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School, law partnerships

Many educators and law enforcement professionals across the nation have joined together in the fight for drug-free schools. It is a partnership that is making a difference for America's schoolchildren, and these efforts deserve our recognition and support.

Too often in our schools, teaching and learning are disrupted by drug traffic and abuse and the associated problems of truancy, vandalism, and gang activity. For years, individual school and law enforcement officials have been attempting to address these problems. A few of these singular efforts have become inspiring success stories, and the hard work and courage of these dedicated individuals should be applauded.

Success in most schools, however, hinges on the cooperation and ready exchange of information between school officials and the law enforcement community. Recognizing the importance of this partnership, President Reagan directed the U.S. Departments of Justice and Education to create the National School Safety Center in 1984. Underlying the Center's operation is the belief that excellence in education cannot be achieved if the learning process is disrupted by the reality of - or even the threat of - school crime, including drug traffic and abuse.

Most of the nation's attorneys general have shown, by their personal comments published in the Symposium Edition of *School Safety*, that they share the President's vision in the Center's mandate. They recognize the importance of focusing joint attention on developing cooperative solutions to these serious problems. Each state attorney general and superintendent of public instruction can encourage further partnerships between local prosecutors and superintendents, and more coordinated and productive state-wide networks can be created.

In our schools sit thousands of potential doctors, lawyers, builders, astronauts, teachers and law enforcers. These children are America's future, and they must have the opportunity to learn and achieve without being deprived of their valuable educations. I look forward to all of us working together to meet this challenge.

*Verne Speirs, Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention*

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Top state law enforcement officers discuss their current strategies and long-term solutions to making America's schools drug-free.

Attorneys General say 'No to drugs'

Strategies to banish illicit drugs from America's schools – some innovative and some traditional – were proposed by top state law enforcement officials responding to a recent survey by *School Safety*, Newjournal of the National School Safety Center (NSSC).

The NSSC survey was conducted to identify effective school drug prevention programs and promote their exchange among state law enforcement officials.

Thirty-nine state attorneys general replied, describing their anti-drug programs and suggesting what they thought might be the *ultimate solution* to make America's schools drug-free.

Their comments about drugs on campus echoed concerns expressed by the public in the 1986 Gallup poll on education. For the first time in the 18-year history of the poll, the public identified drugs as the biggest problem facing the nation's schools.

Often, proposals by the attorneys general matched those in the president's anti-drug campaign. President Ronald Reagan's six-point program includes a drug-free schools provision that recommends expansion of drug education and tougher enforcement of laws prohibiting distribution of drugs in or near schools.

Many concur with U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, who describes the federal war on illicit drugs as his department's "number one priority . . . particularly as the problem transcends

state boundaries."

The state officials' suggestions for fighting drugs within state boundaries show concern and creativity. Their proposals include the following:

- "Project KIDS is a public information program to urge students to contact our toll-free drug hotline if they know of anyone selling drugs in their neighborhoods and in their schools." Anthony J. Celebrezze, Jr., Attorney General, Ohio.
- "Our peacetime military forces should be patrolling America's borders, shutting off the supply of drugs from other countries." Charles M. Oberly, Attorney General, Delaware.
- We must "tell dope pushers, in the only language they understand, that our children are off limits. I recently proposed drug fighting legislation that . . . would double all existing maximum penalties for drug offenses." Leroy Zimmerman, Attorney General, Pennsylvania.
- "Children learn from what they see, and movies, television and other child-oriented media need to . . . represent drug abuse not only as illegal but also as damaging to both the individual and society." Charlie Brown, Attorney General, West Virginia.
- "As long as there is a demand, there always will be a supplier. Society

must provide an environment where drugs are not needed for entertainment or escape." Jim Mattox, Attorney General, Texas.

Complete responses by the state attorneys general follow:

ALABAMA – To combat drugs, we concentrate law enforcement efforts on drug importers, who are attracted to Alabama because of its coastline, and on pushers. Drug offenses occurring on campuses are treated as any other violations. In addition, a growing effort is being made to educate young people to the physical and mental dangers of drug abuse.

The most effective approach for dealing with illegal drugs is a two-pronged attack: energetic law enforcement, backed up with severe sentences that make the cost of doing business unprofitable for drug dealers, and a continuing education program beginning in the earliest grades.

Charles Graddick, Attorney General

ARKANSAS – As in many other states, Arkansas is combatting substance abuse among young people on a variety of fronts. Not only do we sponsor traditional drug education programs which focus on the health effects of substance abuse, but we also endeavor to teach students the legal and social consequences of drug use. On some cam-



Pepperdine University's National School Safety Center is a partnership of the U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Department of Education. NSSC's goal is to promote school safety, improve discipline, increase attendance, and suppress drug traffic and abuse in all our nation's schools.

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About the cover:

This statue in front of the Philadelphia Police Administration Building exemplifies the positive relationship needed between law enforcers and youth. Photograph by Greg Lanier.

INTRODUCTION

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Toward drug-free schools

Drug traffic and abuse is a multibillion dollar business throughout the United States driven by the economic laws of supply and demand. The attorney general of Oregon, for example, describes marijuana as the state's number one agricultural cash crop. And almost 70 percent of all reported California crime is drug and alcohol related, claims that state's attorney general. Law enforcement is not alone in feeling the impact of the drug problem. U.S. Secretary of Education William Bennett describes drug abuse as the most serious education problem today. And for the first time in its 18 year history, the Gallup Poll on education listed drug abuse as the public's top concern. It is clear that drug traffic and abuse are critical state and national problems.

Prevention and remediation of drug abuse problems require effective supply side and demand side strategies. Tougher laws and stricter enforcement against production, transportation and distribution will help eliminate the supply. However, legislation and enforcement alone, while significant, are not the entire answer.

Enhanced nationwide efforts to educate students, parents, and community leaders about the legal, social, physical and moral consequences of drug use will help reduce demand. A focus on self-esteem and positive peer pressure is critical. Beyond this, it is vital for public officials and leaders to be positive role models. More is taught by example than by any other method.

