

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1994

Crime Tour

**MEMORANDUM FOR JACK QUINN/KUMIKI GIBSON**

**FROM: RAHM EMANUEL/BRUCE REED/JOSE CERDA**

**SUBJECT: Crime Tour Ideas**

In response to your previous draft memorandum, we have prepared an outline for you of our ideas for the President and Vice President's Crime Tour and Summit. Given the new, post-election challenges we face, however, we have repackaged the specific forum topics to correspond more directly with some of the debate we anticipate from Republicans on the Hill.

**I. Crime Tour Goals**

Borrowing from some of the long-term strategic decisions that have been made since the election, we would suggest that the following four goals serve as our guide in putting together the Crime Tour:

- (1) **Passing the Leon Panetta Test.** Potential Crime Tour events should -- from the outset -- meet the Chief of Staff's three-fold test for getting on the schedule: (1) raising the stature of the President, (2) demonstrating the Administration's commitment to fighting for the middle class, and (3) furthering the President's image as a reformer. Certainly, speaking to the violence issue in broad terms and beyond our crime programs is presidential. However, we must also go out of our way to ensure that our forums cast the President as pro-middle class and as a reformer, not as a Washington insider or an academic elite. Our forums need to have real meaning for real people.
- (2) **Taking the Offensive.** At a time when all of Washington will be buzzing with wholesale change and unprecedented activity, we feel strongly that the President and Vice President need to be on the offensive, not merely in listening mode. As the President stated in his speech to the DLC, we need to have "...a contest of ideas." Thus, our forums must be part of the battle of ideas that is to take place. They will need some sort of action component.
- (3) **Getting Credit for the Crime Bill.** Republicans fought against the crime bill -- and continue to want to repeal it -- for one simple reason: they do not want President Clinton to get any credit for fighting crime. That is why we have to fight especially hard to make the crime bill work and to highlight its successes.

If we are not aggressively defending our crime bill (and its core principles -- police, punishment and prevention), we will play right into Republican's hands on the need to revisit and improve the bill.

- (4) **Making People Feel Safer.** Ultimately, the American people will give the President credit for fighting crime only if they feel safer. Remember, former Mayor David Dinkins put 3,000 more police on the streets of New York and helped drive the crime rate down in every major crime index for the first time in 30 years, but New Yorkers did not feel any safer -- and Dinkins lost the crime issue and his re-election bid. To help the middle class feel safer, our Crime Tour needs to reach beyond the crime programs and crime rates, and speak directly to communities' crime concerns -- not problems in the abstract. We must be willing to embrace the bold, new crime fighting solutions to which many communities have turned.

While it may not be easy to structure forums that meet all four of these criteria, we strongly believe that the Crime Tour must achieve a balance between three goals.

## **II. Structure and Content of the Forums**

We enthusiastically support the forums you have suggested on the breakdown of the family and the use of illegal drugs, and have included some suggestions on how to repackage the others so that they respond more directly to the crime debate we expect on the Hill. Specifically, we would propose forums on the following three topics: (1) Youth Violence; (2) the Criminal Justice System; and (3) Building Communities. We have also included some brief suggestions on the actual structure of the forums.

### **A. Specific Forums**

#### **1. Youth Violence**

At the very heart of America's current crime crisis is the multi-faceted problem of youth violence. While overall crime rates have been dropping, kids today are increasingly the perpetrators and the victims of some of the most violent crimes. As one prominent criminologist put it, "...there are 2 opposite crime trends going on: The baby boomers are getting older and less violent, and the young are getting more ruthless."

Americans know this. When property crimes of all sorts are on the rise, Americans could respond with increased security -- more locks, alarm systems, the club, etc. But society -- especially its working families who depend on the government to keep them safe -- do not know how to respond to a crime epidemic that is fueled by a small percentage of gun-toting, violent youth who are just as likely to shoot a stranger or an innocent bystander as they our a rival gang member. As a result, we believe the Crime Tour must first address the problem of

youth violence. In fact, we would even go so far as to suggest that youth violence could be the subject of more than one forum.

