

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

JUNE 9, 1998

BRUCE,

HERE'S ONE ARTICLE ON  
"GANGS + GOD" THAT  
MOTIVATED BARRY. THE  
PRESIDENT ALSO MENTIONED  
THIS TO THE AG ON  
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THE OREGON  
MASSACRE  
INDONESIA'S  
BLOODLESS COUP

# Newswatch

Volume 1, Number 10, 1997



## GOD VS. GANGS

What's the Hottest Idea  
In Crime Fighting?  
The Power of Religion



The Rev. Eugene Rivers on the streets of Dorchester, Mass.

An ex-gang member who went to Harvard, Gene Rivers is an impolitic preacher on the cutting edge of a hot idea: can religion fight crime and save kids?  
 BY JOHN LELAND

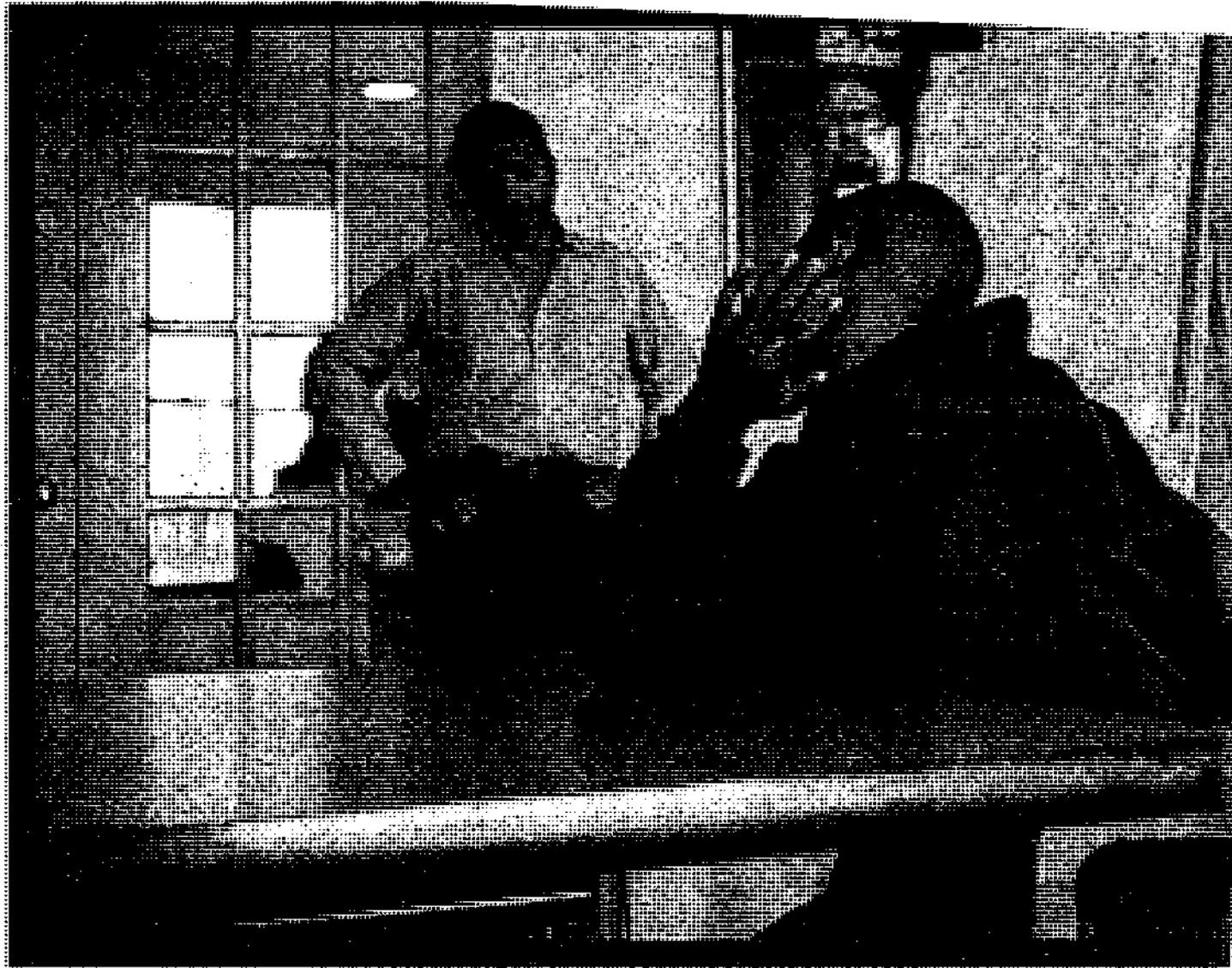
**P**ATRIOT'S DAY IS A CITY HOLIDAY IN Boston, but the Rev. Eugene Rivers, a compact, graying black man in a blue dress shirt frayed at the elbows, is working hard. "Yo, wazzup, G money?" he greets a teenager, slapping him five. He wheels on another. "Take your hat off, son. Yes, *what*? No, yes, *sir*, we don't speak no Ebonics here." It is just noon on a spring day, and already the Ella J. Baker House—a grand, bow-front Victorian in Dorchester, one of the poorest neighborhoods in Boston—is full of fires: a man's teenage son has brought home a dangerous pit-bull terrier; a pregnant 16-year-old's parents have kicked her out of the house; the Negros Latinos, the house baseball team, need uniforms and a gang-neutral field. Rivers, 48, darts from one to the next, a fixer, embattled but engaged.

When he first moved into this neighborhood, as a refugee from Harvard, Rivers sought out a local drug dealer and gangbanger named Selvin Brown—"a sassy, smartass, tough-talking, gunslinging mother shut your mouth," he says, not without some appreciation. Brown took the reverend into crackhouses, introduced him to the neighborhood. And he gave Rivers, a Pentecostal, a lesson in why God was losing to gangs in the battle for the souls of inner-city kids. "Selvin explained to us, I'm there when Johnny goes out for a loaf of bread for Mama. I'm there, you're not. I win, you lose. It's all about being there."

Ten years later, as the Baker House kids file out into the sunshine, Rivers turns from his full-contact pastoring—a mix of street slang and stern lessons—to tell a group of police officers from Tulsa, Okla., about Selvin Brown. Baker House is Rivers' answer to Selvin: it's run by a dozen people, some of whom have given up professorships, military careers and positions in finance to be there. The Tulsa cops are only the latest in a recent stream of law-enforcement

# Savior of t





emissaries who have come to Rivers' domain, a rec center and parish house that Rivers says serves more than 1,300 kids a year, to watch, listen and talk about the hottest new topic in crime fighting: the power of religion. For decades, liberals and conservatives have argued past each other about the crisis in the inner city. The right was obsessed with crime, out-of-wedlock births and the "responsibility" of the underclass; the left only wanted to talk about poverty, the need for government intervention and the "rights" of the poor. Now both sides are beginning to form an unlikely alliance founded on the idea that the only way to rescue kids from the seductions of the drug and gang cultures is with another, more powerful set of values: a substitute family for young people who almost never have two parents, and may not even have one, at home. And the only institution with the spiritual message and the physical presence to offer those traditional values, these strange bedfellows have concluded, is the church.

As the Tulsa cops sit around the Baker House oak table, Rivers tells them about a griev-

ous stabbing inside the nearby Morning Star Baptist Church in 1992. During a funeral service for a young murder victim, a gang chased another kid into the church, beating and stabbing him in front of a crowd of mourners. For the clergy, says Rivers, "this was a wake-up call. We had to be out on the streets," just like Selvin Brown was. While the mainline Boston churches issued a denunciation of the violence, a group of ministers from smaller churches, mostly shoe-string Pentecostal or Baptist, met in Rivers' house to discuss a more radical response: walking the 'hoods, engaging the gangs, pulling kids out. Instead of bickering with police, the ministers vowed to work with them, identifying the hardest cases. "The deal we cut was, 'Take this one off the

streets, we can deal with him in a prison ministry,'" the Rev. Jeffrey Brown, a Rivers ally, tells the Tulsa delegation. The cops, in turn, would rely on the clergy to work with the more winnable kids.