Often it takes a crisis to unite otherwise independent groups. The drug abuse problem in our society, particularly in our nation's schools, is such a crisis. Educators, law enforcers and community leaders are gathering together in unprecedented numbers and style to deal with drug abuse - a problem which has no defined boundaries and no one group accountable for its suppression.

State attorneys general, the 50 chief law enforcement officers around the country, are joining their counterparts in education to rid drug abuse and trafficking from our schools. The National School Safety Center interviewed most of the state's "top cops" to learn what drug prevention programs they have instituted. The interviews also provided respondents with an opportunity to offer their "ultimate solutions" to making schools drug-free.

These interviews were conducted in late 1986, before recent elections brought in several new officials. The objective of this publication is, however, to express ideas and programs rather than to promote individuals.

NSSC is a national clearinghouse for school safety issues. The Winter 1987 Symposium Edition of *School Safety* provides the opportunity for readers to compare ideas, integrate those that fit their needs into their own jurisdictions, and develop networks with top officials and local practitioners in states grappling with similar problems.

It is our hope that you will find their comments informative, challenging and useful as you develop strategies and plans to make 1987 the year we establish drug-free schools for our nation's most valuable resource: its children.

Ronald D. Stephens, Executive Editor

puses, drug counseling and rehabilitation centers have been established. Tougher administrative penalties also face students found repeatedly in possession of drugs on campus.

Beyond these efforts, we as a nation need to broaden our approach to combatting drugs. We must foster increased peer pressure among students to bring about an end to drug use at school and in homes of those whose parents are substance abusers. We must begin to educate students about drugs in the early elementary grades, and not wait until junior high school, where statistics indicate drug experimentation usually begins. Finally, we must work hard to take the glamour and profit out of drug use. Until these efforts are second nature, we cannot significantly reduce the use and abuse of illegal drugs.
Steve Clark, Attorney General

CALIFORNIA - As California's attorney general, I have made drug abuse prevention for youth and schools a major priority. In 1983 state Superintendent of Public Instruction Bill Honig and I formed the School/Law Enforcement Partnership program to improve school attendance and environment by reducing drug and alcohol abuse, truancy, violence and vandalism. This partnership, which brings together educators and law enforcers to address problems of mutual concern, has achieved many things.

Since 1983 the School/Law Enforcement Partnership Cadre has trained more than 100 educators and law enforcers to help local schools and law enforcement agencies establish safe school programs, including efforts to prevent drug and alcohol abuse. This partnership currently serves about 14,000 annually.

The Interagency School Safety Demonstration Act of 1985 established 30 model school/law enforcement partnership programs, including 18 with drug and alcohol abuse prevention components. Also in 1985, I commissioned a statewide survey of drug and

alcohol abuse among California students in grades 7, 9 and 11. This study revealed a marked increase in alcohol and drug use by students between the seventh and ninth grades and widespread use by eleventh grade students.

In 1986 Superintendent Honig and I challenged California's 1,033 school districts, 355 police and 58 sheriffs' departments to join forces to design local programs which make their schools safe havens from drug abuse. School boards, police chiefs, sheriffs, city councils and county boards of supervisors were asked to support this effort with model resolutions.

The ultimate solution to make America's schools drug-free is to eliminate the demand. Our young people must realize that alcohol and other drug use is a wasteful, destructive and, ultimately, deadly habit. We must raise a generation of kids who can resist peer pressure and say "no." This means implementation of clearly defined school policies on drug and alcohol use on campus, a K-12 drug and alcohol abuse prevention curriculum, teacher training, parental involvement, youth-initiated activities, and partnerships with local law enforcement and other community agencies.

John Van de Kamp, Attorney General

CONNECTICUT - All public officials must act as examples for young people, actively reaching out to children and teen-agers, helping them understand drug abuse is personally, socially and legally unacceptable. Recently Connecticut Governor William O'Neill appointed an Action Committee on Drug Education, on which I serve, to examine drug education and abuse prevention in public schools, colleges and the workplace. The committee will consider mandatory drug testing in schools and at work, drug education and increased penalties for drug pushers.

Serving with me on this committee are a number of people from the private and public sector with experience in combatting drug abuse, including the



Steve Clark

"We must begin to educate students about drugs in the early elementary grades, and not wait until junior high school, where statistics indicate drug experimentation usually begins."



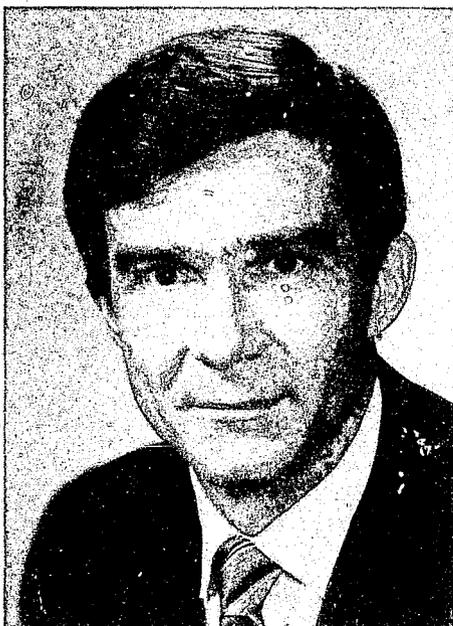
John Van de Kamp

"We must raise a generation of kids who can resist peer pressure and say 'no.'"



Jim Smith

"Dealers and users alike must receive the message that harsh sentences await them, especially those who use children in their transactions."



Michael J. Bowers

"Our ultimate goal in all our efforts must be to change the attitude so prevalent in society that some use of illicit drugs is socially acceptable."

U.S. attorney, the chief state's attorney, representatives of the FBI, the state department of education, municipal and school officials and public representatives, including actor Paul Newman. I advise other states to draw upon such a broad range of expertise when establishing drug policy. I'm confident our work will lead to stronger drug laws and tougher enforcement, as well as more extensive and effective drug education programs for our schools.