Here are some of the issues that could be address within the context of a youth violence forum:

- The young violent offender. We know that a very small percentage of youth (about 6 percent) will commit a majority of the serious crimes committed by youth, and that these individuals have become even more violent in recent years. We also know more and more about the characteristics of these violent youth -- criminal parents, broken families, problems in school, drug and alcohol abuse, etc. However, our juvenile justice system remains ill-equipped to deal with these offenders.
- Gangs. For many at-risk youth, gangs have taken the place of strong families. In our urban centers -- and increasingly in suburban and rural areas -- gangs are a major part of the crime problem.
- Kids and guns. Kids today are 2 1/2 times more likely than adults to be victims of violent crimes, and firearms kill more people between the ages 15 and 24 than all natural causes combined.
- School safety. Nearly 3 million thefts and violent crimes occur on or near school campuses every year -- or about 16,000 incidents per school day, one every 6 seconds. Schools should be part of the answer to youth crime, not part of the problem.

## 2. the Criminal Justice System

Crime has remained such a volatile issue for millions of Americans because they have little faith in the criminal justice system's ability to protect those who work hard and play by the rules, or to punish those who do not. Americans from all segments of society long ago embraced the notion that the system is in crisis. For instance, influenced by countless stories about repeat offenders who don't serve their full sentences and go on to victimize again, the middle class has turned to a series of increasingly punitive laws and more prisons for answers. Working families in distressed communities -- society's most likely crime victims -- continue to see their public safety needs go unmet and view the system itself as the problem; suburban and well-to-do families begin to give up on government's ability to ensure public safety and invest large sums of money on private security, gun ownership and other measures.

Here are some things we would consider discussing:

- Victims rights. While the stories of victims such as Polly Klaas can mobilize communities to take action on crime, millions upon millions of Americans have been victimized during violent crime's 30-year rise. And, in 1993, someone was victimized

every year 16 seconds. Very few of these crimes will galvanize communities into action, but they will directly shape the perceptions and expectations that so many Americans have of our criminal justice system. We must be ever vigilant of the needs of victims.

- Certainty of punishment. Although much public attention is focused on the severity of punishment, it is certainty of punishment and likelihood of apprehension that ultimately will deter crime and drive down the crime rate. However, the criminal justice system will only punish a small percentage of serious criminals -- about 500,000 of 25 million -- most of whom will have already gone through the criminal justice system's revolving door.

- Truth-in-sentencing. Even when criminals receive stiff sentences, prison overcrowding and a patchwork of outdated parole policies often result in serious criminals serving less than half of their full sentences.

- Reinventing the "Criminal Justice System." While we refer to the criminal justice system as a single entity, it is not. It is an amalgam of tens of thousands of components, including -- state and local law enforcement agencies, federal law enforcement bureaus, state and criminal justice agencies and court systems, etc. How can we make sure that the public's needs are met with such a complex system?

### 3. Building Communities

There is little disagreement that, to have an impact on crime and its related social ills, we need to both empower and encourage communities to confront their problems. The way to start doing that is not by bringing Washington's dead-end debate on crime to communities, but by learning from communities. Communities long ago stopped talking about the violence problem and started working toward solutions. Washington needs to do the same.

Equally important, however, communities have stressed that, more than new laws and resources, what they want from the President and Vice President is leadership. They want the President and Vice President to use the bully pulpit to "build community will," and help them create consensus and move forward. We could not agree more and we suggest the following topics for such community-focused forums.

- Community policing. In many communities, community policing has served as the linchpin for neighborhood organization efforts. With the President's expansive community policing program, we could play a huge leadership role in helping communities get together with their police to take on crime problems and improve the quality of life in America's neighborhoods.

- Involving the private sector and professional associations. To achieve long-term success, communities need the support of the private sector and of its local leadership institutions.
- Local media. All too often, local media exacerbates a community's crime problem. Crime stories lead the local nightly news night after night, but successful anti-violence efforts of all types go unreported.
- The faith community. Churches, synagogues and mosques can play a key role in reducing violence.