Since the 1992 alliance, and a reorganization of the Boston police and probation departments, juvenile crime here has fallen dramatically. Rivers is now trying to forge a similar coalition of churches nationwide. It won't be easy: his brand of street-smart charisma is not easily transferable, and the work is house by house, block by block. But "at the end of the day," he says, "the black church is the last institution left standing." The noted conservative criminologist John DiIulio Jr., best known for predicting a coming wave of inner-city "superpreda-

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When Rivers moved to the neighborhood a drug dealer told him, 'I'm there when Johnny goes out for a loaf of bread for Mama. I win, you lose. It's all about being there.'

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### Building a Bridge to The Police Force

When he first came to Dorchester, cops say, Rivers (here with members of the anti-gang unit) didn't think there was such a thing as a bad kid. That has changed. Now he and the police are unlikely—but effective—allies.

### Providing Family for Kids Who Have None

At Baker House, there is no cursing; the kids say 'yes, sir'—though not always without some prompting

### Praying in the Midst Of Constant Battle

Rivers (with fellow clergy) mixes evangelism with street smarts



tors," has become an improbable friend and ally. In apocalyptic tones, Rivers—a forceful speaker who is sometimes accused of grandstanding—warns that as the teenage population swells in the next decade, "there will be virtual apartheid in these cities if the black church doesn't step into the breach."

Washington is starting to take notice, too. The 1996 welfare bill gives states the option to fund church groups in place of welfare agencies. Research on the effectiveness of faith-based programs is so far largely anecdotal. "But there is a lot of interest in this area now, because secular institutions have failed," says Bernardine Watson, a vice president of the nonprofit Public/Private Ventures. "Anybody who wants to fund faith-based programs is looking at the Baker House model. Conservatives like it because of the crime angle; liberals like it because of the youth angle."

When Rivers first came to Dorchester, the cops say, he believed there was no such thing as a bad kid. That has changed. Now, "ministers will come to us about a kid, say he's menacing the community," says Lt. Gary French, who works with Rivers. The Boston police estimate that 150 to 250 kids are responsible for most of the violent crime

in the city. "We can disrupt a gang by incarcerating the most aggressive player," says French. "But we can also disrupt it by getting the fringe players into alternative programs," like those provided by Baker House. The exchange works both ways. "Right now," says Rivers, "any cop in Dorchester can dump a kid off in Baker House, and say, 'Look, I'm gonna crack this kid's skull, take him.' So we have taken the pressure off the police to play heavies."

At 2 a.m. in his cramped row house, Gene Rivers is still keyed up. "The great thing about serving the poor," he says, "is that there is no competition. These young males, ain't no black preacher want to be around these boys. You see [he names several kids at Baker House] coming, you go the other way." He is on the short side, maybe five feet six—by his own description, a "pushy, aggressive, interloper-would-be-usurper, with this kind of guerrilla campaign." In battle mode, he is scandalously unpolitic. He refers to the mainline black churches as "the major crime families" and is a critic of Henry Louis Gates Jr., chair of Afro-American studies at Harvard, whom he has called "the emcee at the Cotton Club on the Charles." His own critics—"[it's a] long list," he says—

dismiss him as a "black Rasputin" who has duped white people into thinking he has power in the black community. He holds no degrees from college or divinity school; his service on a recent Sunday drew just 19 congregants.

Yet Rivers is becoming a national figure. He has met with the president, been courted by the Christian Coalition and served on the religion panel at Colin Powell's 1997 Volunteerism Summit. Though Rivers comes from what he calls a "radical reform" line, his arguments for black self-help, and his unwillingness to make liberal excuses for urban pathologies, have endeared him to the right. "There's been more litmus-test stuff from the left than from the right," he says. (Rivers' ministry condemns homosexuality and abortion.) "One of the good things about the right is that they're sufficiently indifferent toward the concerns of blacks that they don't bother you." His alliance with DiIulio has given Rivers a boost in policy circles. "Gene and John are very odd soulmates," says Rivers' wife, Jacqueline, who trains inner-city teachers in the Boston Algebra Project. "One is so far left he's right, the other is so far right he's left. They really think alike."



## Bullet Holes and Black Panthers

Rivers (here in a Dorchester barber shop) is an intriguing combination of liberal and conservative. While his critics—and there are many—call him a 'black Rasputin,' he's still becoming a national figure: he's met with Clinton and been courted by the Christian Coalition.

The walls of Rivers' house still bear the bullet holes from two shootings, one a random spray, the second by a drug dealer Rivers had tried to move from a neighborhood park. He roots around for a 1992 essay he wrote for the *Boston Review*, entitled "On the Responsibility of Intellectuals in the Age of Crack." It, like his other writings, argues that after the victories of the civil-rights movement, the black middle class, particularly middle-class churches, abandoned the black poor. The signature phrases of these articles—"virtual apartheid," a "crisis of moral and cultural authority"—swim throughout his conversation, crusty set pieces amid his staccato improvisations. "When he talks slang, I don't understand him," says Police Lieutenant French. "And when he talks the Harvard level, I don't understand him, either."

Rivers was born in 1950 in Boston, the eldest of three children. His mother was a nurse, a Pentecostal; his father, who moved out when Gene was 3, was a painter, a Muslim, who later became art director for the Nation of Islam's paper, Muhammad Speaks. Both parents were black nationalists and intellectuals. "What my mother instilled was that life is duty," he says. "Life itself is a holy war." Rivers grew up in rugged northwest Philadelphia, where he was forcefully inducted into the Somersville street gang at the age of 12. "There was a side of my life nobody understood. At 13, 14 and 15, I remember studying Andrew Wyeth, the Brandywine tradition. [And I'm] in a street gang with a lot of hoodlums. You learn to lead

a double life. I've always had that tension."

Whenever Rivers describes the violent potential of the Dorchester kids, his voice livens with a certain rogue romance. "This ain't Yuppie kids, this ain't Cosby kids," he trumpets at one point. In part this is because he's playing to a public that finds lurid gang violence a sexier topic than, say, urban poverty. But it's also because he savors that street edge. Mark Scott, who runs the day-to-day affairs of Baker House, thinks Rivers would be bored in a straighter life. "He's pastor of the church, but he's also pastored by the people around him, especially Jackie." Scott believes that Baker House has saved Rivers, keeping him on the street but out of trouble, giving him a channel for his anger.

As he describes his own past, Rivers' tone becomes more sober. He's riding in Jackie's Volvo—Rivers doesn't have a license—listening to NPR and heading to pick up their two kids, Malcolm and Sojourner, 10 and 8, near their private school in tony Beacon Hill. It does not strike him as a contradiction to send his kids to private school. "I said, Jackie, I'm not a liberal. I'm not going to have my kid go to school where the kids are so completely antisocial that Malcolm will end up resenting black kids. No no no no no." As Jackie drives, Rivers

continues his own story. When he was 13, his life was forever changed by the Rev. Billy Graham's radio program. Rivers was being menaced by an older, bigger kid from a rival gang called the Lane, and Graham's words struck him. "He asked, was I ready to meet my creator? At that point, that was not a farfetched possibility. I had a fear of death, which my conversion experience transformed. My response to fear is faith."

Eventually the Rev. Benjamin Smith, a legendary Philadelphia inner-city evangelical, pulled Rivers out of the gang and into the Pentecostal community. But he was at odds here, too, a bookish intellectual in a working-class church. He dropped in and out of two art schools; he read Herbert Marcuse and Noam Chomsky, getting deeper into radical political thought. The 1969 deaths of Black Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark—men his own age, killed in a police raid—shook his moral center, as Graham had years before. The nonviolent movement of the '60s had crashed around him. Rivers was angry and confused, "buck wild," scorched with a case of "survivor's guilt" that has been his motivating force ever since. "I promised the Lord that if he would let me survive, I would never turn my back on these kids,"

Rivers' mother was a Pentecostal; his father, who left when Gene was 3, a Muslim. 'What my mother instilled was that life is duty,' Rivers says. 'Life itself is a holy war.'