As long as drugs are available and drug use is acceptable, abuse will continue. Enforcement alone cannot stamp out drug trafficking, but it must be the beginning of any sound anti-drug effort. We must consider some of the causes of drug abuse - poverty, alienation and unstructured family units. We also must change attitudes beginning in our homes and schools. An effective program to combat illegal drug use must get the message to our children that drug use is not only illegal but also harmful to their physical and mental health. It isn't enough to say "no," we must also tell them why.

Joseph Lieberman, Attorney General

DELAWARE - Delaware, like every other state, has a problem with drugs in our schools, but ours fortunately does not appear to be as serious as the drug problems found in the large urban centers around us. Currently, the state is drafting a statewide drug education curriculum which should be in the schools by fall, 1987.

Eliminating the drug problem will take a nationwide educational effort and firm national leadership and commitment. Importing illegal drugs is an international problem that cannot be eliminated by diffuse, independent state and local efforts. What's needed is a serious federal commitment of resources, both of money and manpower. Our peacetime military forces should be patrolling America's borders, shutting off the supply of drugs from other countries. If we can spend billions on building a space shuttle, we can commit

federal funds to fighting drugs.

Charles M. Oberly, Attorney General

FLORIDA - I believe the best way to fight the drug epidemic threatening our children is through education and prevention. For this reason, I advocate placing school resource officers in all Florida middle and high schools. Many of our schools already have the program, and report dramatic declines in drug use and delinquency.

We also need to hit the supply side of the problem harder, especially since the advent of crack cocaine. I recently proposed a program aimed at reducing the crack supply. The proposals, if enacted by the legislature, would:

- upgrade penalties for crack offenders, requiring both prison time and a mandatory probation period,
- increase penalties for persons using minors in drug transactions, and
- place crack cocaine under the most serious statutory category of controlled substances.

Crack's danger is so serious that I believe it demands an immediate front-line attack on the source. Dealers and users alike must receive the message that harsh sentences await them, especially those who use children in their transactions.

Jim Smith, Attorney General

GEORGIA - In Georgia all levels of government are striving to curtail both the flow and abuse of illicit drugs, in particular in our schools. For example, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) has local violator squads which conduct undercover drug investigations on school campuses with the goal of identifying and apprehending individuals providing drugs to students. Additionally, the GBI provides educational programs on drug abuse to local law enforcement officials who in turn make presentations to local schools.

Practically, there is no single ideal solution at this time for making schools drug-free. We must continue to work on a broad front to combat the menace.

Our ultimate goal in all our efforts must be to change the attitude so prevalent in society that some use of illicit drugs is socially acceptable.

Michael J. Bowers, Attorney General

HAWAII – Hawaii, in cooperation with various federal, state and county agencies, is attacking the drug abuse problem by aggressive law enforcement and broad-scale education and prevention efforts. The Department of Education has established a comprehensive program aimed at preventing drug use, and drug education is compulsory for public school students in first, third and sixth grades, as well as those in grades 7 through 12.

Several pilot courses have been initiated for the 1986-87 school year, including Project Quest, sponsored by the Lions Club for grades 7 and 8, which focuses on drug abuse prevention, and the SELF (Self-Esteem for Life Fulfillment) Project, aimed at reducing drug problems caused by transition. These education programs are supplemented by projects of other community agencies. The Honolulu Police Department, for example, participates in Project DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) and the Team Up for Drug Prevention Program, initiated by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. In this program, athletic directors and coaches help athletes to say "no" to drugs.

The American Cancer Society sponsors marijuana awareness and smoking programs, while the March of Dimes has a drug, alcohol and smoking prevention project. The Department of Health sponsors peer counseling and a conflict mediation project targeting alcohol and drug prevention. Community efforts include those of a local TV station which held a contest in which students wrote plays about drug abuse in school. Winning plays were aired on TV.

I believe the total elimination of drug abuse in our schools will never occur until society's attitudes toward drugs

are substantially altered. Until parents and the community take a firm stance against drug abuse, drug abuse in our schools will remain. Parents, as well as their children, must be educated about the physical, emotional and other debilitating effects of drug abuse.

Corinne Watanabe, Attorney General

IDAHO – Idaho is working through the State Education Department to educate youngsters about the dangers posed by drugs – both the medical and the legal problems drug abuse causes. We need to step up this kind of effort in every state. It's especially important to have students learn from their peers, particularly from young people who have been involved with drugs and who can tell them, "I've been there, and this is what happened to me." This kind of instruction is far more effective than when it comes from a teacher or law enforcement officer.

In America we need a major push which will concentrate on drying up the market, the demand, for drugs. We need to expand our programs because just concentrating on trying to halt the supply isn't enough. To keep drugs out of our schools, we have to get our students to reject illicit drugs.

Jim Jones, Attorney General

INDIANA – Indiana schools are emphasizing programs designed to explain the harmful effects of drugs on young peoples' minds and bodies. The schools are using police officers, former drug users and familiar anti-drug spokesmen like Dave Toma to illustrate their point. Information programs, coupled with more training for teachers to help them recognize youngsters with a potential drug problem, are big keys in helping schools cope with the situation.

Obviously the ultimate solution is to persuade people to stop using drugs. To rid society of drug dealers is important. However, you will not have a drug-free society until each citizen takes a strong stand against drug abuse. When the concern is in the home, you will not



Jim Jones

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Linley Pearson

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Robert T. Stephan

"Simplistic solutions only attacking one front, whether it be drug testing or stiff mandatory sentencing of those who deal in drugs, will not get the job done."



David Armstrong

"I have always encouraged the approach that identified drug abusers be considered for drug diversion programs to help the individual and to reduce recidivism."

have to worry about enforcement in the schools.

Linley Pearson, Attorney General

IOWA - One level of responsibility for discouraging student use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs resides within local schools, families, communities and among students themselves. Iowa schools have legal mandates to teach students about substance abuse, to establish school policy and rules, and to cooperate with law enforcement investigations. Most Iowa schools and communities have made significant improvements during the last 10 years in their prevention and intervention programs.

