



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

March 3, 1995

Memorandum to Jennifer Klein

From: Ricia McMahon *RM*
Subject: Rescission Event

Several possibilities in the greater Washington area exist to reinforce the extent of the proposed cuts to children's programs.

In Maryland we would suggest going to a school that has a DARE Program. Not only are DARE programs in jeopardy but many of the students receive free or reduced cost school lunches. Plus the sites would also exemplify the Safe and Drug Free Schools rescissions.

Attached are the suggested schools in the region. We can also explore some D.C. schools as well.

If Mrs. Reagan is to be invited we could ask for some alumni of a school to be on hand to accentuate the potential of prevention and the impact that it had for them when they were part of school programs in the 1980's.

See attached DARE recommendations.

**TEACHING KIDS TO NEVER TAKE DRUGS**

P.O. Box 2090 Los Angeles, California 90051-0090 (800) 223-DARE

The D.A.R.E. program is a police officer-led series of classroom lessons that teach children how to resist pressure to experiment with drugs and alcohol and to avoid gang violence. D.A.R.E. is a comprehensive program which includes 4 lessons for kindergarten-second grade; 5 lessons for third and fourth grade; the 17-week core curriculum for fifth and sixth grade; a 10-week junior high and a 10-week senior high booster program taught jointly by a D.A.R.E. officer and the classroom teacher. Our revised curriculum now includes anti-violence components, such as conflict resolution and managing anger skills.

The D.A.R.E. program is currently taught in almost 60 percent of the school districts across America, as well as Australia, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands, Costa Rica, Hungary, Brazil and many other countries.

D.A.R.E. America Contacts: Bill Alden 703-860-DARE
Heather Block 302-644-0733

PROPOSED SCHOOLS FOR A D.A.R.E. EVENT:

1)Event: Lesson 6 - A lesson on peer pressure will be taught in a 5th grade classroom.

School: Piney Branch Elementary School
7510 Maple Avenue
Takoma Park, MD
301-891-8000
Principal: Dr. Steven Riggott

Drive Time: 15 minutes

Student Population: 41% African American
38% White
17% Hispanic
4% Asian

40% receive free or reduced lunches

2) Event: Lessons 1-5 depending on day of week

School: Wheaton Woods Elementary School
4510 Faroe Place
Rockville, MD 20853
301-929-2018
Principal: Felicia Lanham Tarason

3)Event: Lessons 1-5 depending on day of week

School: John Daly E.S.
20301 Brandermill Road
Germantown, MD 20826
301-353-0939
Principal: Tom Poore

4) Event: Lessons 1-5 depending on day of week

School: Cashell E.S.
17101 Cashell Road
Rockville, MD 20853
301-924-3130
Principal: Liz Tannhauser

**TEACHING KIDS TO NEVER TAKE DRUGS**

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The inescapable linkage between drugs and violence is a national epidemic. The long range solution to this crisis is prevention and education programs, like D.A.R.E. D.A.R.E. is a community-based program which operates in over 250,000 schools in all 50 states. Because D.A.R.E. is a community-based policing program, each of the individual school districts and police agencies are reliant on a myriad of local funding sources. Obviously, a significant portion of the Drug-Free Schools money is used for local D.A.R.E. programs. Without replacement funds, many local communities will not be able to continue D.A.R.E.

DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION

**TEACHING KIDS TO NEVER TAKE DRUGS**

P.O. Box 2090 Los Angeles, California 90051-0090 (800) 723-DARE

CONTACT: Roberta Silverman
Rogers & Associates
(310) 552-6922

FACT SHEET: D.A.R.E. (DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION)

Founded: September 1983

Headquarters: Los Angeles, California

Development: D.A.R.E.® originated as a cooperative effort of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) and the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD)

Curriculum: Developed by LAUSD health education specialists. Specially trained veteran police officers teach a course in drug resistance techniques. Lessons focus on:

- (1) providing accurate information about alcohol and drugs;
- (2) teaching students decision-making skills;
- (3) showing them how to resist peer pressure;
- (4) giving them ideas for alternatives to drug use.

Grade Levels Impacted: Kindergarten through Grade 12.