Rivers says. He got a woman pregnant and drifted to New Haven, Conn., where he met Kwame Toure, then known as Stokely Carmichael of the Black Panthers. Taking occasional courses at Yale, he carved three identities for himself, collecting welfare checks in Philadelphia, New York and New Haven. Finally, another mentor—Martin Kilson, an iconoclastic black professor at Harvard—discovered Rivers and lured him to Cambridge. Rivers raged against the privileged black students of Harvard—including, at first, a Jamaican woman named Jacqueline Cooke—and left, angry, in 1983. He and Cooke married three years later.

On a school holiday at Baker House, Rivers is showing two boys the documentary "Eyes on the Prize," the installment about Fred Hampton and the Black Panther Party. The boys are 12 and 13; Rivers takes satisfaction in calling the younger boy, who appeared pseudonymously in a 1997 New Yorker article, "America's worst nightmare." The kids are to write reports on the video, for which Rivers gives them a few

bucks. He hugs the boy, pays him, and the kids are off. "Kareem," as The New Yorker called the boy, was Baker House's most critical case a year ago, and he is still. His day with Rivers began when he showed up at the Rev.'s house for breakfast; it will end around 11 at night, when he asks Rivers for a lift to the city bus, bound for wherever. Rivers doesn't worry that Kareem will get home safely. "I'm worried about whether other people will." For Rivers, Kareem is a test. "[Kareem]'s father got murdered," says Rivers. "His mother lives in the street more than he does. If you can get [Kareem], you've got the whole neighborhood."

In the early days, Rivers pushed religion harder on the kids, but found that it intimidated—and turned off—many of them. So now he keeps preaching to a minimum. But the men and women who are giving their lives to Baker House still see faith at the heart of their mission. "Bob Moses and SNCC, Fred Hampton in Chicago, these folk laid their lives down," says Rivers. "My understanding is that those acts of heroism

were very Christian acts, in the tradition of the martyrs. I live in Dorchester and have weathered what we've weathered because that's my understanding of radical discipleship. There is no crown without the cross. Most folk aren't ready to hear that."

At the end of a long day, a half dozen Baker House members gather for a prayer meeting: Ivy League refugees, MIT doctorates. Their testimony is an ecstatic, Pentecostal affair, full of hand-clapping and spontaneous witness. After half an hour, Rivers ducks out momentarily, passing the receptionist, a single mother he'd counseled years before. "Hallelujah, praise Jesus," he says—then, without pause, "Did you page [a city official]?" This is the refracted life of the Rev. Eugene Rivers, drawing upon Harvard and the Philadelphia street gangs, the church and the state. Rivers checks his pager. The Urban Institute is in for a visit; his wife is on the other line. He ducks back into the prayer meeting and gives thanks once more, and once more again.

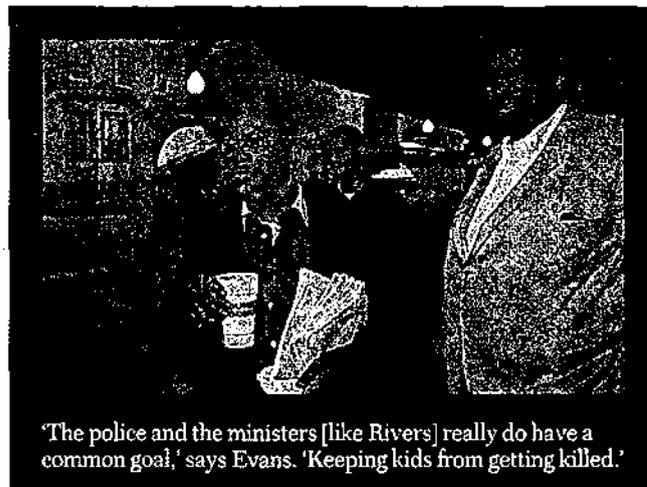
With CLAUDIA KALB

# Cops, Crime and Clergy

Boston's commish on how the new alliance between police and preachers works. BY PAUL F. EVANS

**I** WAS A BEAT COP IN GENE Rivers' Dorchester neighborhood in the early '70s, but back then our paths wouldn't have crossed. At the time, the police force didn't look beyond itself to solve the problem of violence, and we had very little interaction with the clergy. By the early '90s, however, it became clear that our "get tough" policies just weren't working. The 1992 stabbing incident at Morning Star Baptist Church—there was a melee during a funeral—only underscored how bad things had gotten. We finally saw that we couldn't simply arrest our way out of the escalating bloodshed.

It was time for real collaboration. We realized that preachers have tremendous credibility as leaders in the community and that having them working with us out in the streets would have a pow-



"The police and the ministers [like Rivers] really do have a common goal," says Evans. "Keeping kids from getting killed."

erful impact. For their part, the clergy saw cops doing their best to get inner-city kids into summer camps and to get them mentors. We both knew that what children need is an alternative to crime.

The alliance that resulted works because the police and the ministers really do have a

common goal: keeping kids from getting killed. And it's not as if we don't know who is at risk: of the 155 young people who died from violence between 1990 and 1994, two thirds had prior arrests—an average of 9.4 arrests for every victim. For the first time, we can really concen-

trate on these specific kids and make honest assessments of what has to be done with them. We can put our heads together and say this kid has gotten into trouble, but he's a good kid—let's try extra hard to get him the services he needs. This one, we can't save—and if we don't get him off the streets and into prison, he's not going to make it.

With a clear, structured communication network now in place, we didn't have to wait for three or four homicides before realizing we had a problem with the Bloods and Crips gangs. We've got cops and clergy out there, visiting 36 schools and countless homes trying to identify gang wannabes. When there is gang warfare we call members in for an open session with representatives from the D.A.'s office, the probation officers, social-service workers and neighborhood ministers and say, "Look, the community is telling you that the violence has got to stop. If it doesn't, the whole system you see here is going to indict you, sentence you and send you to prison."

EVANS, a 28-year veteran of the Boston Police Department, has been commissioner since 1994.

# The New Ho

**C**HECK OUT ANY DYING NEIGHBORHOOD in inner-city America and this is what you'll find: the church and the liquor store are the last establishments to leave. Many of the churches are Roman Catholic, built big and solid to serve Irish, Italian, Polish and other European immigrants. Today, most of the parishioners are Hispanic, Asian or African-American. And the parish schools where diligent nuns once tutored white ethnic children through English, math and first holy communion now cater mostly to kids who are neither white nor Catholic. Other Christian congregations moved up and out when the inner city went poor and black. The Catholic Church is the church that stayed. Around the corner are other, newer churches, some with Spanish names. Many are little more than basement "blessing stations" and storefront congregations: Pentecostal, Holiness, Jesus-Saves Baptist, Apostolic This or Prophecy That—the kind of churches that spring up wherever the promise of this life is so bleak that the promise of the next is all there is to count on.

These churches can't keep kids out of gangs, fight crime and rescue the nation's inner cities by

themselves. But none of this is likely to happen without them. After spending 30 years and billions in fighting poverty, and decades trying to arrest our way out of the problem of crime, Washington has belatedly discovered the wisdom of empowering local churches to do what government alone has so far failed to accomplish—provide the kinds of direct services and inspired commitment needed to restore the nation's deteriorating urban core. In Congress, a bipartisan coalition has swung behind a series of policy changes—broadly called "charitable choice"—which allow federal, state and local funds to flow to faith-based anti-poverty groups. Among the latest initiatives is a \$500 tax credit for

those who contribute to poverty-fighting programs, including churches. "Those from the left are disillusioned with government efforts," says Indiana's Sen. Dan Coats, a conservative Republican, "and those coming from the right are not comfortable with the let-the-market-sort-it-out thinking." There are limitations—money is always scarce, and the appeal of a preacher's personality in the 'hood is hard to replicate. But for people of faith, the redemption of the nation's inner cities is a calling, not a caseload. The God they bring into crime-infested streets is both the Old Testament Jehovah of law and order and the New Testament's merciful Jesus. A powerful combination—particular-

ly if you add federal funding to the mix.