The other level of responsibility rests with the state to control the availability of controlled substances. Local police, sheriffs and county attorneys are responsible for local law enforcement in Iowa. However, the Iowa Department of Justice and State Department of Public Safety provide important assistance to local enforcement. The Division of Criminal Investigations conducts and coordinates drug investigations, and our office provides technical aid and training to county attorneys, assists with prosecutions and represents the state in all criminal appellate actions.

Schools cannot be completely drug free as long as the society of which they are a part is invested in the production, sale and consumption of drugs. The ultimate solution is simple in concept and difficult to execute. We must reduce the demand for mood-altering substances to zero. To accomplish this, we must implement ethical approaches and abstinence. We also must recognize our continuing responsibility to help people recover from their substance dependencies.

Thomas J. Miller, Attorney General

KANSAS - The war on drugs must be waged on multiple fronts. Simplistic solutions only attacking one front, whether it be drug testing or stiff mandatory sentencing of those who deal

in drugs, will not get the job done. Certainly, our criminal laws must be examined, and I do favor mandatory sentences for those who sell illegal drugs. I also believe in drug testing of government employees whose jobs involve the safety and welfare of our citizens. At the federal level, interdiction of supply must be a high priority.

In Kansas, on the state level, I have appointed the Attorney General's Task Force on Drugs to examine an appropriate attack on drugs. This task force includes citizens involved in drug education, treatment, prevention and intervention, as well as law enforcement officials and prosecutors. Our goal is to arrive at a coordinated plan of attack which includes strategies in each of these areas. With the current public support and interest, I believe this type of studied approach will make a difference.

Robert T. Stephan, Attorney General

KENTUCKY - To prevent drug abuse, Kentucky is promoting a variety of programs in local schools to reduce the demand for drugs. Of course, the success of these programs varies from school to school depending upon local support and implementation. These efforts include positive peer programs, teacher training and policy development, and team leadership training.

To minimize the supply of drugs, my office's Drug Enforcement Section, in cooperation with local law enforcement officials, has been active in identifying and prosecuting drug dealers. I have always encouraged the approach that identified drug abusers be considered for drug diversion programs to help the individual and to reduce recidivism.

To attain drug-free schools, there is no one solution, no simple solution. We need to reduce demand and reduce supply, but to do that, a variety of efforts are needed. Some of these efforts are the type I described being implemented in Kentucky. These efforts require a strong commitment from the schools, churches, the workplace and the com-

munity, in addition to that of law enforcement personnel and public agencies. With these efforts in combination, we may affect a change in values and behavior so students can say "no" and be a part of the solution.

David Armstrong, Attorney General

LOUISIANA – Even before children reach school, they need to learn about the dangers of drugs. So if we want to make American schools drug free, we need to educate parents about the importance of teaching these dangers to their children. There is a need for the kind of program begun by the President of the United States, but it must be followed up at the state and city levels with similar messages on a regular basis from respected leaders in government, in sports and in entertainment. And it must be followed up with an active regular program in the churches and in the home.

This is a massive undertaking but is well worth the cost. This country has the resources to accomplish the goal of drug-free schools. It needs the will to do so. And while that will can be generalized by respected individuals at the national level, eventually it must come from mothers and fathers and ministers and be directed to little children. Only then can a similar program beginning at the earliest grades and followed through on a regular basis throughout the school year be successful.

William Guste, Jr., Attorney General

MARYLAND – Problems of drug usage of school-aged children are influenced by a wide range of social conditions and do not belong to the schools alone. The response to drug abuse must come from all responsible agencies, groups and individuals in the community. Cooperation among all government agencies concerned with children and with substance abuse is essential, and strong community support is needed as well. The Maryland State Department of Education took the lead and established a task force on drug

and alcohol abuse with representatives from local school systems, the Department of Education, and the state Alcoholism Control Administration, the Drug Abuse Administration, and the Juvenile Services Administration. The task force developed a plan for every Maryland school to use in dealing with student drug and alcohol abuse. Six actions recommended by the group include:

- Define alcohol/drug abuse, its patterns and causes in a position paper;
- Develop comprehensive guidelines which state the roles of all appropriate groups dealing with alcohol/drug abuse by the school-age population;
- Identify and evaluate appropriate prevention/intervention models for implementation in Maryland's secondary schools and provide information to administrators;
- Establish through funding and technical assistance at least five exemplary programs;
- Make available to all local school systems resource materials for teaching the Al-Co-Hol Program developed by the American Automobile Association; and
- Develop a comprehensive approach to combat alcohol/drug abuse in Maryland's secondary school population.

In addition, various local school systems have developed particular programs ranging from stringent suspension and dismissal rules to flexible rehabilitation programs for students found using drugs.

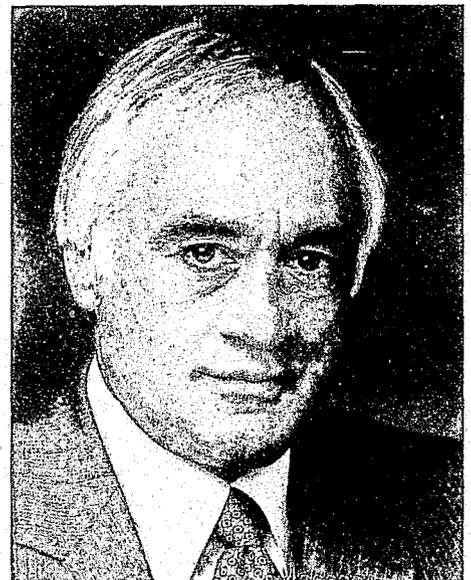
Stephen Sachs, Attorney General

MASSACHUSETTS – Drug trafficking is a big business, and like any big business, it is driven by the fundamental economic forces of supply and demand. In this state we are systematically putting pressure on both the supply and demand for drugs. Each of the state's 11 district attorneys has a special drug task force. Our legislature has enacted tough trafficking statutes, and we law enforcement officials use state of the art com-



Stephen Sachs

"Cooperation among all government agencies concerned with children and with substance abuse is essential, and strong community support is needed as well."