States, Countries Implementing D.A.R.E.: 50 states in the U.S., Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, American Samoa, Canada, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Costa Rica, Mexico, Brazil, Hungary, Norway, Sweden and in Department of Defense Dependent Schools worldwide.

Trained Officers: More than 15,000

Projected Number of Students to be Reached in 1994: Over 5.5 million children in more than 250,000 classrooms will receive the core elementary curriculum. In addition, 20 million more students will be impacted by the other components of the D.A.R.E. program.

- more -

DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION

D.A.R.E. FACT SHEET
2-2-2-2

Number of Lesson Plans: The D.A.R.E. curriculum has three separate components:

- Elementary-17 lessons, plus visitations in grades K-4
- Junior High/Middle School-10 lessons
- High School-6 lessons with 3 follow-up lessons by teacher

D.A.R.E. Programs: More than 6,000 cities have cooperative partnerships between law enforcement and local school districts in place.

Materials: Educational materials, program outlines for schools, student workbooks, drug awareness information for parents, information pamphlets for citizens and community groups.

Funding: Provided by D.A.R.E. AMERICA through private and corporate donations. Officer salaries are at public expense.

National Sponsors: Kentucky Fried Chicken, Kimberly-Clark, US Marine-Bayliner, Warner Bros. and Packard Bell.

National Ambassador: Arsenio Hall

Teen Ambassadors: Mighty Morphin Power Rangers

Mascot: Daren -- an adorable, yet street-smart lion who champions the D.A.R.E. anti-drug/anti-violence message.

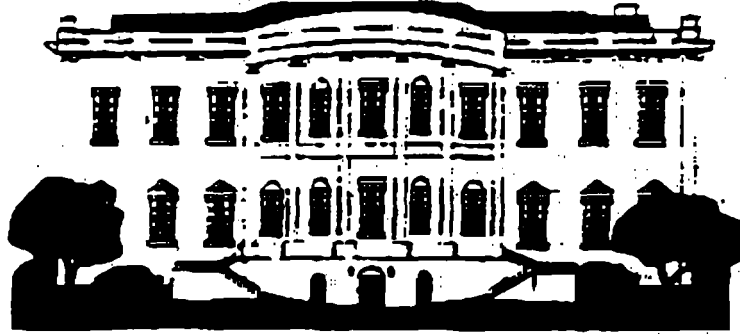
Successes and Results: Independent evaluations show students have learned to resist drugs and combat peer pressure. In addition, school vandalism, truancy and gang activity have decreased. Relations between ethnic groups have improved. Students have developed a more positive outlook toward police and school.

Expansion: D.A.R.E. is available to communities across the country at no charge.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of pages including cover: 3

Date: 3/1

To: Jennifer Klein

Fax Number: 6-2878

Office Number: _____

Comments: This is a memo that
was sent re a conference that
Dr Brown referred to -
Also Gov. Bayh sent a letter to

From: Ricci

POTUS

Fax Number: _____

Office Number: _____



*Devoted to
drug abuse prevention
through education*

March 23 - 25
INDIANAPOLIS

Memorandum

DATE: February 8, 1995
TO: Ricla McMahon, Jose Cerda
FROM: Doug Hall
RE: Why President Clinton should go to PRIDE

As each of you knows we are eager to see President Clinton at the 1995 PRIDE World Drug Conference. Here are some reasons we think he should be there:

1. He promised to be out front on the drug issue at the White House reception Feb. 2.
2. PRIDE is one of the oldest drug conferences in the nation. This is our 18th year.
3. It is the largest. Last year more than 8,000 attended, despite two feet of snow.
4. It is a family event. It involves youth and adults. He could bring the First Lady and Chelsea.
5. It is a community event. Neighborhood-based organizations from every state attend.
6. As Governor, he supported the PRIDE Arkansas Conference.
7. It covers all aspects of substance abuse. It is not focused on a narrow topic.
8. It has the support of other national organizations, including CADCA, Join Together, DARE, Partnership, Youth to Youth, NFP, etc.
9. Even in the heartland of America, the public views drugs as the leading cause of violence, ahead of "moral training" and "breakdown of traditional value." See attached Indianapolis Star article.
10. It is full of hope and optimism -- and great visuals of the President surrounded by exemplary youth.
11. It is in a state, and a region that typifies the great, American Middle Class. Where a new Democrat ought to be seen.
12. Over 400 PRIDE youth teams and 1,100 PRIDE parent programs would be pleased.