When it comes to rousing a congregation, or working one-on-one, there's nothing like the coiled power of a charismatic preacher. But when it's jobs and housing and a vision for the long haul, only Catholic leaders with a grasp of the wider common weal need apply. That's why in urban areas like Boston, Newark and Philadelphia, clergy are learning to reach across denominational lines



MICHAELA SCHWARZ

Rev. Otis Moss

## The Lord's Foot Soldiers

From South-Central L.A. to Niagara Falls, a new breed of cleric is reaching out to at-risk kids:

### Rev. Trevon Gross

ST. JOHN'S A.M.E., NIAGARA FALLS, NY

Before Trevon Gross hit town, many in his congregation had never so much as touched a computer. The 28-year-old University of Virginia graduate helped raise funds to build a high-tech community center that offers GED tutoring, computer training and job placement to a neighborhood in

which 60 percent of the residents are on public assistance. Other projects: union organization and self-esteem seminars for single black women.

### Rev. Otis Moss

TABERNACLE CHURCH, AUGUSTA, GA

Moss heard his call to God while on a track scholarship at Morehouse. He says that one day the Lord asked him: "When are you going to stop running in circles?" At Augusta's largest church,

the young minister is now in it for the long haul. Tabernacle offers the city's cheapest day care, a strong credit union that lends money for new homes or businesses, and a "Rite of Passage" program for teens that teaches what is—and isn't—appropriate behavior.

### Rev. Kip Banks

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON, DC

Lots of churches have basketball

games out back, but only Kip Banks brings the church—complete with choir—out onto the court. At his previous church in D.C., "we'd go out to the basketball courts where we knew young brothers would be and we'd sing and preach. If they weren't going to come to us, we'd go to them." At Second Baptist, where the congregation is generally older, Banks is still trying to bridge the generation gap.

### Rev. Mica Simms

VICTORY TEMPLE, LANSDOWNE, PA

When the former business manager put a sign up in the window of a ballroom and started his own church, he had no idea whether the young peo-

# Only War

Religion is the latest weapon in the battle to rescue the inner city. The promises—and the potential perils—of 'faith-based' solutions.  
BY KENNETH L. WOODWARD

and tap each other's strengths. When the Rev. Eugene Rivers, a black Pentecostal, needs access to Boston's power brokers, he dials the phone that rings beside the bed of Cardinal Bernard Law. "He's my *patrone*," says Rivers. "I don't need an archdiocese because the cardinal already has one." And it's come in handy: in a city with a traditionally Irish Catholic police force and a history of racial tension between cops and community, Law has been a key ally of the black clergy to deracialize law enforcement.

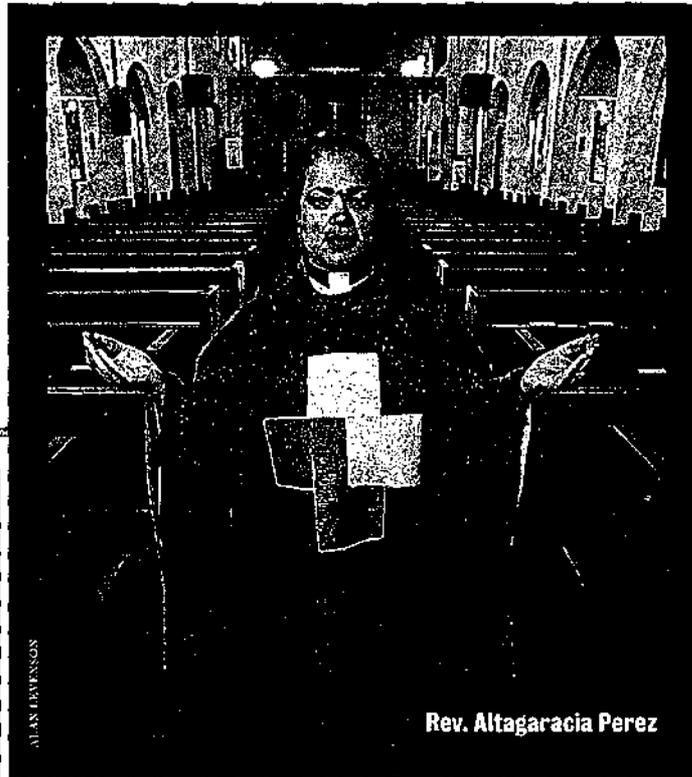
It's a win-win proposition. Rivers reaches an at-risk, non-Catholic population with what the cardinal calls "a pro-poor, pro-family, pro-life platform that I can enthusiastically support." That support includes the moral authority and institutional experience of a church that counts nearly half the Boston area's population as members. In turn, says Rivers, "we've got the local talent—the forgotten 40 percent of the inner-city blacks who are working, support families and go to church. We've got the clergy pool, the energy—we can make the conversions and put the Spirit into the letter of the law."

But there is much more to inner-city ecumenism than institutional cooperation. Move-

ments need vision, and in the social teachings of the Catholic Church, black Protestant clergy like Rivers have discovered a body of thought that fits the problems of the inner city into a coherent Christian perspective. Unlike the individualisms of the secular left and right, Catholic doctrine conceives society as an interdependent organism rather than a social contract between isolated individuals. Rights and duties flow from the sacredness of every human person, justice seeks the common good, the state ensures public order. In this view, persons are inherently social and proper human development requires civic space for a range of institutions: family, neighborhood, religious and other volun-

tary associations like labor unions and political parties. Catholic lingo such as "social solidarity" in matters of public policy speaks directly to the needs of inner-city populations. In short, the moral community is one that balances individual goods with those of civil society and the state. Charity, yes, but also social justice. In all these ways we become our brother's keeper.

For people of faith, there's more than one way to give this vision flesh. In 1967, riots left Newark's Central Ward for dead. That's when Msgr. William Linder began to put together the New Community Corporation with government funds and corporate subsidies. Operating out of St. Rose of Lima parish, Linder has built 3,100 non-profit housing units for inner-city residents. The corporation runs its own shopping center anchored by Pathmark, the first supermarket to open in the neighborhood in 25 years. Over the years, Linder has gotten more than 3,000 people off welfare, employing more than half of them in the corporation's own nursing home, day-care centers and health services—including one for children who are HIV-positive. There's an automotive institute that trains mechanics, a credit union for small loans and



Rev. Altagaracia Perez

ple he wanted to reach would attend. Two years later, his congregation is 200 strong, and kids can't just join Victory Temple: they have to pledge to keep their grades up, attend Bible study and help clean up graffiti and volunteer at elderly parishioners' homes.

**Rev. Michael Waldron**  
ZION TEMPLE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, DURHAM, NC

Reverend Waldron isn't just sympathetic to the hip-hop generation that fills his church—at 27, he's a part of it. "I can talk their talk," he says, "I know about Puff Daddy and Lil' Kim." Waldron concentrates his

youth ministry on filling up the empty hours in which kids traditionally get in trouble with weekend basketball, parties and other diversions. Another incentive: college tours of historically black colleges to

get them interested in school early.

**Rev. Jeffrey Brown**  
UNION BAPTIST CHURCH,  
CAMBRIDGE, MA

When Brown talks about "taking it

to the streets," he's not using a figure of speech. The founder of youth-advocacy group Positive Edge has turned Cambridge sidewalks into a teen-counseling center by walking around after dark with local cops offering advice and lending a hand. An associate of Reverend Rivers', Brown also designed the city's African American Heritage Trail, a walking tour of black-history sites.

**Rev. Altagaracia Perez**  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. PHILLIP,  
SOUTH-CENTRAL LOS ANGELES, CA  
Churches aren't always the first place young people go for information on AIDS, but Perez is working to change

# For people of faith, saving kids is a calling, not a caseload. The God they bring into the crime zone is the Old Testament's Jehovah of law and the New Testament's Jesus of mercy.

another corporation to provide credit for local businesses. "Developing a community is a comprehensive task," says Linder, an application of Christian values. "The whole issue is—how do you respect the dignity of a person?"