Francis X. Bellotti

"Drug trafficking is a big business, and like any big business, it is driven by the fundamental economic forces of supply and demand."



Hubert Humphrey III

"We need to increase support efforts among peer groups – kids telling kids that it's not socially acceptable to use drugs, just like it's not fashionable to drink and drive anymore."



Edwin Pittman

"In order to keep young people away from drugs, we need to develop closer, more confiding and trusting relationships between students, their parents and teachers."

puters and detection devices to reduce the flow of illicit drugs.

On the demand side of the equation, Governor Michael S. Dukakis spearheads the effort. The Governor's Alliance Against Drugs is specifically geared to school populations. It involves students, parents and professional athletes and major media outlets, carrying the anti-drug message of well-known sports, entertainment and political figures. What is significant about this total effort is that it has been going on in Massachusetts for years.

Francis X. Bellotti, Attorney General

MICHIGAN – As attorney general I have proposed legislation that I believe will help significantly in dealing with our state and national drug problem. I have proposed bills that, with strict safeguards, would allow court supervised wiretapping in drug cases. I have proposed the doubling of penalties to individuals who possess drugs within 1,000 feet of school property and that law enforcers be able to grant immunity to a juvenile possessing a controlled substance who provides information concerning the distribution of drugs.

While these are important legal steps in stopping the proliferation of drugs, our youth must be educated against drugs at an early age. Family, friends and our educational process must be committed to teaching our youth the horrors of drugs at an early age. Strong legal remedies help, but our younger generation must be educated to understand that drugs are crippling our society and must be stopped.

Frank Kelley, Attorney General

MINNESOTA – Under Minnesota law, every school district in the state must have a drug prevention program at both the elementary and secondary levels. The state allocates funding for those programs, which include drug abuse education materials in the curriculum, counseling programs and support groups for students.

To make America's schools drug-free,

we must continue the education efforts in schools and pre-empt the experimentation with drugs by young people. We need to increase support efforts among peer groups – kids telling kids that it's not socially acceptable to use drugs, just like it's not fashionable to drink and drive anymore. We can reinforce these actions by improving our law enforcement response to limit the supply of drugs and increase penalties for the distribution of drugs, particularly to children.

Hubert Humphrey III, Attorney General

MISSISSIPPI – Mississippi's school anti-drug campaign is being waged primarily by the State Department of Education which is introducing a new statewide curriculum. Substance abuse prevention is an important component of this curriculum. In addition, the department is coordinating its efforts with a number of projects and organizations already working in communities for drug- and alcohol-free schools.

I doubt anyone knows the "ultimate" answer to the drug problem in schools or elsewhere. In order to keep young people away from drugs, we need to develop closer, more confiding and trusting relationships between students, their parents and teachers. We somehow have to rid students of the concept which evolved in the 60s that you don't "inform" on another person no matter what they are doing or how tenuous your acquaintance. We need early education programs which emphasize that sometimes telling is the smart and correct thing to do.

We need judges who take drug problems very seriously, and we need law enforcement officials and school authorities who can and will work as a unit to help correct the problems and keep them from growing out of control. Above all, we need to get back to the basics and trust in God and each other to help us build the type of environment where our young people will no longer feel a need for drugs to make

their lives exciting, interesting and worthwhile.

Edwin Pittman, Attorney General

MISSOURI - The DATE (Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Education) program to teach drug and alcohol prevention in Missouri schools has evolved into a positive campaign of "wellness." DATE is sponsored by the Christian Civic Foundation and is designed to develop self-confidence and success among Missouri youth. We have learned that targeting our prevention efforts to particular problem areas is more effective than trying to blanket the state. Through past experience we also discovered that certain programs, such as those dealing with pharmacological information or the testimony of drug and alcohol addicts, actually increased abuses in teen-agers. We were educating some children in drug use and actually arousing their curiosity, offering dangerous new ideas.

The DATE Program, the result of a decade of experience, is offered either in the regular school curriculum or after class through the school's student council. It teaches health, improved self-image and confidence. DATE aims at giving teen-agers the personal strength to stand up to peer pressure.

There is, of course, no perfect program, no program which will totally eliminate drug or alcohol use in our schools, but in Missouri we have made great strides through a positive, educated approach. At times there are isolated instances when drug problems escalate to the level of a law enforcement problem. Although this has not happened in my tenure as attorney general, if it does I will encourage prosecution to the fullest extent of the law. I believe in setting an example through prosecution.

William L. Webster, Attorney General

MONTANA - Montana's drug problems aren't as severe as some states with larger urban populations, so state funding for drug programs has been

minimal. We have been able to mount a major anti-drug campaign in one region of the state through some restricted-use tax revenues, however, and these efforts prove there is an illegal drug problem in the state. Many of us recognize that unless the drug issue is addressed, our existing problem has the potential to become a major one. I co-sponsored a drug conference for law enforcers, educators, community social service providers and business leaders. They described their public and private programs to halt the supply and abuse of illegal drugs and to treat those already involved. Our goal was to spread the word on successful efforts and develop a united, multi-faceted, statewide attack.

There's no magic way to completely rid the world of illegal drugs, but Montana has been successful in reducing drunk driving, and I believe the same three-pronged attack also will work against drugs. First, law enforcement efforts must be increased, including undercover detection, prosecution and penalties for pushers and abusers. Next there has to be an increased attempt to educate the public in general and young people in particular to convince them not to become involved in drugs. Finally, there must be support for public, private and community services working to rehabilitate those already abusing drugs. This isn't just a popular issue to muster support in a campaign year. This is a problem which must be acknowledged and controlled while we can still win the fight.

Mike Greely, Attorney General

NEW HAMPSHIRE - Early in 1985, as New Hampshire's attorney general, I organized a statewide drug task force to utilize state and local resources to combat trafficking. Among other things, the drug task force seeks out and prosecutes those individuals involved in drug trafficking on school campuses throughout the state.

