

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM David Gergen

SUBJ: Buddy MacKay

Atty Gen. Reno called and suggested you might tell Buddy that she has been checking to see if some extra federal funds might be available for Florida. She thinks she may be able to scratch up a modest amount (around \$200,000) but urges we be fairly low key.

cc: Mack McLarty /
Bruce Reed ✓

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
SATURDAY RADIO ADDRESS
PRE-RECORDED TODAY (August 12, 1993)

Good morning. Today, I wanted to talk with you about the progress we have made, and the plans we are making, to return prosperity and security to the people of the United States.

This week, I signed into law my plan for economic growth and job creation, containing the largest deficit reduction measure in our history. The plan contains \$255 billion in spending cuts, including substantial reductions in more than 200 specific spending programs. It cuts taxes for small businesses to spur job creation, and provides new incentives for the working poor to stay at work and stay off public assistance as a downpayment on welfare reform.

With this plan in place, private analysts believe the economy will produce more than 8 million jobs over the next four years. Already, it has brought interest rates to historic lows and the stock market to historic highs. It will help us restore the national economy and revive the American dream.

But we cannot enjoy the benefits of a healthy economy, unless we protect our neighborhoods and communities from the ravages of crime. Our country has seen 90,000 murders in the last four years, and a startling upsurge in gang activity, drive-by shootings, bloody carjackings, and outright terror in the hearts of our people. With a virtual war being conducted on our streets, crime has a national security issue for the people of the United States.

PWAN This week, when I announced my administration's anti-crime legislation at the White House this week, two respected law enforcement officials put this grave problem into perspective.

William O'Malley, a District Attorney from Plymouth County Massachusetts, said the murder rate in his area has nearly doubled, and the age of the defendants in court is going down and down. Police Commissioner Bill Bratton of Boston spoke of the fear gripping his city where homicides have gone up 60 percent this year due to gang violence and domestic violence. These statistics could have come from any law enforcement official from virtually any community in America. They and the people they represent put their lives on the line for us; we must give them the resources they need to seize back control of our streets. That is precisely what I am determined to do.

Our new crime initiative goes back to basics: toughening our criminal laws; putting more cops on the streets; disarming criminals; protecting students in their schools, and restoring order to our streets.

When it comes to hardened, violent criminals, society has

the right to impose the most severe penalties on the people who commit the most heinous crimes. I support capital punishment, especially against those who kill our police officers. So this legislation expands the federal death penalty, and limits the time available to criminals to appeal their sentences before their punishment is imposed.

Our plan also cracks down on the easy availability of guns. I am eager to sign the Brady bill, which requires a waiting period before the purchase of a handgun. I have signed a directive ordering the Treasury Department to suspend the importation of foreign made assault pistols which have become the weapons of choice for many gangs and drug dealers. And I am ordering a review of licensing procedures so that only legitimate gun dealers in the business of selling guns. These measures will fight the roving gangs who stalk the streets better armed than our police.

Our crime bill will fund the hiring or rehiring of up to 50,000 new police officers to walk the beat. It will also create a police corps to give young people money for college, train them, ~~in community policing~~ and ask them to return to their communities to serve as police officers in return for their education.

We expand the Cop-On-the-Beat legislation; we fund an initiative that will enable educators to hire more security guards to keep our schools safe; we beef up patrols in areas with public housing, and in communities where small businesses are vulnerable to crime; and we ask for new federal bootcamps converted from outdated military installations to provide wayward young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid lifetimes of crime.

TO HELP PAT TO PUT MORE POLICE ON THE STREET

We will put these and other tools in the hands of the toughest and most talented trio of crime fighters ever assembled at the federal level -- Attorney General Janet Reno, a seasoned prosecutor from Miami, who runs our Department of Justice; FBI Director Louis Freeh, a street-wise former prosecutor and tough Federal judge who racked up an impressive record of crime-fighting; and, Lee Brown, the father of community policing, who serves as America's Director of Drug Control Policy.

But these esteemed and experienced leaders of America's law-enforcement community cannot wage this war alone.

There is so much that people can do -- beyond what government can do -- to make our country more safe and more secure. In America, the power of individual people is stronger than we usually believe, and it is a power we must turn to, if we are going to turn this crime problem around.

Too many people exhibit a coarseness and a callousness toward good values like decency, order, civil behavior, and

respect for the rule of law. Often, it is within our ability to yank people back to what is right and what is true. We need to provide more role models for the young people need not lose to the meanness of the streets.

We can take simple but effective actions, like taking the car keys out of the hands of teenagers and otherwise responsible adults before they get behind the wheels of their automobiles and risk great damage and danger to themselves and to others. *

We can urge broadcasters and advertisers to tone down the violence we see on television and in the theaters every day, and persuade them there is a market for programs and movies that reflect and reinforce our values.

We can remind people of the opportunities they have for national service, so they can express their citizenship, patriotism and caring by giving something back to the country which gives so much to us.

Working together, working as partners, getting government off our back and on our sides, there is nothing -- nothing -- the American people can't do. And with our economic plan in hand, and a tough crime bill on the way, we can truly say that our country is headed in a new direction and toward brighter, more prosperous and more productive days ahead.

Thanks for listening.

POSSIBLE INSERTS:

* AND THE CRIME BILL I'M ASKING CONGRESS TO PASS WILL HELP DO THAT. IT INCREASES PENALTIES FOR DRUNK DRIVERS WHO MAKE THE TERRIBLE MISTAKE OF DRIVING DRUNK WITH CHILDREN IN THE CAR.

* CONGRESS IS NOW CONSIDERING A BILL TO ALLOW STATES LIKE MA TO USE THEIR FEDERAL ~~LAW ENFORCEMENT~~ ANTI-DRUG FUNDS TO HELP PROSECUTE DRUNK DRIVERS, AND I THINK THAT'S A GOOD IDEA. THEY SHOULD PASS IT AS PART OF A

July 25, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED

FROM: Howard Paster *HP*

SUBJECT: Invitation to Sarah and Jim Brady

I am happy to wait until after introduction of the crime bill to invite the Bradys to visit the President, IF the crime bill is actually introduced prior to the August recess. Otherwise we make a major error by waiting until the fall.

Of the people I contacted about the Bradys you were the only one who expressed any reservations.

I would like either to recommend we extend an invitation for August 9 or 10 with your concurrence, or to make a recommendation that notes your reservation. Please let me know ASAP your preference.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1993

JUL 19 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MACK MCLARTY
GEORGE STEPHANOPOLOUS
DAVID GERGEN
MARK GEARAN
/CAROL RASCO
JOHN PODESTA
BRUCE REED

FROM: HOWARD PASTER *HP*

SUBJECT: WAITING PERIOD FOR GUN PURCHASES

The lack of an agreement on a crime bill, and the difficulty in moving the Brady bill by itself in the face of the objections of Chairman Brooks, has caused some to question the President's commitment to waiting periods for the purchase of guns. To make abundantly clear his unwavering support for this position, and to create momentum for the legislation, I think it would make sense for the President to invite Sarah and Jim Brady for an Oval Office visit as soon as reconciliation is resolved.

Please let me have your views by the close of business Thursday, July 22. The lack of a reply will be taken as a "no objection" response. Thank you.

*cc: Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda*

*I gave no
objection
OK*

*File:
Crime*

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TELEFAX COVER LETTER

Date: July 14, 1993

Fax Phone Number: (202) 456-7739

Number of Pages (including this cover sheet): 5

To: Bruce Reed

Company: _____ Main Tel.#: _____

Originator: Adam Walinsky

Client Name: Police Corps No: 99000-811

Matter Name: _____ No: _____

MESSAGE:

Version slightly revised.

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DOJ proposal for "Community Police Corps"

The DOJ proposal is completely different from the Police Corps passed by the Senate and House and endorsed and campaigned upon by President Clinton, and from the draft bill agreed to by the sponsors for this Congress. Some of the major differences are:

1. The Police Corps provides (allowing a lower start) for growth up to 20,000 officers in each college graduating class: in other words, a target of 80,000 officers serving at any one time. There would be programs in every state. The DOJ allows for programs in a maximum of ten communities in the entire country. It provides \$25 million a year to be divided between police corps programs and education for existing officers. Allowing 50 percent to "police corps" programs, this would afford a maximum of 2,500 scholarships a year.

Comment: We may doubt that the 100 Senators who supported the Police Corps last Congress, or even the 40-odd active sponsors, would be content to divide up 10 programs, or a total of 2,500 scholarships annually.

2. The Police Corps pays four years of scholarship at up to \$10,000 a year. The DOJ pays \$5,000 a year. The service obligation remains at four years.

Comment: The DOJ allows to police officers no more money than is provided to national service participants in non-dangerous social service work. The aim of the Police Corps, of course, is to attract the most highly-qualified candidates, at least equal in quality to those applying to the service academies or ROTC. And because of the dangerous nature of the work, we provided educational benefits and incentives superior to those offered under the general national service plan.

3. The Police Corps requires a state plan, and works through the state authorities. The DOJ allows grants to localities that ignore their states.

4. The Police Corps allows students to select their own college or university: all accredited institutions are eligible to receive Police Corps students. The DOJ limits participants to educational institutions in "partnership" with police jurisdictions. Only ten such partnerships are to be created.

5. The Police Corps aims to recruit graduates of accredited four-year institutions, with a full bachelor's degree. The DOJ invites participation by two-year colleges,

and does not require that the participants receive any degree whatsoever.

6. The Police Corps allows participants to select their own course of study. The DOJ requires that they study police-related courses.

Comment: The ROTC has always allowed participants not to major in military science, but to select their own studies: in return for the service obligation, the student gets an education that is useful later in life. One major aim of the Police Corps, especially for minority participants, is to boost them up the ladder into the law, politics, etc. That aim would be completely frustrated by requiring them to devote their education to police sciences.

A college education will be of little value as a recruiting tool if it must be largely devoted to policing. Even graduates of the service academies receive academic bachelors' degrees in science or engineering.

Moreover, police courses are not the best education for police work. The National Advisory Commission on Higher Education for Police Officers recommended that federal funds for police education should go to broad curricula with well-educated faculty, rather than narrow technical programs; and the two-year community college police education programs should be closed down.

7. The Police Corps contains numerous safeguards, painstakingly negotiated with the FOP and other police organizations, regarding pay, benefits, non-displacement, coverage by existing labor agreements, etc. The DOJ contains none.

Comment: The DOJ professes to be concerned by police opposition to the Police Corps. Of course the Police Corps commands wide support from police groups, notably the FOP (though support can never be unanimous). But if police support is important, why does the DOJ omit all the labor safeguards negotiated with the police unions?

8. The Police Corps provides for 16 weeks of basic training, organized and paid for federally. This gives assurance of at least basic training even in substandard jurisdictions. It also affords a major cost saving to local departments. The DOJ provides no training.

9. The Police Corps directs that special efforts be made to recruit minorities. The DOJ makes no such provision.

Comment: One principal aim of the Police Corps is to attract to policing a larger representation of minorities, more highly educated and qualified than those now applying; this is one major reason for its support from every major black chief in the country, and its consistent support from the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives. The DOJ appears to have given no consideration to such an objective.

10. It is the expressed aim of the Police Corps to supplement existing career forces with a new levy of citizen officers, just as the career military officer corps is supplemented with citizen officers recruited through ROTC. We do this for several reasons. One is cost: officers serving for four-year terms, and then returning to civilian careers, will not incur the pension liabilities that now add at least a third to the cost of employing police. Thus Mayor Rendell estimates that his pension actuaries would require him to make only 30 percent of the regular pension contribution on behalf of each Police Corps officer.

A second reason is that police departments desperately require a closer connection to the citizen world. These departments are now increasingly isolated, not only from the communities they police, but also from the wider community on which they depend for support. Chiefs and line organizations both support the Police Corps, in the words of Willie Williams, because those officers who return to civilian life "will bring to law, business, journalism, education and politics an understanding of law enforcement and the problems of our society that cannot be learned in classrooms." And here is Dean Calabresi of the Yale Law School: the Police Corps "will create a group of people who, having had the experience of service in the Police Corps, will, in whatever they do afterwards, bring an extraordinarily valuable experience which will help all of us. . . . I would make special efforts to attract to the Yale Law School qualified applicants who had served in the Police Corps, and would give them special consideration for admission."

Third, we want to open up the closed police bureaucracy to sunlight and citizen view. As the New York Times said after Rodney King, "Critics of the Police Corps worry about the potential for conflict that might arise from infusions of 'elitist' college-educated officers. After the Los Angeles incident, the counter-argument sounds much more persuasive: The presence of such officers could become the powerful catalyst for positive change where alienation has so deprived police of their moral bearings."

Finally we want the police to represent a far wider slice of the society: more from the economic bottom, and more from the privileged elite. Dealing with today's endemic violence must become the responsibility not just of hired bureaucrats: because the social disintegration from which it springs is our deepest political problem, the solution must become the responsibility of every class and group of citizen. This is why, when President Clinton talks about national service, the first example he uses is always the police.

By contrast, the DOJ does not want to leaven the career force with citizen officers. It does not want to invite "middle-class" participation in the police.

11. The Police Corps enjoys wide support, in Congress, in the law enforcement and legal community, among community leaders and in the press. The DOJ is supported by no one.

12. The most recent Police Corps draft bill, following the national service legislation, would grant to localities \$10,000 for each year of a Police Corps officer's four years of required service, to help defray the cost of that service. The DOJ makes no similar provision.

Differences of approach aside, the obvious deficiencies of basic draftsmanship, including the failure to make any provision for police labor requirements, make clear that the DOJ is not, and is not intended to be, a serious proposal. It is rather a proposal designed to be rejected.

THE WHITE HOUSE **BULLETIN**

BULLETIN BROADFAXING NETWORK, 625 KING STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314 (703) 684-2020

MEMORANDUM FOR NATL ECONOMIC CNCL
DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: TODAY'S BRIEFING

DATE: TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1993

SINCE THE MORNING PAPERS:

- o **Haiti's Parliament recognized the legitimacy of deposed leader Jean-Bertrand Aristide in a meeting before dawn this morning and voted to let him choose the next Prime Minister.** However, strings were attached which Aristide has long-objected to, including requiring an across-the-board amnesty for the army.
- o **Russia will support setting up a UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to combat abuses worldwide, joining the US and other Western nations,** Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev announced today in an address to the World Conference on Human Rights. The 11-day meeting of more than 5,000 delegates is the first world human rights gathering in 25 years.
- o **Prince Norodom Chakrapong, Deputy Prime Minister of the Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia and the son of head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has fled to Vietnam as his secessionist movement failed today.** Chakrapong had declared an autonomous zone in 40 percent of the country Saturday in protest of the results of last month's elections.
- o **Financial News:**
 - **The Consumer Price Index edged up 0.1 percent in May, following a 0.4 percent surge in April,** the Labor Department announced today. The largest drop in energy costs in 14 months helped offset a jump in food prices.
 - **America's current account trade deficit fell 11.7 percent to \$20.91 billion in the first quarter, down from \$23.69 billion during the fourth quarter of 1992,** the government announced today. The decrease is attributed to a surplus in services and investment income and a drop in unilateral transfers, offsetting an increase in the merchandise trade deficit.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE AND AROUND TOWN:

- o **President Clinton said this morning he is "not mad" at the press, in spite of having stopped yesterday's news conference after being disgusted by the first question.** While out jogging this morning, Clinton was asked: "Are you still mad at the press?" Clinton responded: "I'm not mad at the press." The reporter added: "But you don't like our questions." Clinton shot back: "Yeah, I do."
Yesterday, immediately following the announcement by Clinton of Ruth Bader Ginsburg as his choice for the Supreme Court, the President turned to the press for a typical question-and-answer session. The first question came from ABC's Brit Hume: "The withdrawal of the Guinier nomination, sir, and your

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apparent focus on Judge Breyer, and your turn, late it seems, to Judge Ginsburg, may have created an impression, perhaps unfair, of a certain zig-zag quality in the decision-making process here. I wonder, sir, if you could kind of walk us through it, perhaps disabuse us of any notion we might have along those lines." Clinton answered: "I have long since given up the thought that I could disabuse some of you turning any substantive decision into anything but political process. How you could ask a question like that after the statement she just made is beyond me." An obviously upset Clinton then backed away from the podium, refusing to take any more questions from reporters.

Chief of Staff Mack McLarty said today on ABC that the question that bothered Clinton "came right on the heels of Judge Ginsburg's commentary, which was heartfelt and very personal, and the President simply didn't want to go into a lot of process questions after those comments." White House Communications Director Mark Gearan said on Fox TV that "Judge Ginsburg had delivered a very thoughtful and eloquent statement ... and I think to the extent that question turned on politics or process or kind of the usual kind of political questioning, that almost diminished the great moment that really was happening in the Rose Garden." Gearan said Clinton "was prepared to go on with the press conference. The bipartisan group of senators that were in the first row leapt to their feet in a standing ovation and kind of moved toward the stage so it just seemed that that was the time to close the conference."

On background, there were a variety of reactions from other sources to President Clinton's decision to abruptly end the Rose Garden ceremony announcing the Ginsburg nomination -- after just one press question. Noted one insider: "After a week of trying to make nice-nice with the press, it made no sense." A White House official described Clinton's behavior as "ridiculous." Other sources present at the ceremony defended Clinton's reaction. These sources noted that the President "had tears in his eyes" during Ginsburg's emotional remarks and was clearly dismayed by the nature of the question.