If the New Community Corporation shows what one priest can accomplish, Cleveland's "Church in the City" program demonstrates how much more has to be done. Five years ago, Bishop Anthony Pilla looked at the migration of Cleveland's Catholics and concluded that his was "quickly becoming a suburban diocese." Over the previous four decades, the city's 2:1 population ratio over the suburbs had been reversed. There's nothing in the Bible that says "Thou shalt not move to the 'burbs." But Pilla, who grew up in Cleveland's Little Italy, thinks the church is obligated not to desert the poor who have no choice but to make the inner city home. As bishop, there are some economies Pilla can command. Cleveland's Catholic Charities Corporation, which uses both government funds and contributions from the pews, offers grants for inner-city projects. Like other Catholic bishops, Pilla has also twinned city parishes with more prosperous ones in the suburbs. The goal is partly fi-

nancial—to allow the better-off to help keep up those parishes in need—and partly social—to establish Catholic solidarity across the boundaries separating safe from dangerous neighborhoods.

What Pilla does best is exhort others to find answers to the inner city's needs. Next month, for example, Third Federal Savings will begin construction of its new headquarters in the old Polish neighborhood just outside the city's high-rise downtown core. The bank's budget has grown from \$6 million to \$18 million, and instead of a functional corporate center, chairman Marc Stefanski—inspired by Pilla—is creating a capacious building that will anchor the neighborhood with space for retail shops and a small plaza.

Because they represent the institutional

commitment of the church that stayed, Catholic bishops like Pilla can attract the kind of government and corporate funds that produce housing, jobs and educational opportunities for the inner-city poor. (Not for nothing does Andrew Cuomo, head of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, keep a Jesuit priest, Father Joseph Hacala, on his staff.) But inner-city America is honeycombed with fledgling operations by black evangelicals like Rivers whose faith-based approach to at-risk youths produces hard-won individual conversions. They wrestle black males from drug dealers and mentor kids who never knew their fathers. Cumulatively, their victories are impressive. "But corporate America balks at giving money directly to these Pentecostals because they don't come well packaged," says John DiIulio, a Princeton professor who labors at providing the statistical proof that such efforts are paying off. "Corporate grant makers are afraid of real God-talk. They prefer secular rehabilitation to spiritual transformation."

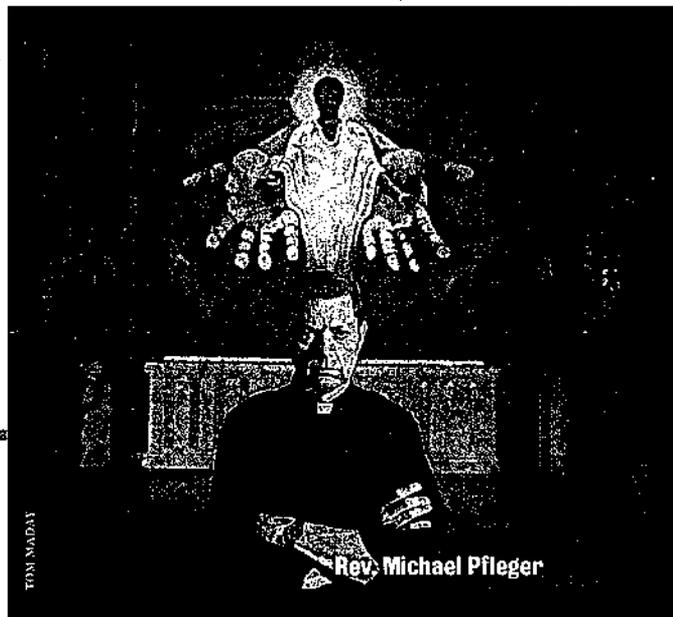
That may soon change—and must, both in the capital and in corporate America, if religion is to really work in the inner city. However appealing it sounds, "the churches can't do it alone," says Mark Scott, an associate of Rivers' in Boston. "We're the glue of civic life, addressing values and spiritual issues that the government can't address. But just saying 'let the churches do it,' without the government, won't work."

He's right. But as Scott and Rivers well know, the Devil may be in the details. In offering tax credits to those who support

that. "We have to make sure they know that minorities, black and Latinos, are the groups most at risk"—the very demographic of the Church of St. Phillip. Perez's other projects include mentoring and art programs in which kids can express themselves through paint and pens rather than violence.

**Rev. Prince Woodbury**  
GRACE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS,  
DORCHESTER, MA

Woodbury understands that kids need to be given an alternative to crime, and he's come up with an unusual solution: taekwon do. The nighttime sessions at his New Vi-



sion program start with a prayer—and come to an abrupt halt for anyone who brings in a bad report card. "We can't expect kids to come to the church anymore," says Woodbury. "We've got to go to them and bring hope where there is none."

**Rev. Roslyn Satchel**  
BIG BETHEL AME CHURCH,  
ATLANTA, GA

Even in a low-income area like the

one surrounding Big Bethel Church, there is always someone less fortunate. As a youth minister, Satchel has worked to get youngsters involved in Habitat for Humanity, building and renovating abandoned homes for the needy. "It's important for young people to learn responsibility and feel that they are part of the community and can make a difference, instead of always painting them as a problem."

**Rev. Michael Pflieger**  
ST. SABINA CATHOLIC CHURCH,  
CHICAGO, IL

Pflieger has always been a crusader. For example, it took him 14 years to persuade the city to ban liquor and cigarette billboards in his neighborhood. His next quest: stopping Jerry Springer, whom he sees as an exploiter of society's most vulnerable young people. Pflieger explains his crusades this way: "Church is like the huddle in football; you call the plays. But if you don't go out on the field and execute them, what good is the huddle at all?"

ALLISON SAMUELS, DAVID GORDON  
and STEVE RHODES

faith-based programs, for example. Coats wants to make sure the money doesn't go for "a new satellite dish for the church." Rivers is one of many black ministers who think the senator's caution is justified. He is repulsed by black denominations like the National Baptist Convention, whose president, the Rev. Henry Lyons, has been charged with diverting church funds for his personal use. The NBC board supports Lyons, who denies the charges. Some church bureaucra-

cies, Rivers says, are like Caribbean governments—they ignore their own poor and reward politically connected stars of the pulpit. "The way it is now, the black church structure undermines any system of moral or financial accountability," Rivers argues. "It simply perpetuates a circulation of crooks in which younger clergy are encouraged to imitate the old dirty bulls."

Rivers and like-minded clergy everywhere think they can do things differently.

Indeed, one of the emerging battlegrounds in the inner city's holy war lies between the churches themselves. In this post-civil-rights era, those congregations that prove their faith with honest deeds will attract this latest—and perhaps last—infusion of outside funds. The poor have always looked to their churches—for hope as well as for healing. Will they be disappointed?

With DANIEL MCGINN in Cleveland, GREGORY BEALS in Newark and MATT BAI in Washington

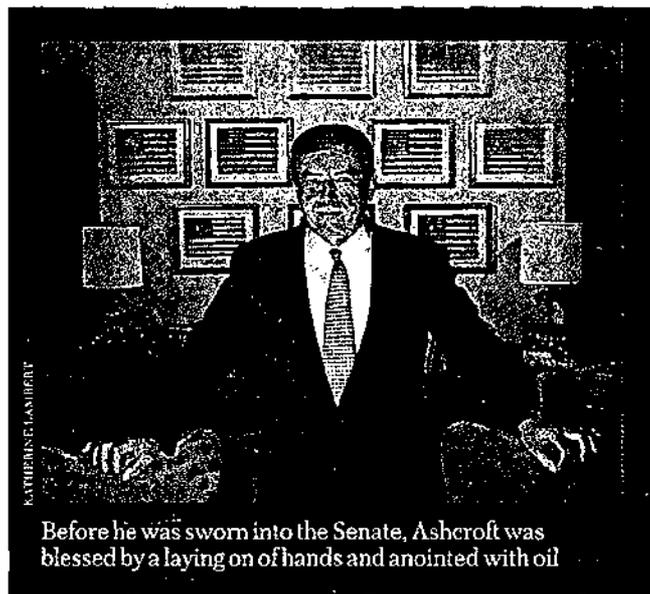
# The Gospel of St. John

John Ashcroft, an evangelical Yale, has a vision: let churches do the capital's work. BY HOWARD FINEMAN

**J**OHN ASHCROFT'S Washington seems worlds away from Eugene Rivers' Boston. A first-term Republican senator, Ashcroft is an antitax, pro-death-penalty conservative from the Missouri Ozarks, at home with rural accouterments: his bass boat, his dirt bike, his farm. But though they've never met, Rivers and Ashcroft are soul brothers of sorts, moved by the same Pentecostal roots and sociological rationale to pursue a similar mission: expanding the use of religious institutions to reclaim the lives—and lethal streets—of the cities.