In addition, the New Hampshire Board of Education has recently under-



Mike Greely

"This isn't just a popular issue to muster support in a campaign year. This is a problem which must be acknowledged and controlled while we can still win the fight."



William L. Webster

"We have learned that targeting our prevention efforts to particular problem areas is more effective than trying to blanket the state."



Robert Abrams

"Ultimately, we can only make progress toward drug-free schools in a drug-free society."



Lacy H. Thornburg

"In cooperation with our public schools and local law enforcement agencies, we are implementing a drug education program targeting the primary grades."

taken to develop and implement policies of drug abuse in the public schools of the state. Among the options being considered by the New Hampshire Board of Education are increased penalties for drug and alcohol offenses, limitations upon extracurricular activities for those individuals found to have committed drug or alcohol offenses, and increased education and counseling to public school students in the state.

Stephen Merrill, Attorney General

NEW JERSEY - In New Jersey, as in the rest of the nation, we are very concerned about the escalating sale and use of illegal drugs, particularly by our young people. Surveys show about 65 percent of New Jersey's high school students have used drugs, many as early as seventh grade. Because of this critical problem, we have established as our state's goal the creation of a drug-free generation.

Recognizing law enforcement alone cannot overcome the drug problem, I have launched a two-pronged attack against both the supply of and demand for drugs. Last spring, when Governor Kean and I established a statewide Narcotics Task Force, I gathered the best professional undercover agents, accountants, analysts and prosecuting lawyers available. On the supply side, this team has helped us improve our ability to identify, arrest and convict dealers. But because we must also reduce the demand for drugs, we are also exploring prevention, intervention and rehabilitation issues, especially with young people and our schools. At the same time the state Commission to Deter Criminal Activity, which I chair, is conducting a series of public hearings which also concentrate on drug abuse by young people. Both groups should provide recommendations which we can use within the next few months to adopt an action plan for New Jersey.

W. Cary Edwards, Attorney General

NEW YORK - In New York state we are doing a whole range of things to try

to solve the crisis in drug abuse. We have passed a law which doubles the penalty for people who sell drugs within 1,000 feet of a school, we have formed a narcotics unit within the police department which has the exclusive duty of fighting the crack problem, and my office has begun to arrest the operators of "head shops" - those stores which sell crack pipes, cocaine spoons and other items that encourage drug abuse.

Ultimately, we can only make progress toward drug-free schools in a drug-free society. That will require not only major attitudinal changes but also a combination of tough law enforcement, education programs, widely available and compassionate treatment programs and a serious look at the fundamental ills of our society which lead people to seek escape in behavior patterns which are self-destructive.

Robert Abrams, Attorney General

NORTH CAROLINA - Making North Carolina's schools drug-free requires that the traffic in illegal drugs be attacked from every angle. For more than a year our State Bureau of Investigation, in cooperation with federal and local law enforcement agencies, has been targeting both the supply and demand sides of drug traffic, going after users and street level dealers as well as large-scale traffickers. To supplement those efforts, this year we passed a state RICO law (allowing the confiscation of property and funds of convicted drug dealers) so that we can further deter dealers of illegal drugs by taking the profits out of their crimes.

In addition to our enforcement strategies, we recognize no enforcement program will be successful without the support of a comprehensive program of drug education. In cooperation with our public schools and local law enforcement agencies, we are implementing a drug education program targeting the primary grades. Law enforcement officers are being specially trained to con-

duct the program in the public school classrooms.

Lacy H. Thornburg, Attorney General

OHIO – In September of 1985, as attorney general, I initiated "Project KIDS" (Keep Illegal Drugs Out of Schools) in all public and private middle schools throughout the state. It is a public information program to urge students to contact our toll-free drug hotline if they know of anyone selling drugs in their neighborhoods and in their schools. It also offers the use of a drug dog to school systems to help identify drugs within the school. Since 1983 our staff has taken \$120 million in drugs off the street and helped local law enforcement eradicate over \$70 million in marijuana plants.

I see the ultimate solution as a combination of things. First there must be an awareness by law enforcement, government agencies, educational institutions, parents and young people that drugs are a serious threat to our society. Then that awareness must be followed with tough solutions to eliminate the trafficking, use and abuse of drugs. The solutions are available to many of us now, but we must act upon them. We must also support any legislative efforts that provide stronger penalties to act as a deterrent to those who would exploit others.

*Anthony Celebrezze, Jr.,
Attorney General*

OKLAHOMA – The Oklahoma legislature enacted the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1972 to insure the development of a comprehensive drug abuse education program for all children, grades kindergarten through 12, in public schools. The program educates children about the adverse effect of drugs on the human mind and body and about the proper usage of prescription and nonprescription medicines. The State Department of Education administers this program.

A detailed and thorough study is needed to assess America's needs for

substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and penalties for offenders. We must make every effort to fully educate our children about the dangers and adverse effects of drugs. The recommendations forthcoming from such a study could be funded by the creation of a "children's superfund," comprised largely of private donations. In the final analysis, this problem must be attacked at the gut level. We must bring about a change in attitude, just as there has been a change in attitude among young people on tobacco use.

Michael Turpen, Attorney General

PENNSYLVANIA – In one of my roles as attorney general, I direct the operations of eight narcotics strike forces statewide. During the past five and a half years, these strike forces have arrested 7,000 drug dealers and have scored significant victories in the state's continuing war against drugs. We also have helped create local narcotics task forces to help small municipalities investigate and prosecute street drug dealers, the pushers who make drugs freely available on our campuses. Recently this office established a toll-free drug tip hotline intended specifically for tips about drug dealers who sell to children. There is also a state effort to coordinate and support existing public and private sector programs aimed at discouraging both children and adults from using drugs.

The first step toward the goal of drug-free schools is to tell dope pushers, in the only language they understand, that our children are off limits. I recently proposed legislation calling for mandatory prison sentences for anyone who sells or gives a controlled substance to a person under 18 or who sells controlled substances within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school. The legislation also would double all existing maximum penalties for drug offenses. If we are to succeed in teaching our children to "just say no," we must do everything we can to silence the



Anthony Celebrezze, Jr.

