



The Coalition

A publication of the National
Narcotic Officers' Associations Coalition

Volume 7 Issue 2 _____ Summer 2003

Now in our
10th YEAR!



Coalition meeting in Chicago, IL
August 25, 2003

The Coalition

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The COALITION

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TO BECOME A MEMBER OF NNOAC

You must establish a local or state narcotics officers association. The membership fees are \$500 per year for member states with over 1,000 members in their association; \$300 per year for associations with 500-999 members; and \$200 per year for associations with under 500 members. For more information on how to become a member or for additional information please contact one of our Executive Board members.

**Join
the
fight!**

Submission Guidelines

The Coalition is published twice per year. Any articles or photographs received after the deadlines will be held for the next edition. Typewritten articles should be double-spaced. **DO NOT** TYPE IN ALL CAPS. All articles must be signed to be printed. The editor reserves the right to edit any submission for clarity, brevity, etc. Photos must be captioned. Do not staple captions to, or write on photos. Submit articles to: William Butka, Phoenix Park Ste. 10, 29 North Plains Hwy., Wallingford, CT 06492. If you have any questions, call 800-946-4645, pin# 860-820-4171 or e-mail: webutka@snet.net.

Deadlines for Submissions by Issue

Issue	Deadline
Winter Edition	15 January
Fall Edition	15 August

The Coalition



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Tennessee Narcotic Officers' Association
Texas Narcotic Officers' Association
Utah Narcotic Officers' Association
Washington State Narcotics Investigators' Association
Wisconsin Narcotic Officers' Association



President Ron Brooks

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

By Ronald Brooks, President

As I started to write this letter, I began thinking of all the challenges that we, as narcotic officers, have faced since September 11, 2001, when our country was hit by a devastating act of terrorism. These changes have challenged our ability to perform our mission of protecting America from the scourge of drug abuse.

In an effort to preserve our way of life, members of the American military have been sent into harm's way around the globe, including dangerous service in Afghanistan, the Philippines, and most recently in Iraq, where they dealt a crushing blow to the forces of evil and delivered a stunning victory on behalf of the American public. Our country has also been challenged by a recession that in many states has resulted in staggering budget deficits resulting in layoffs or program reductions, including cuts to budgets that affect those of us who serve in law enforcement. These budget cuts make it difficult, if not impossible for us to provide the same level of victory in fighting those who would smuggle, manufacture, or traffic in illicit drugs. These cuts to drug enforcement have been made despite the evidence that drug abuse threatens the security of our nation, damages our economy, kills more than 20,000 persons each year and costs our society \$160 billion annually.

Unlike our clear-cut victory in Iraq, the war that narcotic officers fight is often murky and frequently misunderstood by the public and many of our nation's policy makers. For instance, despite the dramatic reduction in drug use that has occurred since the early 1980's, there is frequently a perception that we have lost the so-called war on drugs. Sadly, it seems that support from the voting public and many of our lawmakers for drug prevention and enforcement is rapidly waning. If we do not work to stem this tide of diminishing support for drug prevention and enforcement, our cause will be lost. And so the responsibility to re-energize the support of the public, members of our own profession, and our legislators regarding the importance of drug enforcement and prevention falls squarely on each of your shoulders. We must work together, as active participants in our state narcotic officers' associations, and concerned members of our own communities, and as professional law enforcement officers, if we expect to keep our communities safe and drug free.

We are privileged to have as allies in our fight to prevent the erosion of America, drug policy leaders such as Attorney General John Ashcroft and ONDCP Director John Walters.

They have worked vigorously to remind the American public that marijuana is not a benign and harmless drug and that drug legalization or decriminalization, in any form, will be detrimental to the safety and security of all Americans. We are also fortunate that Attorney General Ashcroft and President George W. Bush have nominated Karen Tandy as the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration. Although we are awaiting confirmation of Ms. Tandy by the United States Senate, I am happy to report that she had excellent confirmation hearings in Senator Hatch's Committee on the Judiciary. The NNOAC and many of our state narcotic officers associations were privileged to vigorously support Ms. Tandy's confirmation through phone calls, personal contacts with members of Congress and letters of support. As the DEA Administrator, Ms. Tandy will bring many years of experience as a prosecutor with the United States Attorney's Office, and as the Associate Attorney General responsible for the coordination of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program. I have met with Ms. Tandy to discuss with her the concerns of our nation's narcotic officers on critical issues of drug policy. I am happy to report to you that Ms. Tandy shares our concerns and is very committed to strong drug enforcement and cooperative drug enforcement by all agencies, federal, state and local. I am confident that Ms. Tandy will provide strong leadership as our nation's top narcotic officer and that she will be an aggressive advocate for comprehensive drug policies and aggressive drug enforcement. I look forward to having the same close working relationship with Ms. Tandy that the NNOAC has enjoyed with every DEA Administrator since our organization formed in 1997.

As this newsletter is being published, we are preparing for our August 25 meeting in Chicago, Illinois, which will mark the beginning of our 10th year. The NNOAC, formed in 1997, in an effort to provide a unified voice for our nation's narcotic officers. As we embark on our 10th year, the NNOAC continues to be the only organization available to advocate on behalf of all of our country's drug enforcement officers on such important issues as the continuation of the Edward Byrne Grants, the RISS information sharing program, the National Guard's Counterdrug efforts, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program, and to fight efforts to legalize or decriminalize drugs. With the emphasis shifting away from strong drug enforcement and our budgets being challenged at the

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CERTIFICATION OF MEXICO AS DRUG WAR ALLY

Speech given by Ronald Brooks, President

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the certification of Mexico as an ally in America's so-called war on drugs. I am here as a past president of the California Narcotic Officers Association (CNOA) representing President Ed Ladd, members of our executive board, and the 7,000 law enforcement professionals and prosecutors from throughout California who constitute our membership. I am also here as the chairman of the drug policy committee for the National Narcotic Officers Association Coalition (NNOAC), representing 33 state narcotic officers associations and more than 50,000 police officers.

Although I am not an expert in foreign trade or economics, I am a veteran narcotic agent with more than 22 years of service in California. Coming from a border state I have extensive experience in the investigation of Mexican-based crime families operating from Mexico and across the United States.

With the end of the Cold War, the greatest threat to the security of our nation is drug use, use that carries with it the misery of addiction, broken families, horrifying violence, school dropout, failed careers and ruined health. The answer to this nation's drug problem is a comprehensive approach including treatment, education and strong law enforcement. Enforcement that includes the interdiction of drugs and the arrest of drug violators in source and trans-shipment countries.

Americans, when polled, continue to describe drug use, violent crime, and gangs as their major concerns, and they should be. Quality of life, including living in a safe, drug-free environment should be the right of every American.

Through extensive media attention, and the glamorization by Hollywood, most Americans are familiar with the Mafia or "La Cosa Nostra." They can recite the names of crime families such as the Bonnanos, Columbos, and, Gambinos. What many Americans do not realize is that Mafias operating in Columbia and Mexico pose a much greater threat to their security than any crime group based in this country. The Mafia in America pales by comparison to the wealth, violence and corruption of Mexico's major crime families.

As reported by the Drug Enforcement Administration, as much as 70 percent of the cocaine, 10 percent of the heroin and large quantities of marijuana, methamphetamine and precursor chemicals enter the United States from Mexico. The 2,000-mile border between Mexico and America makes

us particularly vulnerable to drugs smuggled from Mexico. It also makes it easy for the cartels to smuggle their drug profits back to Mexico. Profits that finance the misery of drug abuse and fuel the bribes that allow the Mexican drug gangs to exist. In 1989, local, state and federal law enforcement officers seized 21 metric tons of cocaine, and millions of dollars in currency in Sylmar, California. These drugs had been smuggled into the United States from Mexico. This dramatic seizure clearly demonstrates the ability of Mexican groups to transport large quantities of drugs into the U.S. and their ability to amass huge profits from their ventures.