I hope this list helps you build the case. We appreciate your efforts to attract President Clinton to Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS STAR

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1994

LEARNING RIGHT FROM WRONG

The force can't do a decent job 'cause kids got no respect for the law today and blah blah blah.

— Save the Life of My Child, 1969

By Don Carpenter
STAR STAFF WRITER



When Paul Simon wrote that sarcastic lyric more than a quarter-century ago, the belief that the country was being driven straight to hell by the younger generation was already many generations old.

Now that the younger generation of the 1960s has become the older generation of today, the question of values — respect for authority, proper upbringing, religious inculcation, moral education, citizenship — burns as hot as ever.

While the common perception that crime is on the rise is not supported by statistics, we do have lawlessness, violence and fear, a lot of it caused by young people. In the case of violence, even more of it is suffered by young people.

We suspect police sternly judges
it correct the problem.



NEIGHBORHOOD SHOULDER: Robbie Johnson wants to instill a "new attitude" in the high-crime area around 24th Street and Central Avenue. She gives street-wise counsel to young people who live nearby.

We look deeper. We look for signs of erosion of the national character.

In a poll taken for *The Indianapolis Star* by the Public Opinion Laboratory of IUPUI, 56 percent of respondents said "yes" when asked

if "moral training in the home" was a critical factor in crime. Only drugs was picked by more people — 56 percent. Breakdown of traditional family was agreement from 51 percent, higher than "availability of guns." And 29 percent agreed that a "decline in influence of religion" was a critical factor.

When people were asked to name the single biggest cause of crime, drugs was chosen by the highest number, 24 percent, followed by the economy, with 11 percent. But broken homes, working parents, misguided kids and lack of religion each received at least 5 percent of the vote.

The idea that crime starts at home enjoys plenty of support.

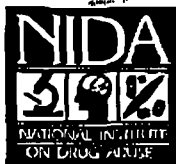
"Numerous studies show that violent offenders tend to come from certain types of family backgrounds," the National Research Council said in its 1993 book *Understanding Preventing Violence*.

See UES Page

the facts about....

MARIJUANA

- **Marijuana is the most widely used illicit drug in the United States. Research has shown marijuana use has many serious and harmful effects.**
- **Short-term, or acute effects of marijuana include impairments in learning and memory, perception, judgment, and complex motor skills. Marijuana can cause difficulty speaking, listening effectively, thinking, retaining knowledge, problem solving, and forming concepts.**
- **An "amotivational syndrome" can develop in heavy, chronic marijuana users. It is characterized by decreased drive and ambition, shortened attention span, poor judgment, high distractibility, impaired communication skills, and diminished effectiveness in interpersonal situations.**
- **Judgment of speed and time are impaired by marijuana use, making driving particularly hazardous. In one study of more than 1,000 accident victims at a shock trauma unit, 35% were found to have detectable levels of marijuana in their blood.**
- **Regular use of marijuana -- with or without other illicit drugs -- is correlated with higher levels of truancy, fighting, delinquency, arrests, and health problems in adolescents.**
- **Physiological effects of marijuana include an alteration of heart rate. Use of marijuana may result in intense anxiety, panic attacks, or paranoia.**
- **Marijuana smoke contains some of the same carcinogens and toxic particulates as tobacco, sometimes in higher concentrations. Daily use of 1 to 3 joints appears to produce the same lung diseases (bronchitis, emphysema, and bronchial asthma) and potential cancer risk as smoking five times as many cigarettes.**



**National Institute on Drug Abuse
National Institutes of Health**



HHS FACT SHEET

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Monitoring the Future Study: Drug Use Among 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-Graders December 1994

