs monthly has jumped 52 percent. After falling 80 percent in the 1980s, the use of cocaine also is on the rise.

These numbers are truly shocking and signal a failure of the current administration to identify a cogent anti-drug message targeting our youth. The consequences of this failure are indeed tragic. In addition to the hundreds of thousands of lives lost to drug-related addiction, disease and despair, it has been estimated that drug abuse costs our economy billions of dollars each year through lost productivity, accidents and injuries.

That is why we, the chief legal officers of several states, were greatly disturbed by your decision not to release a memo that purportedly contains a critical analysis of federal anti-drug efforts. According to *Newsweek*, the memo by FBI Director Louis Freeh and DEA head Thomas Constantine, complains of a "lack of leadership" on the drug issue.

If this report is correct, it is imperative that the nation be given an opportunity to review the record so that appropriate policy changes are implemented to reverse the course.

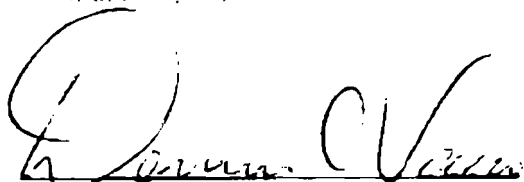
The American public deserves to know that its government is committed to fighting the poison of drugs, especially as they threaten the health and safety of our children.

President William J. Clinton

October 8, 1996

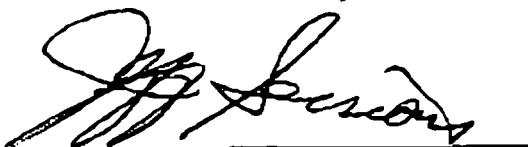
Page - 2 -

We urge you to publicly release this memo and other pertinent information about federal anti-drug efforts so that the American people can measure this government's current commitment.



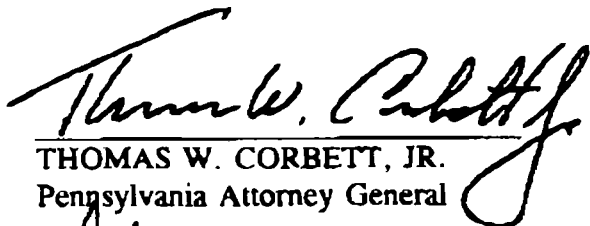
DENNIS C. VACCO

New York State Attorney General



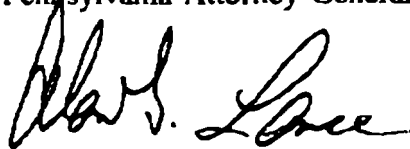
JEFF SESSIONS

Alabama Attorney General



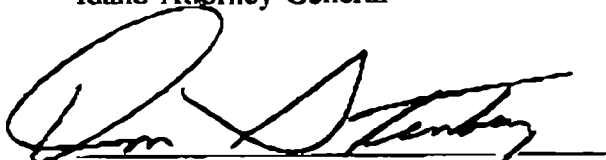
THOMAS W. CORBETT, JR.

Pennsylvania Attorney General



ALAN G. LANCE

Idaho Attorney General



DON STENBERG

Nebraska Attorney General



JAMES S. GILMORE, III

Virginia Attorney General

Sincerely,



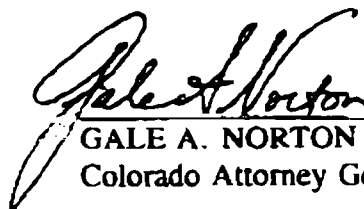
DANIEL E. LUNGREN

California Attorney General



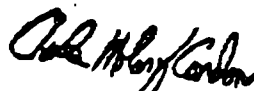
WILLIAM U. HILL

Wyoming Attorney General



GALE A. NORTON

Colorado Attorney General



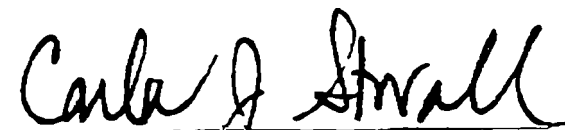
CHARLES MOLONY CONDON

South Carolina Attorney General



JEFFREY R. HOWARD

New Hampshire Attorney General



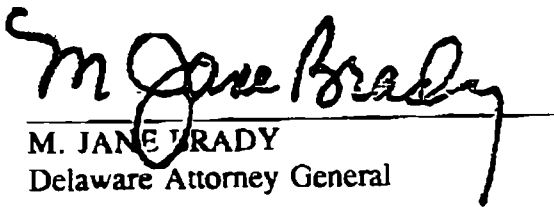
CARLA J. STOVALL

Kansas Attorney General

President William J. Clinton

October 8, 1996

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M. JANE BRADY
Delaware Attorney General

The White House
Office of Presidential Letters and Messages



Leanne
please let me
know
if we've
received for
Sarah. Thanks.

Facsimile from Sarah Freeman

Voice : (202) 456-5514; FAX: (202) 456-5426

Number of pages including cover: 4

Date: 11/4/96

To: Elizabeth Dye

Voice: ()

FAX: () 67028

Comments: this is a letter from a man whose
son died from putting a Fentanyl (10x stronger
than morphine) patch on his arm at a party.
He wants to create a federal law that
would require the disposal of unused lethal
drugs to prevent this from happening again.
Can you help with a response to
this part of the letter?

Thanks,

Sarah x65514

October 1, 1996

Dear Mr. President,

I would like to take this opportunity to once again say what an honor it was to meet you and to be allowed to introduce you during your visit to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

It was also a tremendous privilege to be able to speak privately for those few moments behind the stage.

At that time, you asked me what had happened to my late son. When I responded that it was too long a story, I wasn't trying to be rude, I just couldn't go through the emotional retelling of the story at that time.

I would like to answer your question now if you don't mind.

My son, Ryan at the age of 18, had just completed his freshman year at the California Maritime Academy in Vallejo, Ca. He was home for summer break, 1 day short of a week.

My son was not a drug user and neither are his friends. Two are in college at San Diego State majoring in business, one at Chico State studying to become a school teacher, and probably his best friend is playing football for San Jose State University, with hopes of going on to becoming a pediatrician. (Decent Kids!)

On my son's last night on this earth they all got together to go to an acquaintances house to watch the Laker game.

As 18 year old college kids sometimes do (being that they always know what is right), they began drinking beer during the game.

In the home they were at, the father had passed away from cancer four months prior. He was receiving hospice care and large doses of pain medicines to combat the painful cancer.

After his passing no one in the family thought to destroy the lethal drugs lying around the house. (I have done much research, and there is no law on disposal of unused drugs.)

While my son was away at school various neighborhood kids had experimented with the left over drugs, with no

(1)

lethal effects. Two of the kids had even applied Morphine patches which had very little effect on them. So after a few beers and with some impaired judgment my son was coaxed into trying a patch. The only difference was that my son did not receive a Morphine patch, he received a Fentanyl patch. Which according to Chief Toxicologist at Los Angeles County Coroner is about 10 times as strong and is used when patients become too tolerant to the Morphine.

My poor son never knew the difference. He put it on just as his friends had, expecting to feel light headed at best. He came home and fell asleep, without any of his friends having sense enough to remove the patch. He never woke up. By morning my son was dead. His future, that he had planned out since high school, to be no more, and the lives of his mother and I to be forever been changed.

Neither of us has given up on life or have any intention of doing so. It's just that it changes your life so drastically, you feel different not only emotionally, but physically as well.

Now that I have told you the story I would like to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the compassion you showed both my wife and myself.

By having the most powerful man, as well as, probably the busiest man in the world take the time to hold her hands and express your deepest condolences, you lifted up the heart for that brief moment, of a very, very, sad woman whose broken heart hadn't been lifted up for quite some time. For that, you will never know the depth of my gratitude.

In closing I would just like to mention some action that I am beginning to take to possibly prevent this from happening again.

I am working with some wonderful nurses from the A.N.A. and the Cal. N.A., who trying to help me with the medical verbiage. We started out thinking of a state law, but it was suggested that maybe it should be Federal, due to the fact that the D.E.A. is involved, through it's triplicate prescription controls of these types of lethal drugs. It is a bit confusing, but it gives me a purpose, plus if it saves one child's life it will be worth it.

Make no mistake, I believe the ultimate responsibility rests with my son. He made the choice to put the patch on, but maybe if we made these deadly drugs less accessible to 18 year olds, they might have the chance to mature to the point where they are able to make sounder judgments. I guess that it really does "Take A Village", to raise

Thank you for reading my son Ryan's story. Had you had the pleasure of knowing him, I am sure you would agree that he was worth the time, and much more.

Respectfully,



P.S. The ILWU is still working hard on your campaign, I have just become the San Pedro Area Organizer for "Victory 96". We need four more years of a man who believes in people and families and not just profit and the bottom line!

(3)

→ Ross Deck
(ONDCP)

5-6727

—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

29-Oct-1996 05:47pm

TO: Nancy-Ann E. Min

FROM: Sarah S. Freeman
Presidential Correspondence 65514

SUBJECT: FDA

I have a sad letter from this guy who recently introduced the President in California -- his son recently died from putting a Fetanyl (much stronger than morphine) patch on his arm at a party. This patch belonged to the host's father who had died a long time ago -- apparently a lot of kids would go over there and try out the various patches.

The father is working to create a federal law that would require the disposal of unused lethal drugs to prevent this from happening again.

Not really sure how to respond to this. Not even sure if it's under DEA or FDA. Can you give a suggestion or tell me someone who might be able to help? Thanks.

Draft
Referral to Carol Rosco

left msg.

11/11/96

SF

DEPT.
FDA?

October 1, 1996

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(2)

Call
Tim Cantwell

(318)
~~318~~

348 7600
X 103

Downer in alyft

Professional Alternatives, Inc.

Leaders in Substance Abuse Identification and Management

The problem

The cost of substance abuse, both in human and economic terms, is staggering. Early and accurate identification of substance abuse, enabling effective management, can address problems before the cost becomes too great.

A better solution

Professional Alternatives, Inc. assists health care professionals and organizations, corporations, law enforcement agencies, and educators in the development of sound, cost-effective programs for the identification and effective management of substance abuse.

Our staff consists of experienced psychologists, substance abuse specialists and human resource professionals and physicians using a unique, unobtrusive written test which is accurate up to 98%. We deliver fast and accurate results within minutes of test completion using a proprietary telecommunications system.

From leaders in the field

Professional Alternatives, Inc is recognized as an authority in the field of substance abuse identification and management as we continue to build our knowledge in this area. On-going applied research in conjunction with private research institutes, public agencies, and universities makes us a leader in development of a variety of ways to assist you.

Professional Alternatives, Inc.

320 Conant Street • Maumee, OH 43537

(419) 891-9068 Telephone

(800) 347-2774

(419) 891-9168 Fax

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**



Professional
ALTERNATIVES, INC.

Robert C. Freeman
Executive Vice President

320 Conant Street
Maumee, Ohio 43537

419-891-9068
FAX 419-891-9168



Professional
ALTERNATIVES, INC.

October 22, 1996

The President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is in response to your announced initiative to substance abuse screen teenagers applying for a driver's license.

Our hope is that this letter will be brought to your attention, because it contains facts and information on an approach to substance abuse screening which offers a real solution for your stated objectives.

It is a program approach that is non-invasive, would be less expensive than a physical evidence test, engender less adverse reaction, while maintaining a philosophy that seeks help for those at risk through coordination with county ADAS Boards, as opposed to being merely punitive.

Professional Alternatives, Inc. is a firm that specializes in the identification and management of substance abuse problems. The featured component of our approach to screening is the SASSI (Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory). The SASSI is a short, but highly accurate psychological based test that screens effectively for **drug and/or alcohol** problems even when a person attempts to deny or conceal their existence. It is this latter quality that makes the SASSI superior to any other questionnaire or physical testing format. For further insight into the SASSI and its capabilities, please see the appended fact sheet.

From our work with juvenile court systems and schools, we saw the value and benefits derived through the early identification of a problem. As a result, we designed a driver's license screening program identical in purpose to the one you envision. We realized too, that this would be an ideal age and opportunity to identify potential problems. This concept was subsequently presented to the State of Ohio. Had the political climate been different then, this letter would simply be one to make you aware of a program already in place for this very subject.

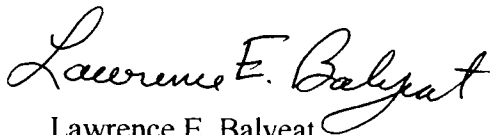
The efficiencies and economic benefits our program(s) afford to a client are derived through an electronic scoring and reporting system we have developed for this instrument. Reports are rendered back to a user within minutes from the time the test is administered. The only equipment required is a fax machine.

For the benefit of those who you have assigned the planning responsibility, we would be very interested in speaking to them about the SASSI and our abilities to contribute to the operational objectives you seek. In particular, we would like to propose a demonstration project which would give them a proprietary set of experiences upon which to base further program decisions and recommendations. If approved, this project could be coordinated through the offices of our Representative, the Honorable Marcy Kaptur.

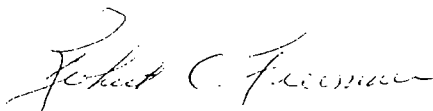
President Clinton, we applaud the initiative you have announced and readily concur that the application for a license is an ideal time to seek the early identification of a problem to not only make our streets and highways safer, but to have the opportunity to help those at risk.

We look forward to the response to this letter and its request to present in greater detail the merits of the SASSI and our program capabilities to a select member of your task force.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lawrence E. Balyeat".

Lawrence E. Balyeat
President

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert C. Freeman".

Robert C. Freeman
Executive Vice President

Enclosure

RELEVANT SASSI FACTS

- The SASSI has been fully validated over a universal cross section of the population to include age, race, sex and socio-economic status.
- The SASSI has been medically proven and accepted.
- The SASSI is listed in National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) Treatment Handbook Series 4
- The SASSI is in wide-spread use by correctional / judicial systems and in particular juvenile courts.
- The U.S. Navy's Personnel Research & Development Center, San Diego, California did conduct a Technical Evaluation of the SASSI and its validation and concluded that the SASSI is a very acceptable and sensitive/useful instrument for the identification of drug and or alcohol problems.
- The latest validated version of the SASSI, both Adult and Adolescent, has accuracy rates from 93 % for early stage identification to 98 % for later stages.
- Unlike "face valid questionnaires", the SASSI does not depend upon the honesty of the responder for accurate results.
- Unlike "physical evidence testing", (i.e. urinalysis which does not screen for alcohol and can be easily circumvented) the SASSI is a psychological instrument for a "behavioral" issue and is impervious to those endeavoring to deny or conceal the existence of a drug or alcohol problem

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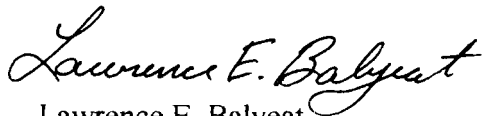
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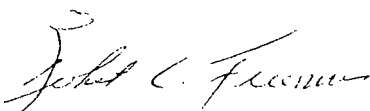
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Lawrence E. Balyeat
President

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert C. Freeman".

Robert C. Freeman
Executive Vice President

Enclosure



Professional
ALTERNATIVES, INC.

October 22, 1996

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Washington, D.C. 20500

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MARCY KAPTUR

MEMBER
9TH DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES
RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
AGRICULTURE, AND RELATED AGENCIES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
VA, HUD, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES



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2104 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3509
(202) 225-4146

DISTRICT OFFICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
234 SUMMIT ST., ROOM 719
TOLEDO, OH 43604
(419) 253-7500

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-5500

October 28, 1996

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing on behalf of Mr. Robert Freeman, Executive Vice President of Professional Alternatives, Inc., of my district. Mr. Freeman is contacting my office with information that he believes you may find valuable as you move to implement your drug-free driver's license program.

Mr. Freeman has contacted the White House in response to the announcement of your initiative for drug screening for teen driver's licenses. I am including a copy of the letter that Mr. Freeman sent to you and additional documents that further explain the SASSI screening process. Please give the constituent due consideration consistent with your agency's governing rules and regulations.

Thank you for your efforts on behalf of Professional Alternatives, Inc. I am confident that PAI has a great deal to offer in the anti-drug effort.