#### 4. Illegal Drugs and Violence

With the strong exception of any discussion on the topic of legalization, we strongly favor a forum on illegal drug use and trafficking. We would suggest a special focus on why kids today are using more drugs and perceiving them to be less dangerous. During the mid-eighties, the middle class's concern with increases in adolescent drug use made the drug issue America's number one concern.

#### 5. Breakdown of the Family

Again, we strongly support such a forum.

#### B. Structure of the Forums

Here are some general recommendations for you to consider on the actual structure of the forums. Actual participants, locations, etc., we assume can be worked out later.

First, we would focus much less on "thinkers" than on real people making a difference. Generally, we believe it will be more difficult to capture the public's attention with the same "thinkers" who have exhausted the anti-violence speaking circuit over the past two years, than it will by highlighting those on the front lines of violence. Moreover, such participants make it easier for the President and Vice President to show leadership and talk solutions. We need to develop the right mix of "thinkers" and front line crime fighters.

Second, we believe that the point of departure for each forum should be some Administration action or anti-violence solution -- not merely a rehashing of the problem. During the past two years, every major interest group and Federal agency has held a forum of some sort to size up the violence problem, so a large body of information on the extent of the problem already exists. Our forums should build on this existing body of knowledge -- and on the crime bill -- and show that we are moving forward to do everything we can to make communities safer.

Third, we prefer that the forums take place at a school, community-based organization, a police department, or some other location that would show the President as trying to directly understand the very real concern that many Americans have with crime and violence in their communities. A university, we fear, may be viewed as detached and aloof.

And fourth, in the hope of making these events look and feel less staged than they have in the past -- as well as possibly increasing their odds of getting on the President's schedule -- we would suggest that you consider ready-made forums or asking some of the more friendly groups to sponsor certain forums for us. For instance, Mark Klaas has been after the President to attend a violence forum he is sponsoring. This could serve as an opportunity for the President and Vice President to focus on "Fixing the Criminal Justice System." Also, groups such as Community Anti-Drug Coalitions (CADCA) and the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) could help us develop forums on "Illegal Drugs," and "Building Community Will."

Crime Tour

October 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ROY NEEL

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL  
Subject: Crime Events Addendum

This is an addendum to the crime event memo that I sent on October 18. Attached please find a copy of the original memo.

Following are two additional low-impact crime events that we should consider for the President's schedule.

**1. Drug Court Opening:** The President could attend the opening of the new D.C. Drug Court. This would be both an anti-crime and anti-drug event.

**2. Torricelli Amendment:** If the Domestic Policy Council agrees, the President should announce his endorsement of the Torricelli amendment, which prohibits the sale of guns to known spouse and child abusers.

cc: Mark Gearan  
David Dreyer  
Bruce Reed  
Jose Cerda  
Liz Bernstein

October 18, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ROY NEEL

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL  
Subject: Low Impact Crime Events

Following are possible "low-impact" crime events that could be used as fillers in the President's schedule. They are low-impact in the sense that the dates are generally flexible, and no travel is involved. At the same time, they would keep crime on the President's radar screen.

- **ITALIAN-AMERICAN FOUNDATION DINNER:** On October 23, the President will deliver a crime speech at the Italian-American Foundation Dinner.
- **RADIO ADDRESS:** Radio Address on crime, broadcast from a local D.C. police Headquarters.
- **POLICE CHIEFS LUNCH:** Lunch with police chiefs who have been cited for model anti-crime programs, or -- better yet -- model community policing programs.
- **MEETING WITH BRADYS:** Meet with Jim and Sarah Brady at the White House.
- **VICTIMS RIGHTS APPOINTEE:** Event surrounding the appointment of the Victims Rights Assistant at Justice. During the campaign, the President promised to appoint a person who was a real victims rights advocate to this post.
- **SATELLITE INTERVIEWS:** When grants for more cops are distributed, the President should do interviews via satellite into the respective communities.

cc: Bruce Reed  
Jose Cerda  
Liz Bernstein

Crime -  
Nat. Service

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY WILSON, VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

FROM: Rana Sampson, Domestic Policy Council

SUBJECT: National Service and Public Safety

For his Chicago visit, the Vice President may be interested in some examples of work that National Service participants can do in the area of public safety. As you can see from the list below, National Service participants who do not want the responsibilities and dangers of sworn police work can still contribute significantly to public safety in non-hazardous non-enforcement positions.