- o **Late last night, Clinton advisor George Stephanopoulos defended the White House's handling of the Ginsburg selection process, which has been severely criticized in the nation's leading papers this morning.** During an appearance on ABC's "Nightline," Stephanopoulos indicated that some of the stories in the media handicapping the race for Justice White's seat were based on uninformed sources. According to Stephanopoulos: "I think we can all agree that what happens over the next 20 or 30 or 40 years on the Supreme Court and the legacy that this person will leave, is far more important than what happened in the last 40 days." Stephanopoulos added: "And I think we all -- the press, those of us in the White House, in the Administration, those in Congress have to take responsibility for that process. I think we all know what happens. The minute a decision-making process starts in Washington -- a cottage industry is developed to find out who's getting it, who's being considered, who's under consideration, who's being analyzed. It takes an awful lot of work. You have to look at -- we looked at 40 individuals. We looked at thousands of opinions. We talked to hundreds of people in trying to determine who is the best candidate. It becomes almost impossible to keep that a secret, especially when everybody is focussed on simply finding out who got it done. We would prefer a process with no leaks. It does not serve our interests. It does not serve the President's interests. And the leaks are often by people who really don't know what's going on. ... Once [the consultation process] begins, the circles widen and widen and widen. And many, more often than not, the leaks would come not from the White House, but from others -- from those who were consulted, from those in the Congress, or wherever. Now, again, we take our responsibility for what came from the White House, but you must have some sort of vetting of analysis of candidates before you go forward."
- o **President Clinton got off to a good start yesterday in defining his nominee to the Supreme Court,** according to Ken Duberstein, a former Reagan White House chief of staff who has handled Supreme Court nominations for Republican Administrations. Duberstein told the Bulletin: "I think President Clinton yesterday in the Rose Garden took an important first step in defining Ruth Bader Ginsburg. The key for President Clinton is to define her as he wants her to be seen, rather than allowing a vacuum to be created so that others can paint different descriptions of her. It seems that she has broad bi-partisan support as she begins the lengthy process. It is important for the White House to make sure that she

visits the Hill -- the Senate -- not only today, but in the weeks ahead, and meets with a broad spectrum of Senators, not just those on the Senate Judiciary Committee."

- o With another key vote on campaign finance expected today in the Senate, the White House is looking for ways to turn up the heat on recalcitrant Republicans.** According to one admittedly frustrated White House aide, Senator Jim Jeffords (R-VT), John McCain (R-AZ) and Dave Durenberger (R-MN) "voted to override Bush last year on this same bill with public financing. Now they are toeing the Republican Party, special-interest line. It's really frustrating." White House aides are not particularly optimistic about the chances of getting enough votes for cloture today. Noted one source: "At this point, it looks like a repeat of Friday's cloture vote."
- o A policy dispute between the White House and Attorney General Janet Reno is delaying the finalizing of the Clinton Administration's plans for an anti-crime initiative,** according to an Administration source. This source told the Bulletin: "The White House wants to focus on the President's campaign promise to put 100,000 police on the street, while Reno believes the initiative should have major components for drug treatment and alternatives to prison. She believes that arresting more people and crowding the jails isn't going to solve anything." According to the source: "With her background in local law enforcement, and her popularity, it is hard to argue with her on either a substantive or political basis. But we do not know where the extra money will come from to satisfy both the campaign promise of more police on the beat and her programs for attacking the root causes."
- o A consensus appears to be growing on the airline commission appointed by President Clinton for major changes in the regulation of the industry,** according to a commission source. This source told the Bulletin: "There is a growing consensus among the commission members for broad reform of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which might even include a recommendation to turn the FAA into a new semi-privatized structure similar to independent banking organizations. We also expect to see recommendations for massive reform of the air traffic control system since management, unions and other members all agree that the FAA structure and bureaucracy is just too big." The source added: "The IBM and Westinghouse contracts for upgrading the control system have been languishing for years. The regulations tell the airlines and pilots how to get from point A to point B in the sky, often wasting fuel and time." As to recommendations to help the US aircraft construction industry, this source was surprised at "the lack of input from McDonnell Douglas," adding: "Many members thought the problems confronting the domestic aircraft industry would be a difficult issue. Boeing is doing well, so the real focus has been the future survival of McDonnell. But their recommendations were so weak it seems like they just punted. There might not be anything dramatic for them in the final report unless they can change the atmosphere." Although there were some reports that the commission considered coming out against Senator Breaux's (D-LA) proposal to substitute a transportation fuels tax for the Clinton BTU tax, this source said: "The commission felt it was ironic that when a commission is hearing testimony on a daily basis that this industry is overtaxed we hear the Administration might agree to a new jet fuel tax, but it was just one commissioner who suggested making a statement. Everyone else felt it would be inappropriate to say anything." The Commission is divided into four subgroups: domestic issues; international competition; financial issues; and system capacity.
- o Besides the landmark Ginsburg nomination, there were other new breezes blowing in the White House yesterday.** Many staff had to leave early on Monday, as a number of windows in the Old Executive Office Building were being replaced. One White House aide's reaction: "This means something. I just don't know what."
- o While all is currently quiet on the Ross Perot-Bill Clinton front, some sources are predicting that the two are soon headed for another collision course -- on NAFTA.** Right now, reports a Democratic source, "Perot has incentive to continue being the new Perot who says he really likes Clinton and wants

him to succeed. That's because his old act was hurting him – polls showed that substantially more people now think that Perot was attacking Clinton to help himself for 1996 than he was to influence policy. There's one problem with all of this new Perot stuff – it's hard to see it continuing once NAFTA [which Perot staunchly opposes] re-enters the spotlight."

One Democratic analyst predicted that President Clinton will then have to choose between supporting NAFTA or giving up this key "New Democratic" plank in order to avoid another confrontation with Perot and key Senators and House Members opposing NAFTA. Notes this source: "He may just cave in to Perot...or stall on NAFTA support. It certainly fits with his profile so far. Look at Zoe. Mining fees. Lani. Bosnia. Babbitt. Breyer. BTU. He's President Cave-in."

o **Rumors continue to abound in Democratic circles that Virginia Governor Doug Wilder may run for the US Senate seat in Virginia against incumbent Chuck Robb -- as an independent candidate.**

Campaign experts handicap such a race – with proven money-raisers Robb, Wilder and Republican hopeful Ollie North – as potentially one of the most expensive and negative races ever. Muses one source: "It would be one of the most negative races involving three guys who have the highest negatives."

Last week, on PBS's Charlie Rose show, Wilder said he would decide whether he would challenge Robb by June 28th, before he heads off on a foreign trade mission for Virginia. During the 1992 presidential campaign, after abandoning his own run for the Presidency, Wilder was briefly mentioned as a possible running mate for independent presidential candidate Ross Perot. At the time, Wilder expressed to the Bulletin that he might entertain the offer should it be made.

o **In a briefing for telecommunications experts yesterday in Washington, Deputy Education Secretary Madeleine Kunin outlined key steps being taken by the Clinton Administration to marry its high-technology initiatives with its goals for education reform.**

To spearhead these efforts at Education, Kunin announced that the Department would for the first time hire a science and technology advisor, based in her office, "to develop a long-term technology strategy on education." The goal of these efforts, according to Kunin, "is to give teachers a place to turn to for guidance on what's good for their school, and where they should put their investment in high-technology learning. It's time to elevate our ability to help schools use technology as a tool...to improve the quality of teaching and learning." Kunin also plans to increase schools' access to the Internet data network, continue so-called "Star Schools" distance learning programs, and support legislative efforts by Senators Ted Kennedy and Jeff Bingaman to enhance the role of technology in education.

Kunin offered a number of cautions, however, to the notion that high-tech is a panacea for full-scale education reform: (1) "Teachers are still the foundation...it is not enough to purchase the technology, it takes training and awareness to make it work;" (2) while Kunin pointed out that the Department was looking at "creative ways" to use Chapter I funds for technology programs, widespread funding was clearly out of the question given the budget deficit; (3) Kunin stressed that "we have to pay special attention to those areas that don't have the technology...we have to be sensitive to some of the barriers that close the door of opportunity for disadvantaged youths. We can't go forward to economic prosperity if there are dramatic differences in school quality."

o **A crowd of over 300 well-wishers, turned out to help "Empower America" celebrate the opening of its Washington D.C. headquarters last evening.**

The conservative political foundation, which is organized around the three principles of economic growth through low taxes and limited government, cultural renewal, and a pro-democracy foreign policy, was founded by Jack Kemp, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, and Bill Bennett. Guests included a number of Republican Members of Congress, conservative activists, former Reagan and Bush Administration officials, and journalists. But the star of the show may have been Jersey City (NJ) Mayor Brett Schundler, a Republican who was elected this Spring in a city where only 6 percent of its voters are registered Republicans. Schundler attributed his success to a campaign centered on an "empowerment" platform of school choice, lower property taxes, and more police on the

streets.

- o **It took three charter planes to transport all the Texans who traveled to Washington to witness yesterday's swearing-in of GOP Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison.** Five hundred thirty-two Hutchison supporters made the trip and then crowded into the Senate Gallery to watch Hutchison sworn in as Texas's first female Senator. Following the ceremony, a luncheon was held in Hutchison's honor and a number of GOP dignitaries attended, including Bob Dole, Jack Kemp, and the senior Senator from Texas, Phil Gramm.

THE ROAD AHEAD:

This morning, the Bulletin invites **Rudi Dornbush**, Professor of Economics at MIT who has advised Bill Clinton on economic matters, to discuss the latest economic news. Today's Consumer Price Index rose only 0.1 percent, following a zero-percent increase in the Producer Price Index last week.

DORNBUSCH: The inflation news is really decisive because it takes away the fear that the hawks at the Fed might dominate. It says that economic recovery can go forward. And once the budget comes, we can look forward to lower interest rates, a steady process of financially improving balance sheets, and reduced vulnerability. Of all the problems we could have, inflation, fortunately, is not one of them. That leaves us freer to look after growth, productivity and jobs.

The unit labor costs in the US were not significantly rising, so there was really no serious worry of runaway inflation. I would look for three percent growth in 1993, not much more. And I'd look for the same growth rate in 1994. If we can do that for a few years, we will do very well. It will not get us of the mood that we are still in recession, but it will stay shy of a mood of overheating. That narrow path is what we want.

The thing I am looking at most carefully is the budget. We need the budget because otherwise we will have a lame-duck president. So that is *the* single most important thing for this year. If the President doesn't get the budget substantially along his lines in terms of the bottom line, it will have great consequences. If, on the other hand, the President gets his budget, we will have further economic rewards.

LAST LAUGHS:

- o **Jay Leno:** "Did you know that President Clinton's big tax increase is going to be retroactive to January first of this year? You're gonna have to go back in time and pay taxes to January first. You know, I say if we're gonna go back to January first, let's go all the way back to November [third] and vote again." (NBC The Tonight Show)
- o **Jay Leno:** "And 'Jurassic Park' premiered in Washington last week. ... Jesse Helms and Strom Thurmond showed up and they were just mobbed by kids who thought they were the stars of the movie." (NBC The Tonight Show)

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-- END OF FAX --

From the Office of the Chief of Staff

Phone: 202/456-6797 Fax: 202/456-1121

Bruce / Jose

Zink of to

*me please
Thanks!
CBK*

Date: 6-6-93 Response needed by: 6-18-93

COS Office Contact: Bill Burton x6797

	Action	FYI		Action	FYI
Rahm Emanuel			Howard Paster	✓	
Mark Gearan	✓		Jack Quinn		
David Gergen	✓		Carol Rasco	✓✓	
Jack Gibbons			Bob Rubin		
Marcia Hale			Eli Segal		
Alexis Herman			George Stephanopoulos	✓	
Nancy Hennreich			Christine Varney		
Tony Lake			David Watkins		
Bruce Lindsey			Maggie Williams		
Katie McGinty					
Regina Montoya					
Roy Neel		✓			
Bernie Nussbaum					
Leon Panetta					

Remarks:

Please advise where we are on these issues as well as any thoughts you have that would be helpful in carrying out the President's wishes. Thanks.

Response:

Majority in Poll Back Ban on Handguns

BY FELICITY BARRINGER

WASHINGTON, June 4 — Americans watching the increase in gunshot injuries and deaths among the country's children are beginning to see gun control as a question of public health rather than just a matter of crime prevention, according to a new survey made public today.

The survey, by Louis Harris of LH Research Inc., showed that one adult in five knows a child who has been shot by another child, and another 11 percent know a child who shot himself by accident. The study, done under a grant from the Chicago-based Joyce Foundation for the Harvard School of Public Health, found that three-quarters of adults surveyed believed "young people's safety is endangered by there being so many guns around these days."

9 Out of 10 Back Bill

As a result, the new poll found, public opinion is rapidly swinging in favor of more stringent gun control measures.

More than half of those surveyed, including more than 60 percent of the women polled, said they would favor a

Gun-related deaths are called a U.S. epidemic.

Federal ban on handguns, with exceptions granted only by a court.

The survey also found that nearly 9 out of 10 Americans supported the Brady bill, a relatively unrestrictive proposal that would require a five-day waiting period before a handgun may be purchased, and that would allow the local authorities to check the background of the buyer. The measure is named after James S. Brady, the White House press secretary who was shot in the head in a 1981 attempt to assassinate President Ronald Reagan.

That bill, which has never been enacted into law, was reintroduced this spring, but has not yet been scheduled for committee consideration in either the House or the Senate.

According to the new poll, more than four in five adults surveyed felt that the easy availability of guns and the sheer number of weapons contributed

to an atmosphere of violence that endangers children.

"Take all the ordinary childhood events — playing an argument, whatever — and add a handgun and it's suddenly deadly," said Dr. Katherine Kauter Christoffel, a pediatrician whose research on pediatric firearms injuries led the American Academy of Pediatrics to adopt as a goal the removal of handguns from private homes.

Shootings as National Epidemic

"This is an epidemic," Dr. Christoffel said today of gun-related deaths. "If in 1952, the peak year of the polio epidemic, there were 3,000 Americans dead and 20,000 paralytics, then compare the 1990 numbers: 17,000 dead of injuries from handguns," she said.

"If polio was an epidemic this is certainly an epidemic. It's going to be a while before the number of deaths are going to go down, but these poll numbers are very, very hopeful numbers," she added. "It shows that people are responding to their experience."

By a ratio of 52 to 43, the 1,259 adults polled supported a ban on the possession of handguns, unless a court has granted an exception. Among women, 61 percent favored a handgun ban, while the comparable figure among men was 42 percent.

Mr. Harris said today that he believed the new poll was the first to show that a majority of Americans favored such a ban. A 1991 Gallup poll showed about 41 percent of Americans favoring such a ban.

The survey also found that the number of households reporting gun ownership had declined to 42 percent, from 45 percent in 1989. Mr. Harris said that was the first such decline in nearly two decades. The poll, conducted by telephone in April, had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

The number of young people killed by guns rose sharply in the late 1980's. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, just under 5,000 people under the age of 19 were killed by firearms, intentionally or accidentally, in 1990. From 1985 to 1990, the numbers of gun-related deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds jumped to 23.5 per 100,000 from 13.3 per 100,000 people, an unusually large increase in a statistical field where gains and losses are normally measured in small fractions.

A spokesman for the National Rifle Association argued that the new poll failed to give respondents the chance to address larger issues of crime control. "In our view, the Harris poll is a sideshow detracting from what we believe are the real issues, of not only criminal justice reform, but from real solutions that are going to resolve what Mr. Harris proposed as problems," said Bill McIntyre, speaking for the association.

"You know and I know that more and more often weapons, whether guns, knives or anything else, are a byproduct of gang affiliation and drug trafficking," he said. "It is quite usual that older drug lieutenants use the youth as a means to enforce their territory, as a means to protect their illicit trade. They know that youngsters are immune or virtually immune from prosecution."

At a news conference today, Mr. Harris contended that the public's attitude toward gun control had undergone a "sea change."

Susan Whitmore, a spokeswoman for Handgun Control Inc., a lobby group based in Washington, said today that she believed that there was enough Congressional support to pass the Brady bill if it got out of committee and onto the floor. President Clinton has said he would sign the Brady bill.

"This poll shows we desperately need to lay this cornerstone of a national gun-control policy," Ms. Whitmore said. "We think we have the votes. But you can never count the N.R.A. out."

Wick

We really need to push Brady & look at automatic weapons issue

B.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.4.93

THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1993

Mack

We really need to push Brady & look at automatic weapons issue.

B.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File.
Crime -
Nat. Service

June 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ELI SEGAL, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RANA SAMPSON, DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY UPDATE

I thought it a good time to update you on work being done in the area of National Service and public safety. I have included below a list of groups that I have briefed on the public safety aspects of National Service.

I. Groups and Associations Briefed Individually

National Sheriffs' Association
Fraternal Order of Police
National District Attorneys' Association
National Center for State Courts
National Organization for Victim Assistance
National Victim Center
National Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
National Criminal Justice Association
National Governors' Association
President, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
American Correctional Association
American Bar Association
Police Foundation
National League of Cities
U.S. Conference of Mayors
AARP
National Association of Counties
National Institute for Citizens in the Law
American Jail Association
Ivy Council
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
National Crime Prevention Council

Police Executive Research Forum
National Institute of Justice
Department of Justice
International Association of Chiefs of Police
New York City Police Department
Newport (RI) Police Chief
St. Paul (MN) Police Chief
St. Louis (MO) Police Chief
St. Petersburg (FL) Police Chief
National Association of Police Officers
Chicago Police Chief
New Haven (CT) Police Department
Combined Law Enforcement Associations of Texas
International Union of Police Associations
International Brotherhood of Police Officers¹

II. Conferences Attended Where Additional Briefings Occurred

21st Century in Policing: Briefed 20 police chiefs attending an NIJ-sponsored conference.

Police Executive Research Forum Annual Meeting: Briefed close to 100 police chiefs attending the meeting.

Metropolitan Prosecutors Committee Meeting: Briefed the 40 Chief Prosecutors from the larger metropolitan areas.

National Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges - Steering Committee Meeting: Briefed approximately 15 judges.

National Criminal Justice Association - Annual Membership Meeting: Briefed 97 NCJA members about the President's crime and criminal justice-related issues including National Service.

¹ The Acting Director of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Mike Russell, accompanied me in my briefings of almost all of the groups and organizations listed above. He has worked with many of the groups before and provided invaluable advice.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ELI SEGAL, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RANA SAMPSON, DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: NATIONAL SERVICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY UPDATE

Outlined below is a compilation of unmet needs in the public safety field, as identified by practitioners in criminal justice. Clearly these do not represent all of the unmet needs in the field, especially since local communities have not been surveyed. Generally, though, this list will provide you with examples that you and your staff can use in your briefings and also gives some insight into what practitioners in the field currently perceive as their unmet needs.

Suggestions for Service Assignments Made by Practitioners Representing the Field

Police

Handling Minor Investigations National Service Officers (NSO's) can be trained to conduct routine investigations of misdemeanor crimes like larcenies and even more serious crimes like burglaries. They can be trained to look for patterns in crimes as a way to increase solvability factors for these types of crimes.