Our extensive border with Mexico and the volume of trade that occurs between Mexico and the U.S. make it imperative that we hold the Mexican government responsible to interdict drugs and arrest drug violators in their country. The proximity to the U.S., endemic corruption, and little or no regulation has combined to make Mexico a money-laundering haven for placement of illegal drug profits into the world's economy. Once funds are wire transferred or smuggled into Mexico they can be transferred anywhere in the world.

It is time to start telling the truth about Mexico and its pervasive level of corruption. The problem with certifying Mexico as a drug-fighting ally, is that it is not, nor has it ever truly been, our ally.

Through corruption and apathy, the Mexican drug Mafias have become so wealthy and powerful that they rival the influence of legitimate governments. This power has allowed groups such as the Amado Carrillo-Fuentes, Miguel Caro-Quintero and the Arellano-Felix organization to operate without restrictions. Through intimidation and bribery, these groups carry out their criminal activities with little fear of arrest. Most of the leaders of these groups along with those from Mexico's other crime families are under indictment in the U.S. The Mexican government, however, allows them to move freely across the country to conduct their business. They frequent posh restaurants and nightclubs with little or no concern that they will be arrested. The tentacles of these crime families extend across Mexico, and currently have the U.S. in a stranglehold.

Corruption and intimidation block effective drug enforcement in Mexico. In 1985 DEA Special Agent Enrique Camarena was kidnapped, tortured and murdered while serving this country in Mexico. Kiki had previously been stationed in Fresno, California. He was a member of the

Continued. . .

The Coalition

California Narcotic Officers Association, a dedicated law enforcement officer, a loving father, and a friend. His brutal murder provided us with the first insight into the depth of corruption in Mexico. Members of the Caro-Quintero and Felix-Gallardo organizations that participated in Kiki's murder are still operating in Mexico today. During testimony before Congress, DEA Administrator Tom Constantine said, "There is not one single law enforcement organization in Mexico in which DEA has an entirely trusting relationship." The arrest of the INCD commissioner, General Gutierrez-Rebollo, indicates the extent of corruption in Mexico. Since his arrest, it has been reported that more than 50 persons have disappeared in Mexico in daring kidnappings. Those disappearances have been linked to General Rebollo. In court papers filed in the U.S. by the Mexican government, sources state that the State Attorney General and almost 90 percent of the law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges in Tijuana and Baja, California are on the payroll of the Arellano-Felix organization. These officers routinely protect drug shipment and target police informants and witnesses for murder. Since 1993, 23 major drug-related assassinations have taken place in Mexico. Many of those have occurred in Tijuana adjacent to U.S. borders. In the last year, 12 law enforcement officers have been assassinated in Tijuana. The vast majority of that city's 200 murders are believed to be drug-related. The level of violence in Mexico has made it unsafe for DEA agents and other U.S. law enforcement officers to operate in Mexico. To compound matters, the Mexican government has refused to allow DEA agents to be armed while working in their country. It has reached the point that it is unsafe for American tourists to travel in Mexico. In California we have embarked on a statewide campaign to inform American police officers of the danger in traveling to Mexico. They are urged to avoid Mexican travel. If they chose to go south of the border, they are requested to file travel plans with the FBI command post and to check in daily so law enforcement officials have an idea of where to look if they disappear.

For Californians and others living in the Southwest border states, the influence of Mexico's crime families does not stop at the border. Members of the cartel cross into the United States to transport drugs, steal cars, procure firearms and assassinate enemies of the cartel. The Arellano-Felix organization has hired members of San Diego's street gangs including the "Calle 30" from Logan Heights to carry out assassinations north of the border. At least two recent murders in Coronado, California have been directly linked to the Arellano-Felix brothers and their struggle for control of California's lucrative methamphetamine trade. Because the "San Ysidro gate" is the busiest border crossing in the world, trucks, cars and individuals carrying drugs can easily infiltrate with legitimate travelers. The explosive growth of Tijuana

has given the cartel a ready market for laundering illicit drug money.

California now has the distinction of being the "source country for methamphetamine." This powerful stimulant is rapidly becoming the drug of choice for the Southwest and much of the rest of the country. Hospital emergency room mentions related to the use of the drug have skyrocketed. In recent studies, much of the child abuse and other family violence in California can be attributed to methamphetamine users. The violence and paranoia caused by the drug is notorious. In one case an Arizona man, traveling in New Mexico, hacked his young son's head off and threw it from the car window while his other son looked on. The man was found to be under the influence of methamphetamine. Some of this powerful drug is manufactured in Mexico and smuggled into the U.S. but the vast majority is manufactured in California in clandestine labs operated by components of Mexico's organized crime families. According to the DEA, 80 percent of the nation's methamphetamine can be attributed to Mexican Cartels. It is becoming the drug of choice for Mexican crime families because they can keep 100 percent of the profits, without having to share with other drug source or shipment countries.

In 1996, the California Attorney General's Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement seized 800 methamphetamine labs; that was up from 435 labs in 1995. What they do not seize is large quantities of drug profits. That is because they are smuggled back into Mexico. In case after case that I have supervised, we arrest the laborers operating the labs and distribution groups without ever touching the kingpins. That is because they are operating from the safety of Mexico. What we do seize is wire transfer receipts and drug ledgers indicating that drug assets have been shipped back to Mexico. We also seize photographs of opulent villas in Mexico that reportedly belong to the drug kingpins. Clear evidence of the millions of American dollars being sent to Mexico to support the lavish lifestyle of the drug lords. Law enforcement is unable to arrest the kingpins in these groups because they operate their manufacturing and polydrug distribution networks from the relative safety of Mexico. It should be clear that drugs distributed by Mexican crime families pose a serious threat to all Americans and our way of life. Along with drugs, come the related gang wars, violence, weapons violations money laundering and other crime.

It should be clear that the Mexican government has not made an honest effort to eliminate the powerful drug Mafias. If they had, the majority of the 1,250 agents fired during the past two years, by Mexico's Attorney General for corruption would be in jail. The indicted heads of Mexico's crime families would be in custody and enroute to the U.S. for trial. We

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HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL NARCOTIC OFFICERS' ASSOCIATIONS COALITION

Since the beginning of the drug epidemic in the 1960's, law enforcement officers in many states have formed statewide narcotic officer associations. Most of these associations are involved in providing drug enforcement training for law enforcement officers and drug resistance education to the public. Additionally most associations worked closely with their own state legislatures and criminal justice policy organizations to develop strong drug laws and policies. These associations have been responsible for enhancing the professionalism of narcotic enforcement.

Although many of the narcotic officers' associations were very successful in representing the needs of law enforcement officers within their own state, they realized that they were not especially effective in working with the Congress or Federal criminal justice policy agencies. It became apparent to the leadership of these state associations that they needed to come together as a combined group in order to effectively represent narcotic officers at our nation's capital.

During 1994, the Funding for the Edward Byrne Memorial Program was removed from the Administration's budget. This funding was crucial for the continuation of many local and state drug enforcement programs. This was the catalyst for the foundation of the National Narcotic Officers' Associations' Coalition (NNOAC). The NNOAC was created in July of 1994 in Chicago, Illinois, when the leadership of many of the nation's state narcotic officers' associations came together as part of an effort to re-establish the Edward R. Byrne Memorial Fund. As a direct result of the NNOAC's efforts and the efforts of many other concerned groups, funding was restored to this vital program.

The NNOAC is currently comprised of 36 individual state narcotic associations, the six RISS projects and the Territory of Puerto Rico representing more than 50,000 law enforcement officers from across the nation. It serves as an umbrella organization, coordinating the efforts of these associations in our nation's capital. Each member association appoints a delegate to represent them at the NNOAC Board meetings. With, "one association, one vote," every association receives equal representation regardless of the size of their association. The NNOAC is managed by an Executive Board, which consists of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Director. Those positions are elected from within the ranks of the appointed delegates. The President appoints committees such as membership, drug policy and web-site.

The NNOAC represents its member associations by monitoring all relevant Federal legislation and policy. The Coalition focuses on domestic and international drug-related crime issues by developing and maintaining relationships with the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) and the National Guard Counter Drug Program and all other relevant agencies and programs.