In some police departments National Service Officers might be trained to handle minor investigations, analyze crime data, and provide support to Neighborhood Watch groups.

National Service participants can work in elementary and secondary schools with students on crime prevention, drug awareness, and conflict resolution.

National Service participants can work with seniors to prevent elderly victimization or if they have special language skills National Service Officers might teach police officers basic Spanish, Vietnamese or Chinese if needed.

National Service participants might work with prosecutors assisting victims and witnesses as a trial date approaches. They might help with the investigation of environmental crimes or of fraudulent healthcare claims.

National Service participants might act as liaison in the state courts to the drug treatment field assisting in assessments and referrals. Or they might work with domestic violence victims linking them to needed social services.

These are just a few examples of how National Service could fill an unmet need in the public safety area. If you have any questions, I can be reached at x2164.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1/28/94

To: Bruce Reed, Rm. 216  
Fr: Keith Boykin

Mark Geuron asked me to give  
you a copy of this.

(KB)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 28, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR RICKI SEIDMAN

CC: ALEXIS HERMAN  
MARK GEARAN  
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

FROM: KEITH BOYKIN

RE: SCHOOL VIOLENCE EVENT

When Vice President Gore on Thursday visited Dunbar High School, the scene of a schoolyard shooting the day before, students reacted skeptically. "What happens tomorrow?" one student asked. "What happens after the press is gone?"

In response to the students, Gore said crime bills being considered by Congress would put more police on the streets and could pay for more metal detectors for schools. However, "he made no proposals that would specifically help Dunbar," the Washington Post reported.

Before the Vice President left the event, several students virtually cried and pleaded to him. "Don't forget us. Don't forget our faces. Don't forget the fear," one girl said as network tv cameras recorded the exchange.

The fear, distrust, and cynicism felt by our youth is alarming and must be addressed. These kids are no doubt impressed by the stature of the White House, but they also know that their real life concerns will not be eliminated by photo ops and compassionate rhetoric. For example, when the White House announced Wednesday that the President would not be able to visit mostly black Kramer Jr. High School because he had lost his voice, student reaction reflected their deep distrust of government. "He just doesn't want to come to Southeast," one student said. "I think he cares more about the upper class than he does us," said another student.

The President agreed to reschedule the event at Kramer Jr. High, but in the wake of recent events he runs the risk of appearing hopelessly symbolic and not substantive enough, even to 7th and 8th graders.

Rather than going to Kramer Jr. High empty-handed, the President should offer a commitment of involvement to the students there and at other city public schools. He should announce a government-wide school adoption program that could reach every elementary and junior high school in the District.

The school adoption plan has several advantages. First, it offers an opportunity for the Administration to be involved in the schools on a longterm basis in a visible manner. Second, it helps to reaffirm the President's commitment to be a resident of -- not just a visitor to -- the District of Columbia. Third, the size of the project is manageably limited to the District of Columbia and therefore more likely to produce real, substantive results. Fourth, the plan requires no additional federal outlays, no congressional action, and can be implemented quickly.

To be able to announce the new plan by the time of the Kramer speech, the President should ask all members of the cabinet, the heads of major federal agencies, and the Chief of Staff of the White House that their department adopt a junior high or elementary school in the District. The plans need not be developed at the time of the speech, but all the affected departments and agencies should sign off on the concept beforehand. In the same way that the Secret Service has adopted Kramer, each department should eventually identify a school to work with and begin developing an adoption plan that involves government officials in helping the students, faculty, and administrators at the schools.