Staffing Telephone Reporting Unit: NSO's can be trained to take reports by phone of past crimes. Some citizens prefer to provide information over the phone to police personnel (if there are no clues to the identity of the offender) rather than wait for an unpredictable amount of time for police to respond to the scene of the crime. In Ft. Pierce (FL), 12% of police calls for service are handled by phone without the need to dispatch an officer. In other jurisdictions, an ever higher percent of calls for service can be handled by phone. Staffing a telephone reporting unit frees up police officers for prevention efforts and allows officers to be more proactive.

be more proactive.

Assisting in Residential Crime Prevention: NSO's can be trained to identify environmental weaknesses in residential properties that contribute to crime (i.e. faulty locks, hedges obstructing view from street, open accessible windows, poorly lit stairwells).

Mediating Complaints: NSO's can be trained by local jurisdictions engaged in community-based mediation of complaints to assist in dispute resolution.

Attending Community Meetings: NSO's can attend community and neighborhood watch meetings to develop an understanding of community concerns in the areas they work. They can then team up with the community to solve neighborhood crime and disorder problems. NSO's can be the police liaison to community groups, providing groups with crime data and helping to look for crime patterns that might assist in solving or preventing crimes.

Preparing Reports of Past Crimes: If the offender has left the scene of the crime (so the threat to safety is eliminated), a NSO can take a crime report in the field, not just by phone. In many jurisdictions citizens can wait hours before police officers are available to take reports of past crimes because police time is committed to citizen calls involving more immediate hazards. NSO's can improve a police department's response time to citizen calls by assisting with the preparation of field reports.

Analyzing Crime Data: Officers engaged in community policing try to gather information from sources inside and outside of their police agencies to help them better understand the crime or disorder problems they are trying to work with the community to resolve. Officers need help sifting through the information gathered. For instance, in the case of a robbery, an officer should find out some of the following information: Has there been a pattern of robberies at the bus stop? What does past crime data reveal? Do plans from the City Planning Commission show why the bus stop was located in front of a vacant unfenced city lot? Does the city bus company perform studies before they locate bus stops? This information, and a variety of other information, needs to be collected and analyzed before a solution to a crime problem can be crafted. NSO's can help officers gather and analyze information and data increasing the possibility that crime problems will be solved.

Reducing Crime Directed Against the Elderly: In those communities where seniors are routinely victimized, NSO's can tailor assignments to prevent senior victimization. If seniors are frequently robbed while doing their weekly grocery shopping, NSO's might set up a transport system escorting seniors to and from the market to prevent a crime from occurring. If seniors' monthly social security checks are being stolen, NSO's can work with seniors and local banks to set up direct deposit systems.

Latent Print Examination: NSO's can be trained, as in Tucson, to lift and analyze fingerprints from burglarized residential and commercial establishments.

Crime Scene Investigation: NSO's can safeguard and evaluate evidence at the scene of past crimes, as in Kansas City and Tucson.

Handling Minor Traffic Accidents: NSO's can respond to the scene of minor traffic accidents when no enforcement action is needed, as in San Diego, to take reports and see to injured victims.

Providing Information to the Public Concerning Crime Prevention: NSO's can be trained in crime prevention techniques. Once trained, they can work with community groups, as in San Diego, and with school children, as in New York, on neighborhood crime prevention initiatives.

Providing Social Service Referrals: NSO's can be trained to provide social service referrals to citizens, as in San Diego.

Conducting community surveys: NSO's can help community policing officers gather information about crime or other problems by going door to door and completing community surveys, as in New York City. Surveys are a very useful way to learn greater detail about a particular continuing neighborhood problem like daily drug dealing on a specific corner, (time of day, type of drug, witness information, etc.) or multiple robberies from a specific convenience store (items stolen, time of day, crime prevention techniques used, etc.), or the extent of a confidence scheme (who is being conned and how does the con artist gain the trust of the victim). Once information is gathered, NSO's can work with community policing officers to tailor solutions to the problems the surveys outlined.

Training Police Officers in Foreign Languages: NSO's who are proficient in foreign languages such as Spanish, Korean, or Vietnamese (Mung) could spend time teaching officers basic language skills. In some communities, officers are unable to communicate with part of their citizenry because of a language barrier. Police must be able to communicate effectively often in times of crisis, and would benefit from any foreign language training that will facilitate communication. For instance, in Westminster (CA), 23% of the city's residents are Vietnamese, yet 75% of the city's reported robbery victims and 46% of the reported victims of car theft were Vietnamese. However, only a handful of police personnel are able to speak with the Vietnamese citizens at the time they are most need of help (when they have been victimized). Students proficient in foreign languages can be of invaluable assistance to police departments in many cities that struggle to communicate with portions of their population.

Staffing Anti-Gang Initiatives: NSO's can work with police to help staff anti-gang programs whether they include a focused one-on-one approach like mentoring with gang members or through group organizing via community work projects. In addition, NSO's can help set with the help of community members gang prevention initiatives steering at-risk youth away from gang involvement.

Latchkey Program Development: NSO's can work with community members to set up

programs that address the needs of latchkey children. This focus on prevention can be tailored to impact upon particular crimes like vandalism, gang graffiti, and shoplifting.

Teaching Students Conflict Resolution Skills: NSO's, working with police, can be trained to teach conflict resolution skills to elementary and middle schools students. Working with children in this vulnerable age group could help prevent school crime, generally, and assaults on school grounds, specifically.

Prosecutors' Offices

Providing Victim/Witness Assistance: NSO's can help victims and witnesses prepare for their duties testifying in court. NSO's can explain the court process, notify victim/witnesses of court appearances and guide them through what can often feel like a reliving of the victimizing experience.

Assisting with Investigations: Prosecutors and investigators in many jurisdictions could use the assistance of an NSO to gather facts and pursue leads in cases. The range of needs might include reviewing a robbery crime scene to analyzing financial data in fraud investigations.

Demonstrative Evidence Artist: Many prosecutors' offices need help in creating and preparing exhibits for trial to support the facts of a case. Exhibit preparation might include taking photographs, preparing illustrations, or mapping out locations for display.

Developing Drug Prevention Outreach Programs: NSO's could organize and schedule anti-drug educational programs in schools, assist in mentoring programs for families of convicted offenders of drug crimes, and maintain statistical data on drug crimes and trends.

Developing Environmental Crimes Awareness Programs: An NSO can work under the supervision of a prosecuting attorney to develop model education programs useful in informing local businesses of new laws and innovative compliance options raising compliance and awareness levels. NSO's can follow-up with newsletters informing the community and industry of prevention options and prosecutorial actions.

Linking up Domestic Violence Victims to Services: NSO's could work in state courts linking up domestic violence victims to needed social services. Often domestic violence victims have needs well beyond what is provided by mere court adjudication of their physical abuse claim including need for additional medical services, financial support, housing, and employment.

Courts

Staffing Neighborhood Courts: NSO's could help staff neighborhood courts which have captured criminal justice practitioners' interest. Community courts help make judicial proceedings more accessible by locating court rooms and their attendant services in less formal, more convenient, settings and to be community oriented they will require a high level of service to the surrounding area and business residents and NSO can help provide the staffing of these services.

Mediating as part of Alternative Dispute Resolution: NSO's can be trained to participate in some of the new approaches to resolving differences for low level, non-violent, offenses. In New York City, a new community court will be opening soon and it is in this kind of environment where innovative alternatives might be attractive.

Providing Assistance to Court Users: NSO's could provide assistance to pro se litigants in completing forms for filing cases and in keeping them informed about case progress. NSO's could also staff information desks so court users could acquire information about case status and courthouse rules and procedures.

Court Appointed Advocacy: NSO's can be trained to act as court appointed special advocates (CASA's). In Spotsylvania County, Virginia where CASA's were used to represent abused and neglected children before the court, the foster care caseload and length of foster care stay was cut in half.

Providing Drug Treatment Referrals: NSO's could provide the link between courts and drug treatment providers. NSO's could help courts identify available substance abuse treatment and aftercare to offenders.

Probation

Providing Probation Support: NSO's can be trained to assist probationers find job training programs, housing, and employment. Currently, probation officers overloaded with cases cannot find time to provide these important services, which contributes to the pressure to incarcerate low-risk offenders.

Drug Abuse Prevention

Drug Abuse Prevention Programs: No one is better at conveying to young people the

temptation and danger of drug abuse than other young people. In close partnership with local schools and anti-drug professionals (from counselors to cops), NSO's could form drug abuse prevention teams to engage in anti-drug curriculum development, videos on drug abuse, and anti-drug use billboard advertising.

Community and Institutional Corrections

Reducing Recidivism through Education: Practitioners in the field assert that 75% of people in prison can not write above a 4th grade level. NSO's can work with non-violent, low-risk offenders providing educational services including literacy training and G.E.D. preparation. In addition, they can be trained to provide life skills courses and vocational skill building including training in innovative jail industries programs. The focus of these efforts would be on reducing the high recidivism rate among offenders.

Facilitating Discharge Transition: In many facilities, discharged inmates receive busfare and little else. NSO's can be trained to provide discharge transition services preparing offenders for job hunting, interviewing, filling out applications, and checking account and money management. This will better prepare those who have served their time for their transition into a new environment.

File:
Crime

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Company: _____ Main Tel.#: _____

Originator: Adam Walinsky

Client Name: Police Corps No: 99000-811

Matter Name: _____ No: _____

MESSAGE:

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MEMORANDUM

TO: U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

FROM: ED GOEAS
DAVE SACKETT

RE: KEY FINDINGS FROM U.S. NEWS IV NATIONAL STUDY

DATE: MAY 28, 1993

Fax
TO: Adm
Walsley
See Sections on
Crime + Police
June 1993

The Tarrance Group, in conjunction with the firm of Mellman, Lazarus, Lake, are pleased to present *U.S. News & World Report* with the key findings from a national survey of voter attitudes on President Clinton's job performance and voter attitudes towards the issue of crime in America.

These key findings are drawn from telephone interviews with N=1,000 likely registered voters throughout the country. Responses to this survey were gathered May 25-26, 1993. The confidence interval associated with a sample of this type is $\pm 3.1\%$

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON**Clinton Job Approval**

- President Clinton's job performance ratings continue to decline and almost half of American voters, forty-eight percent (48%) indicate that they disapprove of the job he is doing as President. Thirty-two percent (32%) indicate that they "strongly" disapprove. At the same time, only forty-one percent (41%) currently indicate that they approve of the job he is doing as President.
- Aside from the Northeast and Midwest regions of the country, Clinton's job disapproval is higher than his approval in every other region of the country.

- Clinton's weak job performance ratings are also being driven by male voters. Only thirty-eight percent (38%) of men approve of the job that he is doing, while 53% indicate that they disapprove. Among both women at home and working women, his job approval and disapproval ratings are fairly even.
- It should also be noted that Clinton's job disapproval increases as the education level of the respondent increases. Among college graduates, only 40% indicate that they approve, while 53% indicate that they disapprove.
- Clinton continues to maintain a solid job approval rating among Democrats, with 66% of Democrats indicating that they approve of the job that he is doing and only 22% indicating that they disapprove.
- However, fifty-three percent (53%) of ticket-splitters and fully seventy-four percent (74%) of Republicans indicate that they disapprove of the job that he is doing. Also, sixty-five percent (65%) of Perot voters indicate that they disapprove of the job he is doing.

Clinton Administration Preparedness

- Despite sagging job performance ratings, the American public rejects the notion that Clinton and his Administration are unprepared to deal with the country's problems.
- Fifty-eight percent (58%) of respondents indicate that they believe Clinton is taking on tough problems that don't have easy answers and that his policies should be given time to work.
- Only thirty-eight percent (38%) believe that Clinton has proven that he is unprepared and lacks the experience to tackle the tough problems facing the country.
- Fifty percent (50%) or more of voters in every region of the country believe that Clinton's policies should be given time to work. This view is particularly strong among voters in the Northeast, Midwest, and West regions where it stands at approximately sixty percent (60%).
- There is also a marked difference in intensity on this issue among men and women. Among men, 44% believe that Clinton is unprepared, while 52% believe that his policies require time. Among women, however, only 33% believe he is unprepared while 63% believe his policies will require time to work.
- There are only two voter groups - Republicans and Perot voters -- where a majority believe that Clinton has proven himself unprepared. Sixty-four percent (64%) of Republicans and fifty-three percent (53%) of Perot voters believe that Clinton has proven himself unprepared.

- The level of concern that Clinton has proven himself unprepared is also somewhat higher among South Central region voters (46%), college graduates (43%), male ticket-splitters (47%), rural voters, and traditional household voters (approx. 48%).

Blame for Clinton's Problems

- Voters apportion the blame for the current problems with the Clinton Administration fairly evenly between Clinton himself (19%) and the U.S. Congress as a whole (18%).
- Thirty-one percent (31%) of Republicans blame Clinton himself, as do 28% of South Central voters, 24% of college graduates, and 37% of Bush voters.
- The apportionment of blame to Congress as a whole is highest among working women (22%), 18-34 year old voters (25%), voters with some college education (24%), and Perot voters (24%). It is also worth noting that Democrats are as likely to blame Congress as a whole as they are to blame Republicans in Congress for the problems of the Clinton Administration.
- Eleven percent (11%) of the American electorate places the blame on the Republicans in Congress, while 9% believe that it is special interest groups that are to blame.
- Only six percent (6%) of respondents place the blame on the press, and only four percent (4%) place the blame on the White House staff.
- It is also important to note that less than one percent of the American electorate believes that H. Ross Perot is most to blame for the problems in the Clinton Administration.
- Among Clinton voters, twenty-one percent (21%) believe that it is Congress as a whole who is to blame, while 18% believe that it is the Republicans in Congress who are to blame.

Issue Focus for Clinton Administration

- Very little has changed over the past five months in terms of issue focus for the Administration in the minds of American voters.
- Fifty-two percent (52%) of respondents believe that "jobs and the economy" should be the major focus of the Administration. Twenty-seven percent (27%) believe the Clinton Administration should focus on "the deficit", while 12% believe that Clinton should focus on the issue of "crime and drugs."
- Focus on jobs and the economy stands at 50% or better among voters in the Northeast, Midwest, South Central, and West regions. It is also much higher among Democrats,

with 60% of Democrats indicating that they believe the focus should be on jobs and the economy.

- Focus on the deficit is significantly higher among men (32%) than it is among either women at home (20%) or working women (24%). There is also a greater focus on the deficit among Republicans (35%), college graduates (37%), suburban (35%) and rural (33%) voters, and Bush voters (36%).
- Focus on the issue of crime is highest among voters in the Mountain States region of the country where fully 20% indicate that it should be the major focus of the Clinton Administration.
- The focus on crime is also significantly higher among voters with lower education levels and African American voters. However, it should be noted that there is no greater focus on the issue of crime and drugs among voters residing in cities than there is among voters in small towns and rural areas of the country.

Clinton Budget Proposal - Positive Elements

- When voters are asked to focus on the positive elements of the Clinton budget proposal, there is a fairly even split. Thirty-six percent (36%) believe that the "jobs creation" component of the proposal is the most important element, while an almost equal 34% indicate that the "deficit reduction" is the most important element of the proposal. Only fourteen percent (14%) of respondents focus on the "tax increases on the wealthy" as the most important element.
- While voters in most regions of the country are fairly evenly divided on the importance of jobs creation and deficit reduction in the budget proposal, the issue of jobs creation is somewhat more important to voters in the West region where 40% believe that jobs creation is the most important element of the budget proposal and 32% believe it is deficit reduction.
- The importance of jobs creation is approximately five points higher among women voters (38%) than it is among men (33%). However, it should be noted that 42% of men believe that it is the deficit reduction which is the most important element of the budget proposal, as compared to only 27% for women.
- The jobs creation element is also significantly more important to both younger voters and voters with lower education levels, as well as blacks, voters who reside in large cities, and Clinton voters.
- The importance of deficit reduction as the key element of the budget proposal increases with the education level of the respondent. Forty-seven percent (47%) of college graduates believe that the deficit reduction in this proposal is the most important element.

Clinton Budget Proposal - Negative Elements

- Fully one-third of the American electorate, thirty-three percent (33%) indicate that the "tax increases on the middle class" is the most worrisome element of his budget proposal.
- With the exception of Mountain States voters, men, Republican men, and college graduates, tax increases on the middle class is the most worrisome element of the Clinton budget proposal to all other key voter groups.
- This concern is particularly high among Northeast region voters (40%), Democrat women (40%), and voters living in rural areas of the country (38%).
- An additional twenty-three percent (23%) of respondents indicate that the most worrisome element of the budget proposal is the concept that there are "not enough spending cuts" in this budget proposal.
- This concern about a lack of spending cuts is the greatest worry among Mountain States voters, Republican men, and college graduates. In fact, concern about a lack of spending cuts is generally higher throughout the western half of the country.
- Nineteen percent (19%) of the American electorate indicates that their greatest concern about this budget proposal is the "increases in government spending", while only 11% indicate that their greatest concern is that this budget proposal does not contain "enough deficit reduction."

Clinton's Relations with Congress

- Over one-third of the American electorate, thirty-six percent (36%) believe that President Clinton has "not compromised enough" with Congress to pass his programs and policies.
- Only twenty-one percent (21%) believe that he has compromised too much, and 26% believe that he has compromised about the right amount with the Congress on his policies and programs.
- The view that he has not compromised enough with Congress is strongest among voters in the Northeast, South, and South Central regions of the country where over 40% believe that he has not compromised enough.
- In addition almost half of Republicans, forty-eight percent (48%), also indicate that they believe he has not compromised enough with Congress.

- Among Democrats, thirty-four percent (34%) believe he has compromised about the right amount, while 25% believe he has compromised too much and 26% believe he has not compromised enough. The view that he has compromised too much is higher among Democrat men.