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Leroy Zimmerman

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Arlene Violet

"The attorney general works closely with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies on state drug problems, but prosecution is only half the solution."



T. Travis Medlock

"Schools must impose consistent and firm discipline, monitor drug use with improved security and develop a well-informed drug prevention curriculum that reaches out to deter future abusers."

competing voices that are whispering "just say yes." By dramatically increasing the risk for drug dealers, we will be able to sharply reduce the number of pushers plying our schools, parks and playgrounds.

Leroy Zimmerman, Attorney General

RHODE ISLAND - I am particularly concerned about the escalating national drug problem, and in Rhode Island we have vigorously prosecuted offenders, causing the breakup of cocaine and other drug trafficking rings totaling \$9.5 million. The attorney general works closely with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies on state drug problems, but prosecution is only half the solution. The Department of the Attorney General has worked closely with the governor, the U.S. Attorney's office and other state and local law enforcement agencies to implement a drug education program for grades K-12. I am convinced drug education programs are critical to achieving control and eradicating drug problems.

To educate the public on the state's drug issues, the Department of the Attorney General, in conjunction with local police, has embarked on a series of seminars before various community, service and senior citizen organizations. We also are developing a film, to be distributed to schools throughout the state, which describes the inherent dangers from using crack.

It is important to adjust and develop new criminal statutes pertaining to the illicit drug trade. The Rhode Island Department of the Attorney General authored legislation that is now law which raises tax evasion as a result of drug profits from a misdemeanor to a felony. We also placed on the ballot a provision denying bail to serious drug traffickers and are developing other criminal statutes dealing with crack and other controlled substances.

Arlene Violet, Attorney General

SOUTH CAROLINA - South Carolina's strategy to eliminate drugs in the

schools intervenes, prevents and treats drug abuse among children. Our Education Improvement Act of 1984 established a statewide drug abuse education and treatment program. In addition, it is a crime with a 10-year prison penalty to possess drugs with intent to distribute within one-half mile of a school and a 20-year penalty to distribute drugs to a minor. Our drug trafficking law, with a mandatory 25 years without parole, is one of the nation's strongest.

Innovative school programs developed by state prosecutors and law enforcement agencies are having a strong impact. In one county the local prosecutor and school system have students with drugs quickly brought before family courts to enforce a strict, mandatory plan of treatment and education for the student and his family. In another county the solicitor developed a school crimestopper program which gives rewards to anonymous tipsters who provide information on drugs in school. South Carolina's approach reflects community awareness, intervention with treatment and eradication of suppliers.

The ultimate solution to make our schools drug-free is to combine education and law enforcement with efforts by the family, community and society toward a unified approach: no drugs in my family, no drugs in my school, no drugs in my workplace, no drugs in my community and no drugs in my country.

We need strong, consistent leadership in schools and community about the dangers of substance abuse. Parents must supervise their children's activities. Schools must impose consistent and firm discipline, monitor drug use with improved security and develop a well-informed drug prevention curriculum that reaches out to deter future abusers. Law enforcement must continue to enforce criminal laws against abusers, as well as suppliers, to shut off the flow of drugs in our nation. Excellence in education cannot progress without the eradication of drug abuse among our youth.

T. Travis Medlock, Attorney General

SOUTH DAKOTA – South Dakota has been educating its citizens, especially children, about the dangers of drug use for many years. State laws make the penalty more severe for selling drugs to children than for selling drugs to adults.

A current project, co-sponsored by the attorney general and Coast to Coast stores, awards 12-speed bikes and other prizes to junior and senior high students who write the best letters to convince a friend not to use drugs.

Part of our efforts in fighting drug abuse centers around informing children that police officers are their friends and drug dealers are not. We have an effective drug unit within our state Division of Criminal Investigation to combat drug deals and eradicate cultivated marijuana fields.

I do not believe there is any way to make America completely drug-free. The ultimate solution is Utopia, and there will be no Utopia during my lifetime. Our best bet is to educate young people about what drug use can do to them, their friends and communities. And we can rely on adults, especially those adults idolized by children, to set good examples.

Mark Meierhenry, Attorney General

TENNESSEE – Recently the state legislature enacted legislation empowering the Tennessee attorney general's office to seize the property of large scale drug dealers operating in the state. Taking the profit out of drug trafficking should aid our efforts to create a drug-free school environment.

Ultimately, however, the solution to the problem of drug abuse in our nation's schools must be found in education and awareness about the dangers of drug abuse. Students, parents and teachers must all work together to instill in our children a sense of self-worth and individual responsibility. Success in such an endeavor will make drug abuse a very unattractive option for our children.

W. J. Michael Cody, Attorney General

TEXAS – The Texas Constitution gives the authority for prosecution of criminal offenses, such as drug trafficking, to the district and county attorneys elected locally across Texas. The attorney general's office, through the Criminal Enforcement Division, provides technical and prosecutorial assistance to those officials when requested. And Texas is waging an aggressive battle against drugs.

However, as long as there is a demand, there always will be a supplier. The schools are providing a solution right now through the education of our children to the dangers of drug abuse. Society must provide an environment where drugs are not needed for entertainment or escape.

Jim Mattox, Attorney General

UTAH – Several years ago the Narcotics and Liquor Law Enforcement Bureau (NLLEB) of the Utah Department of Public Safety established a program to deal with substance abuse in Utah's schools. NLLEB representatives are available to present programs in schools, elementary through college, aimed at educating students about the social, legal and personal consequences of substance abuse, including legal and illegal drugs and alcohol. Early education about the dangers of substance abuse can be an important deterrent to youngsters.

When necessary and requested to do so by local law enforcement agencies, NLLEB agents take specific action to enforce the law in individual situations. Agents may use confidential informants who already may be part of the group targeted for investigation. While undercover agents also can be very effective for some situations and are used, it is often difficult for outside agents to blend in with the age group of some student populations.