ILLICIT DRUGS

- In 1994, 45.6 percent of high school seniors had used an illicit drug at least once in their lifetime. Past year use of an illicit drug by seniors increased from 31.0 percent in 1993 to 35.8 percent in 1994 after steadily declining from a peak of 54.2 percent in 1979.
- The use of marijuana at all prevalence levels increased among 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-graders in 1994. Among 8th-graders, the increases in lifetime, annual, and current use of marijuana first reported between 1991 and 1992 continued from 1993 to 1994: In 1994, 16.7 percent had used marijuana at least once; 13.0 percent had used it in the past year; and 7.8 percent had used it in the preceding month.
- In 1994, 30.4 percent of 10th-graders had used marijuana at least once, up from 24.4 percent in 1993; 25.2 percent had used in the past year, up from 19.2 percent; 15.8 percent had used in the past month, up from 10.9 percent. For 12th-graders, the rates of marijuana use are still below the high levels of the peak years of 1978-1979. In 1994, 38.2 percent of seniors had used marijuana at least once, up from 35.3 percent in 1993; 30.7 percent used marijuana in the past year, up from 26.0 percent; 19.0 percent used in the past month, up from 15.5 percent.
- The use of cocaine also increased among 8th- and 10th-graders between 1993 and 1994. In 1994, 3.6 percent of 8th-graders, 4.3 percent of 10th-graders, and 5.9 percent of 12th-graders had used cocaine at least once. Use of crack cocaine at all prevalence levels increased for 8th-graders: In 1994, 2.4 percent of 8th-graders had used crack at least once; 1.3 percent had used it in the past year; and 0.7 percent in the past month.
- In 1994, 10.5 percent of seniors had used LSD at least once, and 6.9 percent had used in the past year, nearing the level of use during the peak years of the mid-1970s. Among 8th- and 10th-graders, use of LSD in the past year was reported at 2.4 and 5.2 percent, respectively.
- In 1994, one in five 8th-graders (19.9 percent) had used inhalants, which include glues, aerosols, and solvents, at least once. In 1994, 11.7 percent of 8th-graders, 9.1 percent of 10th-graders, and 7.7 percent of 12th-graders had used inhalants within the past year.

STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

- The erosion of antidrug attitudes observed in 1993 continued in 1994. Fewer students in all three grades said that smoking marijuana occasionally, or even regularly, is harmful to their health. Among 8th- and 10th-graders, the perceived risk of using crack cocaine once or twice declined; the perceived risk of powder cocaine (used once or twice and occasional use) also declined among 8th-graders. Levels of disapproval of cocaine use (both crack and powder) also declined among both 8th and 10th-graders. The perceived risk of inhalant use (once or twice and regular use) rose among 10th-graders, while disapproval of inhalant use held fairly steady among both 8th- and 10th-graders.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG QUESTIONS

- Q. The latest report from the high school senior survey shows that drug use by adolescents is continuing to increase. Aren't our prevention programs having any effect?
- A. There is no single reason why drug use has increased, and without additional research and data collection, it will be impossible to pinpoint causes. It appears, however, that drug use is increasing for many of the same reasons we are experiencing a increase in violent juvenile crime: breakdown of families, lack of parental support, lack of opportunity, availability of alcohol and drugs, child abuse and neglect, and media portrayal and promotion of alcohol and other drug use as glamorous.

- Q. Should we be concerned by these increases, and if so why?

We need to be very concerned about these increases even though they appear to be relatively small, because:

- o Increases, while small, could be viewed as the beginning of a disturbing trend that will bring us back to the mid-80s when drug use was viewed as being of epidemic proportions.

- o Increases will surely add fuel to the fire of those who support legalization of drugs as well as those who say the Administration has not taken a leadership position on this issue.

- o Increases coupled with decrease of funding for prevention could result in even more increases.

- Q. Is this increase a trend?

This is the third year that we have had increases among the eighth graders and the second year that we have seen increases in most drug categories, among 10th and 12th graders. While a one, two, or three year increase is not considered a trend, it is something we should be concerned about. We are especially concerned because the increases in alcohol and drug use are coupled with an erosion of anti-drug attitudes.

We are hopeful that collectively--the Federal government, state governments, and local communities--can take some actions now that will turn these numbers around.