CRIME IN AMERICA

Importance of Crime as an Issue

- The level of importance that voters give to the issue of crime is significantly higher when the focus is on the country as a whole than it is when the focus is on respondents' local communities.
- While seventy-three percent (73%) of respondents indicate that they believe crime is the most important or very important problem facing the country, only forty-five percent (45%) of respondents believe crime is the most important or very important problem facing their community.
- The view that crime is a much important problem to the country than to their community is prevalent among voters in every region of the country, except for the South and West regions where the feelings about the importance of crime are fairly balanced, and somewhat lower than in the other regions.
- This is particularly true of voters in the Central Plains and Mountain States regions. In the Central Plains region, 70% believe that crime is a very important problem to the country, but only 37% believe it is very important in their community. Similarly, while 87% of Mountain States regions voters believe that it is a very important problem in the country, only 33% believe it is an important problem in their community.
- There is also a similar disparity among voters who live in small towns and rural areas of the country. While approximately 70% of voters in these categories believe that crime is a very important problem to the country, only 45% believe it is a very important problem to their community.
- The only two key voter groups where the intensity of concern about the importance of crime to the country and their own community is fairly even among voters who reside in large cities and black voters.
- Among virtually all other key voter groups, the intensity of concern about crime in the country is approximately twenty points higher than is their level of concern about crime in their own community.

Partisan Credibility on Crime Issue

- President Bill Clinton and the Democratic party continue to maintain a slight advantage over the Republicans in Congress and the Republican party with regard to who could do a better job of dealing with crime and drugs.
- President Clinton maintains a five point advantage over the Republicans in Congress, while the Democratic party maintains an equal five point advantage over the Republican party with regard to who could do a better job of dealing with the issue of crime.
- Despite his advantage, Clinton is quickly losing ground on this issue. In our April 100 Days Battleground study, Clinton maintained an 18 point advantage over the Republicans in Congress on this issue. The Democratic party advantage has also slipped by two points during the same period of time.
- Clinton continues to maintain an advantage over the Republicans in Congress in every region of the country, except for the South Central region.
- It should also be noted that men, ticket-splitters, college graduates, white voters, city voters, and voters who live in rural areas of the country are all evenly divided on who can do a better job on this issue.
- The dynamics of the comparison between the Democratic Party and the Republican party are somewhat different from Clinton vs. the Republicans in Congress.
- Republicans don't have as strong an advantage among voters in the South Central region, but the party performs better among voters in the Mountain States and West regions.
- The Republican party is also significantly stronger than the Republicans in Congress among 18-34 year old voters, but is weaker among senior citizens, working women, and voters in rural portions of the country.

Attorney General Janet Reno

- Attorney General Janet Reno receives quite strong job approval ratings from the American electorate, with 67% indicating that they approve of the job that she is doing, and only 12% indicating that they disapprove of the job she is doing as Attorney General.
- Over sixty percent (60%) of voters in every region of the country indicate that they approve of the job that Reno is doing as Attorney General, and it rises to approximately 75% among voters in the South Central and Mountain States regions.

- Reno's job approval ratings are universally strong among virtually all key voter groups. Even among Republicans, 65% indicate that they approve of the job she is doing, while 16% indicate that they disapprove.
- Her job approval ratings are particularly strong among working women, Democrat voters, senior citizens, college graduates, and both Clinton and Perot voters. Over seventy percent (70%) of voters in all of these key voter groups indicate that they approve of the job she is doing.
- It should be noted, however, that Reno's job approval ratings are somewhat lower among black voters. Only fifty-two percent (52%) of black voters indicate that they approve of the job she is doing, while 17% indicate that they disapprove and 31% are unsure.

Status of Crime

- A majority of Americans, fifty-four percent (54%), believe that the problem of crime has gotten worse in this country has gotten worse over the past year. At the same time, however, only thirty-nine percent (39%) believe that crime has gotten worse in their own community during the past year, while 55% believe it has stayed the same.
- Over fifty percent (50%) of voters in every region of the country believe that crime in this country has gotten worse, and 60% of voters in the West region believe this to be true.
- Women voters are significantly more likely to believe that crime in this country has gotten worse. While 60% of women believe that crime in the country has gotten worse, it drops down to 47% among men.
- The view that crime in this country has gotten worse is also higher among older voters. While 50% of 18-34 year old voters believe it has gotten worse, it rises to 60% among senior citizens.
- The view that crime in this country has gotten worse is also quite strong among voters in rural areas, with 68% indicating that the problem has gotten worse for the country.
- As is the case with other crime comparisons between the country and the local community, it is voters in large cities and black voters who demonstrate the least disparity between the increasing problem of crime in the country and in their local communities.
- It should also be noted that there is not a significant difference between respondents who have been victims of crimes and those who have not in terms of their view on the increasing problem of crime both in the country.

War on Drugs

- There is universal concern among the American electorate about the status of our war on drugs, with seven in ten respondents (69%) indicating that they believe we are losing the war. Only three percent (3%) indicate that they believe we are winning the war, and 26% think that we are holding our own.
- The view that we are losing the war on drugs is universal with all key voter groups throughout the country. Over sixty-eight percent (68%) of voters in every region believe that we are losing.
- Concern that we are losing the war on drugs is particularly high among West region voters (74%), working women (75%), college graduates (74%), city voters (75%), dual income household voters (75%), and Perot voters (74%).
- It is interesting to note that black voters have a slightly less negative view of the war on drugs, with 64% indicating that they believe we are losing and 32% indicating that they believe we are holding our own.

Most Worrisome Types of Crime

	<u>First Choice</u>	<u>Second Choice</u>
- Guns in schools	29%	18%
- Having home burglarized	18%	16%
- Becoming the victim of a sexual assault	12%	12%
- Being the victim of gang violence	9%	10%
- Having your car hijacked	9%	14%
- Being injured during a crime	7%	8%
- Being robbed on the street	7%	8%
- Someone using your credit cards	3%	4%

- As you can see from the chart above, the greatest concerns that American voters have are the problems of guns being brought into schools, and having your home burglarized.
- Outside of the Midwest region of the country, concern about the problem of guns in schools is the greatest concern among voters in every other region of the country. Concern about home burglaries is as high among voters in the Midwest region as is the issue of guns in schools.

- Similarly, men are as concerned about the problem of home burglaries as they are about the issue of guns in schools. Home burglaries is also a significantly greater concern to senior citizens.
- As would be expected, working women are significantly more concerned about being the victim of a sexual assault, with 22% indicating that this is the crime that they worry the most about.
- While African American voters are more concerned about the problem of guns in schools than virtually any other voter group, there is also a higher level of concern about being robbed on the street (18%) than there is among most other key voter groups.
- Finally, voters who live in large cities have a more diverse series of concerns about the crime that worries them the most. The focus on guns in schools among voters in large cities is fully ten point lower than the aggregate, and there are higher levels of concern about being robbed, being the victim of a sexual assault, and being involved in gang violence.

Impact of Television on Crime

- The American electorate has very strong feelings about the impact of television on crime in this country. Fully eighty-two percent (82%) of respondents indicate that they believe that violence that people watch on television increases crime.
- The intensity of this view is seen in the fact that fully sixty-one percent (61%) indicate that they believe it increases crime "a lot."
- Only fourteen percent (14%) of respondents believe that violence on television has no significant impact on crime in this country.
- Over eighty percent (80%) of voters in every region of the country believe that the violence that people watch on TV increases crime.
- This view is even stronger among women, with approximately 88% of women indicating that they believe that TV violence increased crime, as compared to 76% of men who share the same view.

EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURES AGAINST CRIME

• Respondents were also queried as to their attitudes concerning the effectiveness of various anti-crime measures that are commonly imposed by government at various levels. the following chart examines voters' responses on this issue:

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>EFFECTIVENESS</u>			
	<u>EXTREMELY</u>	<u>VERY</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT</u>	<u>NOT VERY</u>
Tougher gun control laws	24%	22%	22%	30%
Building more prisons	12%	18%	33%	36%
Tougher sentences	37%	35%	18%	8%
Rehabilitate first-time and youthful offenders	24%	37%	28%	9%
Drug treatment programs	25%	32%	30%	12%
Limit number of appeals for those convicted of crimes	22%	26%	26%	21%
Improving moral values	44%	30%	14%	8%
"Boot camps" for first-time offenders	27%	36%	24%	9%
Deal with troubled youth at an early age	46%	42%	9%	1%

• As one can clearly see from the data above, "preventive" measures are the top two items perceived to have a greater effect on crime across the nation. Fully, eighty-eight percent (88%) of the American electorate believe that dealing with at-risk kids at an early age is either extremely or very effective in curbing crime. Likewise, improving moral values is viewed as extremely or very effective in suppressing crime by seventy-four percent (74%) of the country's voters.

- **Tougher gun control laws** - While nearly half (46%) of the country's voters regard gun control laws as extremely or very effective in waging the war against crime, thirty percent (30%) say that this is not very effective in thwarting criminals. Of the issues tested, this is the second highest "not effective" response rate (building more prisons is first). The not effective responses are almost solely driven by male voters, among whom forty-four percent (44%) say this measure would not prevent increasing crime (only one-third (33%) say it extremely or very effective). Gun control is also more likely to be perceived as ineffective in the Mountain states (40%), Central Plains (37%) and South central (36%) regions.
- Conversely, women are more likely to view gun control as extremely or very effective in obstructing crime (57%) with only 16% regarding it as not very effective in combatting crime. There is also a slight partisan tilt to the issue, with fifty-five percent (55%) of Democrats viewing gun control as an effective tool against crime, compare to thirty-eight percent (38%) of Republicans. A majority of voters in the Northeast (56%), seniors (53%), African Americans (59%) voters in large urban areas (50%) and Clinton voters (56%) view the measure as extremely or very effective against crime.
- Notably, among those who have been a victim of crime, forty-three percent (43%) view gun control as extremely or very effective while thirty percent (30%) regard it as not a very effective suppressant of crime. Forty-six percent (46%) of those who want the President to focus more on combatting crime and drugs regard gun control as an effective measure.
- **Building more prisons** - The American electorate is basically split on the usefulness of constructing more prisons, with thirty percent (30%) saying it is very or extremely effective, although one-third (33%) consider it only somewhat productive and thirty-six percent (36%) do not think it will be very effective. There are pockets of significant support for this action, however, with groups such as voters in the South (44% extremely or very effective), seniors (39%), those with less than a high school education (45%) and voters in urban areas (35%).
- Most voters, though, are more likely to view building more prisons as not very effective. This view tends to be hold across partisan lines and between gender groups. Notably, Perot supporters are one of the most adamant in this view, with nearly half (47%) regarding more prisons as ineffective. This view is also more likely to be held by those in rural areas or small towns (39%) and white and hispanic voters (36%).
- **Tougher sentences** - This is the third most popular measure among voters, with seventy-two percent (72%) regarding tougher sentences for those convicted of crimes as extremely or very effective in decreasing crime rates. Only eight percent (8%) of the nation's electorate perceive this as a not very effective proposal.

- With such a popular issue, the differences between groups are only in degree to which they support this measure. For example, there is about a ten point gap between men (67% extremely or very effective) and women (77%), as well as among Democrats (67%) and Republicans (77%). Notably, seventy-nine percent (79%) of Perot voters think this is extremely or very effective against crime.
- There are only a few groups who hold substantial resistance to this idea. Male Democrats (18%), those in urban areas (11%) and college graduates (12%) exhibit higher than average pessimistic attitudes as to the effectiveness of tougher sentences.
- *Emphasize rehabilitation of first-time and youthful offenders* - This issue tends to be viewed a little less enthusiastically, with sixty-one percent (61%) regarding it as extremely or very effective, 28% somewhat and 9% not very effective at all. There is very little distinction between most major groups on this issue. There is still a slight gender gap with women more likely to regard the issue as worthwhile (63% extremely or very) than their male counterparts (59%). This same gap exists between Democrats (64%) and GOP supporters (59%). Middle-age voters tend to perceive the issue in a more favorable light (63%) than either the older or younger groups. African Americans (64%) and voters in the Mountain states (64%) also tend to be more supportive of this effort.
- *Drug treatment/rehabilitation programs* - Likewise, this issue is generally regarded by a majority of the American electorate as extremely or very effective (57%), while thirty-two percent (32%) consider it only somewhat effective and 12% say its not effective. Drug treatment programs are more likely to be heralded by voters in the South (61%), and Mountain States (66%), 45-64 year olds (61%) and African Americans (64%). Again, women (61%) and Democrats (63%) are more likely to feel this is an effective measure than either men (51%) or Republicans (51%). The belief that treatment programs can combat crime decreases as education levels rise so that only fifty-three percent (53%) of college graduates agree with this idea.
- The perception that this a not very effective tool in combatting crime is more likely to be seen among voters in the West (16%), Male Republicans (17%) and ticket-splitters (23%), seniors (16%), suburban residents (15%) and traditional families (17%).
- *Reducing appeals process for those convicted of crimes* - Just under half (47%) of the nation's voters perceive reducing the number of appeals available for those convicted of crimes as an extremely or very effective measure to inhibit crime. Another twenty-six percent (26%) say it would be somewhat effective, while twenty-one percent (21%) argue that it would not be very effective. A majority of voters in the South (51%), South central (56%) and West (53%) regions of the U.S. consider it to be a worthwhile measure. Republicans are more likely to consider this proposal extremely or very effective (52%) than Democrats (41%). Support for this measure decreases as education levels rise (45% effective among college graduates) and tends to be higher among whites (49%) than African Americans (36%).

- ***Improving moral values*** - Higher values is considered the second most effective means of reducing crime by the nation's voters, with fully seventy-four percent (74%) regarding it as extremely or very effective. Only fourteen percent (14%) consider it just somewhat effective and eight percent (8%) regard it as not very practical at all. There is only a slight partisan gap on this issue, with seventy-eight percent (78%) of GOP voters believing that this will have a substantial impact on crime, dropping to 71% of Democrats. Likewise, this sentiment is strongest among females (77%), especially women-at-home (81%), falling among male voters (71%).
- There is little variance among most other major groups, except for young voters. Only sixty-six percent (66%) of voters between the ages of 18 and 34 believe that improving moral values will suppress crime in this country. This contrasts substantially with the views of those over the age of 45 (79% extremely or very effective). This pessimism on this issue among younger voters is especially high among men under the age of 45 (66% effective and 15% not very effective at all) and single voters (63% effective).
- ***Boot camps for first-time offenders*** - This measure which is being employed in various communities across the nation is perceived generally well on a national level. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the American electorate regard it as extremely or very effective, with only 9% saying it is not effective. This measure is actually more likely to be supported by Democrats (65%) than Republicans (61%), and has even levels of support among men and women. It is also viewed extremely favorably by seniors, among whom seventy-two percent (72%) support this idea, and in rural areas (65%) and small towns (70%). On the other hand, only 55% of those in large urban areas consider it extremely or very effective and just 52% of young voters support it. Notably, it is especially popular among Perot voters (69%).
- ***Dealing with troubled youth at an early age*** - Fully, eighty-eight percent (88%) of the nation's voters believing that investing in dealing with at-risk children is the surest means to halt crime. Support for this measure is across the board, with the greatest support in the Mountain states (93%) and the South (89%). Support is so widespread that the levels are the same among those that voted for all three presidential candidates (88%) or between those in large cities or rural areas (90%). There is only a three point drop in support among men (86%) than women (89%) and the same amount of a drop between Republicans (86%) and Democrats (89%).

Government Putting 100,000 Police on the Streets

- Clinton's pledge to place 100,000 more police officers on the streets of America to help prevent crime was examined in two ways. One group of respondents were asked simply whether they favor or oppose this proposal, while the second group was asked whether they favor or oppose this proposal in light of the fact that it might cost \$2 billion per year for the taxpayers. Support for the measure dropped by twenty points when the costs were cited (78% to 58%), especially among votes in the Midwest and South central regions, young voters and seniors and those in large urban areas. Notably, the drop in support is greatest among those who have not been a victim of crime recently (-28 points), while the drop is only eleven points among those who have fallen victim to a crime in the last three years.
- *Putting 100,000 police on the streets* - Seventy-eight percent (78%) support the issue when no specific cost to the taxpayers is cited, while eighteen percent (18%) oppose it. Support is highest among working women (83%), those under the age of 34 (87%), high school graduates (82%), Clinton voters (83%), those in urban areas (84%) and young working couples (84%). Ninety-one percent (91%) of those who want Clinton to focus more on crime support this proposal.
- Opposition is more likely to emerge with ticket-splitters (27%), older men (25%), college graduates (25%) and Bush voters (24%). Voters in small towns and suburban voters (20%) also tend not to support a greater police presence.
- *Putting 100,000 police on streets if costs \$2 billion* - Working women (66%), Democrats (63%), African Americans (69%), those in urban areas (60%) and those who been a victim of crime in the last three years are the most likely groups to continue their support for a greater police presence across the country.
- Opposition runs quite high among college graduates (40% oppose), Republican men (49%), voters in the South central (47%) and West (41%) regions, suburban residents (40%) and those who have not been recent crime victims (40%).

SUPREME COURT LITMUS TESTS

Death Penalty

- A majority of American voters (57%) believe that the next nominee to the Supreme Court should be someone who supports the death penalty. Thirty-two percent (32%) disagree with this view, while only eight percent (8%) are unsure.

- Geographically, every region except for the Mountain states would like to see a nominee that supports the death penalty. This sentiment is strongest in the South (66%) and South central (74%) United States, while dropping to 43% in the Mountain states (48% against a pro-death penalty nominee). Support for the death penalty also tends to be stronger among voters in small towns (65%) than either urban (57%) or suburban (56%) voters.
- Opposition to a pro-death penalty nominee increases as education levels rise, so that just over half (51%) of college graduates support that type of nominee (compared to 65% of high school graduates). Senior and men also strongly support a nominee who favors the death penalty, with 65% and 66% respectively.
- Bush voters (70%) and those who supported Ross Perot (64%) also tend to favor a pro-death penalty nominee, while Clinton voters are rather mixed in their attitudes (48% favor, while 44% oppose). African Americans are the only key group where more are opposed to the death penalty (48%) than support it (38%).

Abortion

- Fifty-five percent (55%) of the nations' voters think that the next nominee to the Supreme Court "must be someone who supports a woman's right to choose an abortion." Forty-four percent (44%) disagree with this.
- Support for a pro-choice nominee is being driven by Democrat voters, among whom sixty-seven percent (67%) feel this is a necessary prerequisite for Clinton's nominee (29% disagree). However, both Republicans and ticket-splitters do not believe that a nominee must support a woman's right to an abortion, with 52% and 47% respectively against such a prerequisite.
- Fifty-seven percent (57%) of women voters across the country say a pro-choice nominee is necessary, while fifty-two percent (52%) of men agree with this notion (this rises to 55% of college-educated men). African Americans (62%), single voters (66%), those in large urban areas (61%) and college-educated voters (57%) also are more likely to support a pro-choice nominee.
- Geographically, voters in the Northeast (59%), Mountain states (57%) and West (57%) regions believe a pro-choice nominee is necessary. Conversely, this sentiment drops substantially among those in the Central Plains (46%) where voters are evenly split and the South (51% support/47% against).
- Notably, fifty-nine percent (59%) of Bush voters do not believe the next Supreme Court nominee must be pro-choice, while both Perot (59% yes) and Clinton (64% yes) voters argue that he or she must be pro-choice.