Sincerely,

MARCY KAPTUR
U.S. Representative

MK:df

NOV 6 1996
P5:12



Dedicated to Fighting
Alcohol Abuse

© CR-W: ~~Shout~~ you
② Elig- pls.
distrib to
appropriate
person

Hon. John C. Lawn,
Chairman of the Board

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Against Alcohol Abuse

November 22, 1996

Honorable Carol Rasco
Domestic Policy Advisory to the President
West Wing: The White House
Washington, DC 20005

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Distinguished Fellow; Former
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Judge of the Criminal Court,
New York
David M. Winfield
Former Major League Baseball Player,
President, the Winfield Foundation

Dear Honorable Rasco:

In recent years there has been increased concern about the problem of alcohol misuse on our nation's college and university campuses. Seeking solutions, The Century Council funded a national study to find the most promising approaches to address campus alcohol problems. Over 100 programs were selected by a national panel of experts after reviewing over 800 submissions. These selected programs are featured in the enclosed Sourcebook—*Promising Practices: Campus Alcohol Strategies*.

Researched and written by Dr. David S. Anderson of George Mason University and Dr. Gail Gleason Milgram of Rutgers University, this Sourcebook will be distributed to all colleges and universities throughout the nation to assist administrators in developing positive alcohol policies and programs.

Additionally, The Century Council has funded a follow-up study with Drs. Anderson and Milgram to continue to search for new "Promising Practices."

The Sourcebook will be available on the World Wide Web at www.promprac.gmu.edu. For more information, please contact The Century Council at (213) 624-9898.

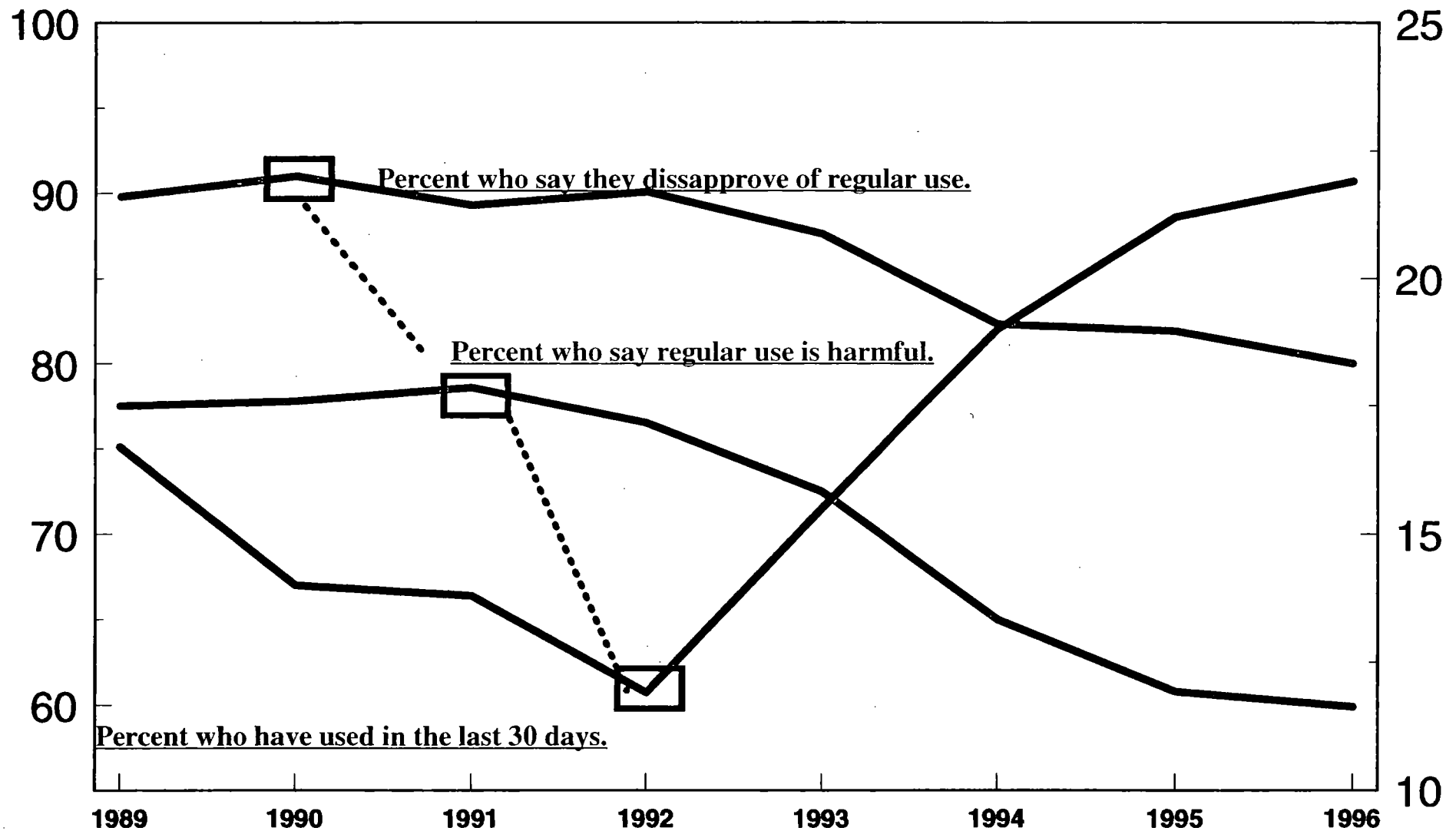
Sincerely,

John C. Lawn
Chairman

JCL:sw

Enc.

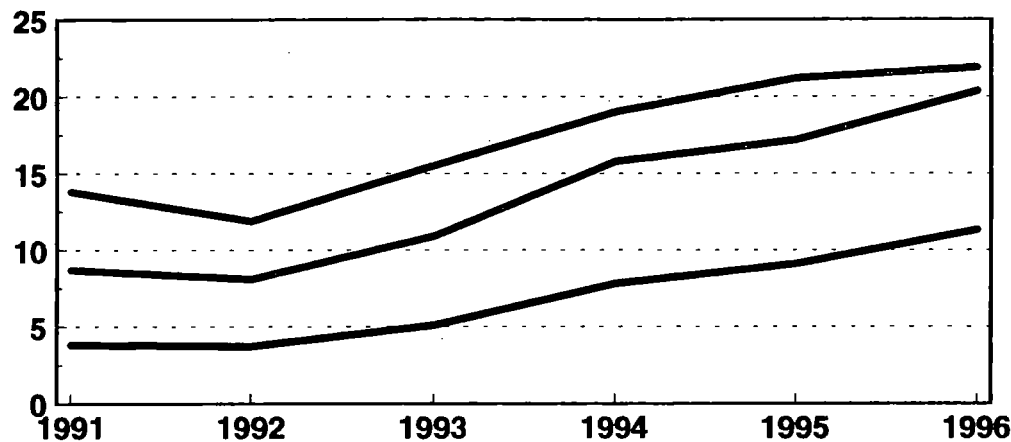
Attitudes About Regular Use and Their Effect on the Use of Marijuana