As part of the plan, cabinet members should visit their adopted school at least once each year. The departments could organize tours of their offices as field trips for the students. Department employees should be permitted and encouraged to participate in voluntary student tutoring programs. Open lines of communication should exist between the department program administrator and the adopted school's officials. Each September and May, at the beginning and end of the school year, the departments and agencies would then report on their involvement in the schools and share successful ideas and creative plans with one another. These are just some of the many ideas that departments could take up.

## CRIME SQUAD

### Small Group

Bruce Reed  
Jose Cerda  
Jake Siewart (Comm.), 7098  
Jodi Greenstone  
Liz Bernstein  
Suzan Johnston-Cook  
Sonja McGill

### Big Group

Ron Klain  
John Podesta  
Ricki Seidman  
David Dreyer  
Marcia Hale  
Thurgood Marshall Jr.  
Mike Burton, VP  
Rahm Emanuel (after NAFTA)  
Carolyn Curiel, Speechwriting

### Other Possibles

*Steve Warnath*  
*Paul Diamond*

George S.  
Roy Neel  
Public Liaison  
Cabinet Affairs  
Legislative Affairs  
Political Affairs

### Agencies

Madeleine Kunin, Education  
Phil Heymann, DOJ  
Peter Edelman, HHS

*Julie Ambender*

### Outsiders

Rana Sampson  
Cynthia Hogan, Chris Putala, Demetra Lambros (Biden)  
Andy Fois (Schumer)  
Will Marshall

3 day tour, w/ focus on what works: successful comms.

Tgiving Address

Day One: Comm. Policing blowout (St. Louis - KC - Chicago)  
Day Two: Violence High (LA - Portland - Chicago)  
Day Three: Social Contract Day (S.C.) (San Diego) cap hit  
Bout Camps / Rural (N.C.) Oakland  
Black Male Initiative (Cleveland - TX)  
Domestic Violence  
Troops to Cops?  
SF - Feinstein: AW ent  
Soldiers of Fortune / gun cache  
Evidence room, Police Dept.  
Pro-gun control gun dealer  
Kelly Gault  
Option: preach on Sunday here in DC

## Crime Tour - Potential Site List

(as of 11/15/93)

### COMMUNITY POLICING

Police Stations (in order of preference):

- San Diego, CA                      St. Louis
- Portland, OR
- Boston, MA
- ~~New York, NY~~
- Chicago, IL

### PUBLIC HOUSING

Police/Public Housing  
**Chicago, IL**

Vincent Lane, head of the Chicago Housing Authority has faced consistent opposition from various city agencies, civil libertarians, and even some of his own employees in Chicago, most recently over his plans to refashion parts of the Cabrini-Green complex into mixed-income housing.

"It is this craving for a new urban approach, emphasizing personal responsibility as the key to public benefits, that attracted Clinton to Lane; Lane's policy of "weeding and seeding" is Clinton's welfare philosophy played out on a large scale."

On the same day as police sweep a building, social workers visit tenants and check for signs of child abuse or neglect; maintenance crews inspect for needed repairs; public-works employees meet to map out renovations; and organizers work with tenant leaders to pull together crime watches and plan youth activities.

[note: For more than two months, HUD officials threatened to seize the CHA because of past mismanagement, political meddling and financial irregularities. The conflict was resolved under a complex agreement that included the appointment of Jerome Van Gorkum as CHA executive director. However, Van Gorkum quit less than five months later, complaining that he was being undercut by the CHA chairman, Rev. B. Herbert Martin, for political reasons.]

Residents/Public Safety  
**Cleveland, OH**

The Cleveland area's public housing will be one of three places nationwide for development of new programs designed to help children cope with violence. The Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority has been awarded a \$2.5 million grant by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development to create community-based programs to aid children who witness violence. Similar awards were made to Washington, D.C., and Saginaw, Mich. [October 1993]

CMHA already sponsors or participates in several programs designed to curb youth violence, including the Midnight Basketball League and Mayor Michael R. White's Black on Black Crime Task Force.