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

May 24, 1993

*File
Crime*

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: The Attorney General

Janet Reno

SUBJECT: Crime Bill -- Policing and Public Safety Initiatives

SUMMARY: The policing and public safety initiative, proposed for inclusion as Title I of the Crime Bill, will provide resources to increase the number of state and local police officers. However, there are a number of outstanding policy issues which remain to be resolved to assure that this initiative also truly enhances public safety, crime and violence prevention and community development. This memorandum provides my views on the most critical elements of this initiative.

I understand that the Administration wants to move quickly regarding the crime legislation. We are very nearly ready to go forward with a modified version of 1992 Conference Report, expected to be introduced by Chairmen Biden and Brooks.

From my perspective the most substantive element of the bill, the Brady Bill aside, is the new "Policing and Public Safety" title the Administration plans to propose. This title of the crime bill will be the Administration's first (and perhaps only) major legislative opportunity to impact significantly crime control and prevention activities nationwide. Indeed, the Administration should use this piece of the crime bill to implement prevention initiatives.

Putting additional police on the streets is not alone enough; we must change the nature of policing to have an effective and preventive impact on crime and violence in our communities. This is a threshold and necessary predicate to community stability and economic growth. The resources available for hiring police must be spent as part of a more comprehensive public safety strategy to reorient policing away from reactive and discrete response and toward crime and violence prevention and problem solving.

To achieve this goal, my staff has been working with the staff of the Domestic Policy Council to prepare a policing

proposal that will add more than half of the new officers you seek. This title of the crime bill will consist of a flexible discretionary grants program and a substantially streamlined police corps proposal.

Our proposal will ensure that police officers added under this initiative be used as part of a locally-designed public safety program to support community policing activities; assist communities and police departments in developing proactive and preventive crime control programs; and enhance training and educational opportunities for police officers to ensure they have the necessary skills to meet the challenges they face. The proposal also supports a limited police corps program for individuals interested in law enforcement careers.

However, I am concerned by what seems to be a focus on simply hiring new officers as quickly as possible. Such an approach would jeopardize, wholly unnecessarily, the following key elements of the Department's proposal:

Discretionary Grants.

- Funds should be distributed through discretionary grants, not formula grants, in order to:
 - ▶ Target funds to specific localities most in need of assistance.
 - ▶ Facilitate the development of locally-designed, long-term public safety plans.
 - ▶ Promote community commitment and involvement in public safety plans by establishing incentive mechanisms based on levels of community support.
 - ▶ Eliminate risk of funds being simply banked by state or local authorities or used for one-time investments such as for equipment or overtime.
 - ▶ Provide flexibility necessary for the program to respond to the changing policing needs of communities.
- Under a discretionary grant program, the process would function as follows:
 - ▶ Applications would require a long-term strategy and a detailed implementation plan by a local steering committee (including consultation with community groups and other appropriate public and private agencies) which:
 - (1) demonstrates a specific public safety need;

- (2) explains the locality's inability to meet the need without federal assistance;
 - (3) sets forth plans to redirect local government resources or alter policing practices to support the initiative;
 - (4) outlines related local government initiatives which complement the policing proposal; and
 - (5) identifies the initial and ongoing level of community support.
- ▶ Detailed applications will be submitted to the Byrne grant agency in each state, which will review the applications and forward the best proposals (measured against criteria promulgated by the Attorney General) to the Department of Justice.
- ▶ The Department will review the applications of all finalists designated by the states and determine the winners. Each state will be eligible for multiple awards. The maximum number of grantees per state will be determined by a population-based formula.

Allocation of Funds to Maximize Impact.

- The legislation would reserve sixty percent of the discretionary funds available to the Department to programs to hire, rehire and/or redeploy police officers. Forty percent of the funds also would be available to support other policing-related public safety and crime prevention activities such as multidisciplinary-early intervention teams, or other innovative ideas proposed by community groups or local agencies.
- The program should allow us to sponsor policing and public safety initiatives nationwide, including sites not affiliated with the Economic Empowerment Act. The Administration should not place limits on which sites are eligible for funding.
- New hire assistance must be sufficient for fiscally strapped cities, who may be unable to provide any matching funds. Given this, \$50,000 per new hire over the life of the program is not adequate.
- The police corps initiative should be as small as politically feasible. In my view, the Community Policing Corps proposal, combined with the National Service Program, is a good faith effort to measure the effects of educational enhancements for police and honor related campaign promises.

We must, of course, make good on the Administration's commitment to assist communities with additional resources for community policing, but we must do so in a way that makes the investment felt long-term in the particular communities chosen. The program outlined above will, I believe based on my experience in Miami, accomplish that end and will, in addition, integrate well with other community crime and violence prevention, health, education, and economic development initiatives underway. Finally, nothing in the Department of Justice's proposal will delay the final preparation and submission of the legislation.

I look forward to working with your staff to quickly resolve these outstanding policy issues.

Fite.
Crime

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CAROL RASCO

FROM: Howard Paster *HP*
SUBJECT: Crime Legislation

The President is anxious to move quickly on crime legislation. I told him it was possible the Justice Department and/or the domestic policy staff would be seeking changes in the 1992 Conference Report, and that if the Administration sought changes in last year's bill that Chairman Brooks and others would want to do the same and the legislation would move slowly.

If we follow that course the pressure to take up the Brady bill separately will grow, and we will lose an important engine driving the broader crime bill if Brady is done free-standing.

The President has asked that we bring this issue to closure as soon as possible. May we discuss this at your earliest convenience. Thanks very much.

cc: Roy Neel
Christine Varney
Bruce Reed ✓

File:
Crime

CRIME INITIATIVES

1. INTRODUCTION OF CRIME BILL

COMPONENTS:

- a. Brady Bill. Imposes a national 5 day waiting period for purchase of handguns. Authorizes \$100 million for development of national "instant check" system for gun purchases.
- b. Money for more police (100,000 new police officers) and for community policing.
- c. Child abuse- creates national system for background checks for day care workers.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES:

- a. Brady Bill-
 - Visit gunshot victims in trauma center.
 - Event/Speech with Sarah/Jim Brady.
- b. Community Policing- Visit an area experimenting with community policing. Walk beat with officers. Possible cities include St. Louis, Reno, New York City, San Diego, Portland and Prince George County, Md.
- c. Day care center background checks-tour day care center (Event for after passage of the bill; it was originally a Republican proposal).
- d. Midnight Basketball League- Visit (event for after passage of the bill).

TIME FRAME

Ready for introduction between Memorial Day and July 4th Recess. Check with Howard Paster on timing.

2. Executive Order to ban import of assault pistols.

COMPONENTS

Expands upon the 1989 ban on assault rifles by banning the pistol version of these weapons and by prohibiting the importation of the "modified" version of these weapons.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

- a. Announce ban at Thursday, May 13 police memorial event.
- b. Hold announcement until crime week and announce out in community.

TIME FRAME

READY IMMEDIATELY.

3. Federal Boot Camps (Possibly an Executive Order).

COMPONENTS

Announce the expansion of the federal boot camp program for federal prisons.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

We will ask the Attorney General to examine the possibility of expanding boot camps and wait for the conclusion of that study to announce the expanded program and where the new camps will be located.

TIME FRAME

The Attorney General's review will hopefully be completed within 60 to 90 days.

4. FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSING (POSSIBLE EXECUTIVE ORDER)

COMPONENTS

Crack down on federally licensed gun dealers by more stringent enforcement of existing rules by increasing field checks. Also, increase requirements in the regulations such as requiring fingerprints of dealership applicants, requiring more reliable residency information from purchasers, terminating convicted felons' eligibility to possess dealer license during appeal etc.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

a. Either announce an executive order during crime week or at another event (possibly during the May 13 police memorial).

b. Alternatively, wait until ATF has actually gone out and closed some facilities and announce crack down with evidence of what was actually closed.

TIME FRAME

a. IMMEDIATELY for executive order.

b. ONE OR MORE MONTHS if we wait for actual closing of shops.

5. Police Re-hire program contained in the Stimulus Package

COMPONENTS

\$200 million for FY 1993 to hire or re-hire new police officers. The money would come from DOJ funds already in the stimulus package.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

Visit City with shortage of Police. Possible cities include Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Boston and Pittsburgh.

TIME FRAME

IMMEDIATELY

6. New Police Officers in Enterprise Zone Legislation

COMPONENTS

The recently introduced legislation on enterprise zones had \$500 million for new police in FY 93. \$250 million has already been appropriated.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

?

TIME FRAME

Highlight in crime week since enterprise zone legislation was already announced.

7. Ban by Defense Department on production and distribution of armor piercing bullets.

COMPONENTS

Federal government agrees to stop producing armor piercing bullets due to danger they will fall into wrong hands and be used against law enforcement offices.

EVENT POSSIBILITIES

- a. Announce executive order at Police Memorial Event May 13.
- b. Do separate announcement in conjunction with crime week.

TIME FRAME

Depends on agreement by DOD, DOJ, FBI AND ATF.

8. Declare National Victims Week and spend week focussed on crime.

File:
Crime

GLM EDIT MAY 9, 1993 -- 10:30 P.M.

A BILL

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Violent Crime Control Act and Law Enforcement Act of 1993".

TITLE I - PUBLIC SAFETY AND POLICING.

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Police on Location in Community Environments ("POLICE") Act of 1993".

SEC. 102. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.-- The Congress finds that --

- (1) community-oriented policing ("cops on the beat") enhances communication and cooperation between law enforcement and members of the community; and
- (2) such communication and cooperation between law enforcement and members of the community significantly assists in preventing and controlling crime and violence, thus enhancing public safety.

(b) Purposes.-- The purposes of this Act are to --

- (1) substantially increase, by up to 100,000, the number of law enforcement officers interacting directly with members of the community ("cops on the beat");
- (2) provide additional and more effective training to law enforcement officers to enhance their problem solving, service, and other skills essential in interacting with members of the community;
- (3) enhance ethnic and gender diversity among State and local law enforcement agencies to encourage such agencies to "look more like America" and so serve their communities

more effectively and efficiently;

(4) encourage the development of new technologies to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reorienting the emphasis of their activities from reacting to crime to preventing crime;

(5) encourage the development and implementation of innovative programs to permit members of the community to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime in such communities; and

(6) encourage the establishment of decentralized police substations to encourage interaction and cooperation between the public and law enforcement personnel at the local level and support community-oriented policing ("cops on the beat").

SEC. 103. COMMUNITY POLICING; "COPS ON THE BEAT"

(a) In general.-- Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq.) is amended by --

- (1) redesignating Part Q as Part R;
- (2) redesignating section 1701 as section 1801; and
- (3) inserting after Part P the following new Part:

"PART Q -- PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING; 'COPS ON THE BEAT'

"SEC. 1701. AUTHORITY TO MAKE PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS.

"(a) Grant authorization.-- The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to units of State and local government, ~~(and to such other entities as determined by the Attorney General.~~ ^{Delete?}

to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community; to increase police presence in the community, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

"(b) Grant projects.-- Grants made under the authority of subsection (a) of this section may include programs, projects, and other activities to --

"(1) hire new, additional career law enforcement officers for deployment in communities across the Nation;

"(2) rehire law enforcement officers who may have been laid off as a result of State and local budget reductions;

"(3) redeploy law enforcement officers to activities that are focused on interaction with members of the community;

"(4) provide specialized training to law enforcement officers to enhance their problem solving, service, and other skills essential in interacting with members of the community;

"(5) enhance ethnic and gender diversity among State and local law enforcement agencies through improved recruitment, selection and hiring standards and procedures;

"(6) develop new technologies to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in orienting themselves more toward preventing crime than reacting to it;

"(7) develop and implement innovative programs to permit members of the community to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime in such communities;

"(8) establish decentralized police substations in the community to foster support for community-oriented policing;

"(9) establish innovative programs to reduce, and keep to a minimum, the amount of time that law enforcement officers must away from the community while awaiting court appearances;

"(10) establish and implement innovative programs to increase and enhance interaction between law enforcement officers and young persons in the community, through activities such as police athletic leagues, police-sponsored boys and girls clubs, mentoring programs for disadvantaged youths, and on-site school-based programs;

*Add limit
to amount
or to limit*

"(11) establish and implement innovative community-based crime prevention programs, such as Neighborhood Watch, senior citizen safety awareness programs, and other community anti-crime groups and organizations; and

"(12) establish and implement any project or program or undertake any activity that, in the judgment of the Attorney General, would be consistent with the purposes of this Act.

AG initiative? will this fly w/ Hill

"(b) Model project.-- (1) The Attorney General may develop a written model that will define for State and local governments, and others as determined by the Attorney General, the definition and strategies associated with community-oriented policing and various methodologies for its implementation.

"(2) In developing a written model under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Attorney General is encouraged to consult with experts in the criminal justice system.

"(c) Hiring and Selection Standards.-- (1) The Attorney General may develop model Hiring and Selection Standards and Procedures for Police Departments to assist local officials in fulfilling equal opportunity and nondiscrimination requirements, and to facilitate a reduction in the number of police agencies operating federal court orders.

"(2) In developing a written model under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Attorney General is encouraged to consult with appropriate experts.

"SEC. 1702. APPLICATIONS.

"(a) In general.-- No grant may be made under this part unless an application has been submitted to, and approved by, the Attorney General.

"(b) Form and content of application.-- Any application for a grant under this part shall be submitted in such form, and contain such information, as the Attorney General may by regulation reasonably establish.

"(c) Decision of the Attorney General final.-- Any decision of the Attorney General to approve or disapprove, in whole or in part, an application for a grant under this part is final and is not subject to judicial

review.

"SEC. 1703. REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS BY STATE OFFICE.

"(a) In general.-- An applicant for a grant under this part shall submit an application to the State office designated under section 1308 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796n) in the State in which the applicant is located for initial review. [CHECK This is very likely an incorrect citation.]

"(b) Initial review of application.-- (1) The State office referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall review

applications for grants under this part submitted to it, based upon criteria to be specified by the Attorney General by regulation.

"(2) Upon completion of the reviews required by paragraph (1) of this subsection, the State office referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall determine which, if any, of the applications for grants under this part are most likely to be successful in achieving the purposes of the Police on Location in Community Environments Act of 1993.

"(3)(A) Based upon the determinations made under paragraph (2) of this subsection, the State office referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall list the applications for grants under this part in order of their likelihood to achieve the purposes of the Police on Location in Community Environments Act of 1993 and shall submit such list, along with all grant applications and supporting materials received, if any, to the Attorney General.

"(B) In making the submission to the Attorney General required by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the State office referred to in subsection (a) of this section may make recommendations with respect to which, if any, applications for grants should receive special priority and, if any such recommendation is made, give reasons for it.

"SEC. 1704. RENEWAL OF GRANTS.

"(a) Except for grants made for hiring additional career law enforcement officers, a grant under this part may be renewed only for up to two additional years after the first fiscal year during which a recipient receives its

initial grant, subject to the availability of funds, if the Attorney General determines that the funds made available to the recipient during the previous year were used in a manner required under an approved application and if the recipient can demonstrate significant progress in achieving the objectives of the initial application.

"(b) Grants made for hiring additional career law enforcement officers may be renewed, subject to the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, but are not subject to the two-year limitation contained in that subsection.

"SEC. 1705. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

"No grant received under this part may be used to replace other public funds previously used, or designated for use, for activities reasonably related to community-oriented policing. [NEED TO ADD REHIRING EXCEPTION]

"SEC. 1706. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION.

"(a) Periodic review.-- The Attorney General shall review the performance of each grant recipient under this part.

"(b) Reports.-- The Attorney General may require a grant recipient to submit such data and information to the Attorney General as the Attorney General deems reasonably necessary to carry out her responsibilities under subsection (a) of this section.

"SEC. 1707. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF FUNDING.

"If the Attorney General determines, as a result of the reports required by section 1706 of this part, or otherwise, that a grant recipient under this title is not in substantial compliance with the terms and requirements of an approved grant application submitted under section 1702 of this part, the Attorney General may revoke or suspend funding of that grant, in whole or in part.

"SEC. 1708. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS.

"(a) By the Attorney General.-- The Attorney General shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, or records of a grant recipient under this part, as well as the records of State and local governments, persons, businesses, and other entities that are pertinent to assistance provided in connection with this part.

"(b) By the Comptroller General.-- The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall also apply with

respect to audits and examinations conducted by the Comptroller General of the United States or by an authorized representative of the Comptroller General.

"SEC. 1709. GENERAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

"The Attorney General is authorized to promulgate such regulations as she may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

"SEC. 1710. DEFINITION.

"For purposes of this part, the term 'career law enforcement officer' means a person hired on a permanent basis and directly serving a State or local public agency in an official capacity, with compensation as a law enforcement officer involved in crime control or prevention or enforcement of the criminal laws."

(b) Technical amendment.-- The table of contents of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq.) is amended by striking the material relating to Part Q and inserting the following:

**"Part Q -- PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING; 'COPS ON
THE BEAT'**

"Sec. 1701. Authority to make public safety and community policing grants.

"Sec. 1702. Applications.

"Sec. 1703. Review of applications by State office.

"Sec. 1704. Renewal of grants.

"Sec. 1705. Limitation on use of funds.

"Sec. 1706. Performance evaluation.

"Sec. 1707. Revocation or suspension of funding.

"Sec. 1708. Access to documents.

"Sec. 1709. General regulatory authority.

"The Attorney General is authorized to promulgate such regulations as she may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

"Sec. 1710. Definition.

SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 1001(a) of title 1 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793)

is amended --

(1) in paragraph (3) by inserting "P, and Q"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph (11) --

"(11) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out Part Q _____ for the fiscal year ending September 30, 199_ and _____ for the fiscal year ending September 30, 199_".