While Rivers works Dorchester, Ashcroft ministers to Capitol Hill—and is eyeing a run for the presidency in 2000. The devout son and grandson of Assembly of God clergymen, he's leading a crusade to open the federal treasury to churches (and other religious institutions) who do the kind of social-welfare work now handled mostly by government. "Government bureaucracy looks at people by criteria, by type," he told NEWSWEEK. "Religious people are concerned with the whole individual, with his whole life—even his eternal life. That's how you build self-esteem."

It's long been political and



Before he was sworn into the Senate, Ashcroft was blessed by a laying on of hands and anointed with oil

constitutional heresy to suggest that federal money be used in this way. But violent gangs and government failures—and the election-year demand for welfare reform—gave Ashcroft an opening. The 1996 welfare law contains his "charitable choice" provision, which allows states to contract with "faith-based" organizations to provide welfare services. The groups can't proselytize, but they can keep the "religious character" of their facilities and, subject to financial audits, remain exempt from most federal workplace regulation. The measure is being challenged in court,

but Ashcroft is marching ahead with a new one, which would extend charitable choice to include drug treatment, juvenile-crime prevention and even low-income housing. He got bipartisan support in 1996 and hopes for more this year.

Ashcroft, 55, comes by his faith in the faith-based honestly. His late father was president of a sectarian college and a leading figure in Springfield, the Ozarks city Ashcroft jokingly calls "the Rome, the Jerusalem" of the Assembly of God. The denomination's tenets: no drinking, no smoking, no gambling, no dancing,

no sex before marriage—but plenty of missionary work and gospel singing in celebration of the Holy Spirit. On the eve of his Senate swearing in, Ashcroft was blessed by a laying on of hands, and his head was "anointed with oil" in Old Testament fashion. He hosts a voluntary devotion in his office every morning.

Too churchy and remote to be a major player? Look closer. For college Ashcroft chose Yale (he played rugby but wrote home every day), followed by law school at the University of Chicago. His wife, whom he met at Chicago, teaches law in Washington at Howard University.

Having never heard the "call" to the ministry, Ashcroft instead is listening to what the Lord may tell him about the White House. Only He knows whether the Monica Lewinsky affair will lead the public—or even Republican primary voters—to yearn for an abstemious, high-collar figure.

Meanwhile, Ashcroft is as systematic about politics as his father was about preaching. He's won five statewide races in a classic "swing" state (two for attorney general, two for governor, one for the Senate). He sings barber-shop with Trent Lott and is close to Dr. James Dobson and Pat Robertson. Aided by Christian Coalition members, he won a presidential straw poll in South Carolina last week and hosted a smart-money fund-raiser at a bistro in Washington. This week he campaigns in California. And who knows? He might even find support on the streets of Boston.

## HYDE AMENDMENT

- Under the Hyde amendment, criminals who have been convicted of some charges in a case would be allowed to pursue fees and costs for other charges in which the government did not "prevail." If the Hyde amendment had been in effect:
  - Manuel Noriega, who was acquitted on two counts in the same case in which he was convicted on charges of conspiracy to import and distribute cocaine and cocaine possession, could have sought taxpayer funds to reimburse him on the two counts.
- Furthermore, some cases which are appropriately brought by prosecutors may not result in convictions on any charge.
  - If the Hyde amendment had been in effect, John Gotti could have pursued a claim for fees and costs for his acquittal on all counts in the first trial in which the government charged him with racketeering and murder.
  - Would we have wanted John Hinckley, who was found not guilty by reason of insanity, to have had the opportunity to pursue a claim for taxpayers to pay for defending his attempt to assassinate President Reagan?
- If the Hyde amendment were adopted, the time prosecutors would have to spend defending against monetary claims of criminals would be time not spent prosecuting drug dealers, gang members and child sex molesters.

Bruce/Elena:

"POINTED" TALKING POINTS  
ON HYDE AMENDMENT  
THAT I SHARED W/RAHUM.

JR

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10-22-97

RAHM/ELENA/BLUCE:

ATTACHED PLEASE FIND SOME INFO  
ON ONE HYDE AMENDMENT TO THE  
CJS APPROP. AS YOU WILL SEE FROM  
THE ATTACHED TALKING PTS.,

THIS "SOFT ON CRIME" PROVISION  
WILL SHIFT RESOURCES FROM  
PROSECUTORS (+, THUS, DRUG ~~DRUG~~ +  
GANG CASES) TO PAY FOR  
CERTAIN CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS  
LITIGATION COSTS. IN FACT, DOT  
SAYS THAT MANUEL NORIEGA  
COULD HAVE BENEFITED FROM  
THE HYDE AMENDMENT. &

THINK WE SHOULD LET STEW (R'S)  
HAND ON THIS PROVISION TO GAIN  
SOME LEVERAGE IN THE CJS  
BILL! THEY'VE HURT US W/MUCH LESS...

JOSE

## HYDE AMENDMENT FACT SHEET

- Congressman Henry Hyde authored and the House passed an amendment to the House version of the Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary Appropriations bill that would require the United States, in a criminal case, to pay "to a prevailing party . . . a reasonable attorney's fee and other litigation costs, unless the court finds that the position of the United States was substantially justified or that other special circumstances make an award unjust." The Attorney General would recommend that the President veto this appropriations bill if the amendment is included when the bill is sent to the President.
- The Hyde amendment threatens to undermine the public's interest in effective law enforcement. It even leads to the disturbing prospect of courts awarding taxpayers' funds to convicted criminals and allowing criminals pursuing these funds to tie up law enforcement and judicial resources.
- Under the Hyde amendment, criminals who have been convicted of some charges in a case would be allowed to pursue fees and costs for other charges in which the government did not "prevail." What does this really mean? It means that, if the Hyde amendment had been in effect:
  - Manuel Noriega, who was acquitted on two counts in the same case in which he was convicted on charges of conspiracy to import and distribute cocaine and cocaine possession, could have sought taxpayer funds to reimburse him on the two counts.
- Furthermore, for a variety of reasons, some cases which are appropriately brought by prosecutors may not result in convictions on any charge. Some examples for why this sometimes occurs:
  - In a criminal case, the standard of proof for a conviction is that the defendant be found guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt." A determination by a jury that this high standard of proof has not been met, and thus an acquittal is appropriate, does not lead to the conclusion that a prosecution was improperly brought.
  - In bringing the case, the government may have relied upon evidence which was later suppressed under the exclusionary rule.
  - The trial may end with charges being dismissed because of a hung jury. In some such cases, all but one juror favor convicting the defendant.
- For example, if the Hyde amendment had been in effect, John Gotti could have pursued a claim for fees and costs for his

acquittal on all counts in the first trial in which the government charged him with racketeering and murder. In a subsequent trial on similar charges, he was found guilty and is now serving life without possibility of parole. If in a ten-month trial with three attorneys each working only 40 hours per week, someone in a position such as Gotti could have collected over \$600,000. Should a criminal such as Gotti be given the opportunity to be paid huge sums by the taxpayers?