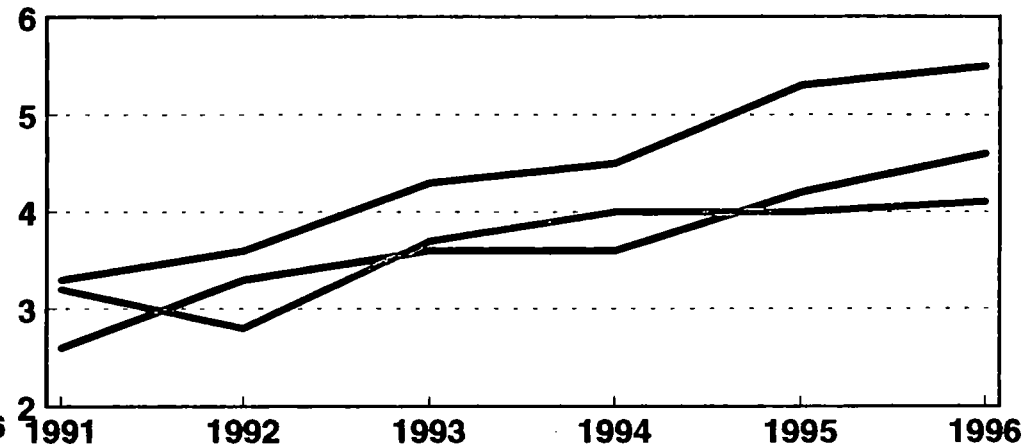
Source: Monitoring the Future Study

Adolescent Past Month Drug Use

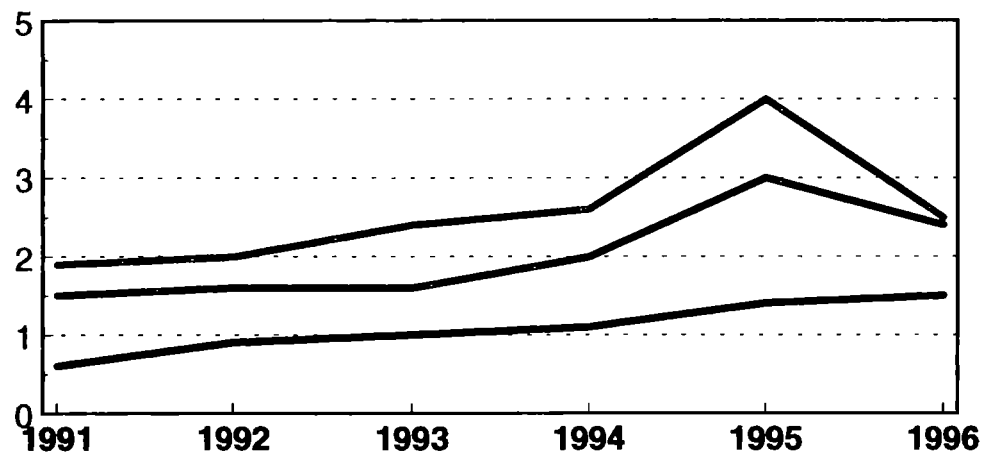
Marijuana



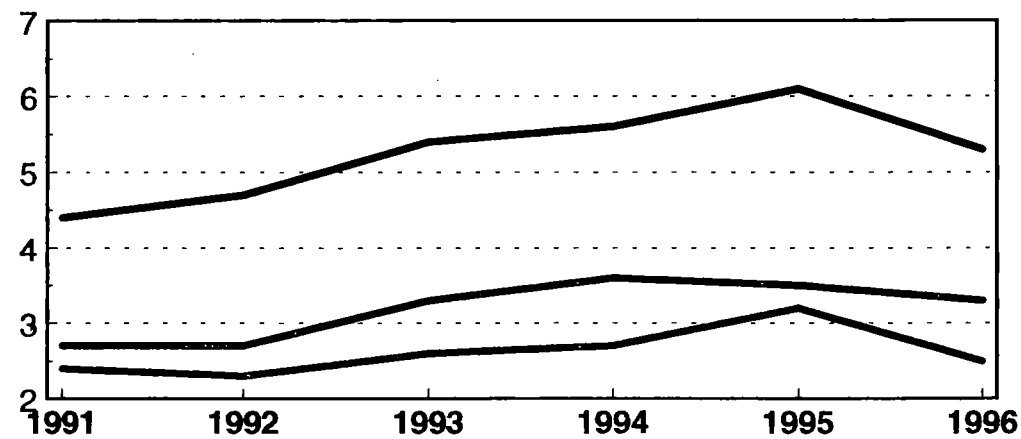
Stimulants



LSD

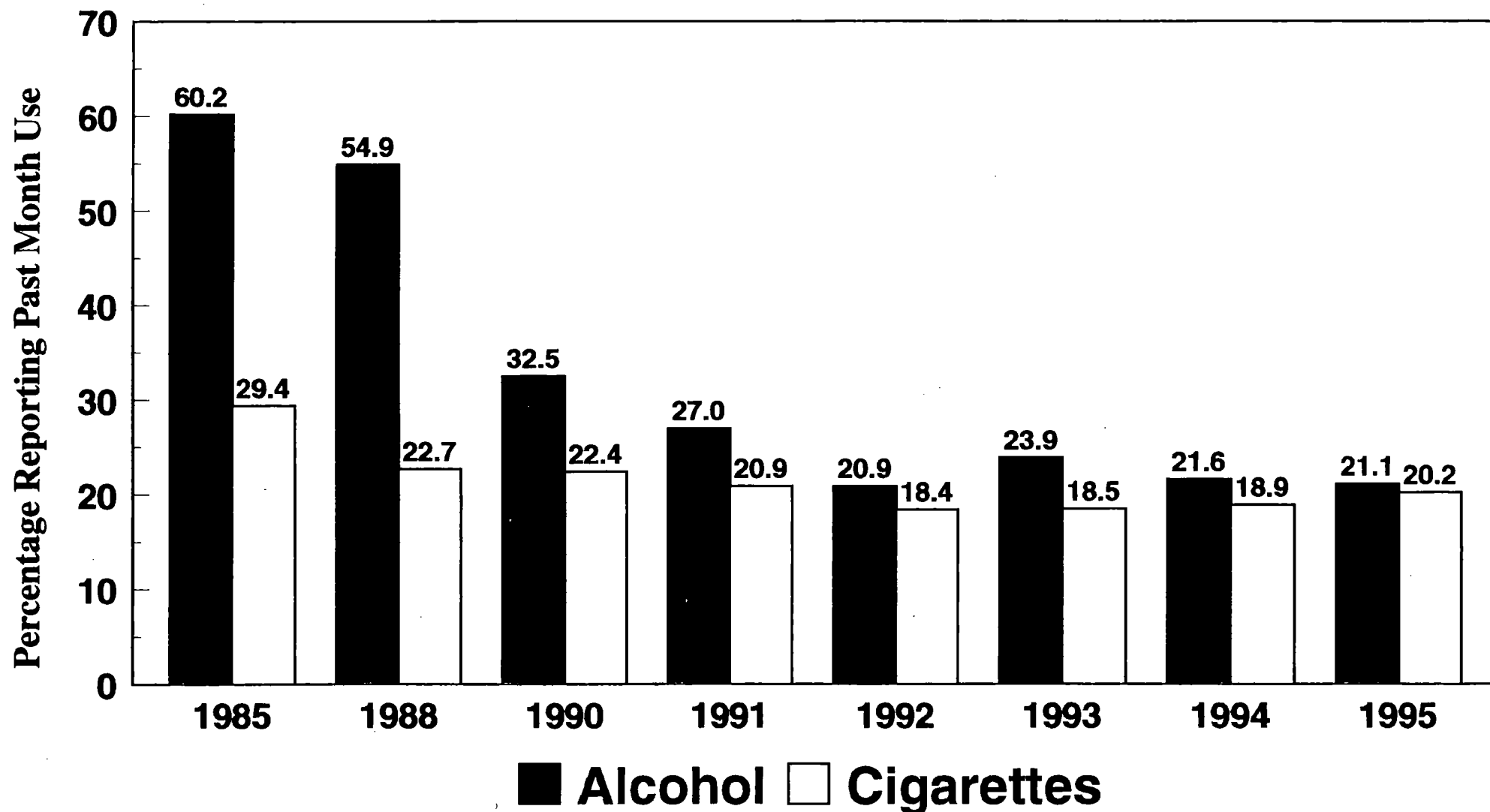


Inhalants



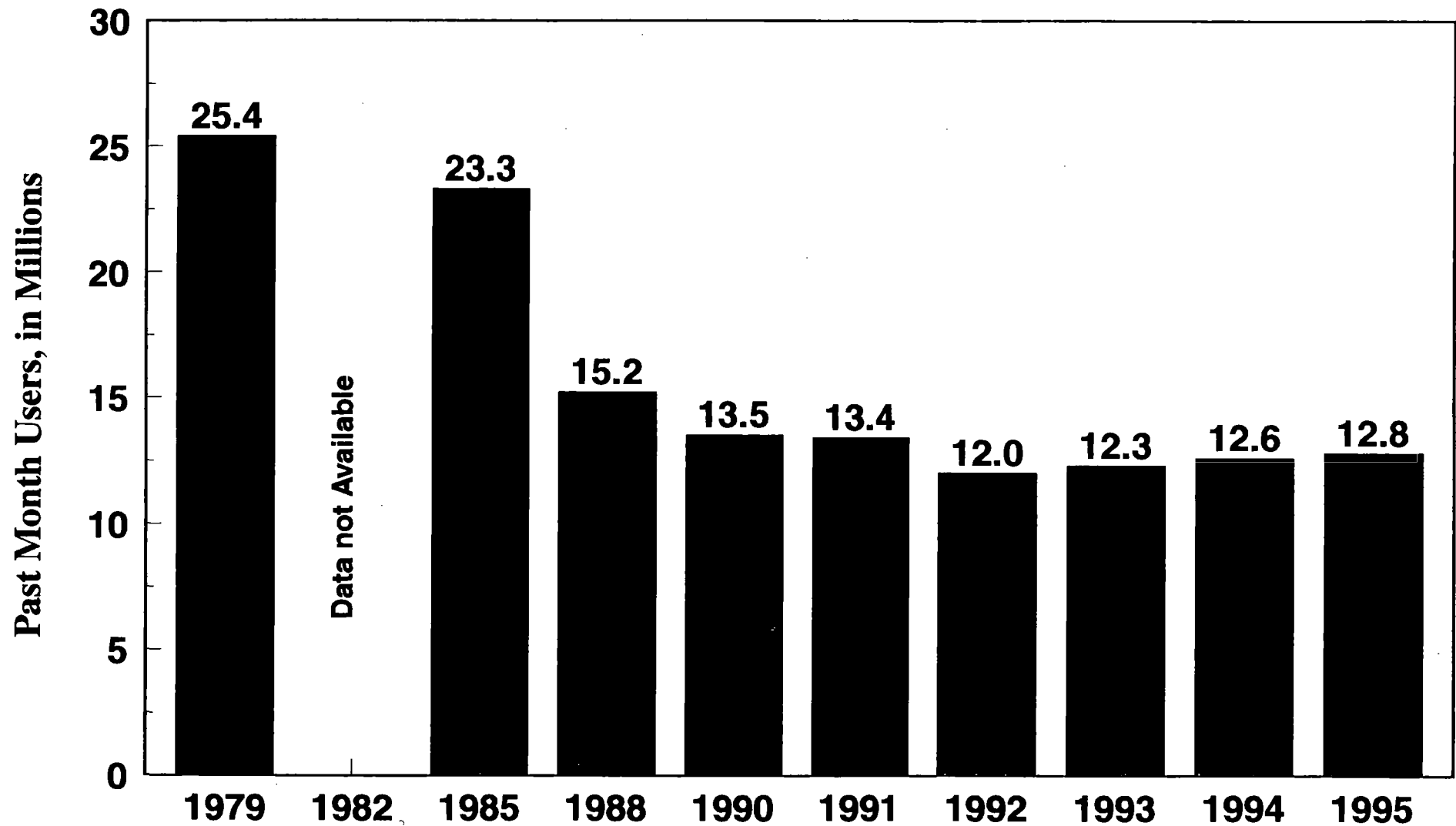
 Percentage of 12th Graders
 Percentage of 10th Graders
 Percentage of 8th Graders

Current Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes Among Those Aged 12 to 17



Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Number of Users of Any Illicit Drug, Past Month



Source: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

ABC D-DAY
MARCH AGAINST DRUGS

"MORE TALK"
:30 TV

When it comes to drugs, you might think the last thing that we need more of is talk. Actually, that's just what we do need. As long as it's the right people doing the talking.

~~Mom and dad, that's you.~~ Kids who learn about the dangers of drugs from their parents are only half as likely to use them as kids whose parents say nothing. So please, talk to your kids about drugs.

~~Hey, if we can come together on this subject, surely your family can.~~

TITLE CARD: Silence is acceptance.

Drugs dealers
arent waiting
to talk to
your children
As parents,
you we
start
now

drugs-free America

We do everything
we can to keep
our kids free
from
drugs

Dennis-

I need to look this over &
edit it some, but we need to
make sure that what it expresses
is in keeping w/ our drug strategy
message -- i.e. McCaffrey needs
to clear it ... ? Call me

JORDAN → JT 65701

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Guest Biographies re: personal stories (4 pages)	03/10/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16957

FOLDER TITLE:

Jevenile Use of Drugs

2016-0931-S
rc2290

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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



Sarah S. Freeman
03/07/97 11:28:50 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP, Dennis K. Burke/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: marijuana for medical uses

This is my draft for the new "marijuana for medical uses" form letter. I need you both to clear it for me ASAP -- literally thousands of letters are on hold for this. Thanks. Sarah

Marijuana/Medical Uses

Thank you for writing to me regarding the use of marijuana for medical purposes. I appreciate knowing your views on this matter.

My Administration strongly opposes the California and Arizona drug legalization measures. Proposition 200-215 both contradict our federal law and our national drug control strategy. They violate the medical and scientific process by which our nation evaluates and approves safe and effective medicines. And, most importantly, they send the wrong message to our children -- undermining the efforts of parents, educators, elected leaders, and countless others who are working to ensure a healthy, drug-free society.

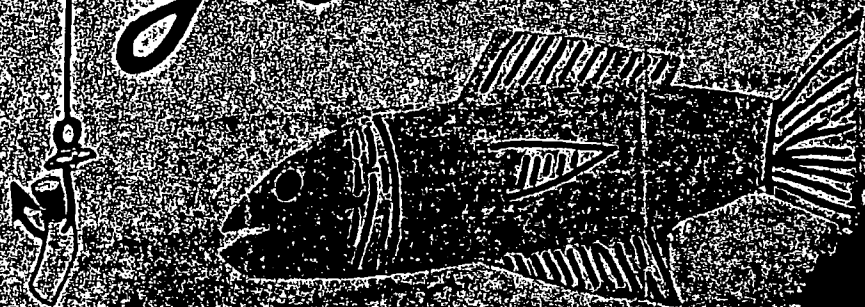
As we work to protect the health of children and our nation, I appreciate your interest in this issue.

GEARY COUNTY
YOUTH ACCESS TO TOBACCO
SURVEY



DON'T
BE
A
BUTTHEAD!

Don't get Hooked



YOUTH ACCESS
TO TOBACCO
SURVEY ABSTRACT

YOUTH ACCESS TO TOBACCO SURVEY

Methods

The telephone survey included 53 items and was initially developed by the Tobacco Free Wichita Coalition of Sedgwick County. Survey questions included for example, "do you think it should be illegal for people under the age of 18 to have cigarettes in their possession?", "do you think people under the age of 18 should be able to buy tobacco products?", and "do you think cigarette vending machines should be banned from all areas used by the general public?".

Sampling

Staff selected every 30th name from the local telephone book until 375 names were selected. The telephone directory included people both living in the county and on the adjacent military post.

Survey Procedure

The telephone survey was conducted during the fall. Community, district, student, and parent volunteers contacted community members identified in the sample. Volunteers were instructed to call each number and if there was no answer to call back seven times before the number was permanently placed into the "no answer" file. An alternative number was given out by a supervisor. Project Freedom's staff continued to select every thirtieth name from the phone book until the study was completed.

Results

Data was entered by Project Freedom staff on scantron sheets and analyzed by a USD 475 statistician. A total of 552 telephone numbers were actually dialed. Of those 552 telephone contacts, 79 were refusals and 296 actual individuals completed the survey. The remainder of the numbers dialed were labeled as "disconnected" or "no answer."

The majority of the respondents were female (52%) and the ethnicities were comparable with the demographics cited in the Kansas Kids Count.

The respondents were registered voters according to the 73% who reported they voted in the last presidential election. In fact, 64% said they were registered Kansas voters.

Random selection of households and household members yielded a survey population which was very similar to the population of Kansas with respect to sex, race and income. The prevalence of smoking in the survey population (46%) was significantly higher than the prevalence of smoking observed in previous Kansas surveys.

Initiation of smoking is predominantly a phenomenon of children and adolescents as found in previous Kansas surveys. Few persons began using tobacco products once they passed their twenty-first birthday.

Of the current and former smokers, sixty-one percent did quit for one or more days during the 12 months preceding the survey. For both current and former smokers, concern with personal health is the most important reason for quitting. In fact, seventy-two percent of the former smokers were advised to quit by a doctor.

Messages regarding the hazards of passive smoking have been received by the public. Seventy-eight percent of the survey population believe passive smoking can be harmful to the health of a non-smoker. Restriction of smoking in workplaces is an important mechanism for minimizing passive smoke exposure among non-smokers. Of the seventy-eight percent of persons who work outside the home, 96% are in a work site with a policy which bans or restricts smoking.

Fifty-six percent favor a complete ban on smoking in all areas used by the general public; however, support for a smoking ban varies substantially by public site. Support for banning smoking was strongest for day care centers, schools, museums, libraries, and hospitals.

Support for restricting youth access to tobacco products was strong also. Seventy percent favored a ban on cigarette vending machines. Eighty percent said they would vote to provide stronger penalties for selling tobacco to minors.

Ninety percent support penalizing merchants who sell tobacco to minors. Of that ninety percent, 53% felt merchants found guilty of selling tobacco to minors should be both fined and lose their privilege to sell tobacco products.

Seventy-two percent said they would vote to increase the tax on tobacco products to help pay for health services. Eighty-four percent believe minors should not be allowed to purchase tobacco products, and 77% support making cigarette possession by minors illegal.

YOUTH ACCESS TO TOBACCO

SURVEY

"YOUTH ACCESS TO TOBACCO SURVEY"

DATE OF INTERVIEW						ID
MM		DD		YY		NUMBER

Hello, I'm _____ calling for Project Freedom and Geary County Health Department. We're doing a study of Geary County residents regarding their opinions about tobacco use. You should have received a letter informing you that your number has been chosen randomly by Project Freedom to be included in the study, and we'd like to ask some questions concerning tobacco use.

Is this (913) _____ - _____ ?

NO

Thank you very much, but I seem to have dialed the wrong number. STOP

Is this a private residence?

NO

Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing private residences. STOP

Is this residence located in Geary County?

NO

Thank you very much, but we are only interviewing residences in Geary County. STOP

	Date	Time	Time	Time	ID	Comments
○ Line Busy		○	○	○		
●		○	○	○		
No answer		○	○	○		

Appointments:

	Today's date/time	Spoke with	Ask For	Callback Date/time	ID	Comments
1.						
2.						

Refusals:

Date/time	Spoke with	ID	Comments

Call Disposition Codes

- | | |
|--|---|
| 01 - Completed interview | 07 - No eligible respondent could be reached during time period |
| 02 - Refused interview | 08 - Language barrier prevented completion of interview |
| 03 - Nonworking number | 09 - Interview terminated in questionnaire |
| 04 - No answer (multiple tries) | 10 - Line busy (multiple tries) |
| 05 - Business phone | 11 - Selected respondent unable to respond because of physical/mental impairment. |
| 06 - No eligible respondent at this number | |

Edited by: _____

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Final disposition of phone call: _____

The interview will only take a short time, and all the information obtained in this study will be confidential. First, I'd like to begin by asking you about smoking in public places.

1. Currently in Kansas, smoking in areas used by the general public is allowed in designated smoking areas only.

In your opinion is this law:

Too weak	1
Adequate	2
Too strong	3
Don't know /no opinion	4
Refused	5

Do not
read these
responses

2. Would you favor or oppose a complete ban on smoking in all areas used by the general public?

Favor	1
Oppose	2
Don't know /no opinion	4
Refused	5

Do not
read these
responses

3. In your opinion, should laws restricting smoking include entryways to all areas used by the general public?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

Do not
read these
responses

Now, I'm going to read a list of areas used by the general public for various activities. For each place please tell me whether you feel that smoking should be: totally banned, allowed in designated areas or no restriction on smoking at all.

	Totally Banned	Allowed in Designated Areas	No Restrictions	Do NOT read these responses	
				No Opinion	Refused
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Private work places					
5. Government buildings					
6. Day care centers for children					
7. Private day care for children within a home					
8. Hospitals					
9. Universities					
10. Schools					
11. Stadiums, auditoriums, and meeting halls					
12. Museums / libraries					
13. Shopping malls					
14. Restaurants					
15. Bars / clubs					

16. Do you think it should be illegal for people under the age of 18 to have cigarettes in their possession?

Yes 1

No 2

Do not
read these
responses

Don't know / no opinion 4

Refused 5

17. Do you think people under the age of 18 should be able to buy tobacco products?

Yes	1
No	2
Do not read these responses	Don't know / no opinion 4
	Refused 5

18. Do you think merchants who sell tobacco products to people under the age of 18 should :

Be fined	1
Lose their privilege to sell tobacco products	2
Both fined and lose their privilege to sell tobacco	3
Do not read these responses	Don't know / no opinion 4
	Refused 5

19. Do you think cigarette vending machines should be banned from all areas used by the general public?

Yes	1
No	2
Do not read these responses	Don't know / no opinion 4
	Refused 5

20. Do you work in a building other than your home?

Yes	1
No	2
Do not read these responses	Don't know / no opinion 4
	Refused 5

21. About how many people work in your building?

Less than 10	1
10 - 50	2
More than 50	3
Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

Do not
read these
responses

22. Is there a policy restricting smoking in your building?

Yes (Go to Q 24)	1
No	2
Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

Do not
read these
responses

23. Would you like to see a policy restricting smoking in your building?

Yes (Go to Q 26)	1
No (Go to Q 26)	2
Don't know / no opinion (Go to Q 26)	4
Refused (Go to Q 26)	5

Do not
read these
responses

24. How would you describe the smoking policy in your building? Would you say:

Total ban on smoking	1
Smoking restricted to certain areas only	2
Private offices only	3
Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused (Go to Q 26)	5

Do not
read these
responses

25. In your opinion, is this smoking policy enforced?

Yes		1
No		2
Do not read these responses	Don't know / no opinion	4
	Refused	5

26. Are you currently a registered voter in Kansas?

Yes		1
No (Go to Q 28)		2
Do not read these responses	Don't know / no opinion (Go to Q 28)	4
	Refused (Go to Q 28)	5

27. To which political party are you registered?

Democrat		1
Republican		2
No party affiliation		3
Do not read these responses	Don't know / no opinion	4
	Refused	5

28. Did you vote in the last presidential election?

Yes		1
No		2
Do not read these responses	Don't know / no opinion	4
	Refused	5

29. If there were an election today, would you vote yes or no on a ballot that would:

	1	2	4	5
a. Prohibit all smoking in areas used by the general public	Yes	No	Dk	Ref
b. Prohibit all smoking in workplaces	Yes	No	Dk	Ref
c. Prohibit all smoking in restaurants	Yes	No	Dk	Ref
d. Provide for stronger penalties for selling tobacco products to minors	Yes	No	Dk	Ref
e. Increase the tax on tobacco products to help pay for health services	Yes	No	Dk	Ref

30. Do you think that exposure to another person's tobacco smoke is harmful to a non-smoker's health?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

Do not
read these
responses

31. How much time during a typical day do you breathe another person's tobacco smoke?

Would you say:

Less than 1 hour	1
1 - 8 hours	2
More than 8 hours	3

Do not
read these
responses

Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

32. Has another person's tobacco smoke ever caused you a health problem?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

Do not
read these
responses

33. Have you heard of the Environmental Protection Agency's report released that said second-hand smoke causes cancer?

Yes 1

No (Go to Q 35) 2

Do not
read these
responses

Don't know / no opinion (Go to Q 35) 4

Refused (Go to Q 35) 5

34. Do you feel your attitudes towards another person smoking in your presence changed as a result of this report?

Yes 1

No 2

Do not
read these
responses

Don't know / no opinion 4

Refused 5

These next few questions ask for a little more information about you.

35. How old were you on your last birthday?

Code age in years _____

Do not
read these
responses

Don't know / no opinion 4

Refused 5

36. Indicate sex of respondent (ask if necessary)

Male 1

Female 2

37. What is your race or ethnicity?

White	1
Black	2
Hispanic origin	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	4
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	5

38. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed? (Read only if necessary)

Kindergarten - Grade 11	1
HS diploma or GED	2
College 1 year to 4 years	3
Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

Do not
read these
responses

39. What is your zip code

Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

Do not
read these
responses

40. Which of the following categories best describes your annual household income from all sources?

Less than \$15,000	1
\$15,000 to \$30,000	2
\$30,000 or greater	3

Do not
read these
responses

Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

41. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

Yes	1
No (Go to closing statement)	2
Do not read these responses Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

42. About how old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes?

Code age in years	_____
Do not read these responses Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

43. Do you smoke cigarettes now?

Yes (Go to Q 45)	1
No (Go to Q 44)	2
Do not read these responses Don't know / no opinion (Go to closing statement)	4
Refused (Go to closing statement)	5

44. About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes?

One month to less than 6 months	(Go to closing statement)	1
Six months to less than one year	(Go to closing statement)	2
One year to less than 5 years	(Go to closing statement)	3
Do not read these responses Don't know / no opinion	(Go to closing statement)	4
Refused	(Go to closing statement)	5

45. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke?