## SCHOOLS

Systems with high success rates in combating drugs and violence:

**Miami, FL**

**San Diego, CA**

**Philadelphia, PA**

**New York, NY**

Recent Violence/Guns

**Atlanta, GA**

A ninth-grade student died after being shot by another student in a crowded lunchroom at Harper High School. Another tenth-grader was wounded in the shooting. About 150 students were in the cafeteria at the time. This was the first student homicide at a metro school since 1989 when a Harper High student was fatally beaten. (September, 1993)

A recent poll by the Journal/Constitution found that one out of every three children in metro Atlanta knows someone who has brought a gun to school.

**Dallas, TX**

A 15-year-old student at Roosevelt High School was fatally shot by fellow student in a crowded hallway. The student was shot at point-blank range. While the school has two walk-through metal detectors and several hand-held scanning wands, they were not working the day of the shooting. (September, 1993)

In August, a Colony High School student was shot in the shoulder at a school orientation program.

**Junction City, KS**

A 14-year-old freshman girl eating lunch at the Junction City Senior High School cafeteria was accidentally shot once in the head after an argument between two boys resulted in gunfire. (September, 1993)

**Chicago, IL**

In a study of 8th-graders in Chicago, it was found that 73% had seen someone shot, stabbed, robbed or killed.

Project Smart

(School Management and Resource Teams - DOE and DOJ)

Designed to help schools collect and analyze data on incidents of school crime, drug use, and disciplinary infractions. School areas include projects in **Virginia**,

## **California, Maryland, Illinois and Wisconsin.**

### **Safety**

#### **Portland, OR**

The Portland Public School system has a comprehensive gang violence reduction plan in place. One part of their strategy includes having all students who were suspended for fighting, weapons violations, gang violence or assaults attend special classes in non-violence training before returning to their regular schools.

The district has reported positive results when the student returns to their regular classroom.

#### **New York City, NY**

In 1985, the NYC Board of Education and Educators For Social Responsibility Metropolitan Area founded an effort called the Resolving Conflict Creatively Program (RCCP). The teacher-designed curriculum focuses on showing young people alternatives to violent behavior and increasing their understanding and appreciation of their own and other cultures. They also train "peer mediators".

The program has grown from 20 teachers in three schools in 1985 to 1,200 teachers and more than 35,000 students from 120 schools throughout NYC. Today over 4,000 teachers and more than 120,000 students are involved in RCCP nationwide.

#### **Miami, FL**

Miami schools initiated a school-based crime prevention program, the Youth Crime Watch, in 1984. The program is led by students who work to promote awareness of the problems of crime. School groups work with local businesses, law enforcement officials, and other community members.

Dade County also has implemented a "Gun Safety Awareness" curriculum, which began in 1988. In January, 1993, Dade County became the nation's first school district to have a mandatory "gun awareness" program for all of its K-12 students.

#### **Apopka, FL**

DOJ and Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services sponsor the Ebony Knights, an after-school mentoring program for black males between the ages of 11 and 14.

#### **Roxbury, MA**

Timility Middle School (inner-city Boston) was selected as a pilot for "Project Promise" in 1985. Students organized activities centered around strategies to end violence among teenagers. Today they host anti-violence forums at least three times a year - participants include all 8 district middle schools, the Mayor, officials from the justice system, social service representatives, and some leading non-violence curriculum specialists as guest speakers.

## BOOT CAMPS

### **Jessup, MD**

Of the 722 people who have completed the program, 237 -- about 33% -- have either had parole revoked or had warrants issued for their arrests. The recidivism rate for all inmates paroled from all Maryland is about 47 percent. [Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD/5)]

### **Rikers Island, NY**

High Impact Incarceration Program (HIIP) established in October 1990. New York has the most extensive boot camp program. It has saved the State \$55.6 million in construction costs and shortened sentences. Recidivism rate is about 5% better than for the parole population. [Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D-NY/8)]

### **Summit, NY**

Shock Incarceration Correctional Facility. Noted in that it accepts women. 250 inmates. [Rep. Hamilton Fish (R-NY/19)]

### **Riley, KS**

U.S. Army Correctional Facility, Established in 1868. 600 residents. Offenders do not return to active duty, but are returned to the community. Rep. Jim Slattery (D-KA02).