- In another example, would we have wanted John Hinckley, who was found not guilty by reason of insanity, to have had the opportunity to pursue a claim for taxpayers to pay for defending his attempt to assassinate President Reagan?
- This amendment would have a chilling effect on the exercise of prosecutorial discretion, particularly by injecting financial considerations into the decisions of whether to proceed with tough-to-win, but critical cases such as rape cases which hinge on the word of the victim, child sex abuse cases which hinge on the testimony of inarticulate child victims, or major drug cases which hinge on the testimony of unsavory lower-level drug distributors.
- Because of unique considerations related to criminal investigations, charging procedures and trials, applying the standard of "substantial justification" to criminal cases would be fraught with difficulty. This standard cannot be translated properly from the civil to criminal context.
- Whether or not the determination of "substantial justification" under the Hyde amendment would be based solely on the trial record, this amendment presents serious problems in the context of criminal cases in which not all reasons for pursuing federal criminal charges are evident on the record.
  - If the court does not allow any evidence outside the record, the government will not be able to offer a complete defense against the claim. For instance, a key witness may have disappeared, died or refused to testify at trial. Information from a confidential informant that led to an indictment may not be able to be used at trial. Certain evidence developed and relied upon in good faith by the government may have been suppressed at trial under the exclusionary rule.
  - Even if the court does allow evidence outside the trial record, prosecutors will not be in a position to present all relevant information. Under Rule 6(e), the government would not be able to reveal grand jury information. Presenting a complete defense may require disclosure and compromise of confidential sources and

law enforcement techniques, particularly in organized crime or conspiracy cases. Or it might require compelling testimony from a child victim who refused to testify at a child abuse or child pornography trial, but on whose testimony the prosecutor and grand jury relied in bringing an indictment. In espionage and national security cases, a litigant may pursue a claim against the government believing the government would be unwilling to make the disclosure of classified information necessary to defend against the claim.

- An unacceptable consequence of the Hyde amendment is that the time prosecutors spend defending against monetary claims of criminals is time not spent prosecuting drug dealers, gang members and child sex molesters. The amendment would strain prosecutorial resources by providing a financial incentive for criminal defense attorneys to generate additional litigation in cases in which prosecutors in good faith have brought sound charges.
- The amendment would also create chaos with budgeting the need for future resources. There is no way to know the financial impact of this amendment, and it would create uncertainty in the budgeting process for federal prosecutors. This is particularly problematic because it would be impossible to anticipate the need for funds relating to claims by defendants whose convictions are reversed on appeal years after trial.

#### Existing Safeguards and Remedies

- There are already plenty of safeguards against unjustified prosecutions and remedies for those who are subjected to such prosecution:
  - The Fifth Amendment requires that every felony case prosecuted federally must proceed by indictment, which means that a group of citizens must have examined the government's evidence and determined that charges should be brought.
  - The courts may dismiss a case for either lack of evidence or various forms of prosecutorial misconduct, including selective or vindictive prosecution. Moreover, the court may hold a prosecutor who has engaged in misconduct in contempt and impose sanctions. Sanctions can include fines, suspension of the prosecutor from practicing before the court, and reprimand of the prosecutor in a published opinion.
  - A prosecutor can be held criminally liable for intentional abuse of prosecutorial authority.

- The Department's Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), which investigates allegations of misconduct by federal prosecutors, provides a significant deterrence to potentially overzealous prosecutors. To strengthen the Department's internal disciplinary mechanism, the number of attorneys in OPR has increased significantly during this Administration.
  
- Prosecutorial misconduct complaints are received from a variety of sources, including judges, defense counsel, and subjects of criminal prosecutions. When a federal judge makes a finding of misconduct by a government attorney, OPR conducts an expedited inquiry.
  
- Prosecutors found to have engaged in misconduct may be disciplined, including reprimand, suspension or dismissal.
  
- OPR also refers instances of serious misconduct to the Bar where the prosecutor is licensed to practice.



U. S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

September 16, 1997

The Honorable Henry J. Hyde  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter conveys the position of the Department of Justice on an amendment you have proposed to include in H.R. 2267, the Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 1998. The amendment would require the United States, in a criminal case, to pay "to a prevailing party . . . a reasonable attorney's fee and other litigation costs, unless the court finds that the position of the United States was substantially justified or that other special circumstances make an award unjust." The Justice Department strongly opposes this amendment and, if it is included in H.R. 2267 when it is sent to the President, the Attorney General would recommend that the President veto the bill.

The proposal would have a profound and harmful impact on the federal criminal justice system. The amendment, which provides for reimbursement to come out of the budget of federal prosecutors, would have a serious and unwarranted chilling effect on the Department's exercise of its prosecutorial function. It would unwisely inject financial and budgetary considerations and projections into prosecutive decisions that should be based on the facts and the law. Such considerations could discourage prosecutors from bringing tough but necessary cases that rely on the testimony of witnesses whose credibility would be subject to particularly vigorous attack, such as rape cases that rely on the testimony of children or mentally retarded victims, or drug distribution cases that rely on the testimony of low-level drug operatives. The amendment also would create a monetary incentive for criminal defense attorneys to generate additional litigation in cases in which prosecutors in good faith have brought sound charges, tying up the scarce time and resources that are vital to bringing criminals to justice.

The standard in the amendment appears to be taken verbatim from 28 U.S.C. 2412, which applies in civil cases brought by the United States. It would be unsound and inappropriate, however, to import into the federal criminal arena the concepts and

standards designed by Congress for application in civil litigation. Many of the terms used in this statute applying to civil cases make little sense and have profound implications when applied to criminal cases.

First, it is entirely unclear what "prevailing party" would ultimately be held to mean in a criminal context, and years of litigation over the meaning of this term, potentially with unintended results, would ensue. If a defendant charged with multiple counts of drug distribution or mail fraud, for example, is convicted on some counts and acquitted on others, is he a "prevailing party" on the latter, entitled to have a percentage of his legal expenses recompensed? What if certain counts are dismissed or result in conviction of lesser included offenses? Is a defendant in a case with a hung jury a "prevailing party," entitled to litigate over attorney's fees prior to retrial? What if there is no retrial?

Second, and even more problematic, is determining what is meant by "substantially justified" in the context of a criminal case. This determination is particularly likely to require burdensome and unnecessary litigation. The prospect of monetary gain will create a powerful incentive for any "prevailing party" and his defense counsel to claim that the federal criminal case against him was not "substantially justified" for any number of reasons. This would lead to spurious and baseless claims, many of which may not be based upon the evidentiary record.

In a criminal case, the standard of proof for a conviction is that the defendant be found guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt." A determination by a jury that this high standard of proof has not been met, and thus an acquittal is appropriate, does not lead to the conclusion that a prosecution was improperly brought. In the majority of cases, the evidence on the record would justify the charges being brought. Indeed, a grand jury has so found in every felony case.

However, not all reasons for pursuing federal criminal charges would be evident on the trial record. For instance, certain evidence developed and relied upon in good faith by the government may ultimately be suppressed at trial under the exclusionary rule. In other cases, the government may need to reveal information not in the record in order to offer a complete defense against the claim. The litigation required to prove that a prosecution was "substantially justified" may require disclosure and compromise of confidential sources and law enforcement techniques, particularly in organized crime or conspiracy cases. Or it might require compelling testimony from a child victim who refused to testify at a child abuse or child pornography trial, but on whose testimony the prosecutor and grand jury relied in bringing an indictment. In espionage and national security cases, a litigant may pursue a claim against

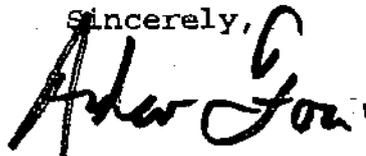
the government believing the government would be unwilling to make the disclosure of classified information necessary to defend against the claim. The potential for this kind of damaging proceeding for attorneys' fees would undoubtedly have a chilling effect on legitimate prosecutions.

Similar to the problems with determining the meaning of "prevailing party" and "substantially justified," litigation would ensue concerning the exception for "special circumstances mak[ing] an award unjust." The result would be more unnecessary litigation. In addition, there is, of course, the question of the extent of potential financial liability and its impact on agency budgets. This is an amount that cannot be quantified without knowing in more detail how the courts would interpret the scope of the amendment, but even if the amendment were narrowly interpreted the financial impact of the amendment could be significant.

Finally, the amendment is not necessary as a means to ensure that federal prosecutions are appropriate under the facts and the law. As you know, the Fifth Amendment already requires that, in every federal felony case, a grand jury of citizens find probable cause to bring charges against a defendant, thereby protecting against unjustified prosecutions. In addition, the Department of Justice and the courts have safeguards to protect against any such prosecutions.