Number of cigarettes	_____
Less than one a day	2
Do not read these responses Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

46. In general, do you comply with current restrictions on smoking in areas used by the general public?

Yes	1
No	2
Sometimes	3
Do not read these responses Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

47. Have you been advised within the past year by a doctor, dentist or other health professional to quit smoking?

Yes	1
No (Go to Q49)	2
Do not read these responses Don't know / no opinion (Go to Q 49)	4
Refused (Go to Q 49)	5

48. Who advised you to quit? Was it a:

Doctor	1
Dentist	2
Other health professional	3
Do not read these responses Don't know / no opinion	4
Refused	5

49. During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for 1 day or longer?

Yes 1

No 2

Do not
read these
responses

Don't know / no opinion 4

Refused 5

CLOSING STATEMENT

That's my last question. Everyone's answers will be combined to give us information about tobacco use in Geary county. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.

**YOUTH ACCESS
TO TOBACCO
SURVEY RESULTS**

YOUTH ACCESS TO TOBACCO SURVEY

Geary County Survey

1. **Currently in Kansas, smoking in areas used by the general public is allowed in designated smoking areas only. In your opinion is this law:**
 - A. 39% Too weak
 - B. 56% Adequate
 - C. 4% Too strong
 - D. 1% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. Refused

2. **Would you favor or oppose a complete ban on smoking in all areas used by the general public?**
 - A. 56% Favor
 - B. 34% Oppose
 - D. 10% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. Refused

3. **In your opinion, should laws restricting smoking include entryways to all areas used by the general public?**
 - A. 70% Yes
 - B. 20% No
 - D. 9% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused

4. **Smoking in Private work places:**
 - A. 44% Totally Banned
 - B. 50% Allowed in Designated Areas
 - C. 5% No Restrictions
 - D. 1% No Opinion
 - E. Refused

5. **Smoking in Government buildings:**
 - A. 50% Totally Banned
 - B. 45% Allowed in Designated Areas
 - C. 4% No Restrictions
 - D. 1% No Opinion
 - E. Refused

6. **Smoking in Day care centers for children:**
 - A. 88% Totally Banned
 - B. 10% Allowed in Designated Areas
 - C. 1% No Restrictions
 - D. 1% No Opinion
 - E. Refused

7. **Smoking in Private day care for children within a home:**
A. 82% **Totally Banned**
B. 14% **Allowed in Designated Areas**
C. 3% **No Restrictions**
D. 1% **No Opinion**
E. **Refused**
8. **Smoking in Hospitals:**
A. 76% **Totally Banned**
B. 22% **Allowed in Designated Areas**
C. 1% **No Restrictions**
D. 1% **No Opinion**
E. **Refused**
9. **Smoking in Universities:**
A. 39% **Totally Banned**
B. 56% **Allowed in Designated Areas**
C. 2% **No Restrictions**
D. 3% **No Opinion**
E. **Refused**
10. **Smoking in Schools:**
A. 80% **Totally Banned**
B. 17% **Allowed in Designated Areas**
C. 2% **No Restrictions**
D. 1% **No Opinion**
E. **Refused**
11. **Smoking in Stadiums, auditoriums, and meeting halls:**
A. 48% **Totally Banned**
B. 42% **Allowed in Designated Areas**
C. 8% **No Restrictions**
D. 2% **No Opinion**
E. **Refused**
12. **Smoking in Museums/libraries:**
A. 71% **Totally Banned**
B. 24% **Allowed in Designated Areas**
C. 4% **No Restrictions**
D. 1% **No Opinion**
E. **Refused**

13. **Smoking in Shopping malls:**
A. 39% **Totally Banned**
B. 50% **Allowed in Designated Areas**
C. 10% **No Restrictions**
D. 1% **No Opinion**
E. **Refused**
14. **Smoking in Restaurants:**
A. 49% **Totally Banned**
B. 43% **Allowed in Designated Areas**
C. 7% **No Restrictions**
D. 1% **No Opinion**
E. **Refused**
15. **Smoking in Bars/clubs:**
A. 31% **Totally Banned**
B. 40% **Allowed in Designated Areas**
C. 24% **No Restrictions**
D. 5% **No Opinion**
E. **Refused**
16. **Do you think it should be illegal for people under the age of 18 to have cigarettes in their possession?**
A. 77% **Yes**
B. 16% **No.**
D. 7% **Don't know/no opinion**
E. **Refused**
17. **Do you think people under the age of 18 should be able to buy tobacco products?**
A. 12% **Yes**
B. 84% **No.**
D. 4% **Don't know/no opinion**
E. **Refused**
18. **Do you think merchants who sell tobacco products to people under the age of 18 should:**
A. 21% **Be fined**
B. 16% **Lose their privilege to sell tobacco**
C. 53% **Both fined and lose the privilege to sell tobacco**
D. 10% **Don't know/no opinion**
E. **Refused**

19. Do you think cigarette vending machines should be banned from all areas used by the general public?
- A. 70% Yes
 - B. 22% No.
 - D. 8% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. Refused
20. Do you work in a building other than your home?
- A. 59% Yes
 - B. 40% No.
 - D. Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused
21. About how many people work in your building?
- A. 22% Less than 10
 - B. 46% 10 - 50
 - C. 30% More than 50
 - D. 1% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused
22. Is there a policy restricting smoking in your building?
- A. 78% Yes
 - B. 20% No
 - D. Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 2% Refused
23. Would you like to see a policy restricting smoking in your building?
- A. 64% Yes
 - B. 32% No
 - D. 4% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. Refused
24. How would you describe the smoking policy in your building?
- A. 46% Total ban on smoking
 - B. 50% Smoking restricted to certain areas only
 - C. 1% Private offices only
 - D. 2% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused
25. In your opinion, is this smoking policy enforced?
- A. 75% Yes
 - B. 23% No
 - D. 2% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. Refused

26. Are you currently a registered voter in Kansas?
- A. 64% Yes
 - B. 35% No
 - D. Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused
27. To which political party are you registered?
- A. 43% Democrat
 - B. 35% Republican
 - C. 12% No party affiliation
 - D. 3% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 7% Refused
28. Did you vote in the last presidential election?
- A. 73% Yes
 - B. 23% No
 - D. 2% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 2% Refused
29. If there were an election today, would you vote yes or no on a ballot that would prohibit all smoking in areas used by the general public?
- A. 60% Yes
 - B. 30% No
 - D. 8% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 2% Refused
30. If there were an election today, would you vote yes or no on a ballot that would prohibit all smoking in workplaces?
- A. 59% Yes
 - B. 33% No
 - D. 7% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused
31. If there were an election today, would you vote yes or no on a ballot that would prohibit all smoking in restaurants?
- A. 63% Yes
 - B. 31% No
 - D. 5% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused

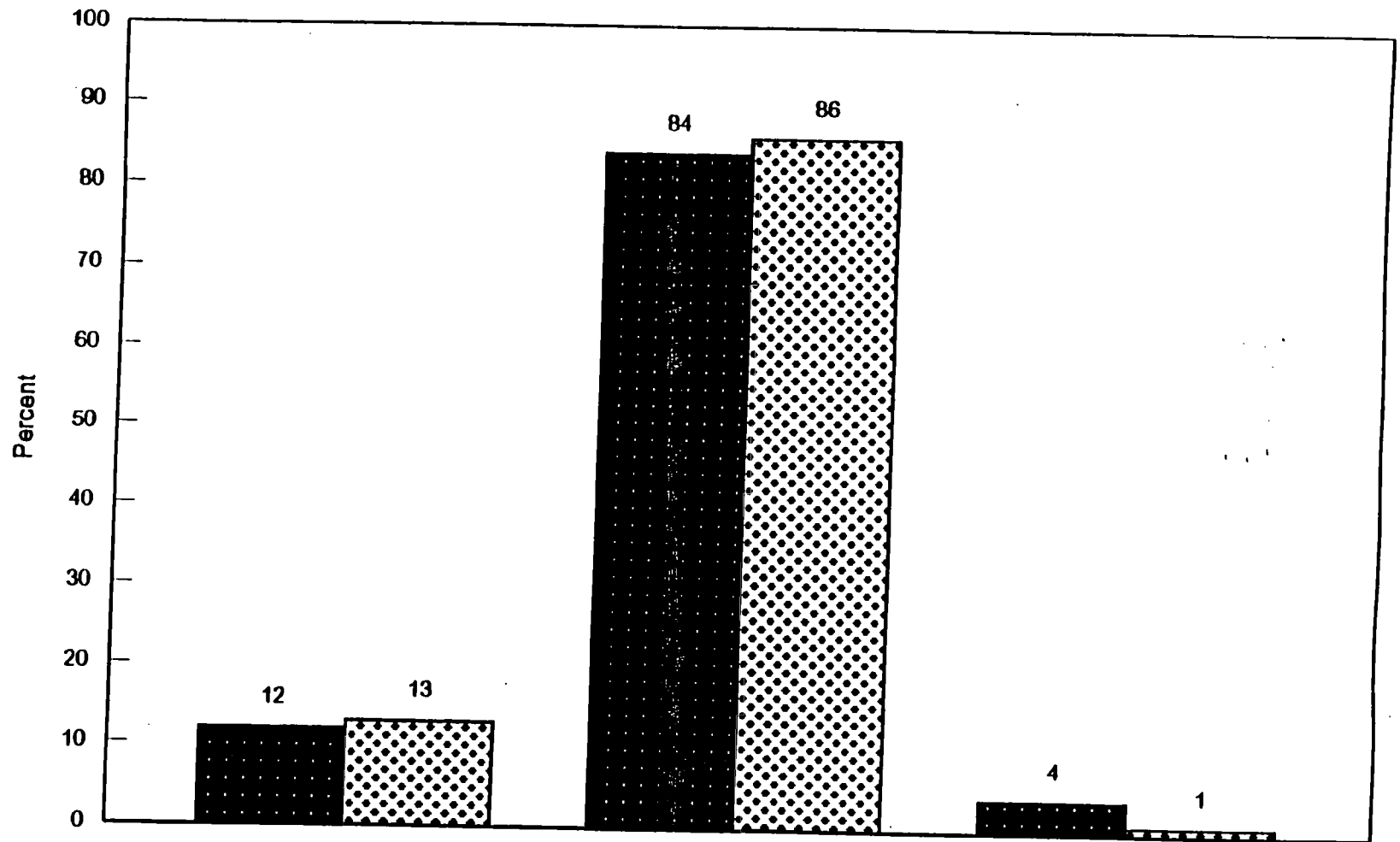
32. If there were an election today, would you vote yes or no on a ballot that would provide for stronger penalties for selling tobacco products to minors?
- A. 80% Yes
 - B. 11% No
 - D. 7% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 2% Refused
33. If there were an election today, would you vote yes or no on a ballot that would increase the tax on tobacco products to help pay for health services?
- A. 72% Yes
 - B. 20% No
 - D. 7% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused
34. Do you think that exposure to another person's tobacco smoke is harmful to a non-smoker's health?
- A. 78% Yes
 - B. 14% No
 - D. 7% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused
35. How much time during a typical day do you breathe another person's tobacco smoke?
- A. 61% Less than 1 hour
 - B. 27% 1 - 8 hours
 - C. 5% More than 8 hours
 - D. 6% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused
36. Has another person's tobacco smoke ever caused you a health problem?
- A. 25% Yes
 - B. 63% No
 - D. 2% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. Refused
37. Have you heard of the Environmental Protection Agency's report released that said second-hand smoke causes cancer?
- A. 80% Yes
 - B. 17% No
 - D. 3% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. Refused

38. Do you feel your attitudes towards another person smoking in your presence changed as a result of this report?
- A. 27% Yes
 - B. 63% No
 - D. 8% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 2% Refused
39. How old were you on your last birthday?
- D. Don't know/no opinion
 - E. Refused
40. Indicate sex of respondent
- A. 48% Male
 - B. 52% Female
41. What is your race or ethnicity?
- A. 57% White
 - B. 31% Black
 - C. 10% Hispanic origin
 - D. 1% Asian or Pacific Islander
 - E. 1% American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut
42. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?
- A. 12% Kindergarten - Grade 11
 - B. 42% HS diploma or GED
 - C. 39% College 1 year to 4 years
 - D. 1% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 6% Refused
43. What is your zip code?
- D. Don't know/no opinion
 - E. Refused
44. Which of the following categories best describes your annual household income from all sources?
- A. 17% Less than \$15,000
 - B. 44% \$15,000 to \$30,000
 - C. 30% \$30,000 or greater
 - D. 1% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 8% Refused
45. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
- A. 36% Yes
 - B. 62% No
 - D. 1% Don't know/no opinion
 - E. 1% Refused

46. About how old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes?
D. Don't know/no opinion
E. Refused
47. Do you smoke cigarettes now?
A. 46% Yes
B. 51% No
D. 2% Don't know/no opinion
E. 1% Refused
48. About how long has it been since you last smoked cigarettes?
A. 24% One month to less than 6 months
B. 12% Six months to less than one year
C. 60% One year to less than 5 years
D. 2% Don't know/no opinion
E. 2% Refused
49. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you now smoke?
A. 62% Number of cigarettes
B. 31% Less than one a day
D. Don't know/no opinion
E. 7% Refused
50. In general, do you comply with current restrictions on smoking in areas used by the general public?
A. 80% Yes
B. 16% No
C. 2% Sometimes
D. Don't know/no opinion
E. 2% Refused
51. Have you been advised within the past year by a doctor, dentist or other health professional to quit smoking?
A. 33% Yes
B. 67% No
D. Don't know/no opinion
E. Refused
52. Who advised you to quit?
A. 72% Doctor
B. 12% Dentist
C. 8% Other Health professional
D. 8% Don't know/no opinion
E. Refused

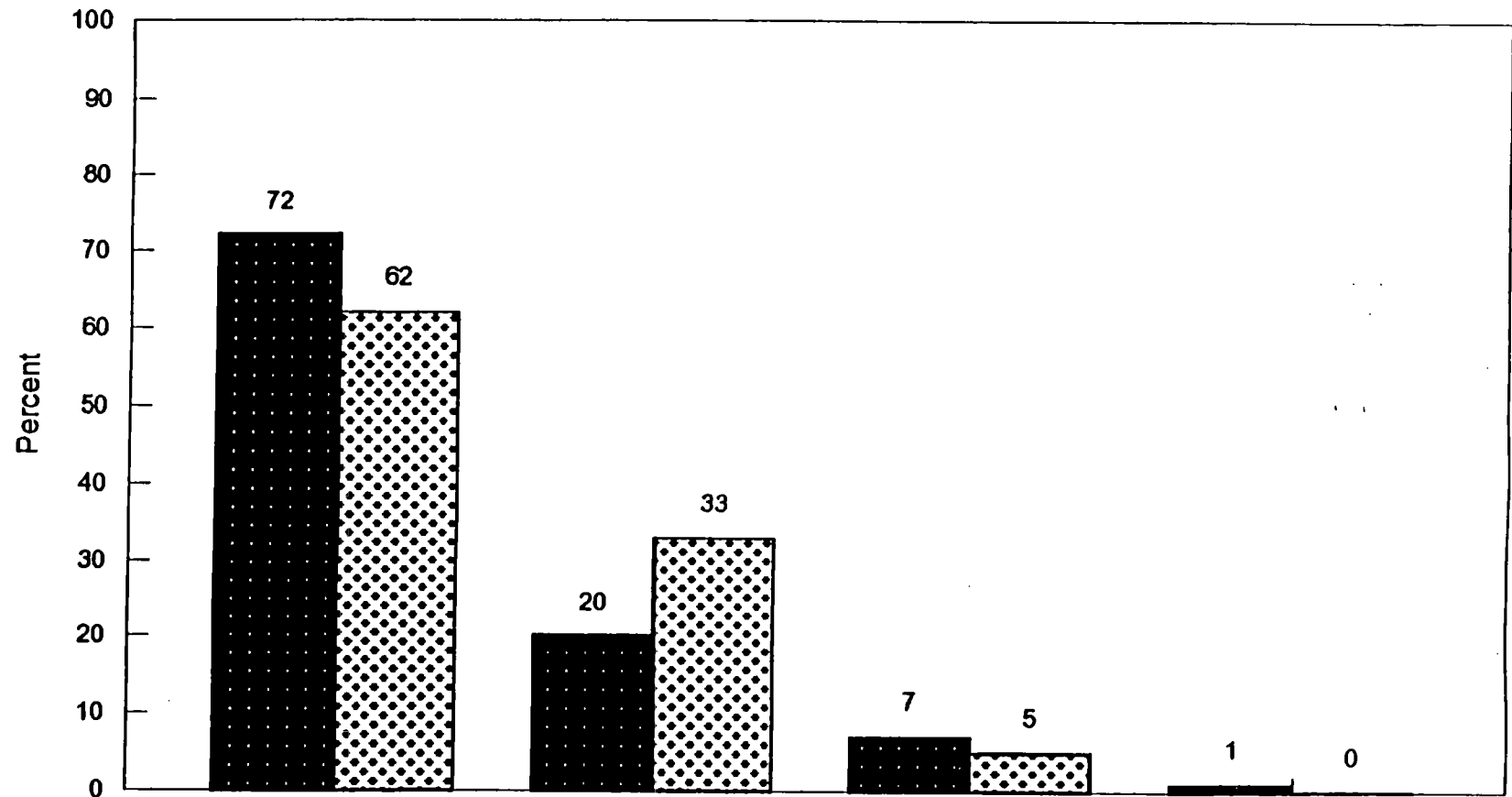
53. During the past 12 months, have you quit smoking for 1 day or longer?
- A. 61% Yes
 - B. 39% No
 - D. Don't know/no opinion
 - E. Refused