The NNOAC allows state and local narcotic officers' associations to work through their congressional delegations allowing for a unified voice in the nation's capital. The Coalition actively researches, monitors, and supports legislature initiatives designed to increase the effectiveness of narcotic enforcement and law enforcement in general.

Over the past eight years the NNOAC has been very successful in representing narcotic officers from its member associations. Our successes have included restoration of the full funding for the Edward Byrne Program in 1994, and providing support, which resulted in the passage of legislation regarding the ban of assault weapons, the Administration's Crime Bill. The NNOAC has participated in policy meetings and conferences with other law enforcement organizations and have been active participants in the preparation of ONDCP's National Drug Control Strategy, the Department of Justice's National Methamphetamine Strategy, and DEA's National Heroin Strategy.

The NNOAC has also been responsible for increasing the awareness of

the Administration and Congress regarding state and local drug enforcement issues. NNOAC delegates have testified before the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate on a variety of drug issues, including, the Byrne hearings, asset forfeiture, minimum mandatory sentencing, medical marijuana, funding for the National Guard, and the Certification of Mexico. NNOAC delegates have also participated as briefing team members for congressional study trips. In addition, a member of NNOAC was part of the President's Law Enforcement Steering Committee, which consists of National law enforcement groups. This committee is responsible for advising the President on key law enforcement issues. NNOAC serves on the ONDCP committee to develop the National Drug Control Strategy, on the Advisory Committee for the Counter-Drug Intelligence Executive Secretariat for the implementation of the Central Counter-Drug plan. NNOAC also serves on the Law Enforcement Intelligence Forum (LEIF) which advises the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance on Regulations regarding the collection and distribution of criminal intelligence information and serves on the committee for National Model Drug Laws.

As the NNOAC continues to grow, so will its participation in the legislative and policy areas. To learn more about the NNOAC and our positions regarding Federal drug policy and legislation, please visit our web site at www.natlnarc.org.



Below is a list of NNOAC's goals and objectives:

- To ensure that the Edward R. Byrne Memorial Fund is fully funded in order to maintain the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, which are the backbone of narcotics law enforcement.
 - To maintain, increase, and intensify drug asset revenue sharing – the most important tool that narcotic law enforcement has today.
 - To assist in the preparation of the National Drug Strategy.
 - To place more emphasis on the domestic side of the drug strategy by increasing state and local level involvement on the direction taken in the fight against drugs.
 - To increase unification, networking, and act as a liaison for the exchange of information.
 - To have an impact on legislation affecting narcotic officers and narcotic enforcement in the United States.
 - To act as a conduit for the exchange of information, intelligence, and training guidelines affecting narcotic enforcement.
 - To identify and refer members to quality training for narcotic law enforcement officers to ensure their safety and effectiveness.
 - To act as a resource for states that want to establish a narcotic officers association.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

By Richard Sloan, Executive Director



Executive Director
Richard M. Sloan

Congratulations on 10 years NNOAC

The Coalition is going into its 10th year as an organization dedicated to being a watchdog in Washington, D.C. Our efforts are to make sure that law enforcement's positions and concerns are brought to the attention of our congressional leaders in order to help make this country a safer place for our citizens and law enforcement officers.

One of the issues I would like to see the Coalition address is Mexico's position of not extraditing Mexican citizens who have illegally crossed the border into the United States, committed a capital crime such as murder of a police officer, and then flee to Mexico to escape punishment. Mexico's policy of not extraditing when the death penalty or life imprisonment is on the table is wrong! What this does is place law enforcement officers in more danger than they are already in! The illegal individual who has committed a crime and is about to be arrested is more apt to kill the officer before escaping back into Mexico, knowing that nothing will happen to him/her. I feel that we, as a coalition, should take a position on this issue to bring pressure on our congressional leaders and the President of the United States to resolve this issue. All the law enforcement officers out there serving search warrants and making arrests face this eminent danger on a daily basis. We should have the right to prosecute these individuals to the fullest extent of the law here in the United States, regardless of their origin and place of birth!

Our meeting in Chicago, Illinois, on August 25 and 26, 2003 will represent 10 years since we first met in Chicago to

discuss the possible formation of the National Coalition. It is gratifying to see how many persons are still involved today, 10 years later.

The following is a list of those who were present at that meeting and were responsible for creating the National Narcotic Officers' Associations' Coalition. Richard Sloan (California), Christie Housley (Utah), Robert Diemer (Florida), Bruce Koehn (Regional Coordinators), Jack Kerrigan (California), Ron Brooks (California), Robert Ferris (New Jersey), Thomas Pollio (New Jersey), Dion Feltri (New Jersey), James Dougherty (New Jersey), Anne Krieger (New Jersey), Cathy Collins (Indiana), Gary Ashenfelter (Indiana), Mike Reese (Alabama), Richard Smith (Alabama), Kevin Duckworth (North Carolina), Scott Parker (North Carolina), Tony Keller (North Carolina), Mike Gregor (Arkansas), David Beasley (Texas), Millard Pickering (Oklahoma), Juan Beal (Oklahoma), James Baker (New England), J.B. Tomassetti (Connecticut), Gary Waterhouse (Connecticut), Bill Butka (Connecticut), Joe Jacob (Pennsylvania), Phil Little (North Carolina), Tim Nelson (North Carolina), John Cohen (O.N.D.C.P.), Robert Peters (California), Eugene Rudolph (California) and Robert Hussey (California).

I would like to thank all of these individuals and those who have since joined us for your professionalism in taking this all-volunteer Coalition to the levels that it is today. ■

President's Message, Continued

federal, state, and local levels, active participation in your own state narcotic officer's association and the participation of your association in the NNOAC is critical. I urge each of you to work to strengthen your own state associations to help form and retain associations in those states that do not yet have narcotic officers' groups.

I want to thank each of you for what you do for your own communities and for the safety of all Americans each and every day. More importantly, I want to thank you for taking the time from your busy schedules to volunteer your time to your own state association and for your continued support of the NNOAC. It is your dedication and commitment to our cause that will guarantee our success in reducing the use of drugs and the violence that is the direct result of drug use. I

look forward to seeing many of you at what I know, will be an outstanding mid-year conference hosted by Mike Malley of the Illinois Narcotic Enforcement Officers' Association.

Please feel free to contact me at **(415) 436-8199** with any questions, concerns, or criticisms. It remains a privilege and a pleasure to continue to serve as your President. ■



THANK YOU FOR 10 YEARS
*of national co-operation
in narcotic enforcement.*

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National Narcotics Officers' Associations' Coalition

BOARD OF DELEGATES MEETING

March 27-28, 2003

March 25, 2003 — Tuesday:

1700-2200 – Delegates Arrive in Washington DC

Delegates may pickup handout material for Congressional Visits by contacting Ron Brooks (pager (877) 363-0273 or cell (408) 309-0105 or Dick Sloan Watergate Hotel Room 1016

Evening free to enjoy Washington DC

March 26, 2003 — Wednesday:

0800 – 0900 Watergate Hotel – Room 1016

Organizational Meeting for delegates making Congressional visits

0900 – 1700 United States Capitol Complex

State Delegations conduct congressional visits

Handout materials provided by NNOAC

1930 – 2030 Watergate Hotel – Crescent Room

Welcoming Reception for delegates and guests

March 27, 2003 – Thursday: Watergate Hotel, Chesapeake Suite 1

0700 – 0800 Registration – Staffing courtesy of National Guard Counterdrug Program

0700 – 0800 Hosted Coffee and Pastries

0800 – 0900 Conference Opening

· Posting of National Colors by United States Army and Airforce National Guard Bureau's Color Guard

· Welcoming Remarks

· Chairman Ronald E. Brooks – NNOAC

· Mr. Richard Ward, Deputy Director – Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance *(see photos on pages 12-13)*

· Byrne Funding – and JAG program – New program will go to States – No requirement the money will go to task forces.

Purpose area under JAG will be law enforcement. I don't think this will change.

· Mr. Emory Williams, CEO – *(see photos)*
We have many challenges with the war in Iraq – Money just will not be there.