May __, 1993

Jose - Here is a first draft. Steve

File
Crime

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: BOOT CAMPS

A number of states are now operating prison boot camps as an alternative form of incarceration for mostly young adult first-time offenders. Boot camps are designed as a form of shock incarceration to instill discipline and provide training and substance abuse counseling for the participants with the goal of improving their opportunity for a successful rehabilitation. Many believe that these camps are a way to reduce overall correction costs, systemwide prison overcrowding, and recidivism. While it remains too early to determine conclusively whether these camps will achieve all of these goals, the approach is promising and the rewards of success are potentially large. Consequently, I believe that prison boot camps are a worthwhile experiment in criminal justice that we should promote.

While federal boot camps are now operational, the federal program is relatively small. During the Presidential campaign I pledged to make greater use of boot camps a priority. For the reasons stated in this memorandum, I direct you to review the federal boot camp program with a view to expanding boot camps as an alternative to traditional incarceration for eligible individuals. I request that you present your proposals to me within 60 days.

Jose,

Attached are drafts of Presidential memoranda on:

- 1) assault pistols and modified assault weapons;
- 2) gun dealer licensing; and
- 3) elevation of drug czar to the Cabinet.

The draft boot camp memorandum should be ready to look at tomorrow morning.

Steve

May __, 1993

Jose - The new language
re: modified assault
rifles is in bold.
SCW

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SUBJECT: **BANNING THE IMPORT OF ASSAULT PISTOLS AND MODIFIED ASSAULT RIFLES**

Assault pistols are being used increasingly in our cities to commit violent crimes. They are killing more Americans, particularly our children every day. The police, whom we depend upon to enforce our laws and keep our communities safe and secure, now must face criminals who carry greater firepower than their own. We must do all we can to get these weapons out of the hands of gangs, drug traffickers and other dangerous criminals.

In 1989 the importation of assault rifles was banned after the tragic massacre of children in a schoolyard in Stockton, California. Incongruously, a ban was not imposed on the pistol version of these assault weapons even though they pose at least as great a threat to the public. We must not wait for more tragedies to occur before we act. I am informed that these weapons of crime continue to be imported because they are classified as a gun used for "sporting purposes." It is time to end this fiction.

Accordingly, I hereby direct you take those steps necessary to suspend immediately the import of assault pistols pending an expedited review of the existing criteria for their importability and a determination as to whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant permitting these weapons into the country as "generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes." Furthermore, if it is concluded that their pattern of use and other relevant factors do not satisfy this test, I direct that you take steps to permanently ban the importation of assault pistols.

I am also informed that despite the ban upon the importation of assault rifles, "modified" versions of these prohibited weapons continue to be issued import permits. However, assault rifles cannot be transformed into sporting rifles merely by stripping away certain military-style features such as grenade launchers, flash suppressors, and bayonet attachments. Even without these combat accessories these guns are more likely to be the weapon of choice for criminals than for hunters and target shooters. If the intent of the import ban may be circumvented so easily, then we must reassess our approach to address the problem more effectively. Accordingly, I direct you to take the necessary steps to suspend immediately, pending the completion of an expedited review, the importation of these "modified" assault weapons to determine whether the evidence is sufficient to conclude that they are now in fact generally suitable and used for sporting purposes and permanently ban them if they are not.

Nothing herein shall be construed to require actions contrary to applicable provisions of the law. You are hereby authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

May _____, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SUBJECT: GUN DEALER LICENSING

There is an open market in illegal guns in this country, partly because obtaining a gun dealer's license is so easy. In some ways we make it harder to get and keep a driver's license than a license to sell guns. While most licensed firearms dealers operate within the law, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms ("ATF") estimates that over one-third of licensed dealers are in violation of present legal requirements. Too many applicants who have a criminal background or other disqualifying history are granted licenses to sell guns. Guns sold by these illegal dealers frequently end up in the hands of criminals and are used to kill our citizens and police.

This Administration is committed to doing more to prevent this criminal market in illegal guns from continuing to flourish. Accordingly, you have informed me that you will direct the Department of Treasury and the ATF to take whatever steps are necessary, to the extent permitted by law, to ensure compliance with present licensing requirements, such as:

- (a) improving the effectiveness of background checks and screening of dealer license applicants;
- (b) requiring more reliable forms of dealer applicant identification, such as fingerprinting, to assist in identifying an applicant's criminal or other disqualifying history;
- (c) making the "business premises" requirement meaningful by increasing field checks and the use of other procedures likely to verify compliance;
- (d) terminating convicted felons' eligibility to possess dealer licenses during their appeal period;
- (e) increasing the scrutiny of reported multiple sales for evidence of illegal gun trafficking;
- (f) requiring dealers to obtain more reliable residency evidence from purchasers;
- (g) requiring dealers to forward copies of records of each gun transaction to a source location (i.e. the manufacturer or importer) so that a gun's entire transaction history is available at one location to improve the speed and efficiency of tracing firearms used in crime;

(h) requiring dealers to practice sound security measures to prevent gun thefts from dealer premises;

(i) reviewing sanctioning policies to determine the feasibility and desirability of adding the option of license suspension for certain violations.

Acting pursuant to your statutory authority, you shall make such determinations, issue such orders, regulations, rulings and instructions and take all actions necessary and appropriate to achieve the objectives stated in this memorandum.

I further direct that you initiate these actions as soon as possible and to report your progress implementing these and other measures consistent with the foregoing to me within 90 days and annually thereafter.

All Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, cooperate with and assist you in carrying out the objectives of this memorandum. You shall consult with the Attorney General, the Director of the Office of Drug Control Policy and any other Executive agencies necessary to coordinate and implement the objectives of this memorandum, including through the institution of appropriate litigation of license violators.

Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to require actions contrary to applicable provisions of the law. You are hereby authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

May __, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR

SUBJECT: Elevation of the Position of "Drug Czar" to
Cabinet Rank

We must strengthen our fight against the terrible legacy of drugs in our society. Drugs ravage the minds and bodies of our precious young, tear apart the fabric of the American family, and foster crime and violence in our communities. Drugs take a terrible toll on our society, victimizing the weak and strong alike. They deplete our Nation's talent and treasury. For these reasons we must strive to do more than has been done in the past to decrease the deadly prominence of drugs in this country.

I am therefore directing, pursuant to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and Article II of the United States Constitution, that the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy be recognized immediately as a fully participative member of the President's Cabinet.

You are hereby authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 29, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
WITH JUSTICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

The Justice Department

1:12 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. When Janet Reno was confirmed, she said she never wanted to be called General, but only Janet. But somehow I feel I should call her General. She certainly seemed in command to me yesterday up on the Hill. (Applause.)

I want to say to all of you what an incredible honor it has been for me as a citizen of this country, as well as President, to be in the Justice Department for the first time, to walk down the halls and to see the wonderful work that was done more than 50 years ago now, in building this great building during the Great Depression, when President Roosevelt was trying to lift the spirits of the country by putting the people to work. That's still a pretty good idea I think. (Laughter.)

To walk into the Attorney General's office and see the magnificent portrait of Robert Kennedy, who was my favorite Attorney General from my childhood. (Applause.) And mostly, just to shake hands with all the employees here. I think it is so easy for us to forget in the ebb and flow of events, when we were so focused on the moment, and easy for the American people to forget that every day there are so many Americans who could have chosen a different life, who get up every day and come to work in this building because they believe in simple justice and fairness and in doing right by the American people. And I want you to know that I appreciate that very, very much, and I thank you for your service. (Applause.)

After years of taking a different course, I am doing my best to turn this government around -- to change the way things operate here; to convince the American people that we are serious about the economy, serious about reducing the deficit, serious about investing in the real needs of our people, serious about providing fairness to the middle class and to others who are willing to work hard and play by the rules in America, and serious about trying to bring all the people of this country together again in a great national community in which we all recognize that we are in this together.

The changes we are making go well beyond policy and particular bills. And I hope beyond politics, to a whole new idea of hope in this country as we move toward the 21st century. The idea that we can keep the American Dream alive, preserve our basic values and make the new future that all of you and your children deserve.

I thought about this a lot when I was Attorney General; that when you work to ensure the full protection of a law for every citizen, you help to sustain the most fundamental values of democracy and, indeed, to provide for the freedom of all. I know most of you came here with similar feelings for the law. I have enormous respect for your motives. I come from a generation that revered the law, because we believe it gave us the tools to help people and, in my part of the country, that it was the only instrument that would ever

MORE

enable us all -- black and white together -- to live as equals.
(Applause.)

I still believe those things. Today before I came over here, I had a whole string of people into my office who I had known for years and years and years, and they were laughing about how sometimes I may seem almost naive because I genuinely feel more idealism and hope today than I did in the first day I entered public life than I did on the first day I cast a vote as a young man. I still believe that we can make a difference -- that we can live up to the ideals enshrined in the Constitution, and that we have the obligation to do so. And I asked Janet Reno to become the Attorney General of the United States because I knew she believed that, too.
(Applause.)

Since I became President, I have spent a good deal of time trying to focus on law enforcement issues because I saw all across this land in the last year and a half when I ran for President the enormous amount of insecurity and fear that so many Americans felt -- living in their homes, walking on their streets. Many of you may have heard me tell this story, at least in the media, before, but one of the most gripping things that ever happened to me in the race for President occurred in a hotel in New York.

It was about a week before the New Hampshire primary. I looked like I was yesterday's news, to say the least. I was walking through this corridor to go to a big fundraiser full of people who wondered why they had bought tickets. (Laughter.) I was feeling sorry for myself. And a man who worked in the hotel as a waiter stuck his hand out and grabbed my hand, and he said, "My 10-year-old boy studies the presidential race in school, and he says you should be president so I will be for you. I'm an immigrant from Greece." And he said, "I will be for you because my boy wants me to be." But he said, "You know, where I came from we were so much poorer, but at least we were free." And he said, "Now when my boy walks outside from our apartment he cannot go across the street and play in the park unless I am with him because he won't be safe. We live only two blocks from the school and he cannot walk to his school unless I am with him because he won't be safe. So if I do what my boy wants me to do and I vote for you, will you make my boy free?"

And all of a sudden I couldn't remember what I was feeling sorry for myself about. But I did remember one of the reasons I wanted to be president -- and one of the solemn duties of the government of the United States and every other law enforcement jurisdiction in this country. And I think it's time that we move from the incredible gulf between rhetoric and reality to doing some very specific things that will make the American people safer. We ought to pass and sign the Brady Bill. (Applause.)

I will propose a major new safe schools program so that children at least can be drug free and safe in their schools. I have just appointed Lee Brown, who was the Police Chief of Atlanta, Houston, and New York City, to be the Director of the Drug Control Office, the first police officer ever to hold that position -- a person who pioneered community policing and actually can show how the crime rate went down in communities where there were enough police officers on the street to walk the beat and know their neighbors and work to prevent crime, not just to catch criminals after crimes had occurred.

I have asked for more resources for drug education programs and treatment programs. And I want to increase police presence in our communities, so I've asked for substantial new funding to eventually add up to 100,000 more police officers on our street. (Applause.)

Some of them will come, I hope, through the crime bill that I hope we can pass this year that was filibustered last year. That's a thing -- institution I've learned to have less and less respect for as we go along. (Laughter.) Some of them will come from incentives we give from people coming out of the service as we build down our armed services and give people incentives to move into police or teaching. Some of them will come from the national service corps, which we will announce tomorrow in New Orleans, as people who will pay off their college loans by working as police officers.

I had hoped that some would come from the jobs program, which contained \$200 million for more police officers. But we are going to work together to do this. When I sat in the Attorney General's office just a few moments ago, it's the second issue she brought up. She said, we've still got to deliver for the American people. We have to give them the police officers they need and the security they need. And we're going to do it. (Applause.)

I also want our government to set an example. I want us to have a tougher child support enforcement program. I've asked my appointees to adhere to the strictest ethics law ever applied to Executive Branch appointees. I have cut my own White House staff and begun a government-wide review of every program we operate, so that we can show the American people we are trying to be accountable and responsible and effective, and that we're trying to make sure that when we do something in Washington, it's for the good of the people out there who pay the bills and not just for ourselves.

Our country is great because we have succeeded over 200 years in providing opportunity to all -- freedom of speech and worship and association to all, providing equal justice to all. We have become the custodian of freedom's dream for the entire world, because people like you have decided to give your lives to this great call.

My goals for this Justice Department are simple: I want it to be free of political controversy and political abuse. I want it to be an innovator in crime reduction and in law enforcement. I want it to create a genuine partnership with those who work with us in state and local systems of justice. I want it to set an example in the practice of law and in the protection of civil rights that will make all Americans proud. (Applause.) And I want the American people to believe that you are their partners in making our communities, our children and our families safe again.

In closing, let me say how very, very proud I am to name these seven Attorneys General, Assistant Attorneys General, to your Justice Department team. Some of them are new to me; some I have known and admired a very long time. At least one of them once sued me. (Laughter.) Shows you how broad-minded I am. (Laughter.) And I can tell you, I am very pleased that each of them has agreed to join our administration.

This may surprise you if you've been reading the press reports, but with these appointments, our administration has in 100 days nominated 172 people for consideration by the Senate. At the same point in their administrations, President Reagan had named 152 people and President Bush had named 99. By any measure, we're doing a fairly good job in staffing up this administration with high-quality folks. And I might add -- since I look across here, I can't resist saying, a third of them are women for a change. (Applause.)

Today when I walked through these halls and I went to the Attorney General's office, I couldn't help but remember that it was 25 years ago in this springtime when Robert Kennedy, by then a Senator from New York, was running for President and was subsequently killed, just two days before I graduated from college, with one of my roommates working in his office. It's impossible for me still,

especially now, as I think back across those 25 years, not to be moved by his memory and his work and the power of the example he set for all Americans, regardless of their gender or color or station in life.

My hope 25 years from now, another daughter or son of America will walk in here and remember what you have accomplished here and be moved. I believe the tradition of greatness here is still very much alive. I believe that Janet Reno and the team that she is assembling can bring it to life for all Americans.

The American people want you to succeed in your work; I do, too. Working together, we can be proud to honor the tradition of the Justice Department by ensuring it's great future.

Thank you all and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

1:26 P.M. EDT

file:
Crime

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO

**FROM: BRUCE REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
JOSE CERDA III, SENIOR POLICY ANALYST
DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL**

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE PRIORITIES ON CRIME

This memorandum outlines for you the Domestic Policy Council's priorities on crime policy issues. These priorities are based on President Clinton's major campaign promises and are generally consistent with the provisions contained in the various Democratic crime proposals considered during the past two Congresses. They reflect the main themes at the heart of President Clinton's broad economic and domestic agenda: personal responsibility; community empowerment; prevention and early intervention; and restoring the fundamental promise of America so that people who work hard and play by the rules can get ahead.

As you know, the President is enthusiastic about the innovative ways you have promoted these themes in South Florida, and will support your efforts to advance them at the national level.

I. White House Priorities

The President has told Senator Biden, Rep. Brooks and other Members of Congress that he would like to see a crime bill as soon as they can pass one. Howard Paster has urged the Judiciary Committees to go forward, in conjunction with the White House and the Justice Department. We will work with your policy and legislative affairs departments in the coming months to present a unified front in these negotiations.

The following proposals reflect the core of President Clinton's crime agenda, and we would like them to be the centerpiece of the crime bill.

A. 100,000 New Police Officers

The President's budget includes \$2.8 billion¹ to fund comprehensive crime legislation. We support using as much of this money as possible to meet the

¹All budget numbers reflect four-year funding levels, unless otherwise noted.

100,000 new police officers pledge. OMB has already allocated \$775 million for community policing/cops on the beat grants and \$450 million for a still-to-be-determined Police Corps (with law enforcement scholarships). Preliminary estimates indicate that these two components would put approximately 35,000 new police officers on the street over four years.

We will look to other sources for more police as well: the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Education, National Service, Weed and Seed/enterprise zones, and defense conversion funds to provide outgoing military personnel with law enforcement training. These proposals are detailed at the end of this memorandum.

B. Brady Bill

We strongly support passage of the Brady Bill as part of a larger crime package. OMB has allocated a small portion of the crime bill funds to help states upgrade their criminal justice records.

C. Community Boot Camps

We are committed to expanding the availability of community "boot camps" to non-violent, first-time offenders at the state and federal level, and support the state-federal boot camps and Certainty of Punishment grants in last year's crime bill.

D. Drug Treatment on Demand

We support using a portion of the unallocated monies in the \$2.8 billion crime initiative to fund a drug treatment and testing program within the criminal justice system. This proposal has not been outlined, but we foresee it being an integral part of the President's National Drug Control Policy.

II. White House Positions on Other Major Crime Issues

A. Death Penalty

We support the enactment of a federal death penalty for crimes with a federal nexus but have not taken a position on enacting a federal death penalty for non-homicidal crimes. We would defer to Senator Biden and other Hill leaders to negotiate some form of last year's death penalty language.

B. Habeas Corpus Reform

We would defer to Senator Biden and other Hill leaders on what Habeas provisions are acceptable. If habeas reform proves too difficult, we would support appointing a blue-ribbon commission to study the matter and make recommendation. We believe the AGs and DAs would be willing to accept such a proposal.

C. Assault Weapons

We support a ban on semiautomatic assault weapons and prefer the language developed by Rep. Schumer. We also support language to limit high-capacity ammunition clips and to increase gun penalties.

D. Anti-Gang Initiative

We support an anti-gang initiative similar to one included in last year's crime bill.

E. Violence Against Women Act

We support the Violence Against Women Act, either as stand-alone legislation or as part of a larger crime bill.

F. White Collar Crime Initiative

We believe a White Collar crime initiative is an essential component of a comprehensive crime bill. We would look to the Justice Department to work with Congress in developing one.

III. Anti-Crime Efforts at Other Agencies

A. Drug Treatment on Demand

The President's budget includes \$1.5 billion for HHS to implement drug treatment and prevention initiatives. The Health Care Task Force is examining what type of drug treatment benefit should be considered as part of national health care reform legislation.

B. Safe Schools

The Department of Education is developing a \$375 million Safe Schools initiative that will help schools add metal detectors and video surveillance

equipment, hire professional security personnel, and adopt anti-violence and anti-drug curricula.