Percentage of People Who Think Minors Should Be Allowed to Purchase Tobacco Products



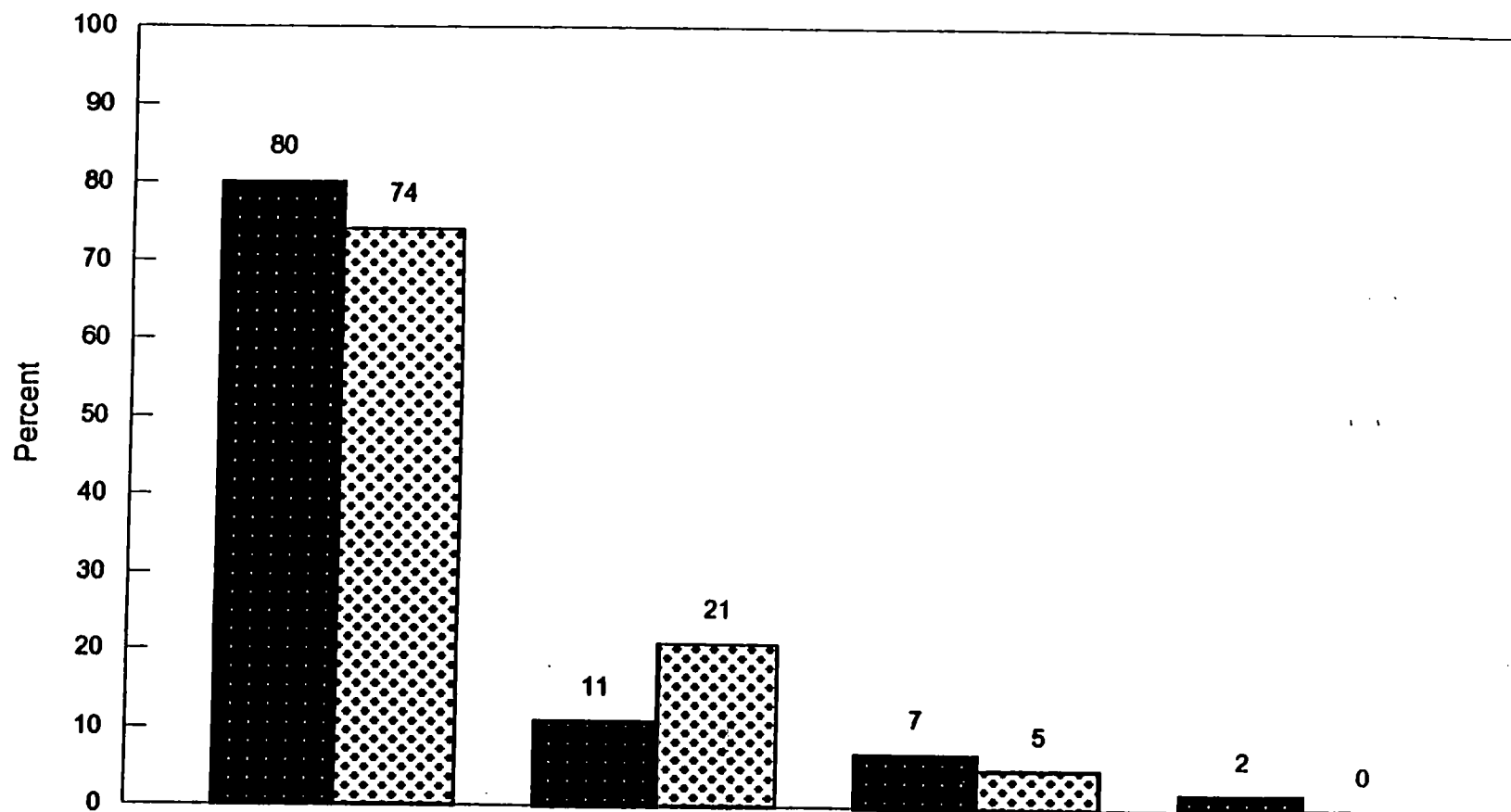
	Allowed	Not Allowed	Don't know/no opinion
■ Geary County	12	84	4
▤ State of Kansas	13	86	1

Percentage of People Who Would Vote to Increase the Tax on Tobacco Products to Help Pay For Health Services



	Yes	No	Don't know/no opinion	Refused
■ Geary County	72	20	7	1
▨ State of Kansas	62	33	5	0

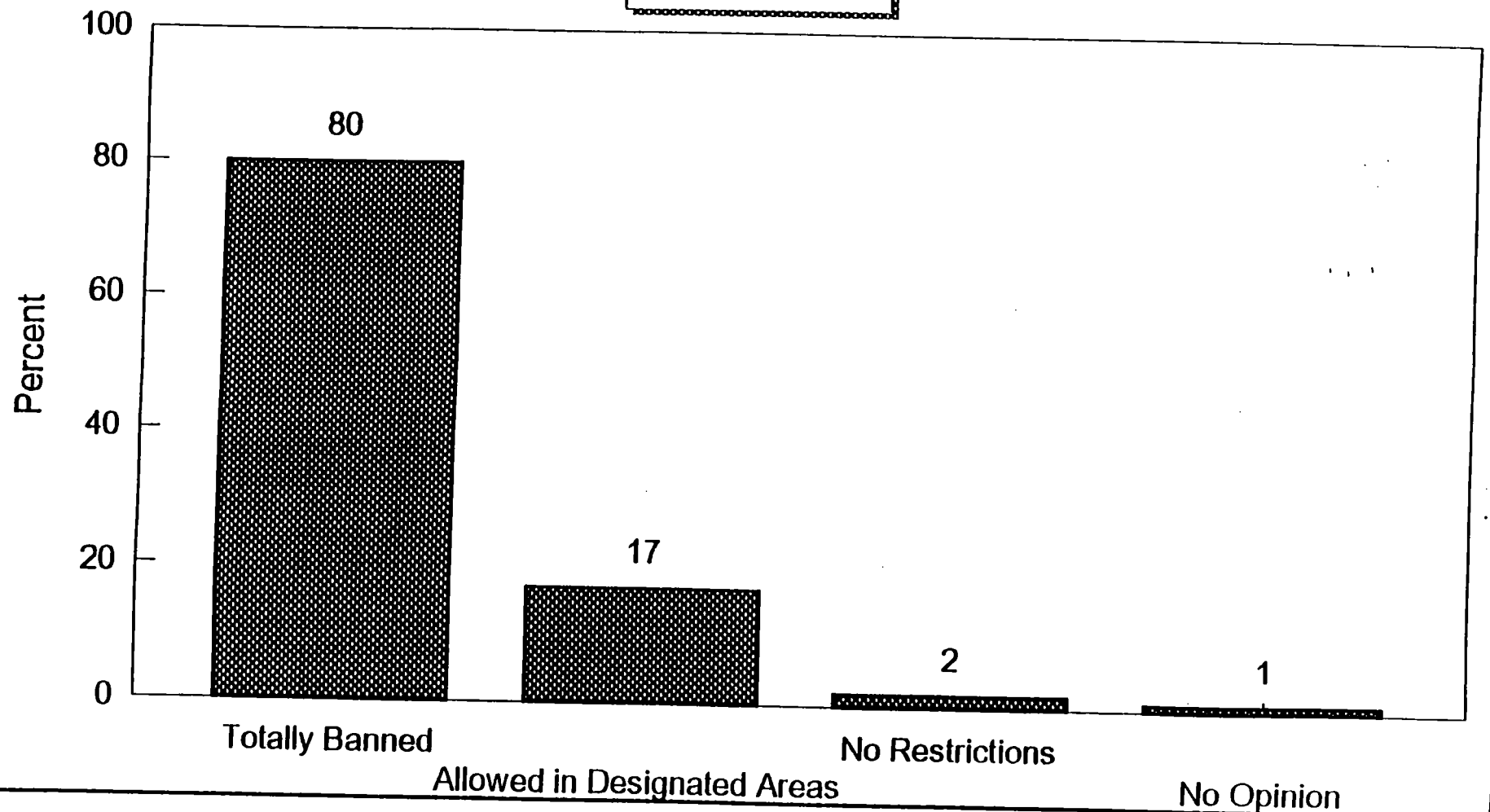
Percentage of People Who Would Vote to Provide Stronger Penalties for Selling Tobacco to Minors



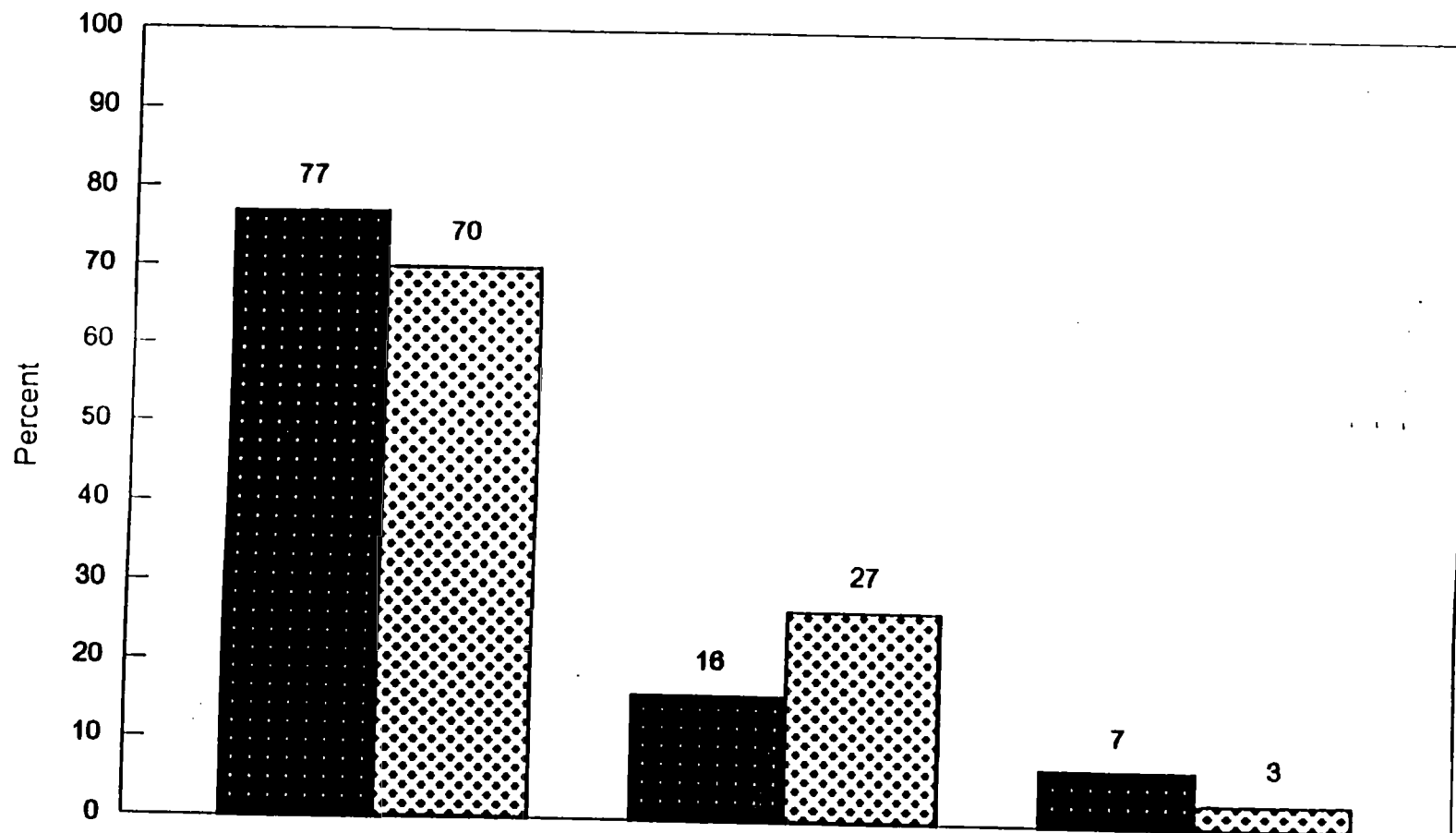
	Yes	No	Don't know/no opinion	Refused
■ Geary County	80	11	7	2
▤ State of Kansas	74	21	5	0

Percentage of People Who Support A Ban on Smoking in Schools

Geary County

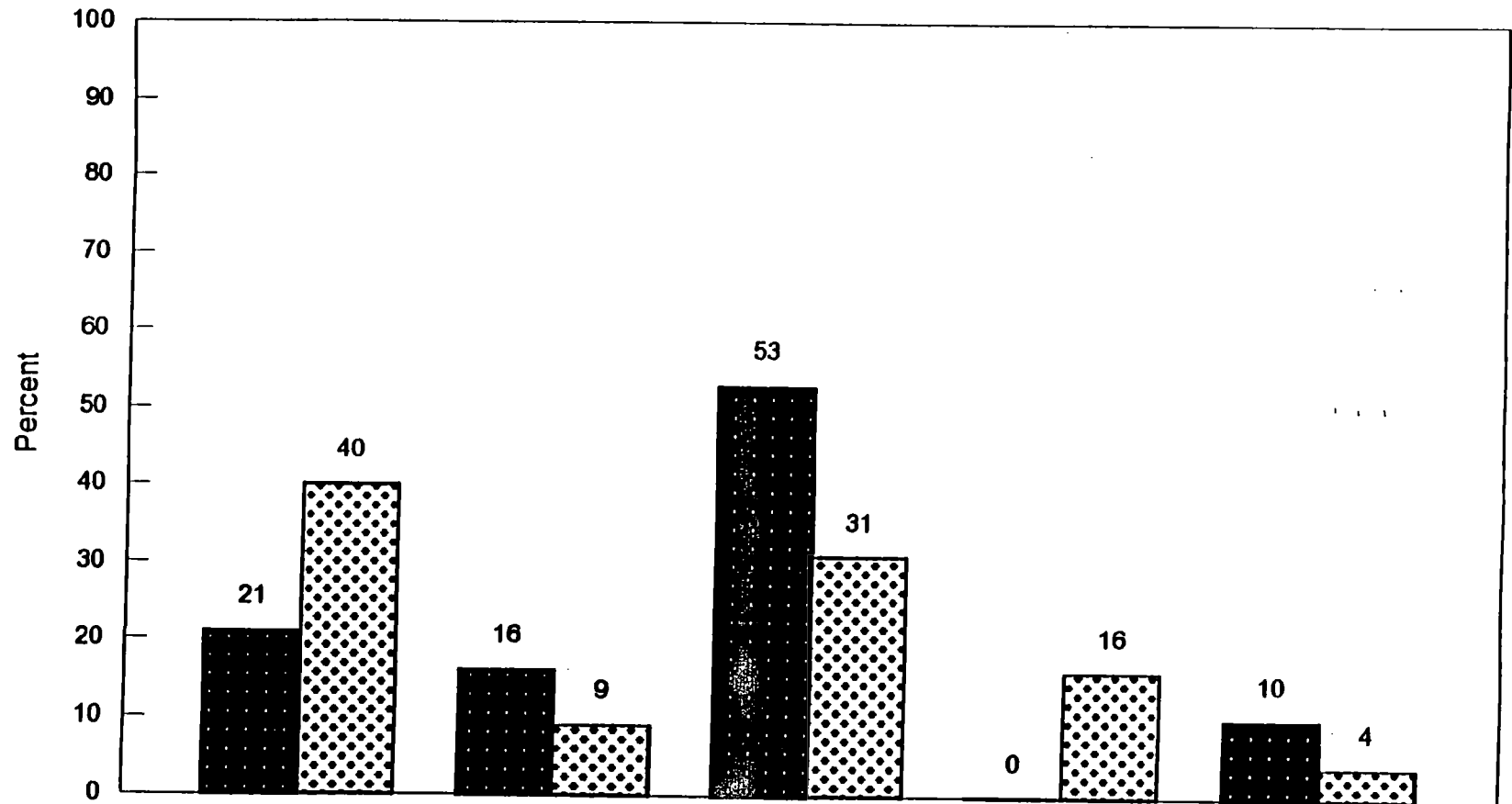


Percentage of People Supporting Making Cigarette Possession by Minors Illegal



	Illegal	Not Illegal	Don't know/no opinion
■ Geary County	77	16	7
▨ State of Kansas	70	27	3