Institute for Intergovernmental Research

· Approval of Agenda

· Approval of Minutes

· Introduction of Executive Board, Delegates and Guests

0900 – 0945 Mr. John Brown, Acting Administrator *(see photos)*

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Facing the challenge of drug enforcement in a changing world

The exploding use of different drugs – some things we see in the east coast you may not see in the west coast and visa versa – Oxycontin mainly to the Northeast then east coast. More deaths from Oxycontin in Florida than heroin. The problem is this is a legal drug – The reports of violent robberies of pharmacies for Oxycontin. The problem of over-prescribing this drug. Asked for 70 additional investigators for diversion of Oxycontin.

Asking for converting diversion investigators to special agents, as they need all the powers they can use to stop the rising use of Oxycontin.

Brown discussed the use of new drugs and sharp rise of use of Ecstasy, GHB, special K –

The progress and partnership with the Netherlands.

The problem with the Southwest border and what faces law enforcement in the coming months. The use of the Internet in marketing drugs. What we need to do and work together on task forces.

Receipts for GHB and the easy use of obtaining drugs to make GHB from the Internet.

The Mexican problem has jumped leaps with cooperation with the new President. Asking for congressional approval to open two new offices in Mexico – Brown discussed the strides in cooperation with source countries despite political differences.

The close relationship with drugs and terrorism that many Americans do not understand. Law enforcement does understand this relationship. Terrorism in drugs is not a phenomenon – Drugs is the currency of terrorism.

The best thing all of us can do is to identify the information we receive and provide it to the appropriate agencies to fight narco-terrorism.

DEA web site has all the legalization issues posted for our review.

The challenges we face in the hiring process for new law enforcement officers. The competition for the best-qualified candidates. We are after the same candidates.

Working together corporately is the key to help and learn from each other.

Karen Tanty – nominated to head DEA as administrator. John Brown has announced he has handed in his retirement papers effective May 03.

1000 – 1100 Mr. Roger Mackin, Counternarcotic Officer and U.S. Interdiction Coordinator, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) *(see photos)*

How drugs get into the country and the thirteen primary market areas in the United States. Discussed the various abused drugs – Cocaine 72% from South America goes through Mexico – and the primary markets for cocaine are LA, NY Chicago, Houston, Miami and the various traffickers.

Heroin – four different types of Heroin – South American Heroin, Mexican Heroin, SW Asian Heroin and SE Asian Heroin – Primary market areas Boston, LA Chicago and New York. The east is the South American Heroin – predominate.

Methamphetamine – San Fran – LA – San Diego – Phoenix and Central States – Primarily Mexican's – make greater profit from Meth than cocaine. Super Labs – The Mexicans are moving to the east and we will see super labs in the east.

Marijuana – Primary markets – Seattle, Chicago, LA – Central Arizona – New York and Miami. John Walters has a great concern with marijuana from the casual use in this country. Starting point is younger and far more powerful than the 70's – Has been become addictive. Mexico has been identified as the primary source of Marijuana.

MDMA market – Primary market – LA – New York and Miami. Have information the Mexicans are talking to the Israel's.

Mexico is the source for 3 of the five drugs

Colombia – We are trying to eliminate coca plants – spraying the fields. Trying to reduce production by 15% - They are shooting at the spray planes.

1115-1115 Presentation of the NNOAC Member of the House Aware to:

The Honorable Mark Souder (see photos)

The Coalition

Member of the U.S. House of Representatives

1115 – 1200 Mr. Bruce J. Gephardt (*see photos*)

Deputy Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Presentation on drugs and terrorism and the reorganization of the FBI post 9-11

Despite everything that is going on, the FBI is doing everything it can to work drug cases. Will be doing it with less agents assigned and terrorism is where the resources are redirected. Chuck Reid – working undercover on a drug case and while on surveillance was killed in Philadelphia. FBI changing day by day changing from the traditional role to counterterrorism. The FBI is different today than before. Still change on a daily basis. Intelligence program developed. Deputy Director took questions from delegates.

1200 – 1330 Lunch – Watergate Hotel – Monticello Room

NNOAC – Presentation of Senator of the Year Award to:

The Honorable Judd Gregg (*see photos*) to *Sheriff Steve Hodges for Senator*

United States Senator, New Hampshire
Gerry Lynch – *Update on RISS projects* (*see photos*)

1330— Reconvene NNOAC Delegates Meeting – Chesapeake Room

1330 – 1400 Mr. George C. Festa, Director (*see photos*)

New England HIDTA – Chairman HIDTA Director, Director (*see photos*)

National HIDTA Program
Office of National Drug Control Policy

ONDCP Update
Discussion of the HIDTA programs nationwide.

1400 – 1430 Joyce Nalepaka – Founder and President Drug Free Kids – America's Challenge (*see photos*)

Discussed the problems in her state of Maryland and other States. The Medical Marijuana Issue.

1500-1500 Mr. Kurt Schmidt, Director – National HIDTA Program – ONDCP

(*see photos*)

Counterdrug mission – Discussion with delegates and thank the coalition on their continued support. ONDCP – explanation of the office and the Counterdrug mission – Media Campaign – Drug Free community program – up and running well. Community coalitions can apply for 100K

grant. CeTak program offers technology for law enforcement free of charge.

Media campaign is to refocus the age group – took a \$30 million reduction in funding – have changed the target age group. There was a 2-1 agreement with media – for every paid commercial the media donated two advertisements. 2003 ONDCP is up for reauthorization on the Hill. DOD feeling the squeeze – want to get back to their core. Will see a reduction. Kurt asked the National Guard to train more staff in intelligence analysis.

1500 – 1515 Mr. Joe Wolfinger (*see photos*) Senior Vice President & General Manager MPRI Company

1515 – 1530 Special Agent Thomas L. Golden (*see photos*)

DEA Office of Training – President NDEOA
Developing a working relationship between the NDEOA and NNOAC

Discussion regarding our partnership with NDEOA – just admitted to the Coalition. Discussed their upcoming school in DC in July 03.

1530 – 1600 Colonel Jim Joseph (*see photos*)

National Guard Bureau – Counterdrug Program

Future of National Guard Counterdrug program

The Counterdrug program of the National Guard.

General Support – changes – back to core – will fly you as other personnel have been reassigned. 2002 1.9 million marijuana plants seized. Maintenance logistical support of LEA vehicles and equipment to enhance the Counterdrug effectiveness of supported agencies. Cargo Mail Inspection primarily in the southwestern section of the United States. Training – the five Counterdrug training – Northeast Midwest Southeast and western Counterdrug training programs. Surface reconnaissance. Aerial Reconnaissance – C-26 – Day TV camera and spotter scope night thermal imaging photo recon command control and communication. Eleven C26 planes stationed in the United States. CD Raid – Bell Jet Ranger. 116 thermal imagery. Tactical Video down Link – CD Raid = located in MA and VT. Demand Reduction – Digital Mapping Center – Satellite Television Broadcast – Mobile Non Intrusive Inspection. Counterdrug Geographical Regional Assessment Sensor System – CD Grass –

13 Feb Policy from Deputy SECDEF – Guard will discontinue 3 missions – Marijuana eradication, Maintenance logistic support and Cargo Mail inspection – Gradual reduction through end of FY 04 - DoD and Law Enforcement – 7 HIDTA loca-

tion and SIPRNET and ADNET Anti Drug Network – will be sharing this information with law enforcement – will be able to provide us with that information – need security clearance.