C. HUD Crime Initiative

HUD is in the process of developing a comprehensive anti-crime initiative for public housing complexes. The plan will be a "partnership" with local housing authorities that allows them to use funds to increase law enforcement or security personnel, to implement community policing, to expand community crime prevention efforts and more.

HUD will also soon announce that its \$2.5 billion in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) stimulus funds can be used for certain anti-crime initiatives -- including hiring law enforcement or security personnel, installing security devices and relocating the residency of police officers to high-crime areas.

D. National Service "Non-Sworn" Law Enforcement Personnel

The National Service Trust Fund estimates that some 20,000 of its participants will serve in law enforcement/public safety roles. These "community service officers" could be used to assist police departments in the broad areas of community policing and crime prevention. They could take reports, staff telephone crime reporting units and administer citizen crime prevention surveys. Relieving officers from these time-consuming duties would potentially free more police officers to become cops "on the beat", and the support work will make officers more effective in their crime-fighting.

TO: Communications
FR: Domestic Policy
RE: Potential Crime & Drug Questions
DA: March 22, 1993

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY (ONDCP)

Q: President Clinton's Drug Budget (\$12.366 billion) is no different than former President Bush's (\$12.037). Its overall increase is less than inflation, and it effectively retains the 70/30 supply/demand ratio.

A: NO -- if drug treatment is incorporated as a basic service in a national health care plan, we will have dramatically increased -- and helped to de-stigmatize -- drug treatment availability. In addition, the investment package includes \$1.5 billion over the next four years to help meet the "treatment shortfall". The soon-to-be-appointed Drug Czar will be reviewing our national drug strategy and recommending appropriate changes in policy and funding levels.

Q: President Clinton has gutted ONDCP and demoted the "War on Drugs" as a priority.

A: NO -- the President's organization will help revitalize the office. First, he has reformed the office from being a political dumping ground to a more focused policy and planning office. While ONDCP was meant to give coherence to drug policy, it has not succeeded in its mission. Second, the new Drug Czar will be elevated to the Cabinet level; the previous Administration demoted the Drug Czar from his cabinet status -- and physically removed the office from the White House complex.

Q: President Clinton has given our allies in the "War on Drugs" a signal that drug policy will not be an international priority for this Administration.

A: Press reports to the contrary, President Clinton has not proposed slashing international drug spending. Neither has he embraced any arbitrary supply/demand ratios in deciding proper funding levels. The President's final drug strategy and budget will be based on the new Drug Czar's recommendations.

The one funding decision the President has made is to increase funding for drug treatment. But doing more at home to reduce our nation's voracious appetite for illegal drugs does not mean we will not continue to work with other countries -- such as Colombia -- that have the political will to fight illegal drugs at home, too.

100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS PLEDGE

Q: Is President Clinton still prepared to meet his 100,000 cops pledge?

A: Yes, the President is committed to increasing the ability of local police departments to address crime – crime on our streets, in our schools, and in our public housing complexes. Local police departments will be able to hire new officers along with other public safety personnel through a variety of federal programs including the President's Community Policing/Cops on the Beat initiative.

Q: How is the government going to pay for 100,000 officers?

A: Funds will be made available to increase public safety through the Departments of Justice, Education, Housing and Urban Development, and the new Office of National Service.

Many of the officers will be paid for through matching grants to localities under the Community Policing/Cops on the Beat initiative. Other public safety personnel can be hired by localities under HUD's Urban Anti-Crime Initiatives and the Department of Education's Safe Schools Program. And community service officers will be available through our National Service program to work with police, the courts, and other parts of the criminal justice system to address crime.

Q: Originally, it seemed that the 100,000 officers would come out of the Police Corps. Has the President backed away from his Police Corps commitment?

A: No. It was never the President's intention to fuel all of the 100,000 officers through the Police Corps. We will be investing in a Police Corps, however, the Police Corps will be a piece of a larger effort that will quickly allow police departments interested in hiring new officers to go ahead and hire some new officers.

The Clinton Crime Program:

Police, Punishment & Prevention -- An Overview

We don't feel safe in our own neighborhoods. Our children fear being attacked at school. The police are frequently outgunned by the drug dealers. Senseless, random acts of violence seem to be occurring more and more frequently everyday. Career criminals are returned to the streets to violate the citizenry again and again. And we don't do what we can to lead young people and those addicted to drugs away from the path of crime and violence.

Crime is out of control in this country. Our economic prospects are on the upturn and we can now look to the day when all Americans will have health care coverage. Still, there can be no doubt that improvements in our economic and physical health will never be enjoyed if we must live every day in fear of crime and violence.

The President's crime program focuses on three key approaches to fighting crime and violence, which working together, amount to the needed multi-front blitz on crime which Americans rightfully expect. The centerpieces of the President's crime program are police, punishment & prevention.

Police

More cops on the street; more cops walking the beat -- its that simple. We need to add 100,000 new police officers to the streets of our cities. We need to dedicate our law enforcement resources to solving crimes, punishing crimes and preventing crimes. Police officers are the key to all three.

Community policing projects, tried around the country on a pilot basis, are demonstrating again the value of putting police officers in the community. It should be easy and commonplace for responsible citizens concerned about crime to work with their local police.

And those cops deserve our maximum support. We can not expect our law enforcement officers to risk their lives on a daily basis without doing everything we can to protect them.

We can increase the safety of our police by making sure that they don't get outgunned. Put simply, there is no reason for a private citizen to own an assault weapon. Period. We are past the point at which the interests of those who would like to own and shoot assault weapons as a pastime should be permitted to jeopardize the safety of our society and its police officers. Assault weapons ^{needs} must be banned.

Moreover, retribution for those who kill our police officers must be swift and severe. We should adopt laws and make it known as widely as we can that if you kill a police officer,

stronger

you will face the death penalty. Our law enforcement community needs and deserves that kind of backing.

Punishment

All the good work done by the law enforcement community is lost if we don't punish those who rape, murder and rob our citizens. With strict sentences for violent criminals and prisons to them in, all Americans will be safer.

put
We must make sure that offenders who commit violent act after violent act get locked up for good. Americans are exhausted and repulsed by the perpetual violence which surrounds them. They have a right to demand a law which says that if you are caught committing violent crimes on three separate occasions, you have permanently abandoned your right to ever be released from prison. The American public has the right to demand that violent career criminals be told: "3 strikes and you're out!"

Other "truth in sentencing" provisions, and mandatory minimum sentences with "safety-valves" to deal with extraordinary circumstances, will send the message that we will not let crime pay. And we must not shirk from the fact that there are some crimes which are so heinous that the ultimate penalty -- the death penalty -- is both necessary and appropriate. Those who kill police officers, molest and murder our children, or kill others out of racial, religious or gender-based hatred are some of the purveyors of death who simply are no longer entitled to belong in our society. *Too strong*

lock-up
We must build the prisons in which to house those who prey on the public. We can never allow criminals who ought to be in jail, to freely commit more violent crimes because we lack the prison space in which to put them. Prisons are expensive and it is unfortunate that we must spend our tax dollars to lock people up, but we must never hesitate to do so.

Finally, we should recognize that different kinds of prisons are appropriate for different kinds of crimes. Non-violent offender should be put in boot camps where they can be punished, but where they can also learn skills and discipline rather than learning more about crime. Boot camps provide necessary punishment along with the opportunity to get youthful offenders off on the wrong track and steer them in the right direction.

Prevention

Just as certainly as we must punish those who break our laws and wreak havoc in our cities, we must also take whatever steps we can to stop crime before it happens. Those who have no hope, have no other answer, who know no other way are often drawn to crime and violence. All Americans deserve hope, need to know that there is a better answer than crime, and must be shown another way.

If we are going to steer young people away from crime and gangs we must provide

them after school programs, summer youth activities, and sports and recreation opportunities that can take the place of gangs. We can bring community groups, law enforcement officials, and struggling young Americans together in an effort to keep kids off the path to crime.

We must all take steps to guarantee that our schools are safe and healthy places to work and learn. Gun-free, drug-free, violence-free schools are necessary to making sure that students can focus on the books, not their fear. And, we must take firm and direct steps to better protect our children from those who sexually exploit children.

Steps must also be taken to reduce the tide of violent crimes against women in this country. Protecting women from domestic violence, and expanding prevention programs that diminish the frequency of attacks against women are attacked must be priorities.

We can also prevent crime by better regulating access to guns and ammunition. Laws which will keep guns out of the hands of convicted felons, ban large capacity ammunition feeding devices, and prohibit the sale of handguns to kids will all work in tandem to reduce gun violence.

Finally, we must again recognize that we will never control crime until we control drug abuse. A "tough love" approach to drug treatment is called for. We must get the hard core drug users -- the 20% of cocaine users who consume over 2/3 of available cocaine -- off the streets and into treatment. We must constantly look for innovative programs, like special drug courts, to deal with this overwhelming problem. And we must continue to educate our young people, showing them that drug abuse leads nowhere but to destruction.

With new initiatives aimed at protecting our kids, our schools, the women of this nation, we keep make America a safer place. With tough child pornography laws, fair gun laws, and funding for drug treatment programs, we can prevent crime rather than cleaning up after its happened. Crime prevention is a critical part of the Clinton package.

Paying for Police, Punishment & Prevention

Paying for these programs won't be easy. But failing to enact them will be much, much more expensive. The cost to society of a failure to act -- a cost measured not just in dollars and cents, but also in murders, rapes and assaults which need not have occurred -- is a cost we can not bear.

By reinventing government and focusing our priorities, we can make the necessary money available to achieve these goals. With the savings realized by the elimination of 250,000 federal government jobs, we can set up a multi-billion dollar Violent Crime Trust Fund. And but putting those savings in the Violent Crime Trust Fund, we will know that the money will be used to fight and prevent crime, not for some other new government program. We can make the money available for police, punishment and prevention and we should use it to enact the Clinton Crime Program.

Community Policing -- 100,000 New Police Officers

- More cops on the streets. This simple idea embodies the Administration view that crime fighting is about punishment and prevention.
- Putting 100,000 police officers in Community Policing is the foundation of the Administration's overall anti-crime strategy, combining increased police presence with the development of partnerships with communities to create safer neighborhoods.
- These new police officers will be funded without new taxes, but instead will be paid for through reductions in the federal bureaucracy. The savings achieved by cutting over 250,000 federal employees from the payroll over the next five years will have a direct crime-fighting payoff.
- Community policing will put more officers on our streets who know their neighborhoods and know how to work with residents to reduce and control crime.
- Federal funding for this initiative will be linked with a locality's need and its commitment to actively build public safety partnerships with public and private agencies that address the underlying conditions related to crime.
- Most of the money (85%) will be used to hire, rehire and redeploy 100,000 police officers. A smaller, but significant portion of the money will be used to implement community policing, training, and related activities. Over time, the federal support will decrease as communities take over these programs for themselves.
- We've already made a downpayment on the 100,000 new officers with grant awards made this year under a similar, smaller program. \$76 million dollars has been awarded to 108 jurisdictions for use in hiring over 1000 new officers. More grants will be made this Spring, but only one in ten applications can be funded without the new legislation.
- Funding the community policing program will allow us to put thousands more police in jurisdictions all over the country, not just a few.

Criminal Sentencing

Americans are fed up with the fact that even when violent criminals are caught, they are all too quickly returned to the streets to victimize again. Tougher and smarter sentencing procedures are needed to make sure that those who deserve to be in jail, don't get out before they should -- and that sentences are appropriate for the crime committed. New laws are needed to make sure that federal criminals receive punishments appropriate for the crimes they commit.

● Three strikes and you're out. Anyone committing serious, violent felonies on three or more occasions should go to prison for the rest of his or her life. Period. A relatively small number of criminals commit a relatively large percentage of crime in this country. The Congress should adopt a law which will allow us to lock up, for good, those federal offenders who repeatedly commit serious violent crimes. Those who abuse our citizenry time and again should lose the opportunity to ever return to society -- and they must be punished so that all may see what happens to those who would victimize others over and over again.

● Mandatory minimums. Mandatory minimum sentences provide the certainty of punishment which society rightfully expects for those who commit serious and violent crimes. But this important tool should be used in a targeted, judicious manner to make sure that these sentences apply only to those who deserve such stiff sentences. It is also important that there be a "safety valve" which permits very limited sentencing flexibility in the case of non-violent, low-level, first time offenders. Such individuals must be punished, but the taxpayers should not be asked to house them for the long, mandatory minimum sentences reserved for our most serious threats to society.

● Truth in sentencing. The federal government should use its clout to prod states towards making criminals serve the time to which they are sentenced. And clearly, states which get tough with violent predators and make them serve their real sentences are going to need to build more prisons. We want to support states with laws which honestly reflect the prison terms those committing violent crimes in their states will serve by favoring them when it comes time to give out federal grant money for incarcerating violent offenders.

● Death Penalty. Heinous murders in the federal system should be punished by death. Those who ruthlessly kill others must be treated as severely as they have treated their victims. For example, the death penalty should be available for the killing of a federal law enforcement officer or witness. Terrorists and escaped prisoners who wantonly murder those who get in their way should know that they will face the ultimate penalty. The Congress should make the death penalty available for use in the egregious circumstances when it is necessary and appropriate.

"Three Strikes and You're Out"

- A small number of violent, repeat offenders, commit a great deal of the crime in this country. Those offenders must be locked up for good.
- The Administration's "Three Strikes and You're Out" bill sends a strong message that those who repeatedly commit serious violent crimes against others will be punished severely.
- Our proposal imposes life imprisonment on a person who commits a serious violent felony against another under federal law, after having been previously convicted of two or more serious violent felonies (under either federal or State law). The bill is aimed at those offenders who fail to get the message and change their conduct even after repeated convictions for violent offenses. Individuals with such criminal histories should be put away for good.
- The proposal is both tough and smart: It targets those truly dangerous offenders in our society without sweeping so broadly as to include persons convicted of crimes that, although serious enough to warrant significant sentences, should not result in mandatory life imprisonment.
- Our proposal limits its coverage to "serious violent felonies," such as murder, rape, sexual abuse, kidnapping, and using a gun in drug crimes.
- Under the plan, "life" is real life, because there is no reliable method for determining the point at which a particular individual becomes safe enough for release. Any doubt as to whether such persons are safe to come back into our communities should be resolved on behalf of the innocent public, not the violent felon.
- In addition, we already know that the behavior of some offenders -- such as those who sexually molest children -- may not change, regardless of the offender's age.
- Although not a cure-all, this proposal, along with other Administration crime-fighting efforts -- such as truth-in-sentencing, community policing, more money for prisons, and prevention programs -- can go a long way toward curbing violent crime in our communities.

The Death Penalty

- The most vicious and heinous crimes in our society deserve the application of the death penalty.
- Because of its final nature, the greatest possible care must be taken to be certain that it is meted out in as fair and even-handed a manner as possible - but concerns about fair application must not be permitted to thwart its use.
- We support the expansion of the death penalty to a range of brutal and savage crimes not currently covered by the federal death penalty.
- And, we favor the adoption of procedures which will enable federal prosecutors to seek the death penalty for a wide range of crimes that have lacked death penalty eligibility because of missing procedural requirements.
- We particularly support the use of the death penalty for those who murder as part of their commerce in drugs, but have concerns about the constitutionality of the application of the death penalty to non-homicidal drug crimes.
- The tide of violence in this country requires the use of all tools available to return us to the rule of law. The death penalty is a critical one of those tools.

Mandatory Minimum Sentences

- Mandatory minimum sentences are being attacked from the left as too harsh, from the right as too few, and from the sentencing commission as unnecessary.
- The fact is, mandatory minimum sentences perform a useful purpose in the criminal sentencing scheme when judiciously applied, but should not be permitted to obliterate the sentencing guidelines.
- Mandatory minimum sentences provide tough, certain, non-parolable punishment for serious offenses, and have been crucial in inducing cooperation from defendants whose sentence can be lowered from the mandatory minimum only through their "substantial assistance" to prosecutors. Thus, in addition to guaranteeing adequate punishment for certain offenders, mandatory minimum sentences are an important tool in building cases.
- Still, there are circumstances in which mandatory minimum sentences can sweep too broadly and ignore differences between individuals with different levels of culpability. In drug cases, for example, mandatory minimum penalties typically are a product only of the type and quantity of drugs involved. The same five, ten or twenty year mandatory minimum can apply whether the defendant was a leading architect of the crime, or simply a peripheral player.
- We believe that mandatory minimum sentences designs should include a "safety valves" to deal with non-violent, low level offenders with little or no record. In this way, tough sentencing provisions are combined with smart sentencing provisions to make sure that we are punishing most those who deserve the most punishment.

The Death Penalty

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Prisons

Cerla

The Administration is absolutely committed to the principle that no violent offender should ever be released from prison due to lack of bedspace. Accordingly, we must be certain that adequate space exists to house those who deserve to be in prison.

Certainty of Punishment for Young Offenders. All too often, young offenders learn that the consequence for committing a crime is to be put on probation. In other circumstances, young non-violent offenders are thrown in with our most hardened criminals where they learn the "right way" to commit crimes. We must provide alternatives to these approaches, like boot camps, so young offenders can learn that there is a certainty of punishment, while also seeing that there is a way to straighten out their lives. Many youthful, first-time offenders will respond to a short but intensive period of confinement followed by a longer period of intensive community supervision if we make such programs available.

Helping States with Prisoners. The best way to ensure that states have the prison space they need is to provide them grant funds that allow them to meet needs unique to their own circumstances. We oppose the regional prison provision of the Senate crime bill as too restrictive, forcing the states to adopt a specific corrections approach which may make no sense for them. Providing grant funds to states will lock up more violent offenders more quickly than any regional prison plan.

Truth In Sentencing. For lengthy prison sentences to be a deterrent to crime, people committing crimes must, in fact, serve lengthy prison sentences. For our criminal justice system to have credibility with the citizenry, criminals must serve the terms to which they have been sentenced. While limited flexibility in the actual time served is a useful prison management tool, its value should not be permitted to outweigh the importance of requiring criminals to serve out their sentences. Grant money for states to build and operate more prisons should, in part, be contingent on their demonstration of progress towards truth in sentencing within their state.