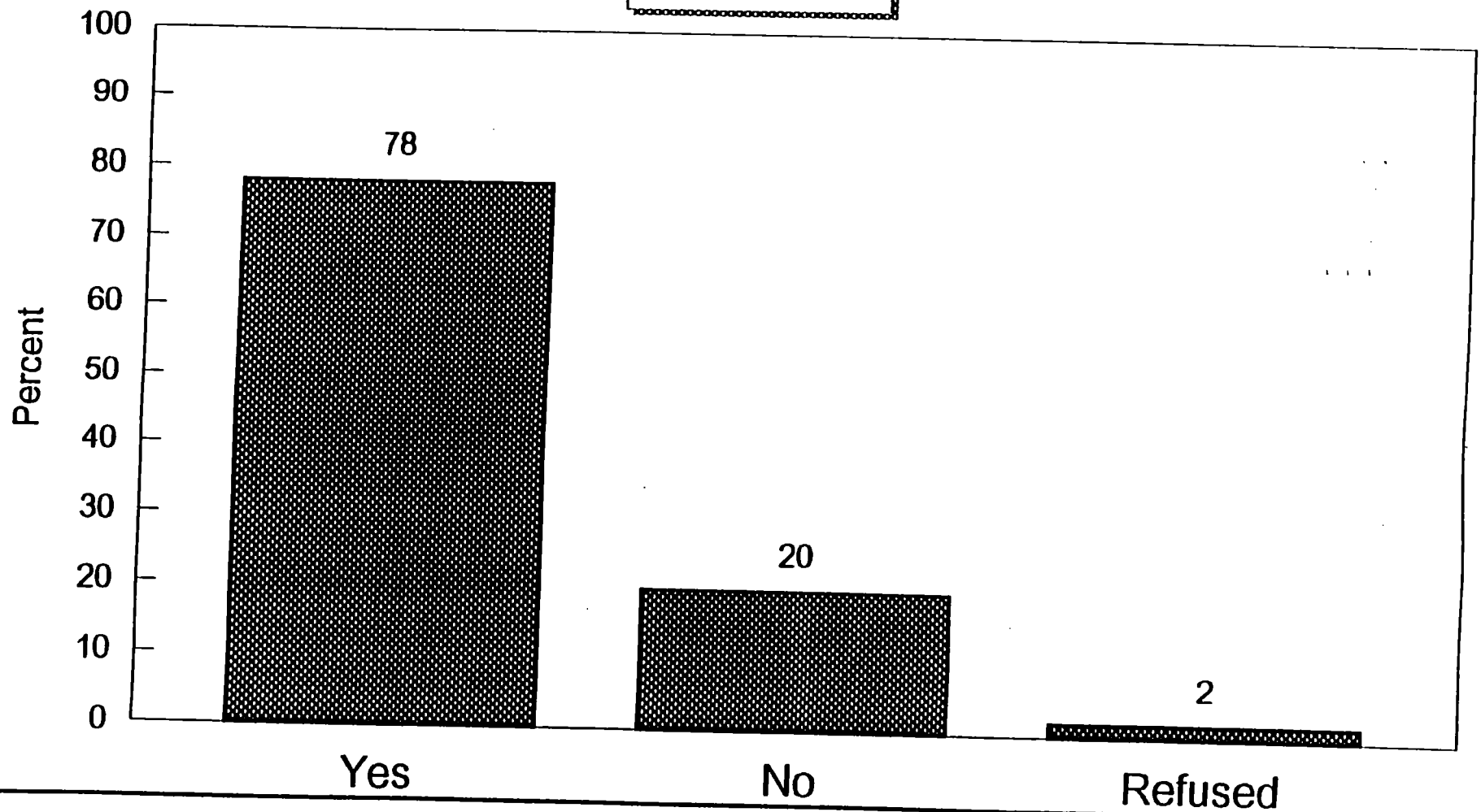
Percentage of People Who Support Penalizing Merchants Who Sell Tobacco to Minors, By Penalty



	Fine	Lose Privilege	Fine & lose Privilege	No Penalty	Don't know/no opinion
■ Geary County	21	16	53	0	10
▤ State of Kansas	40	9	31	16	4

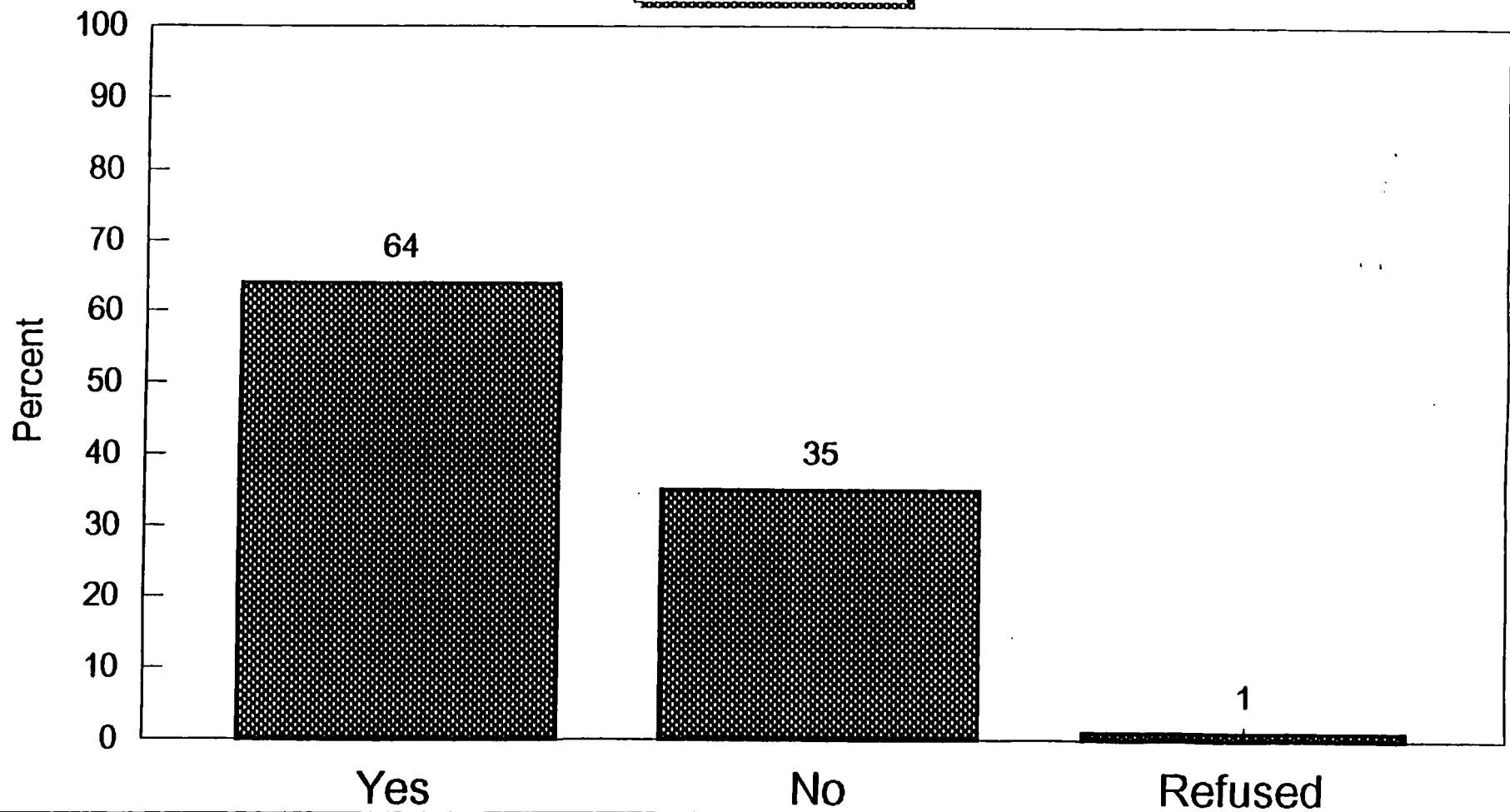
Is There a Policy Restricting Smoking in Your Building?

Geary County



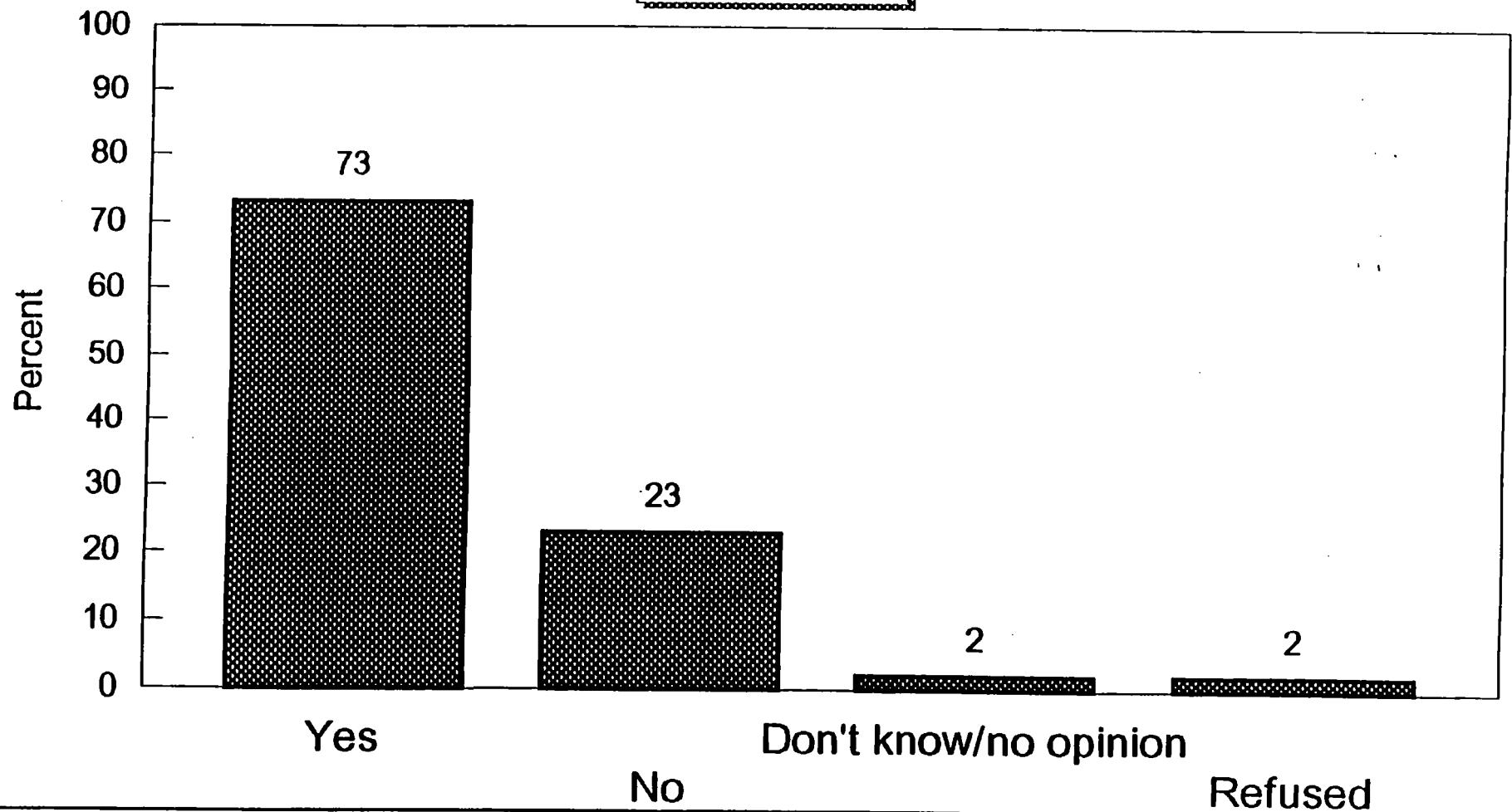
Are you Currently a Registered Voter in Kansas?

Geary County

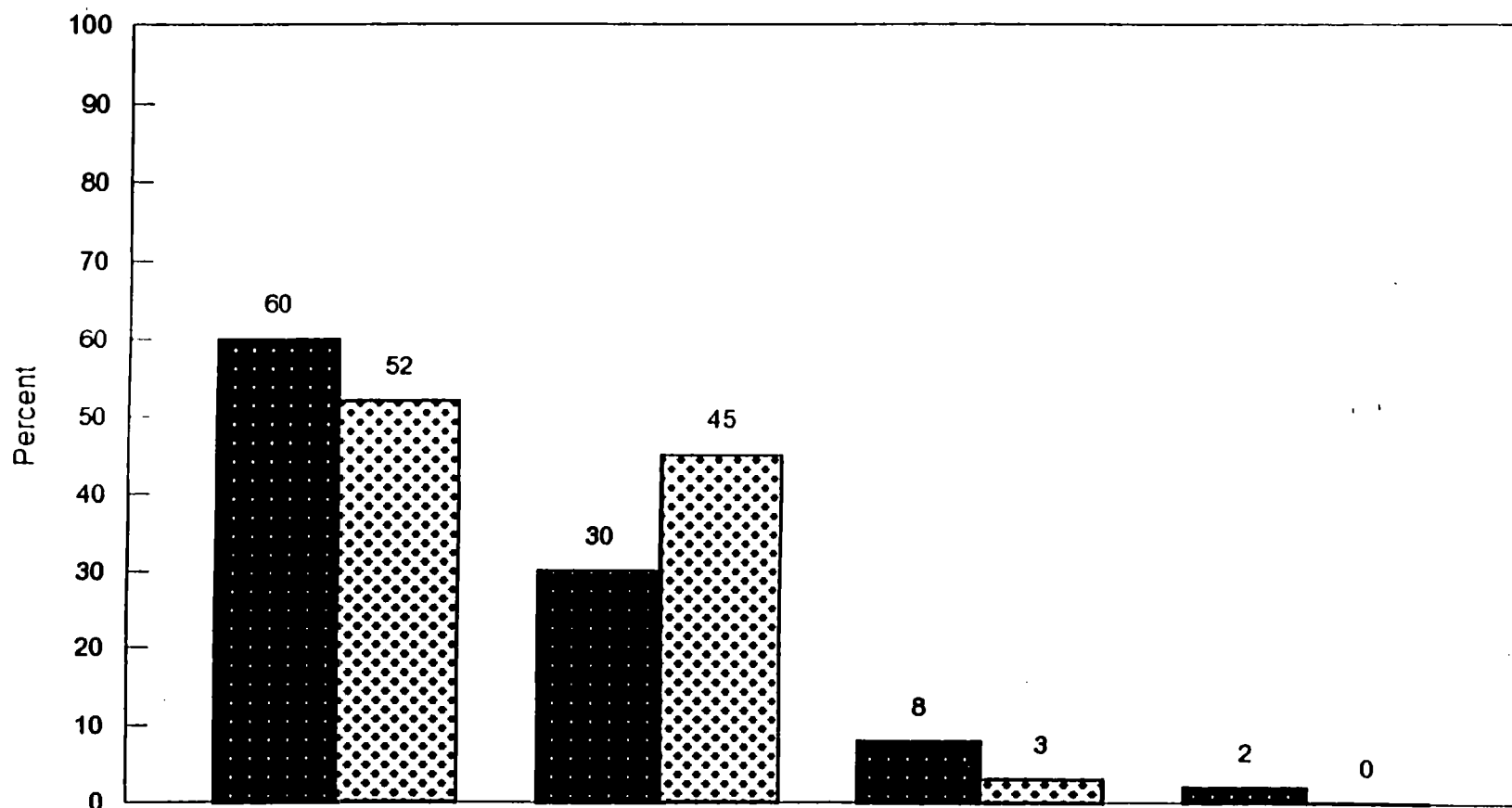


Did you Vote in the Last Presidential Election?