1600 – 1645 Mr. Norman K. Bradley, Director (*see photos*)

National Counterdrug Center

Don Taylor – Counterdrug Program (*see photos*) **Handed out survey to better the Counterdrug program. Was appropriated but never authorized by congress. There is strong support from congress for this program.**

1645 – 1700 Mr. Stephen Pasierb (*see photos*) President and CEO

Partnership for a Drug Free America
Discussion of PDFA Media Campaign

1700 – 1730 Nominations for NNOAC Vice President and Treasurer (two year term)

Time will be allotted for nominees to make presentations on qualifications

1730 – 2000 Hosted Hospitality Reception – Watergate Hotel – Crescent Room

Co-Hosted by:
Jim Milford and Choice Point

John McCallum and the Midwest Publishing Company (MPI)

2000 – Remainder of the evening free to enjoy Washington DC

March 28, 2003 — Friday: Watergate Hotel, Monticello Room

0700 – 0800 Hosted coffee and pastries

0800 – Resumption of NNOAC conference, Monticello Room

0800 – 0830 Mr. George Marsh, Director RISS Technology Center (*see photos*)

Lt. Col. Pennsylvania State Police (Ret.)
Presentation on RISS ATIX

RISS Tech – Six RISS areas in the United States. RISS.net set up for all sharing through out the country. Created in 1996. RISS provides an 800 connection and can dial into the Internet. ATIX antiterrorism exchange set on the network. Multi-States Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange (MATRIX) and RISS ATIX Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange. Thirteen states identified to connect to the new initiative. 20K identified to sign onto RISS anti-terrorism network. Alert secure email, watches, bulletins and homeland security information. Web Pages – alerts, Watches, Bulletins and Homeland Security Information – posted for our alert.

The Coalition



Colonel Jim Joseph



Doug Bodrero

John Carnevale, Ph.D



Ron Brooks and Mark Souder.



Left: Emory Williams, CEO

Right: Mr. Christopher D. Gardner, Director, Joint Staff



Right: Mr. George C. Festa, Director



Left: Joe Wolfinger



Right: National Counterdrug Center Don Taylor



Ms. Mary Lou Rodgers, Chief of Staff and Michael T. Horn, Director



Congressman John Larson - First District of Connecticut and Mike Rinaldi.



Jerry Lynch - Director of MAGLOCLEN



Kurt Schmidt



Below: Mark Souder and Mike Rinaldi.



Left: John Brown, Acting Administrator



The Coalition

William Butka, Congressman John Larson - D-Connecticut and Mike Rinaldi President of CT NEOA



*Traci Crooks
Sgt. First Class -
National Guard
Bureau*



*Mike Rinaldi CT and Bob Zarnetske - Legisla-
tive Staff - Senator Christopher Dodd's office*



George Marsh



*Richard
Ward*



*Left: Mark
Souder and
Joyce Naplka.*

*Roger Mackin,
Counternarcotic
Officer and U.S.
Interdiction
Coordinator,
Department of
Homeland
Security*



Thomas L. Golden

Below Souder and Thomes R. Ferguson.



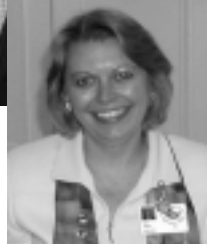
*Above: Sheriff ?
and Ron Brooks*



*Norman
K.
Bradley,
Director*



*Mr. Bruce J.
Gephardt, Deputy
Director, Federal
Bureau of
Investigation.*



*Above: SMSgt.
Lori Sager -
Policy Analyst -
Office of
National Drug
Control Policy.*



*Ms. Sue Thau,
Communications
Director*



*Above:
Honorable
Mark Souder*

*Left: Col.
Joseph and
Joey Kimble -
President of
the Tennesse
Narcotics
Officers
Association.*



*William Butka, Christopher Shays -
Member of Congress R - Connecticut and
Mike Rinaldi - CT NEOA, and Mike
Rinaldi.*

The Coalition

Agenda continued from page 11

Intelligence and leads collaboration bulletin board. Off-system notification and confirmation. Can call your cell phone – pager –

A package will be available to the State point of contact for the participant to fill out which will be filled out and returned for access.

0830 — 0900 Mr. Doug Bodrero, President *(see photos)*
Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR)
Presentation on BJA SLATT Briefing for Narcotics Task Forces

SLATT – State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training – BJA. Narcotics Task Force Anti-Terrorism Briefing. No better officer wired into the community than the narcotic officers working the street. This training will focus in on the detection, investigation and terrorism. BJA tasked IIR to train the narcotic officer. Train the trainer. Primary mission: Curtail Drug Trafficking. Narco-terrorism case examples – Operation Mountain express – Hezbollah funding case, Stinger missile conspiracy and Operation White Terror. There is a nexus to terrorism. This is an eight-hour program.

Current terrorist threats – overview, plus domestic and international groups and ideologies, Pre-incident indicators/warning signs, bombs and explosives, terrorism-related investigative issues, officer safety concerns and anti-terrorism resources and contacts.

Domestic terrorism – groups and ideologies left wing right wing and special interest/single issue. Discovery Channel on Bin Laden –

Terrorism Pre-Incident Indicators – Sleeper cell indicators.

The future – what to expect – Past is prologue to the future – short term predictions – domestic and international – future group organization and likely tactics and activities. Cap their train the trainer program. Exploring distant learning.

0900 – 0930 Mr. Christopher D. Gardner, Director, Joint Staff *(see photos)*

National Guard Bureau - National Guard Bureau Overview

State missions called out by the Governor. Appoints the Adjutant General.

Every state has Army and Air National Guard units. Youth Programs Star base program established in CT -

0930 – 1000 Ms. Sue Thau, Communications Director *(see photos)*

Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA)

Update on CADCA activities and their recent leadership conference

We are the grassroots support for us. We mobilize real people on a local level to speak up. We make things happen with local and federal legislators. Local CADCA support the National Guard and rely on them. Whenever they attempt to cut certain budgets, we work very hard on the Hill to reestablish the cuts.

1000 – 1045 Ms. Mary Lou Rodgers, Chief of Staff and Michael T. Horn Director *(see photos)* National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC)

Presentation on NDIC's expanded document exploitation program and the RAID 3-0 program

Software coming out June of this year – Document Exploitation Program – Can organize evidence for trial. NDIC has established a system to analyze the evidence with a turn around of one week. Will do Computer Exploitation, Link Analysis, Geographic Analysis, Financial Analysis, Cross Case Analysis, Post Case Analysis,

Operation Mountain Express – Targeted pseudoephedrine importers and distributors. Confirmed a suspected connection to Canada –

Operation New Generation, Operation WebSlinger – GHB, Penttbomb (9-11-01), supported the Olympics. RAID can be used for any type of investigation.

NDIC is a transparent provider and therefore has no law enforcement authority. Moving RAID into VB.net. A free service provided by NDIC – Excellent tool for law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies. Can manage ongoing investigations. Establishing protocols. Analytical software – Software upgrade ready by June 03. Training beginning September 2003. Will offer advance training. Microsoft asked to use this software as a trade magazine.

1045 – 1100 Break

1100 – 1130 Mr. John Carnevale, Ph.D. *(see photos)*

President, Carnevale Associates, LLC
Presentation on the importance of developing a drug strategy

See hand out for information.

1130 – 1200 Mr. Robert "Bobby" Charles *(see photos)*

President, The Charles Group;
Former Staff Director and Chief Counsel Subcommittee on Drug Policy and Speaker Hastert's Drug Task Force

Promoting the importance of drug enforcement in a world with changing priorities

The role of narcotic officers in the new world of terrorism. This is a very tough time in law enforcement. The terrorism fight has ramped up and shifting federal resources from drug fighting into ter-

rorism fighting. The narcotics intelligence and tracking that has helped provide a lot of intelligence in terrorism. The is a direct connection to what we do now to the terrorism. The real connection to drugs and terrorism. There would be anarchy if it were not for narcotic officers fighting the drug dealers on a daily basis. Bobby provided two hand-outs for reading and possible article for the newsletter. There appears to be a greater realization to what the narcotic officer does and a refocus of budget priority.

1200 – 1330 Lunch, Watergate Hotel – Monticello Room

Mr. Steven Schrage, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Crime, U.S. Department of State.

1330 – 1500 NNOAC Business Meeting

· Old Business:

· Committee Reports

· President's Report – Ron Brooks

· Vice President's Report – Robert Ferris

· Executive Directors Report – Richard Sloan

· Treasurer's Report – Tony Keller

· Secretary's Report – Al Katcher

· Newsletter Report – Bill Butka

· Suggest we have space for regional director reports.