The final resolution of the drug problem in our schools must come less through government action than through individual and voluntary societal resolve. While there is a role for govern-



W. J. Michael Cody

"Students, parents and teachers must all work together to instill in our children a sense of self-worth and individual responsibility."



David Wilkinson

"The final resolution of the drug problem in our schools must come less through government action than through individual and voluntary societal resolve."

ment – federal, state and local – to play, the greater role must be played by churches, synagogues, clubs, neighborhoods, PTAs and other instruments of social action in teaching discipline and responsibility to our youth.

David Wilkinson, Attorney General

VIRGINIA – The overall concept surrounding Virginia's plan to combat substance abuse among school-aged children is to draw support from as many interested areas as possible. By unifying state, school and parent energies, we feel strongly that progress, planned carefully and incrementally, will be made.

One example of this unified approach is the CADRE program. CADRE, the Commonwealth for Drug Rehabilitation and Education, represents a coordinated effort linking the resources and expertise of four state agencies (the Office of the Attorney General and the state departments of Education, Social Services and Mental Health and Mental Retardation).

CADRE's goal is to diminish the supply of drugs and dry up the demand for them. To accomplish this, each state agency head is a member of the CADRE steering committee and has an advisory committee of concerned professionals and informed citizens.

Virginia also has launched DARE, Drug Abuse Resistance Education, on a statewide basis. This program, originally born and tested in Los Angeles, directs its energies at helping enhance the self-esteem and decision-making abilities of young people so they won't feel the need for drugs.

Two forms of mandatory drug-reporting legislation will be proposed in 1987; one aimed at reporting students suspected of *using* drugs and the other aimed at students suspected of *selling* drugs. Such legislation would mandate that teachers report any suspected drug user or seller to the school administrators. For drug users, additional requirements would include appropriate treatment. For sellers, the superintendent

would have the responsibility of informing the parents and the police.

Mary Sue Terry, Attorney General

WASHINGTON – A pilot program has been implemented for intensive in-service training for teachers on the prevention, use and abuse of drugs and alcohol, and it will be expanded in the next few years. In addition, the superintendent of schools has proposed a model intervention program and is seeking methods for a referral system.

The Washington Criminal Justice Training Commission is taking steps to increase the skills of investigators, and officers generally, to stop the movement of illegal drugs. It is also working to increase the skills of law officers in promoting a "Drug Watch" to be employed by citizens in the same way "Crime Watch" has been implemented.

I see the ultimate answer to the school drug problem as the resolution of our health professionals, educators, religious and community leaders, government, media and others to carry a new moral in society that condemns the use of illegal drugs and makes it socially unacceptable.

Ken Eikenberry, Attorney General

WEST VIRGINIA – West Virginia has developed a curriculum-based drug education program to help alert children of all ages to the dangers of drug abuse. Classes in driver's education, health and safety, and developmental guidance are structured to teach children of all ages how to deal with the problems of drugs in our society.

I think a more broadly based educational effort is needed if we are going to succeed in eliminating drug abuse. Children learn from what they see, and movies, television and other child-oriented media need to strengthen their message about drugs. The media need to represent drug abuse not only as illegal but also as damaging to both the individual and society.

Charlie Brown, Attorney General

WISCONSIN – The use of dangerous drugs, especially cocaine, is rampant in our country, and we owe it to our children and to future generations to try to eliminate this deadly problem. The apprehension and prosecution of drug pushers are major priorities of the Wisconsin Department of Justice. More than half of our department's special agents are involved in the investigation of drug trafficking, and we had a more than 50 percent increase in the number of cocaine traffic enforcement activities in the past year alone.

It is probably not realistic to think we can achieve a completely drug-free society, but it is certainly a goal worth striving for. The keys are eliminating drug traffic, educating our young people, starting in the early grades, about the danger of drugs, and tough prosecution of drug traffickers.

Bronson La Follette, Attorney General

WYOMING – In Wyoming local prosecutors and law enforcement agencies are not a part of the Office of the Attorney General, but our Division of Criminal Investigation does routinely cooperate and work with them. Keeping drugs out of the schools is a high priority. Since local control is exceedingly important to our school districts, they have concentrated their energies on drug education programs. A joint effort of the state Department of Education and the Division of Criminal Investigation to produce a program for statewide use is now in the planning stages.

There must be a commitment by all persons in the education system to achieve a drug-free school environment. Teachers, parents, administrators, law enforcement and health care professionals must work together to this end. But most importantly the students must be dedicated to the proposition that schools are not the place for drugs or alcohol. Students must be willing to observe, report, identify and testify if the problem is going to be stopped.

A. G. McClintock, Attorney General □



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Sadly, many of our schools are plagued with serious crime, violence, attendance, drug and discipline problems. And, until these issues are effectively resolved, our nation cannot attain excellence in education.

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Each month nearly 282,000 students are attacked in America's schools. The 5,200 teachers that also are attacked each month are five times more likely than students to be injured seriously. Statistics for school site thefts, robberies and vandalism are equally dramatic.

So, what now? Fortunately there are many groups like the National School Safety Center actively involved in bringing a national focus to these problems and their solutions. Others, however, are seeking personal redress for these injustices through the civil and criminal courts.

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- *Schools Respond: Providing Safe Schools*

School Crime & Violence: Victims' Rights, by James A. Rapp, Frank Carrington and George Nicholson, is a publication of Pepperdine University's National School Safety Center. NSSC is a partnership of the U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Department of Education.

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The book stresses the need for schools to develop partnerships with various community groups. The proposed '01 school safety ideas provide activities for school public relations directors to use with school employees, students, parents, community residents, service groups, business leaders, government representatives, law enforcers and the media.

"Engineering Consent," an updated version of the original 1947 treatise by Edward L. Bernays, begins the book. It outlines Bernays' eight-point plan for public relations, a system he has used during his seven decades as a public relations counselor. Bernays often is credited with formally establishing the public relations profession.

The unique blend of practical and theoretical information on public relations, schools and safety has made the book a useful text in teacher education courses and working guide for practitioners.

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