Geary County



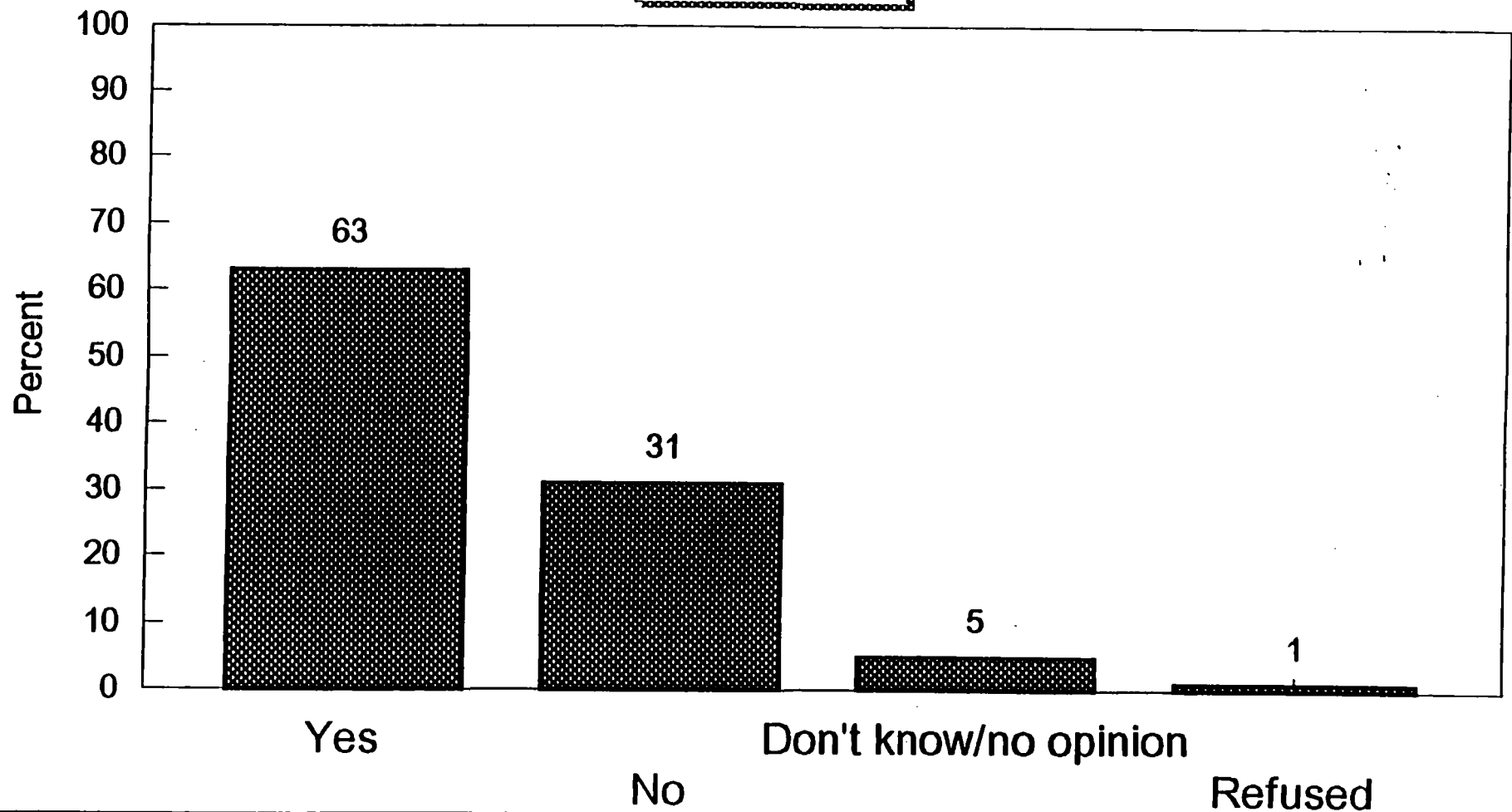
Percentage of People Who Would Vote to Prohibit Smoking in All Areas Used by the General Public



	Yes	No	Don't know/no opinion	Refused
■ Geary County	60	30	8	2
▤ State of Kansas	52	45	3	0

If there were an election today, would you vote yes or no on a ballot that would prohibit all smoking in restaurants?

Geary County



MEDIA COVERAGE

Sting goes up in smoke here

No cigarettes sold to underage cadets

By CRISTINA JANNEY
Staff writer

In a sting operation conducted by the Attorney General's office Saturday, Junction City retailers passed the test and did not sell cigarettes to underage cadets.

In their first mission, the 14- to 17-year-old cadets found that nearly a third of the 172 stores they hit in 16 Kansas counties last weekend were willing to sell them cigarettes, said state Attorney General Carla Stovall.

But of the eight stores that were a part of

the sting in Junction City, none sold cigarettes to the cadets.

Employees at the following Junction City stores were all tested in the sting but did not sell tobacco to the minors:

- Total, 700 W. Sixth;
- Texaco/Kwik Sack, 1007 W. Sixth;
- Dillons, 628 W. Sixth;
- Coastal Mart, 1100 W. Whitney;
- Kwik Sack, 834 Ash;
- Food-4-Less, 1025 S. Washington;
- Texaco, 18th and Washington; nad
- Econofoods, 425 E. Chestnut.

Kansas law prohibits the sale of cigarettes to anyone under 18.

"In one instance, the store clerk told us he didn't know that it was illegal to sell cigarettes," Stovall said Wednesday during a

news conference. "He said this while standing in front of a sign stating that very fact."

Rick Dykstra, DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) Officer with the Junction City Police Department, said several area retailers sold to tobacco to minors in an Alcohol and Beverage Control sting six months ago.

He said that since then he has been working with retailers to make them aware of the tobacco laws.

"We had a 100-percent success rate at no cost to the businesses," Dykstra said. "We worked with employees to make them aware to check IDs."

During Stovall's sting, many times the teen-agers were asked to show identification. When they said they did not have any, retail-

See Sting, Page 4

Sting

Continued From Page 2

ers often sold them the cigarettes anyway, she said.

"As often as we tell young people how harmful smoking is, what they see is an abundance of tobacco products, enticing advertisements and promotions encouraging them to take up or continue this dangerous habit, and merchants who are willing to sell to them in direct violation of the law," she said.

The federal government will require that 80 percent of the state's retailers be in compliance with the law by September.

In Stovall's random sting operation, only 65 percent of the Kansas stores tested complied with the tobacco law. If the state does not meet the compliance rate, it could lose federal grants, she said.

Dykstra said Junction City was one of only two communities tested in the sting that had a 100-percent success rate.

"Tobacco sales to minors has been a problem and concern across the country for some time," Dykstra said. "We are very excited about these results in Junction City. We have been working very hard on this."

To keep more stores from selling cigarettes to minors, she said her office will continue conducting sting operations across the state. Stovall would not say how many and said she does not know how much the investigations cost the state.

Stovall used seven special agents from her office and 11 members of the Topeka Police Department's Youth Cadet Program to attempt to buy cigarettes from convenience, grocery and drug stores and gas stations.

She said the stores that sold the minors the cigarettes could be fined up to \$5,000. Already, half of the stores that were nabbed in last week's sting have called her office to negotiate the fine, she said.

J.C. Daily Union 2-16-96

ber of Commerce at 702-2002.

2-11-96

J.C. Daily Union

Dillons target teen smoking

Beginning 1st week, Dillon stores throughout Kansas, including the Junction City Dillons, began stepping up efforts to curb the sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products to minors.

The company is increasing its checker training and signage to combat the problem.

"As a major retailer in Kansas, we feel a real responsibility to do our part to help reverse the growing trend of teen-age tobacco usage," said Dillon president Bob Colvey. "We are instructing our checkers in the stores to request a photo ID of any person purchasing cigarettes or tobacco products who appears to be under the age of 25. (The legal age is 18). Signs posted at every checkout will also inform the customer of this store policy."

Junction City girl among anti-tobacco speakers

TOPEKA (AP) — The war against teen-age tobacco use continued to be waged in the Statehouse Tuesday, with a legislative panel beginning work on a bill that would make it much harder for young people to buy cigarettes. Among the youth speaking in favor of the bill was a Junction City High School student.

The student, Chaniqua Fleming, told the Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee during a hearing that her three little sisters "mimic everything I do."

"If I smoked, and if my mother didn't kill me first, I know eventually my little sisters would, too," she said.

According to Emily Broxterman, 13 of Overland Park: "Smoking is more and more frequent in schools. Many of my classmates smoke. They do it to be cool."

She also said her smoking classmates know where they can buy cigarettes from vending machines.

"The tobacco industries know that if they can get young teens to

smoke, they will basically have them hooked for the rest of their lives," she said. "The tobacco industry is controlling us."

The bill would prohibit the sale of any tobacco products, such as cigarettes, snuff and smokeless tobacco, from vending machines unless those machines are in a place not open to minors, such as bars.

Some exceptions would be made. For example, a cigarette vending machine could be maintained in a commercial building or factory if it is in part of the building that the public does not have access to.

It also would make it illegal for a minor to possess cigarettes. Currently, it is illegal for a youngster to buy cigarettes, but not against the law for them to possess them.

Intent of the legislation is to keep cigarettes out of the mouths of minors.

People attending the meeting included students and lobbyists.

2-1-96

J.C. Daily Union

1-31-96

Manhattan Mercury

Lawmakers taking aim at tobacco in kids' hands

Associated Press

TOPEKA — Some people think it is too easy for young people to light up.

They want to make it harder.

The Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee began looking at a bill Tuesday that would make it more difficult for youngsters to buy cigarettes and other tobacco products.

"Smoking is more and more frequent in schools," 13-year-old

Emily Broxterman of Overland Park told lawmakers.

The bill would prohibit the sale of any tobacco products, such as cigarettes, snuff and smokeless tobacco, from vending machines unless those machines are in a place not open to minors, such as bars.

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See No. 6, back page

(front page)

Tobacco

⑥ Continued from Page A1

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"The tobacco industries know that if they can get young teens to smoke, they will basically have them hooked for the rest of their lives," she said. "The tobacco industry is controlling us."

People attending the meeting included students and lobbyists. Supporters of the bill wore stickers that read: "Stop the Sale, Prevent the Addiction."

Betty Dicus, representing the American Cancer Society, said the most common starting age for smoking is between 11 and 14 years of age.

"By the age of 13, they are frequently daily smokers," she said. Almost everyone who becomes a full-fledged smoker does so before reaching 21, she added.

The committee was told that children learn to smoke by imitating others.

Chaniqua Fleming, a Junction City High School student, told the lawmakers that her three little sisters "mimic everything I do."

"If I smoked, and if my mother didn't kill me first, I know eventually my little sisters would, too," she said.

Selling cigarettes to a minor would carry penalties of a fine up to \$2,500 and a year in jail.

The bill would let retailers off the hook if they sell cigarettes to minors with fake picture IDs.

Anti-smoking rally

•Geary County•
PROJECT FREEDOM

THE ONLY
BREATH
WORSE
THAN A
SMOKER'S.

Rally

Continued From Page 1

After a box lunch, students were to proceed to the Capitol building, where a rally in the second floor rotunda was planned. State and national officials were planning to address the conference.

Additional sponsors are the Kansas State Department of Health and Environment, Kansas Smokeless Kids Initiative, Inc., and the Tobacco Free Kansas coalition.

According to Murrill, "With House Bill 2544 awaiting action by the Senate Committee on Federal and State Affairs, a statewide effort such as STAR will certainly convey clearly that the state of Kansas does not want our youth to have access to tobacco products."

The purpose of House Bill 2544 is to regulate the sale of cigarettes and tobacco products. It would prohibit the sale of cigarettes and tobacco products from vending machines, unless in an area not open to minors.

Murrill said the bill also would allow items to be confiscated by any peace officer or agent of the Director of Taxation if a minor is caught with tobacco products. Therefore, minors caught in violation of the bill would not be adjudicated criminally.

Thirty students from the Geary County school district pose for a picture before boarding a bus at Fort Riley Middle School enroute to Topeka to participate in the STAR rally today. The teens will be joining about 850 students from all over Kansas to learn about legislature and hear speakers that promote awareness of teens and tobacco issues.

Photography: Valerie Bontrager

Smoke-free teens gather in Topeka

About 750 teen-agers from all over Kansas, including 30 from Geary County, were expected to gather today at the state capitol in Topeka for a conference on tobacco issues.

The conference, called STAR (Smoke-free Teens Are Rising), was planned as a day for smoke-free teens to stand up and be heard. The goal of the conference was to empower those attending to return to their own communities with the information and tools needed to resist the addictive drug, nicotine, that is affecting so many of their peers.

Project Freedom of Geary County sponsored 30 students from the Junction City

Middle School, Junction City High School and Fort Riley Middle School. According to the project's community mobilizer, Shaunya Murrill, this forum is a wonderful opportunity to further involve teens in an issue that directly affects them.

"After completing the 'Youth Access to Tobacco' survey, I felt there needed to be more opportunities for our youth to be involved," Murrill said. "I had so many smoke-free youth volunteering every night of the survey, and they really felt that tobacco was an important issue. One young lady said to me, 'After you talked to my class, I started counting on my fingers how many people I knew that smoke cigarettes.

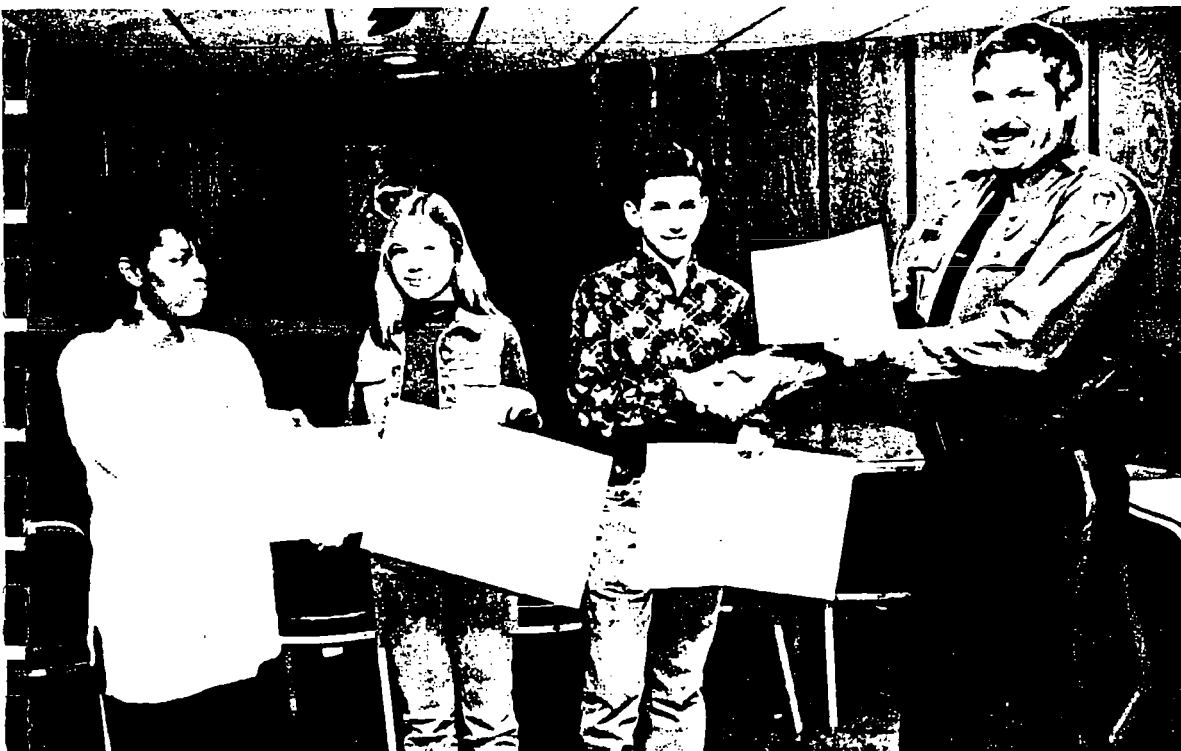
and I was shocked because, before I knew it, I was out of fingers.' So when I was informed about this forum for smoke-free teens, I was elated."