· Regional Directors Report

· Training Committee – Doc Tommaseti

· By laws Changes

· Committee report by Robert Almonte

· Discussion of issues concerning the NNOAC

· Election of Vice President and Treasurer (two year term)

· Report on next delegates meeting

Mike Maley Illinois Narcotic Officers Association

· Suggestions for locations and sponsors for upcoming meetings

· New Business

· Law enforcement funding and legalization summit meeting proposals — Brooks

1700 – Adjourn – Have a safe journey home, hope to see you in Chicago Illinois.



Robert "Bobby" Charles at the NNOAC Board of Delegates meeting.

Robert B. Charles to be Assistant Secretary of State

It is with great pleasure that I pass on this press release from the White House which announces President Bush's intention to nominate Mr. Robert "Bobby" Charles as the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotic and Law Enforcement Affairs. As you all know, Bobby has been one of the strongest supporters of the NNOAC since our inception and has spent countless hours of his own time supporting the work of our nation's narcotic officers.

Bobby is truly committed to fighting the scourge of drug abuse and to doing everything within his power to make America a safe and drug free place for us to live and raise our families. As I have said before, we often think of anti-drug warriors as those of us that carry guns and go into harms way as part of our job. But I don't know anyone who has dedicated more of his life to fighting drugs than Bobby Charles. Bobby Charles is truly one of the finest Americans that I know and I know that each of you are as pleased as I am that Bobby has been nominated to become one of our nation's top drug and law enforcement policy makers. I will keep you posted on the progress of Bobby's nomination.

*Ron Brooks-President
NNOAC*

President George W. Bush today announced his intention to nominate two individuals to serve in his administration:

The President intends to nominate Robert B. Charles of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State (International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs). He currently serves as President of the Charles Group. Mr. Charles previously served as Staff Director and Chief Counsel for the House Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs and Criminal Justice. He also served as Professor of Government and Law at Harvard University's Extension School. From 1992 until 1993, Mr. Charles served as Deputy Associate Director in the White House Office of Policy Development. He earned his bachelor's degree from Dartmouth College, his master's degree from Oxford University, and his J.D. from Columbia University Law School.

Congratulations Bobby!



Media Violence and American Youth

Campus Safety Journal

*Ernest L. Cuthbertson
Greensboro Police Department*

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One of the major issues currently being debated in the field of criminology includes whether violence in the media affects violence in society. A number of researchers have debated for decades about whether or not the portrayal of violence in the various media causes violence in society. First, one may ask—what is violence and what is considered as media? Violence is defined as the use of physical force in a way that brings harm to a person or a person's property. In addition, the media is composed of television, movies, video/computer games, music, music videos, newscast and newspaper articles relaying the various forms of information. There are a number of interacting variables whose influence the type of material viewed and in the way it is perceived will affect. These variables include the content in which the violence is portrayed; the age of the viewer; the participant's ability to differentiate fantasy and reality; and justified or unjustified use of force. Research on "Media Violence" has been conducted for several years and still remains extremely broad due to various studies and experiments. Also, field research, laboratory experiments and correlation studies have all been used as investigative tools.

As one would guess, some studies indicated there is a direct relationship between violence in entertainment and violent behavior. Others studies have concluded that there is no relationship or association between the two. Therefore,

this paper was limited to studies mostly done with preschoolers, school kids, adolescents and males.

The only opinion that I carry in this paper is the fact that if there is a correlation between media and violence, I believe that all media sources affect individual behavior and actions.

Music and Music Videos

American kids spend a lot of time listening to radio and watching TV. In my opinion, the majority of the studies were probably concentrating on younger adolescents, therefore, excluding college students. To back up my hypothesis about influential radio stations, rapper "LL Cool J" quoted in one of his lyrics that he could not survive without his radio.

*"My radio believes me. I like it loud.
I'm the man with the box that can rock the crowd.
Walking down the street with the hardcore beat,
While my JVC vibrates the concrete.
I can't live without my radio."*

Many people have explained this phenomenon as a stimulus, and previous experimental researches have proven this to be the case most of the time.

This brings me to who is LL Cool J? He is one of the most well known rappers alive today whose lyrics are powerful and dynamic. Among the different lyrical styles and types of

music, the most popular and influential is rap music. Rap is an art form that was originated in the 1970's on the streets and in the clubs of New York City. During the mid 1970's, music was referred to as a recorded art. It was years later that rap became a musical mainstream for the adolescents. The 1980's brought diversity among rap, and it became extremely popular between Black-American and White-American youths.

According to some researchers, the perception of black music particularity by black males, is that rap is generally thought to be a reflection of the young rapper's experiences and engagements.

As a summary to one of the researcher's article in 1992, by A Pressley, it is theorized that black males possess a message in their music for their audiences based on spiritual and psychosocial views. Another rap group called "Public Enemy" states that rap lyrics serves to communicate with young people who otherwise find it difficult to communicate with parents or people in position of authority. Studies have found that rap listeners are often thought to use auditory and visual stimuli, whereas, in the absence of the visual stimuli, it was found that the listeners would sing along.

During the last decade or so in the United States, many people have expressed the concern that rap music, especially rap with violent or misogynic lyrics, is harmful to not only the youth of society but to society itself. Much research has been conducted as to how our behavior is regulated by society and to the standards we set for ourselves as well as our surroundings which includes what we watch, what we see, and what we hear. In response to these standards, some record companies have initiated censoring measures dealing with violent music lyrics. Much of society has also restricted the listening of rap music to not only their children but their grandchildren as well. Still others have stated that people have overestimate the influence that mass communications has on attitudes and behaviors. Most studies which have been conducted in regards to this issue have dealt with the issue of behavior patterns and trying to show what is normal behavior as it relates to learned behavior, and abnormal behavior as it relates to deviant behavior. The results of these studies have found that the violent content associated with the various forms of the media does, in fact, influence delinquent behavior and censorship of violence.

Rap music is not the only form of music heard on the radio or in record stores that may intertwine with violence. Heavy metal and rock 'n roll also possess violent contents. Most studies show that heavy metal did not reflect young people's attitudes and behaviors as did rap. As for rock 'n roll, some researchers thought that teenagers perceived the lyrics unfavorable.

Adults seem to perceive rock n roll in a different way in comparison to teens. Researchers argue that teenagers identify with their youth culture and with rock 'n roll entertainers more so than adults do. Censorship of the music can allow teens to support the music as a seditious rebellion to parents. Through general observation, the more violent or degrading the music has become the more immorality has developed within our society with each generation.

Music videos also contribute to the violent in the media. Television stations like Black Entertainment Television (BET), Music Television (MTV) and Video Hits (VH1) airs most of these videos. Television is the main component of a person's life and without it, many would be lost or uniformed. By the time the average young person has graduated from high school, he or she have spent at least 12,000 hours in the classroom and at least 18,000 hours watching TV. This statistic is potent. Researchers have argued that young children are exposed to the "hurried child syndrome," meaning that they are exposed to an excessive amount of television as opposed to when their grandparents were growing up.

Sixty-four middle school children, males and females, were experimented on concerning this hurried syndrome in a suburban Ohio town. The results showed that 75% of the teens watched music videos at least two times a week and 65% said they preferred the radio stations.

To demonstrate how popular music videos are, authors Barry Sherman and Joseph Dominick conducted a few studies and tested television amongst people. They found that in 1986, forty-three percent of the people who subscribed to cable television also watched one and one-half to two hours of MTV or other video stations per day. This huge percentage caught the attention of the National Coalition on Television Violence (NCTV). The NCTV conducts regular studies on the violent content displayed on television. A number of these studies have been centered on the effects of society's behavior as it relates to violence on TV. One example of this study was directed towards the adolescents' portrayal of music videos. Many of the adolescents responded positively to various mood swings as it related to certain portions of the videos. The results indicated that the participants who watched the most violent videos were most aggressive in their responses and reactions to the viewed material. A large portion of the males participants were more retaliatory than female participants, and there was a noticeable proportion of the participants whose behavior patterns seemed to reflect their true feelings of how society reacts to this type of material. The true issue is that violence portrayed on TV has always caused some from of controversy among Americans.

Continued. . .