### **Orleans Parish, LA**

Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment (IMPACT), in 1987. Officials estimate they save \$750,000 for every 100 inmates who attend boot camp instead of being incarcerated. [Rep. William J. Jefferson (D-LA/2)]

- ✓ During the first 6 months 6.9% of the shock parolees, 6.0% of the parolees, 2.8% of the probationers, and 12.1% of the dropouts failed on community supervision.
- ✓ There were no significant differences in the groups in percent arrested during the first six months of community supervision: 14.3% of the shock parolees; 15.4% of the parolees; 14.2% of the probationers; and, 23.0% of the dropouts.
- ✓ Initial studies placed the recidivism rate at less than 9% for those that complete the program.

### **Wrightsville, AR**

Forty percent of the inmates serving time in Arkansas's traditional prisons return to the system, while only 14 percent do so from boot camps. [Rep. Ray Thornton (D-AR/2)]

### **Sumter County, FL**

The recidivism rate has been around 10 percent, but the Sumter County facility accepts a narrow class of criminal --first time male offenders between the ages of 16 and 24. [Rep. Karen L. Thurman (D-FL/5)]

## **NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAMS**

### **Baton Rouge, LA**

Zion Terrace used to have the highest crime rate among the city's 16 public housing projects. In the past few years, however, they have developed a program organized by residents and housing officials to provide a safe environment for kids by keeping them away from drugs and violence. Police patrols have increased, the crime rate has sharply decreased and residents are now regularly reporting crimes and cleaning up the complex.

In addition, eleven VISTA volunteers uniformly address the total community and its problems in an effort to stamp out drugs and drug-related crimes through information and referral, increased resident participation in community programs, and resident association activities.

### **Chicago, IL**

Chicaco Alliance for Neighborhood Safety was founded in 1981 as the Urban Crime Prevention Program. It provides community organizations and residents with training and technical assistance, research and safety-related public policy advice.

Utilizing VISTA volunteers in 1986-89, CANS developed and provided training to over 1400 block groups in the Chicago area. Voluteers are now being trained in community policing efforts.

### **Jonesboro, AR**

Volunteers are working on a shelter for victims of domestic violence.

## **DRUG COURTS**

**Oakland, CA**

**Miami, FL**

**Washington, D.C.**

## **MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL**

### **San Francisco, CA**

Modeled after the National Midnight Basketball League, San Francisco's program, headquartered at the Ella Hill Hutch Community Center in the Western Addition, uses basketball as a hook to encourage inner city young adults into a comprehensive service program. They have support and cooperation from police

officers, corporate sponsors, program administrators, local government, universities and the youth population.

One key corporate sponsor is Nestle Beverage Co., which provided a \$ 47,000 donation to help fund Midnight Basketball for the fall 1993-94 season. Nestle has also established an internship program in order to provide disadvantaged inner-city youths an opportunity for employment.

#### **Glen Arden, MD**

G. Van Standifer created the first Midnight Basketball League seven years ago in Glen Arden, Md., the Washington suburb where he had been town manager.

#### **Chicago, IL**

Chicago Midnight Basketball League is the most successful in the country.

#### **GUN STORES**

#### **Chicago, IL**

Gun store across from elementary school.

#### **"SOCIAL CONTRACT" AREAS**

Charleston, SC

#### **EMERGENCY ROOMS/HOSPITALS**

#### **Washington, DC**

At Children's Hospital National Medical Center, the rate of penetrating trauma caused by violence seen in the emergency department *increased 1,740% between 1986 and 1989.*