Certainty of Punishment for Young Offenders

- All too often, young offenders learn that the consequence for committing a crime is to be put on probation. That's it. In other circumstances, young non-violent offenders are thrown in with our most hardened criminals where they learn the "right way" to commit crimes.
- By providing alternatives to either probation or hard-core, long-term incarceration, young offenders can learn that there is a certainty of punishment at the initial stages of a criminal career. That lesson learned my nip a new criminal career in the bud.
- Some alternative sanctions include: shock incarceration, electronic monitoring, weekend incarceration, home incarceration, restitution programs, vocational programs, community service, intensive supervised probation and other innovative and non-traditional options which ensure swift and certain punishment.
- "Boot Camps" are one such alternative which provide penal authorities with a viable sentencing solution for young offenders. Frequently called "shock incarceration" programs, boot camps place young offenders in a quasi-military program similar to a military basic training program that instills discipline, routine, and respect for authority.
- Why boot camps? Many youthful, first-time offenders will respond to a short but intensive period of confinement followed by a longer period of intensive community supervision. These offenders benefit from a military-style atmosphere that instills a sense of self-discipline and physical conditioning that was lacking in their lives. These same youths need exposure to relevant educational and vocational training, drug treatment, and general counseling services to develop more positive and law-abiding values and to become better prepared to secure employment. Finally, the costs involved are less than that of a long prison sentence.
- To date, 28 state prison systems are operating 43 boot camp programs with more states planning to follow. While they have their critics, the early data suggests that boot camps are better than prison in terms of recidivism and cost. It also seems clear that they work best when intensive post-release monitoring occurs to ensure that those motivated have every opportunity to get their lives on the right track.

Assisting States with Prisoners/Truth in Sentencing

- It is critical to the credibility of our criminal justice system that those convicted of crime serve the time to which they are sentenced. This requires both adequate prison bedspace and "truthful" sentencing laws and practices.

- The best way to ensure that states have the prison space they need is to provide them grant funds that allows them to meet needs unique to their own circumstances. Funds should not be earmarked for bricks and mortar if operational funds are needed and vice versa.

- The regional prison provision of the Senate crime bill is too restrictive, forcing the states to adopt a specific corrections approach which may make no sense for them.

- Providing grant funds to states will lock up more violent offenders more quickly than any regional prison plan. There are currently 13,000 state prison beds which can't be filled because of a lack of operating capital. Federal funds could fill these beds long before any regional prison could be built.

- In addition, for lengthy prison sentences to be a deterrent to crime, people committing crimes must serve the terms to which they have been sentenced. While limited flexibility in the actual time served is a useful prison management tool, its value should not be permitted to outweigh the importance of requiring criminals to serve out their sentences.

- We believe that grant money for states to build and operate more prisons should, in part, be contingent on their demonstration of progress towards truth in sentencing within their state. In addition, new prison bedspace made possible by federal grant funds will also encourage states to adopt "3 strikes and you're out" laws to imprison violent career offenders.

Guns

Just as the "choice" between prevention and punishment is a false one, the argument about whether to regulate guns or punish those who misuse them is an oversimplification of an enormous problem. The fact is, gun violence is growing 2 1/2 times as fast as violent crime not involving guns. Unfortunately, our young people are those most likely to be victims of gun crimes. In recent years, victims aged 16-19 were victimized by handguns at a rate 15 times higher than those aged 65 or older. And over the last five years, 415 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed, 91% of them with a gun -- 73% of which were handguns. We must do whatever we can to crack down on gun violence.

The Brady Law. The Brady Bill is now law, with 32 new states conducting background checks as of February 28. Now, we strongly support the funding of grants for the improvement of state criminal history records, so that the national instant check system can become a reality. And, we support the provision in the Senate bill which would expand the categories of persons prohibited from obtaining a handgun to those convicted of domestic abuse and those under restraining orders stemming from domestic abuse situations.

Ban Assault Weapons. There is simply no reason that a person should be permitted to walk into a gun shop and purchase an assault weapon. With their regular use in crime and their devastating capabilities, an outright ban should be adopted as soon as possible.

Gun Dealer License Reform. We must also adopt certain common sense procedures for the licensing of federal firearms dealers. Requiring them to submit a photograph and fingerprints at the time of license application, requiring them to comply with state and local law, giving the Treasury Secretary adequate time to check their backgrounds, requiring the quick reporting of stolen or lost guns, and requiring readier access to their records are simple, reasonable steps. We should also raise the dealer license fee to cover the costs of conducting dealer background checks. These reforms will help limit federal firearms licensees to those who are serious about operating as a responsible business, and will therefore improve oversight and regulation by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Stop Rearming Felons. We also support a change in federal law which would close the existing loophole which permits the rearming of felons. Those states which chose to automatically restore a convict's civil rights are making it too easy for felons to legally buy guns. In addition, they are interfering with the application of recidivist penalty statutes, like "3-strikes" laws, because by the combined operation of current federal and state laws, strikes are being wiped off the scoreboard. Federal law should control the circumstances under which state convictions will count in the application of federal gun restrictions and recidivist sentencing laws.

Ban on Handgun Sales to Minors. With gun violence most severe among our young people, new steps must be taken to keep guns out of the hands of children. Those under 18 should not have guns except in limited, carefully defined circumstances involving parental authority and legitimate usage.

Gun Dealer License Reform

- There are more gun dealers in American than gas stations. That's the case because for years, we've given a "Federal Firearms License" -- a gun dealer license -- to just about anybody who asked for one.

- It is estimated that of the over 284,000 FFL's, over 70% of them are not "engaged in the business" as required by law.

- The Treasury Department's effort to substantially tighten up federal firearms licensing deserves strong support.

-- The Senate bill contains requirements that licensee applicants submit photo and fingerprints, FFL's comply with state and local laws, FFL's provide immediate notification of the theft or loss of merchandise, BATF have additional time to respond to license applications, and BATF have greater access to FFL's records.

-- Treasury hopes to further improve on the Senate language by adding provisions to increase the FFL fee to \$600 per year, increase the penalty for falsification of FFL records, and add authority for BATF to revoke licenses upon the felony conviction of an FFL.

- Raising the dealer license fee to \$600 will cover the actual cost of conducting checks on prospective gun dealers and will permit increased regulatory oversight of existing dealers

Children

With the passage of time, our children are becoming more frequent victims of crime and more frequent perpetrators of crime. We need to take affirmative steps to deal with both problems.

Child Sexual Abuse. Perhaps no crime is more offensive than the sexual exploitation of children. In an effort to do everything within its power to prosecute those who sexually abuse children, including those who would victimize children through their inclusion in pornographic materials, the Department of Justice has launched a new initiative against child exploitation.

The plan involves a comprehensive series of changes to the federal laws which will tighten and expand definitions, enhance penalties, better protect victims, and add new child pornography offenses -- like those using digitalized, doctored computer images of children -- so that these types of victimization of children can be severely prosecuted. In addition, more prosecutors will be committed to the task of convicting these child abusers and putting them in jail for long sentences.

Safe Schools We must simultaneously take substantial steps to make sure that our children attend safe schools. The provision of grant funds to high crime school districts aimed at preventing crime and helping our children cope with crime will pay off in the long run.

Kids Committing Crimes. Finally, we must be firm with those of our children who commit crimes. While we support lowering to 13 the age at which one can be tried as an adult in the federal courts, we oppose the provision in the Senate bill which would indiscriminately require those 13 and up charged with certain federal offenses to be tried as adults. We do, though, support the move to create a rebuttable presumption that those 15 and up committing certain violent offenses should be tried as adults. Furthermore, we must adopt the "Youth Handgun Safety Act", contained in the Senate bill, in order to keep guns out of the hands of children.

Child Sexual Abuse

- Perhaps no crime is more offensive than the sexual exploitation of children. The government must do everything within its power to find and prosecute those who sexually abuse children.

- One pervasive and ugly form of child sexual abuse is the victimization children through their inclusion in pornographic materials.

- The Department of Justice has launched a new initiative against child exploitation and child pornography which requires a comprehensive series of changes to the federal laws which will
 - tighten and expand definitions to ease convictions a catch more offenders,

 - enhance penalties so those convicted will serve longer sentences,

 - create new child pornography offenses -- like those using digitalized, doctored computer images of children -- so that these new types of victimization of children can be severely prosecuted, and

 - provide new rights to the victims of child abuse by better protecting their privacy

- In addition, more prosecutors and investigators will be committed to the task of convicting child abusers and putting them in jail for long sentences.

- Catching and imprisoning child abuser is a priority for this Administration.

Kids Committing Crimes

- Juveniles, kids, minors -- whatever we call them, young people, more than ever are committing the crimes which plague our society. More particularly, our young people are victimizing each other.
- We must be firm with those of our children who commit violent crimes, for they are not acting like children and do not deserve to be treated like children.
- We support lowering to 13 the age at which one can be tried as an adult in the federal courts, but we oppose the provision in the Senate bill which would require those 13 and up charged with certain federal offenses to be tried as adults.
- We also believe that there should be a rebuttable presumption that those 15 years and up committing certain violent crimes -- like the crimes which count as strikes in the Administration's "3 strikes" proposal -- should be tried as adults.
- Getting guns out of the hands of kids is another way to cut down on the violent crime committed by young people.
- We must adopt the "Youth Handgun Safety Act", contained in the Senate bill, which would help keep guns out of the hands of kids who shouldn't have them by banning the sale to and possession of handguns by minors except in limited authorized circumstances.
- We also support the availability of new grant funds and new prosecutorial tools in order to deal with gangs using both carrots and sticks.

Crime Prevention

- Some insist that there is a correct answer to the question whether the right approach to crime is prevention or punishment. The answer, of course, is that both are the right approach and neither can really work without the other.
- The Administration strongly endorses a broad range of new and ongoing preventive policies, from initiatives closely associated with law enforcement, such as community policing, to efforts aimed more toward empowering communities and individuals, like job and job training opportunities.
- And, when we think about the cost of crime prevention programs, we must always think about the cost to the victim of not having that prevention program in place.
- Our focus is on those most vulnerable to the distress that crime and violence breeds: young Americans. The Administration supports programs aimed at offering young people real hope and better alternatives by creating youth services, providing educational, job training and placement opportunities, and reducing youth violence and crime.
- Among the many crime prevention programs supported by the Administration are: the Community Policing program, the "Ounce of Prevention" program, GREAT (the Gang Reduction Education and Training Project), Police Partnerships, Correctional Job Training, Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants, Drug treatment for crime-committing addicts, and the Safe Schools program to combat crime, violence and drugs in our children's classrooms.
- Other Administration crime prevention measures include: the Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities initiative, the Job Corps, the National Service program, COMPAC (the Community Partnership Against Crime), and Weed and Seed.
- President Clinton has said we have to give young people something "to say yes to." The sampling of Administration prevention programs listed above are one of the ways we can provide that something.

Drug Courts

- Adequately funded and administered drug treatment is critical to breaking the drug and violent crime cycle that has so heavily burdened our criminal justice system.
- When we can strip hard core drug users of their addiction to controlled substances we can also end their virtual addiction to crime.
- Drug treatment must be central to our crime fighting effort.
- Drug courts have proven promising and successful in a number of jurisdictions. They are currently used in at least 20 cities, including Miami, Oakland and Washington, D.C.
- We support a basic program which includes an intensive supervision of the participants by the court, drug testing and treatment, and the prompt application of a series of graduated sanctions for failure to comply with the conditions of the program.
- The program can be administered on a pre-trial diversion basis or as a post-conviction probation program.
- Funding should be provided to assist state and local governments establish and run such drug court programs.

Asset Forfeiture

- The current asset forfeiture laws leave too much room for an unfair taking of an individual's personal property while also failing to reach certain property which they should.
- Reform of our asset forfeiture laws should expand due process protections for innocent property owners while simultaneously expanding asset forfeiture to certain proceeds of crimes which aren't currently covered.
- Appropriate reforms will shift the burden of proof to the government in forfeiture cases, allow a waiver of the cost bond in certain circumstances, establish a deadline for the filing of judicial forfeiture actions by the government; and establish a rebuttable presumption of ownership in favor of a property possessor.
- Finally, we should expand the availability of forfeited funds to assist crime victims and to aid crime prevention and drug prevention and treatment programs.

Criminal Street Gangs

- Violence among young people in our country is most visible in the form of street gangs. Frequently, taking on these sophisticated and brutal organizations takes special tools. New federal legislation can provide another tool for dealing with gangs.
- We support the adoption of a new federal law to take on gangs, especially those gangs that commit crimes in more than one state.
- This new federal law recognizes that fighting gangs is a special kind of crime-fighting. It clearly sets out a special set of "gang crimes" and what it means to "participate in a street gang" and attaches long, severe penalties to these crimes.
- Many of the new gang crimes carry mandatory minimum sentences which demonstrate that the government means business -- that we don't intend to continue to tolerate the intimidating and often wanton behavior of street gangs.
- Coupled with the new gang statute, the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which prohibits transfer of a handgun to or possession of a handgun by a minor, except in carefully proscribed circumstances, will help reduce the violence meted out by young offenders -- violence which all too frequently victimizes other young people.
- In addition, we support lowering the age at which violent offenders can be tried as adults in federal court, so that young people who don't act like children, won't necessarily be treated like children.
- And in addition to new tools for punishing gang activity, we support the targetted use of grant funds to help prevent gang participation and provide our young people "something to say yes to."

Violence Against Women

- Action must be taken to stop and/or penalize those criminals who prey, intentionally, upon women. New federal laws can help prevent some attacks and improve after the fact restitution to others.
- It is time to create a federal cause of action for gender-motivated violence.
- Under such provisions, a person subjected to a felony crime of violence could bring a suit for damages or equitable relief in federal or state court if the crime was "committed because of gender or on the basis of gender, and due, at least in part, to an animus based on the victim's gender."
- The proposal does not stipulate or presume that broad categories of offenses (e.g., all rapes) are gender-motivated, but would require proof of such motivation as a prerequisite to recovery.
- State remedies do not deal adequately with gender-motivated violence, necessitating federal legislation.
- Also, the proposal is analogous to other federal criminal and civil remedies applicable to violence resulting from a group-based animus, has practical advantages, such as access to federal courts, and will be of great symbolic significance in characterizing at least some types of violence against women as civil rights violations.
- By focusing on the interstate incidents of abuse, this new federal law can supplement, rather than duplicate, efforts of local law enforcement.
- In addition to creating the new gender-violence cause of action, we should increase funding to reduce and prevent violence against women. By putting money into enforcement, training, and other prevention approaches, we can effectively respond to crime and prevent many future crimes from ever taking place.

The Federalization of Crimes

- As we search for solutions to the crime problem, we often forget that state and local law enforcement personnel are frequently better prepared to deal with certain types of crime -- especially street crime -- than are federal law enforcement agencies.
- In our desire to adopt new approaches to the crime problem, we must proceed with caution as proposals to federalize more and more crime are around us.
- The "D'Amato Violent Crime Control Act", which federalizes almost all violent and drug crimes committed with any firearm which had at some point in time moved in interstate commerce stands as an example of the over-federalization of crime.
- The fact is, state and local law enforcement authorities are far better equipped to investigate and prosecute crimes like those in the D'Amato proposal than are federal agents.
- There are also another half dozen proposals pending in Congress federalizing various crimes from participation in a criminal street gang to traveling to commit spousal abuse, to various kinds of insurance fraud.
- While in many cases we support these changes as constructive new approaches to crime fighting, we must recognize, and be honest about the fact, that proposals to federalization of street crime must be carefully considered before they become law.

Fixing the System

Sometimes, fixing the system helps in the fight against crime. Sometimes we fix things which aren't broken. Great care must be taken with legislation which purports to make the "system" work better.

The Exclusionary Rule. We see no need to codify the rule in the Leon case, which recognized a good faith exception to the exclusionary rule in searches conducted with a warrant. Nonetheless, if advocates for changes to the exclusionary rule would be satisfied with merely the codification of Leon, we would not oppose that result. We are opposed to any extension of Leon which would permit warrantless searches, even if executed in good faith.

Coerced Confessions. Clearly the coerced confession is antithetical to American principles of law. Still, we are opposed to recent efforts to reverse the decision in the Fulmanante case by statute. That case held that the admission of a coerced confession could amount to harmless error if other evidence demonstrated guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Despite concerns about the potential for misuse of coerced confessions, we believe that efforts to undo the Fulmanante case all go too far and threaten to undermine criminal prosecutions. We should leave matters where they are.

Asset Forfeiture. Current asset forfeiture rules reach both too far and not far enough. Due process protections need to be expanded to make sure that property is not improperly taken away in forfeiture proceedings. But the asset forfeiture remedy also needs to be expanded to reach proceeds of crime that are not presently accessible through forfeiture proceedings. New laws dealing with these issues should be adopted.

Habeas Corpus Reform. Habeas corpus proceedings may be abused to delay and prevent justice. Yet this ultimate safeguard of rights should not be casually altered. Reforms which guarantee both fairness and finality may recognize the interests of all reform proponents. However, habeas reform need not be included in crime legislation, and should not be included if it threatens to prevent or delay the passage of the broad range of crime legislation that is needed at this time.

Paying for the Fight Against Crime

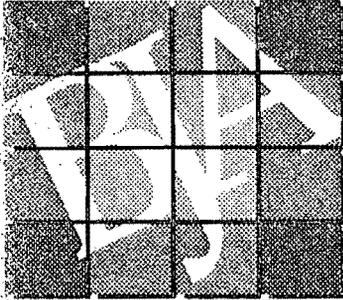
- The Administration anti-crime program is, appropriately, an ambitious one. It will cost money, but it will cost us even more to let things continue in the direction they're going.
- We propose to make a swap -- taking away money for the salaries of federal employees and spending it instead in the fight against crime.
- By reducing the federal bureaucracy by over 250,000 employees over the next five years, we will have the money we need to fight crime.
- As the federal government is cut, the savings will be put in a Violent Crime Trust Fund, to be used only for crime fighting programs.
- Over the course of five years, the fund will hold over \$22 billion dollars, with \$2.4 billion dollars available right away, this year, for anti-crime efforts.
- The more money we save from cutting the federal bureaucracy, the more money we will have to spend on anti-crime programs.
- Some are concerned about cuts in the Byrne Memorial Fund formula money. Yet that \$350 million dollar cut in crime-fighting funds has been replaced by \$2.4 billion dollars -- 7 times the original amount of money originally available in this area.
- By making crime the budget priority it should be, we can fund the programs we should -- we can focus on both punishment and prevention as we need to if we're going to take on the crime problem in this country.

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