STAR is sponsored by the Smoke-free Class of 2000 through the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association and the American Cancer Society.

The students were to first gather at the Kansas Expocentre's Maner Center to participate in mock legislative hearings. The hearings were designed to teach students how interests both for and against tobacco use, prevention and control can influence the process.

See Rally, Page 4

Smokeless Kids



Photography: Valerie Bontrager

From left Shaunya Murrill, project coordinator, Courtney Hurley, 13, Jeremy Antenen, 12, and Rick Dykstra, D.A.R.E. officer, pose for a picture at Deever Administration Center Tuesday. Hurley, Antenen, and (not pictured) Angela Dodd, are poster winners.

Students' posters discourage smoking

By GAIL PARSONS
Staff writer

About two months ago, Project Freedom in conjunction with the Junction City Police Department's crime-prevention division received a \$1,000 grant from the Kansas Smokeless Kids Initiative and the Kansas Health Foundation. The money was to be used to promote an activity that will encourage children to not smoke cigarettes.



Dodd

"The one stipulation was that the activ-

ity or project had to be something which the children would do themselves," said Officer Rick Dykstra of the crime prevention division.

So, a poster contest was held; the assignment was to come up with a poster that would help discourage children from smoking. The prizes: certificate and the winning posters will be enlarged to 30-foot billboards in Junction City. The billboards are being donated by the Thomas Sign Company of Manhattan.

After all the entries were in, more than 100 of them, USD 475 staff members and Theresa Whiteside, outreach coordinator for Kansas Smokeless Kids, had the task of choosing the three best posters. After care-

ful consideration they choose the winners.

Shaunya Murrill, community mobilizer for Project Freedom and Mary Kay Stauffer, special projects coordinator, were on hand with Dykstra Tuesday afternoon, to present the winners with their certificates and explain what will happen next.

Sixth grade Junction City Middle School student Jeremy Antenen, 12, son of Terry and Tammy Schad, said he was surprised when he found out his poster was among the top three.

His poster, with the words "Don't Get Hooked," shows a fish in the water studying a fish hook.

See Smoking, Page 4

Smoking—

Continued From Page 1

"When I thought of 'Don't get hooked,' I thought of hooks and fishing and a fish about to be hooked," he said.

Another winner was Fort Riley Middle School seventh grader Courtney Hurley, 13, daughter of Kort and Kelly Hurley. Her poster, urges "Don't Be A Butt Head" in large letters next to a cigarette man sporting a leather jacket and sunglasses. In an unsuccessful attempt at looking cool, the cigarette man has a cigarette hanging out of his mouth and the top of his head is sizzling.

"I was very surprised when I found out I won," she said.

The final winner, Angela Dodd, daughter of William and Estelita Dodd, of Fort Riley, is a fifth-grade student at Custer Hill Elementary school. Her poster shows a person next to two gravestones. The engraving on one indicates the person died because of smoking. The other gravestone is of a person who died from inhaling second-hand smoke.

The wording, "Smoke Free Is The Way To Be," sums up the thought that the schools are trying to relay to all children.

All entries will be on display at Wal-Mart.

School

Continued From Page 1

indicated that the merchants should be fined, 16 percent said the merchants should lose their privilege to sell tobacco and 53 percent favored both fining the merchants and taking away their tobacco-sales privileges. Such punishment, Murrill indicated, would be much stiffer than the warning letters received by 14 area businesses where minors were able to purchase cigarettes during a sting operation conducted by the state division of Alcoholic Beverage Control last year.

If there were an election today, the survey indicated, 80 percent would vote for stronger penalties for selling tobacco products to minors, and 72 percent would support a tax increase on tobacco products to help pay for health care.

Other action during Monday's board meeting will include the following:

Alumni request

According to Superintendent Mary Devin, the board has been asked by a group of alumni representing various Junction City High School classes to name the school's auditorium and south gymnasium after two former high school staff members.

The alumni have asked the board to name the auditorium after Warren Settles, a longtime JCHS principal who became the first principal in the current high school building in 1959. Settles retired as an administrator in the Olathe School District; he died last year.

In addition, the board has been asked to name the south gym after longtime JCHS basketball coach Charles Fiffe. Fiffe's daughter, Collette Matthews, teaches French at the high school, and his granddaughter, Amber Crites, is on the Lady Jays basketball team.

Enrollment report

According to Devin, the first district enrollment count following the holiday break will be reviewed by the board Monday and will reveal a drop of about 250 students since September. "Typically, we lose between 100

and 300 students between September and January."

Hopefully, the board will increase funding of the and/or the state to enact new legislation for the school district state per-pupil

This school year is benefiting from a hold-harmless provision enacted by the legislature to minimize military downsizing districts near the guaranteed loss of only 1 \$3,600-per-pupil would otherwise

Even with the provision in 7.9 percent last year — for the year of 1994 to 1995 — cost \$400,000 in budget

Without a hold-harmless provision, Superintendent Devin said F is a crisis."

Budget cuts at the state, have more than 9 percent of the superintendent's mates didn't further enrollment

Inter-

The board has an agreement with local companies for internet access for the district administration and local schools at a cost of \$1,000

According to Superintendent Devin, United has a high-speed, high-capacity line between the district and from the district to the access room in the existing building

According to Superintendent Devin, district management and technology for every school will be available

President Devin recommended that the board be on-line by 2000

1-7-96

J.C. Daily Union

School board to look at survey on smoking

By ROB ROBERTS
Local editor

A majority of Junction City residents would be supportive of measures aimed at snuffing out youth access to tobacco, according to a report that will be presented to Geary County Unified School District No. 475 board members during their regular monthly meeting on Monday.

The board will meet at 4:15 p.m. Monday at Junction City High School, 824 N. Eisenhower.

Presenting the report on a recent community survey regarding youth access to tobacco will be Shauya Murrill, the community mobilizer with Project Freedom, an anti-substance abuse coalition sup-

ported by a grant from the Kansas Health Foundation.

According to Murrill, 375 members of the community were selected at random for the survey and asked a series of questions relating to youth and tobacco.

An overwhelming 77 percent of those surveyed favored making possession of cigarettes illegal for persons under the age of 18, Murrill said.

In addition to supporting measures targeting the young tobacco users, she added, the survey indicated that a majority of the respondents favored tough measures against merchants who sell tobacco products to persons under 18. Of those surveyed, 21 percent in-

See School, Page 4

1-7-96
J.C. Daily Union

Resident honored for efforts to curtail teen smoking

By BILL SHEA

Staff writer

A local convenience store chain started its own effort last fall to curtail juvenile smoking, taking action almost a year before President Clinton began calling for tough federal regulations to attack the problem.

Kwik Sack stores in Junction City



Wunder

Junction City are enforcing existing laws banning the sale of tobacco to youths via a policy that requires clerks to check the identification of anybody they suspect is not old enough to buy cigarettes, cigars or tobacco. Employees who don't comply may be fired.

It is illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18. A recent undercover operation by the state Alcoholic Beverage Control Division revealed that not all local stores are complying with that law. During that operation

investigators found that 16 out of 21 stores they checked were selling cigarettes to youths, according to John Marshall, chronic disease risk reduction coordinator for the Junction City-Geary County Health Department. Those stores received a warning letter from the state agency.

See Honor, Page 4

Honor

Continued From Page 1 of 1994.

The result of that policy is that more identification checks are being conducted and fewer cigarettes are being sold to minors.

"We're trying to help the youths, plus it's the law," Wunder said of the policy.

The Junction City branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented an award to Wunder this spring to thank him for his efforts to stop the sale of tobacco to minors.

"Those kids were really buying a lot of cigarettes," said Gilbert Hammond, first vice president of the chapter. He said the NAACP became very interested in addressing the problem when he and other members realized how many black middle school students were taking up smoking.

"He did things that nobody else wanted to do," Hammond said of Wunder. "He bit the bullet. You don't make a lot of friends doing what he did."

Wunder credits Hammond for supporting Kwik Sack's stepped up enforcement of tobacco sales rules. He said Hammond is in contact with a lot of young people and tells them that buying cigarettes is against the law and that Kwik Sack stores enforce the law.

"Gilbert Hammond does a great job," Wunder said. "He comes right in and supports everything we do."

Wunder said enforcing the law sometimes earns store clerks the

wrath of customers. He said clerks have been "cussed out" by teens who were denied cigarette purchases. He added that some adults who have asked their children to buy cigarettes for them are also angry with the company.

"It doesn't matter if the parent is sitting out in the car, it's against the law to sell cigarettes to minors," Wunder said. "We're taking the chance the parents will get mad and never come back as customers, but we have to do what's right."

Marshall said stopping the sale of tobacco to minors and educating youths on the health risks posed by smoking will stop youths from smoking and prevent them from becoming addicted to tobacco as adults.

He said the health department will be working in cooperation with Geary County Unified School District 475 and the American Cancer Society to educate business owners about tobacco sales laws.

"We're working on seeking policy changes," Marshall said. "We will be talking to civic leaders and businesspeople to inform them of the dangers of youth smoking."

One of the health department's goals is to get all stores which sell tobacco to post signs which state tobacco sales to minors are prohibited. Marshall said the health department will be willing to make or obtain the signs for the stores.

56-11-8

SC Daily Union

SC Daily Union 3-11-95

Crime prevention fair planned for Saturday

By DAVE MERCHANT
Staff writer

Saturday's prevention fair will kick off Prevention Expo '95, which is a four-day event.

The fair will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Municipal Building, Seventh and Jefferson streets. The fair is sponsored by the Junction City Police Department.

The fair will feature demonstrations from the Kansas Highway Patrol, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Kansas Safety Belt Education Office, Junction City Fire Department, Geary County Sheriff's Department, and various other Kansas prevention groups.

People can see the KHP "Roll-Over-Truck", Command Communication Vehicle, KBI SCAT Vehicle, the JCFD "Jaws of Life" and the Kansas Safety Belt

JC Daily Union 7-28-95

Calendar of events

Prevention Expo 1995
Saturday, July 29

Prevention Fair — 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Junction City Municipal Auditorium, Seventh and Jefferson streets.

Sunday, July 30

Choir Festival — 4 to 8 p.m., Junction City Heritage Park, Sixth and Washington streets.

Monday, July 31

Family Music Concert (Bill Haley's Comets) — 7:30 to 10 p.m., Al Simpler Stadium, Ninth and Eisenhower streets.

Tuesday, Aug. 1

National Night Out, America's Night Out Against Crime Block Parties, 7 to 10 p.m.

Office "Crash Vehicle."

Admission to this is fair is free to the public and everyone is welcome to attend.

Bureau cracks down on tobacco sales to minors

From The Daily Union

The Kansas Bureau of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) issued warning letters to 12 Junction City and Grandview Plaza businesses earlier this month after conducting a local sting operation designed to crack down on tobacco sales to minors.

The local sting, part of an ongoing statewide campaign, was conducted with the help of a youth, under 18, who visited 17 Junction City and two Grandview Plaza businesses and attempted to purchase cigarettes.

Employees at 12 of the 19 business illegally sold cigarettes to

the youth.

Employees at seven Junction City businesses refused to sell cigarettes to the minor.

According to Officer Rick Dykstra, a D.A.R.E./crime prevention officer for the Junction City Police Department, said those seven businesses and their employees deserve congratulations. They are: Kwik Sack No. 2, 340 W. Sixth; Kwik Sack No. 3, 1005 W. Sixth; C-Mart, 1124 S. Washington; Total No. 1564, 623 W. Sixth; Total No. 1859, 122 W. 18th; Texaco, 1739 N. Jackson; and Kwik Shop, 623 S. Washington.

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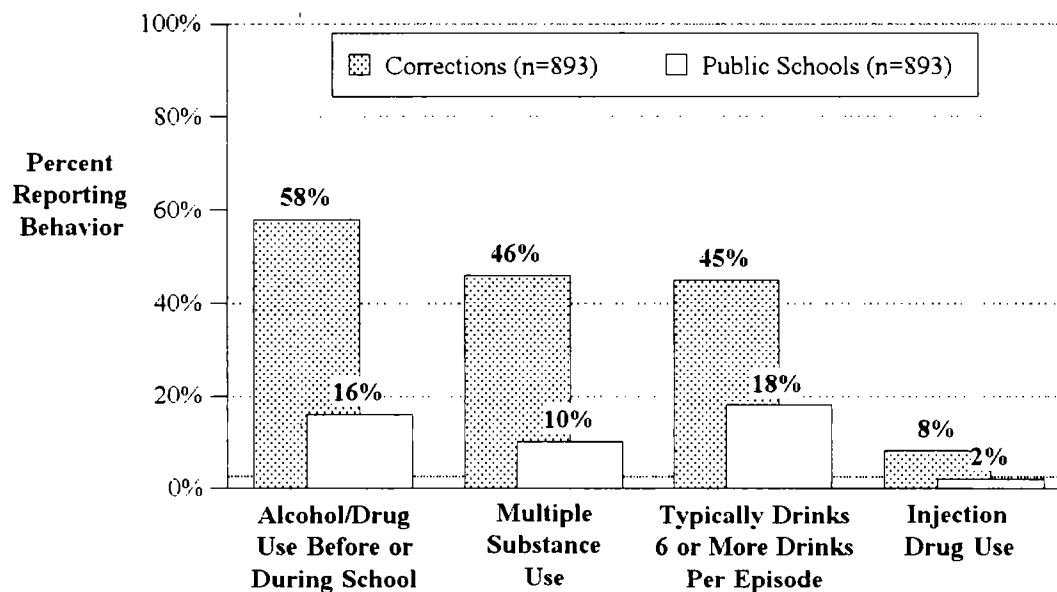
A Special Edition of **CESAR FAX** →

A Collaborative Effort of the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) and the Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR)/University of Maryland at College Park

Minnesota Juvenile Offenders Report More High-Risk Substance Use Behaviors Than Public School Students

As part of the CSAT-funded Minnesota State Demand and Needs Assessment studies, the Minnesota Student Survey was administered to juveniles in all 20 correctional facilities in Minnesota. In order to establish a context for evaluating the level of problems among these juveniles, each participant was matched by gender and age to a public school student who had also completed the survey. Not only were juveniles in the correctional facilities more likely than the public school students to report the use of alcohol and other drugs, they also reported more dangerous substance use behaviors, such as multiple drug use and injection drug use. The authors recommend that "substance abuse assessment and treatment . . . be available to all juvenile offenders and become a regular part of services available for youth in correctional settings" (p. 26).

Percentage of Minnesota Juveniles in Correctional Facilities and Public Schools Reporting High-Risk Substance Use Behaviors, 1995



SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Human Services, 1995 *Minnesota Student Survey--Juvenile Correctional Facilities*, November 1996, St. Paul, Minnesota. For more information, please contact Dr. Patricia Harrison at 612-296-8574.

NEW SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE

Two new bibliographies from CSAT's National Evaluation Data and Technical Assistance Center (NEDTAC) are now available for browsing and downloading at CESAR's web site (www.bsos.umd.edu/cesar/cesar.html). Selected full-text bibliographies with overviews are also available at the NEDTAC web site (www.calib.com/nedtac/).

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