Media Violence, continued

Even in the late 1960's and 1970's, violence on TV was a major concern researched by all types of behaviorist. Television producers dismiss these studies by arguing that the violence portray on TV was directed towards drama and non-violent behavior. The results of the study indicated that because of the lack of parental support from some parents concerning supervision on TV programs, children tend to show significant attitudes towards physical violence.

Television & Movies Violence

Violence is not only portrayed in music and music videos but in TV shows and movies as well. A study conducted among 66 preschoolers showed that the children were more attentive to violence and increased-action films in comparison to lower action films. In this study, the experimenter used Bo Bo Dolls, which are dolls, used to experiment on the children to test for aggression as a result of violence on television. The results of this study showed that a child who showed increased fantasy, play and imaginative play or saw more low action films demonstrated lower levels of violent behavior. In contrast, the children who watched high violent content films and intense action films possessed higher levels of violent behavior.

Most every home in the United States and maybe the world has at least one television set occupying it, and in many cases have more than one television set in the home. This in itself makes the television set a unique form of entertainment. Not only has the amount of hours increased over the years but also the adult attention span has decreased due to the remote control. Now a viewer can watch hundreds of channels in a matter of minutes. The number of hours per week to which television is watched is amazing. Because of the many hours watching television, the potential of viewing violence on a set has the potential to affect a larger portion of the population. Television programming is set out to satisfy viewing requirements of all ages and types of individuals. The effects of watching violence are influenced by the ability of individuals to discriminate between fantasy and reality, between justified and unjustified violence and what types of behavior is acceptable by society as it related to various programming.

Children and youth in general have been affected by the quantity of violence on television and in the movies. In 1982 the National Institute of Mental Health confirmed an earlier study conducted by the Surgeon General, C. Everett Koop, M.D., ScD., stating that violent programs on television can lead to aggressive behavior by children and teenagers who

watch those programs. Other research programs, which were conducted, have also confirmed these finding.

As a result, The American Psychological Association passed a resolution in 1985 informing broadcasters and the public of the dangers associated with viewing violence on television and the affect it can have on children. Research findings have showed a number of ways that on-screen violence can be portrayed which might influence or send false messages to the viewing audience and thus misleading some viewers.

These includes:

- **Perpetrators of violent acts who are rewarded or remain unpunished for their action;**
- **The aggressive action is seen by the viewer to be justified;**
- **There are few or no consequences portrayed, such as remorse, real emotional and physical pain, or legal consequence.**
- **The vulnerable viewer who is presented with a false impression of the reality of violence may be more likely to engage in violent behavior, being unaware of the real consequence;**
- **The viewer identifies strongly with the perpetrator or associates the cues for the violent behavior with real life-life cues; hence the violence appears to be more real. This can reinforce or justify the viewer's own behavior;**
- **The viewer is predisposed to aggression. The violent images can act as a trigger to release these existing feelings;**
- **The violence leaves the viewer aroused;**
- **The on-screen violence actually pleases the viewer;**
- **The perpetrator's motivation is to harm or injury;**
- **There is a lack of critical commentary or non-violent balancing events;**
- **Violence is everywhere;**
- **Violence is funny;**
- **Violence is pleasurable.**

Most research and studies that have focused on whether television violence can lead to aggressive behavior among children and teenagers have concluded that there are some negative effects related to watching violent or aggressive behavior on television. The affect of exposure to television violence are by no means inevitable and may be amplified or reduced by a variety of other factors. It is not contended that television violence is the only cause of aggression and violence in society today. Aggression is the product of a number of

interacting factors such as, genetic, prenatal, physiological, neurological and environmental. Violent behavior than can occur only when there is a combination of factors linked together.

Research involving children in other countries reference violence on television has yielded some amazing results. Children in Canada and the United States watch virtually the same television. However, it is a fact that the rate of violence and murder rate in Canada is much lower than the United States.

In Japan, children most likely watch the most violent, graphic television and movies in the world today. Yet, Japan's violent crime rate is dramatically lower in comparison to Canada and the United States.

Despite all the research conducted with television violence and the accumulation of evidence as it relates to behavior patterns, broadcasters, producers and scientists still debate the link between viewing television violence with children and teenagers aggressive behavior. Most broadcasters and producers believe there is no evidence to support the relationship between the two. However, most individuals surveyed do not feel that a person becomes violent when they watch a violent movie or a television program. Scientists who have studied and researched the issue believe there is a link between the two. So society can say that the relationship between TV and violence can become very subjective depending on the group of people providing their opinion.

Video, Video/Computer Games

The use of videos is becoming a greater problem than television due to the more explicit, graphic, and violent material contained in them. This material can be easily accessed by the very younger to teenager children. Almost all videos are available 24 hours a day in the average household as well as the video stores. The contents of videos range from children, to family type films, to the "R" and "X" rated, violent and sexually explicit. Believe it or not, most of these videos are readily available to any age group at any time. It is my belief that for a person to want to view violent or explicit material, one must first possess in their mind some form of a fantasy which entices them to want to watch this type of material.

Some people who explain horrific events have applied the "Copy Cat" phenomenon to videos because of its use. For example, the killing of a toddler in England by two 10-year-olds who had watched the movie "Child's Play." Children and teenagers at home or at a friend's home, are normally unsupervised, often view most of the violent videos. Most of these videos may have some type of influence on the behavior of some people, but it must be noted that other factors exist to contribute to violent behavior. It further needs to be noted

that not all people who watch violent images exhibit violent behavior. American children watch an average of three to four hours of television daily. Television can be a powerful influence in developing value systems and shaping behavior. Unfortunately, much of today's television programming is violent in nature.

Violence is also contained in many of the video/computer games. Most video/computer games contain low level violence, often requiring the player to fight other characters in some sort of battle, injuring or killing them in order to proceed to the next level of the game. Still other games contain sexual themes and some have sexually violent themes. The concern about these types of games is due to the level of interactivity involved. The player of the games is actively participating in the violence, some times causing some of the younger players not to be able to differentiate between reality and fantasy. These games portray death as something that goes away and life is forever just start the next game. The games do not portray the pain and harm involved.

News Reporting

News reporting is another form of media that has assisted in some type of aggression or violent behavior of some individuals. The reporting of suicides, homicides and violent and criminal events on the news at times have resulted in imitation or "Copy Cat" action by some individuals. There have been studies shown where a number of suicide deaths have increased after a news report of a suicide describing the details and method used by the victim. Also, other individuals have repeated many murders and violent crimes after news reporting has aired it. The news reports give such details and recognition to the incidents that weak minds can see their opportunity to be a star.

Most scientists are convinced that children can learn aggressive behavior and violence from media exposure. However, parents need to closely monitor the type of media material their offspring are viewing and be able to discuss any violent incident.

Can we change the nature of television programming in America? I believe the answer is yes, and it would seem that there are three areas or levels in which we can bring about some changes: home, school, and industry.

At the home level, we can encourage greater awareness of the influence of television on family and enhance the understanding of the ways that parents and teachers can help use television effectively. At the school level, interventions such as advocating for the inclusion of media literacy courses within the school system could prove to be very effective. The critical viewing programs can help students to understand

Continued. . .

Media Violence, cont.

how television works and the process of effects. As for the industry of television, the government has initiated activities, which will help regulate programming. In 1990, The Children's Television Act set forth limits on the amount of advertising during various programs and set some exceptions that stations applying for license renewal would have to explain how they have served the educational needs of the various viewing audiences in their broadcast areas. As a result of these limitations, the FCC has also initiated guidelines for stations in which they are required to show some form of family type programming at least one hour per day. These regulations alone will not solve the issue of violence in the media but will help provide for a more positive atmosphere associated with programming.

Conclusion

In conclusion, based upon the research, violence does cause aggressive behavior among children and teens. There's reason to believe that violence is also in the elderly adult after the exposure of a violent film or violent song. Measures to reduce this violence being portrayed are still being researched. As far as what researchers have found now, the media definitely has a positive correlation with violence in society. The news media tries to gain the viewers attention when it comes to violence, but it indeed is not all the responsibility to ban or censor violence on television, movies, videos, radio and so on. The Educational Journal stated in an article that it is not only the school systems to get involved with this problem but it is also the duty of the parents, community as a whole,

after school programs and lastly churches that would have a huge impact on children. As it may seem, most of the violent content being addressed comes from the vast majority of television and music lyrics from radio stations to the popular music videos. Therefore, as parents, one should monitor children's and teenager's access to television and radio stations they choose to listen to. ■

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REPRESENTATIVE SOUDER RECEIVES FIRST-EVER AWARD FROM NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NARCOTIC OFFICERS

WASHINGTON - U.S. Rep. Souder last week received the first annual "Outstanding Member of the United States House of Representatives" award from the National Narcotic Officers' Associations' Coalition (NNOAC). The award was presented for Rep. Souder's "outstanding contributions as one of this nation's leaders in the fight against illegal drugs and his dedication and service to the citizens of the United States of America."

"This is our first-ever award, so it's a double honor, that out of 435 members of Congress we chose Mark Souder to receive the very first," Ronald Brooks, president of the NNOAC, said. "We felt that in terms of level of commitment to the issue of stemming the flow of illegal drugs and making America a safer place to live, there was nobody in Congress who had done more than Mark Souder. We also think he has

taken a very balanced approach to the drug problem. Clearly he embraces not just enforcement but treatment and prevention as well. We just feel like he has been a true champion, and that this is not just a political issue for him, but a cause that he deeply believes in."

The NNOAC represents 55,000 narcotic law enforcement officers across the United States.

"The narcotic officers represented by NNOAC are the ones who are on the front lines," Souder said. "Day in and day out, they are putting their lives on the line. To receive this inaugural award from them is an honor." ■

Senator Judd Gregg (R-New Hampshire) was also honored, receiving the first-ever "Outstanding Member of the United States Senate" award.

Undercover Detectives in Court

By Brian Sallee

Picture this; the jury watches as the next witness walks to the stand to be sworn in by the judge. He has long hair with an untrimmed beard and he has a skull and cross bone earring in one ear and three hoop earrings in the other ear. His suit is a size too small and his shirt doesn't button at the neck. The tie is loosed at the neck and has little Disney characters all over it. He looks very uncomfortable as he tugs at his suit. He is sworn in and introduced to the jury as the lead detective in the case. The jury then looks over at the defense table and sees a young man, dressed nice and neat and not a hair out of place. The defendant has the look of the "All-American" boy. Who has made the better impression on the jury? This is a common problem that we, as undercover detectives, have to deal with when testifying in court.

The defendant probably looked like the scumbag doper that he is when he was arrested. But, he has done a complete change in his appearance for court. Since his freedom is riding on the case, he has cleaned up his looks and dress. Many defendants will watch a video or be instructed by their lawyer on how to dress and act while in the courtroom. Once the case is over then he can go back to looking and acting like a scumbag doper.

Sometimes, the undercover detective does not have the chance to cut his hair and trim his beard to look like the professional that he is. The main reason is that he is an undercover detective and probably has to go out later, that day, and meet with another doper. Undercover detectives adjust their appearance so that they can fit in easier with the drug crowd and so they are not suspected of being a cop. If an undercover detective is working into a biker group or a street gang then he cannot look like a clean cut honor roll student. He might still work into the gang despite his looks, but if he looks like the target group it can help speed up his acceptance. So what can the undercover do when he goes to court?

Unfortunately, most undercover detectives are dictated how to dress for court by the Department's Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Not many departments take into account that a big biker looking undercover detective looks out of place in a three piece suit. If possible the undercover detective should dress comfortable in a nice pair of slacks and sports jacket with a tie. A dress pair of denim pants will usually be dressy enough for the court and it fits the overall appearance of a biker or street gang looking undercover detective. This can help with that "first impression look" that the jury will get of the undercover detective. The bottom line is that some jurist will hold your appearance against the undercover detective, no matter what.

There are other things that an undercover can do to help offset his appearance. Since the undercover detective's appearance is not the most professional then his behavior must be professional. This will show the jury that looks can be deceiving.

The first thing to do is be familiar with the courtroom. This way when you walk in you know where to stand to be sworn in and where to sit. This will show the jury that you have been there before and are familiar with testifying in court. If you are not familiar with the courtroom then go early and check it out before the jury gets there or ask your prosecutor. You will look like a rookie if you have to wander around the courtroom to find your seat.

Take the oath seriously. Let the jury know that you are there to tell them the truth. When the judge is swearing you in, stand up and look at him. Don't answer until he is done and then say, "Yes, I do" in a strong voice. Then go take your seat. Sit down and get comfortable. Don't slouch or lean on the bench in front of you. Sit up straight and get ready for the questions. This will show the jury that they should not judge you by your looks but by your actions.

The prosecutor should have you explain to the jury who you are and your qualifications. This is a good time to explain why you look the way you do. Hopefully the jury will figure out that you are playing a role and like a good actor you also look the role of a doper. Sometimes you will be called into court while at work and you might testify wearing ragged pants and a crummy T-shirt. If this is the case, have the

***“The closet thing to God
on earth is a Federal
District Court Judge.”***

Continued on next page

Undercover, continued


prosecutor explain to the judge, before you come into the courtroom, that your appearance is not within policy and why. This might be allowed in State Court but not very often in Federal Court. I know of a DEA Agent who was called in from work to testify in court and the judge had him leave the stand when the judge noticed he did not have socks on. Remember the saying, "The closest thing to God on earth is a Federal District Court Judge."

Make sure you are well prepared to give your testimony. You need to review, review and review your reports and the reports of other officers that were involved. Then go over your testimony with the prosecutor. Know what the prosecutor is going to ask. Always go over what the defense attorney is most likely to question you about the case. This way the jury knows that you are well prepared and not doing this by the seat of your pants. It does not look good, to the judge or jury, if the detective is constantly asking to see his report to refresh his memory before answering the question. This is a sign of not being prepared.

Unfortunately, many of us, working undercover, will have a strike against us as soon as we walk into the courtroom because of our appearance. If possible adjust the way your dress for court to a more casual appearance. Then your demeanor will show that you are a professional and not some dirt bag. Lastly be prepared to testify. This shows that you are a professional despite your appearance. Testifying in court is getting more aggravating these days because juries don't readily accept the word of a police officer. If the police officer looks like a dirt bag and acts that way on the stand then it will be easy for a jury to disregard his testimony. If the undercover detective presents himself in a professional manner this will help offset any negative attitudes the jury might have of him because of his appearance, which will increase the detective credibility. ■

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Brian Sallee is a detective with the Albuquerque Police Department, assigned to the Eastside Street Narcotics Unit. Brian has been a police officer for over 22 years and has spent over 14 years working in undercover units. Brian has been called to testify as an expert witness in numerous narcotics cases. Brian is an instructor for several different organizations teaching a variety of topics related to narcotics work. Brian is a co-author of the book, *Narcotics Investigations: Working and Surviving*.



Behave professionally.
Be familiar with the courtroom.
Take the oath seriously.

Mexico, continued from page 6

would not have to report that Mexico has not extradited one single drug trafficker to the U.S. Mexico's money-laundering statutes would not be going unused. The Mexican government would not have to report that 90 percent of the Baja, California police officers, judges and prosecutors were owned by the Arellano-Felix organization. Good-faith efforts would have been made to increase the salaries of Mexican police officers to reduce the temptation of corruption. And a recent U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) report, would not have to be quoted saying that since 1993 Mexican law enforcement officials have seized half as many drugs and arrested 1/3 fewer traffickers than in previous years, despite the ever-increasing amount of drugs that flow from Mexico into the U.S.

In closing, I would urge you to consider taking a courageous stance to decertify Mexico without exemptions. I urge this on behalf of the 7,000 CNOA and 50,000 NNOAC members who I represent along with all the men and women of law enforcement who risk their lives each day to stop the flow of drugs in this country. I urge it in the memory of the 51 California peace officers who have lost their lives since 1965 enforcing narcotic laws and more importantly I urge decertification as the father of two young children, whose future means everything in the world to me.

Thank you. ■

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