In sum, the amendment would pose a substantial obstacle to the accomplishment of the essential mission of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely,



Andrew Fois  
Assistant Attorney General

cc: The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.  
Ranking Minority Member  
Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Harold Rogers  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice,  
State and the Judiciary  
Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Alan B. Mollohan  
Ranking Minority Member, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice,  
State and the Judiciary  
Committee on Appropriations



The Secretary of Energy  
Washington, DC 20585

cc: RAHM  
JOSE  
LEANNE  
Tom  
EK

*Crime*

September 5, 1997

Good toys!  
BR

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
FOR DOMESTIC POLICY

FROM: FEDERICO PEÑA *Federico Peña*

RE: **Crime and Drug Interdiction Technology**

As you may know, the Department of Energy's national laboratories are some of the nation's primary incubators of technology development and deployment. Some of this technology can be used to tackle crime and improve drug interdiction.

We believe many of these technologies could be the basis for a White House event featuring the President or Vice President. For example, the establishment of a pilot program to disseminate new technologies to regional law enforcement officials could provide a hook. In addition, we are entering into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to develop technologies (such as lasers and chemical analyzers) that will help law enforcement officials keep one step ahead of increasingly sophisticated criminals and terrorists. Under the Memorandum of Understanding, the FBI will identify areas requiring technical assistance and the Department of Energy will provide leading-edge technologies to address these concerns. This cooperative effort to increase law enforcement capabilities is consistent with the goals of the National Performance Review and also might be appropriate for a White House event.

The various items presented here could be combined in almost any manner to ensure that they form an effective public event. We would be happy to work with you in almost any manner to ensure that they form an effective public event, if you think it appropriate.

**Background:** As criminals get smarter and crimes get more complex -- particularly financial and drug-related crimes -- traditional law enforcement technologies are proving to be inadequate. New technologies are needed, and some of them are being developed in DOE's national laboratories. Many of these technologies initially were designed to secure DOE's nuclear weapons production facilities or were produced as special projects for other Federal agencies or private firms that wanted to make use of the vast technological capabilities of the laboratories. We are finding, however, that these technologies have wide applicability in fighting crime. Moreover, the positive responses we are receiving from law enforcement officials at all levels (State, local, and Federal) indicate to us that the DOE labs have created unique products that meet market needs.



For example, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory has formed an alliance (the Center for Applied Science and Technology for Law Enforcement, or CASTLE) in the Southeast that involves the lab, local and Federal law enforcement agencies, and private companies to meet the technology needs of law enforcement, corporate security, and public safety. This alliance has been effective in developing technologies and training programs that have led to the arrests of criminals and greatly expanded law enforcement capabilities. Some success stories include the first long-term detection of fingerprints left by children (previously, the fingerprints were too faint to detect after 24 hours), and the use of high-powered supercomputers to greatly enhance the depiction of a person's face based on skeletal remains.

**New Technologies Available for Law Enforcement:** The following is a sampling of DOE-sponsored technologies that may have useful applications in law enforcement. Some of these technologies are already in use, some are being tested, and some are still on the laboratory workbench. However, all the ones listed are advanced enough to provide demonstrations of their capabilities.

*Crime Control*

- DOE provides numerous training and other support programs for law enforcement officers, including weapons systems analysis, weapons training, and site security analysis. Weapons training facilities operated by DOE in Albuquerque and Oak Ridge have been made available to Federal, State and local law enforcement officials in the Southwest and Southeast U.S. A new firing range and "shoot house" that will be opened soon in Colorado will also be made available to nearby law enforcement officials.
- DOE has developed new methods of detecting weapons that enable police to determine the size, location, and number of weapons being carried by an individual in a non-invasive manner. These methods are a vast improvement over traditional metal detectors in terms of capability and accuracy. ✓
- A DOE laboratory has developed ways to detect and identify fingerprints long after traditional methods have failed. This technology helped solve a multiple murder case. ✓
- DOE has developed methods to prevent and withstand attacks on computer systems (cyber-attacks) that have applications in both the public and private sector.
- DOE has developed a heartbeat detection system that can be used to locate people hidden in vehicles or containers. This technology has already been installed in

several prisons to prevent escapes and has been selected for a 1997 R&D 100 award.

- DOE has developed a new type of frangible non-lead ammunition that avoids the environmental problems associated with lead ammunition. Because the ammunition is "frangible" (breaks apart when it strikes a hard surface), there is a significantly reduced potential for collateral damage. This ammunition is an improvement over existing types of ammunition.
- DOE has developed a high-energy compact cartridge, where the projectile is a slug of water that can be fired at various velocities, selected by the person shooting the cartridge. This provides the shooter with the choice of selecting lethal or non-lethal speeds, depending on the situation encountered.
- DOE has developed a cooled bullet-proof vest, which should reduce the discomfort associated with wearing a bullet-proof vest in hot and humid conditions.

*Drug Interdiction*

- DOE technology has been used to detect and sample chemicals used to produce illegal drugs (sol gel technology) and to detect traces of illegal drugs on surfaces and in body fluids (ion trap mass spectrometry).
- DOE has developed gravitational gradient detection methods that can be used to discover tunnels, such as the one North Korea constructed to South Korea and tunnels used by drug runners on the Mexican border.
- DOE has developed electric line noise analysis techniques that can be used to find devices used in the drug trade, such as money counters and grow lights.
- DOE has worked with the Drug Enforcement Agency and the Customs Service to develop prototype airfield monitor and defense radar systems that can more readily detect aircraft illegally entering the U.S.
- DOE is working on developing analytical devices that can duplicate (and perhaps exceed) the capabilities of drug-sniffing dogs.

Please let me know if you think that some of these technologies and/or the Memorandum of Understanding with the FBI could be molded into an appropriate White House event. If you wish to discuss these ideas further, please call me or Elgie Holstein, my Chief of Staff, at 586-6210.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Crime*

9 July 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL  
FROM JOSE CERDA  
SUBJECT LEAHY COPS AMENDMENT TO JUVENILE CRIME BILL

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Per today's crime meeting, we understand that Senator Leahy is planning to introduce an amendment that will undermine the President's 100,000 cops initiative. The 1994 Crime Bill allocates half of all COPS funding to police departments serving larger cities (with a population of more than 150,000) and half serving smaller cities (with a population of 150,000 or less). **The Leahy amendment would take COPS funds that are not obligated by the end of the fiscal year from larger cities and transfer them to renew expiring grants for the smaller cities. If this amendment passes, the COPS office estimates that we could lose funding for 5,000 officers this year -- and even more in future years -- jeopardizing the President's 100,000 community police officers goal.**

We need to impress upon Senator Leahy that his amendment, if successful, could open the door for Republicans to renew their efforts to undermine the COPS Program -- the President's biggest and most successful crime initiative. Leahy should be assured that we will work with him to address whatever problems Vermont, or other smaller towns are experiencing with COPS funding -- possibly through waivers or, if necessary, through a legislative fix that addresses various concerns we have with continued implementation of the COPS program. In fact, the Attorney General will be visiting Leahy in Vermont this weekend, giving the two of them an opportunity to discuss his concerns.

One last point: although I do not know this to be a fact, Justice seems to think that this amendment is more driven by the staff than by the Senator. Thus, if the right person at the White House argues against the amendment, we should be able to fend it off. Please call if you require any additional information.

cc: Bruce Reed  
Elena Kagan

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Crime*

June 10, 1997

**JUVENILE JUSTICE SPEECH**

**DATE:** June 11, 1997  
**LOCATION:** Georgetown University Conference Center  
**BRIEFING TIME:** 11:00 am - 11:30 am  
**EVENT TIME:** 11:50 am - 12:30 pm  
**FROM:** Bruce Reed/Rahm Emanuel

**I. PURPOSE**

To highlight your ongoing commitment to combating juvenile crime, and announce a new initiative to keep guns out of the hands of juveniles.

**II. BACKGROUND**

You will be the keynote luncheon speaker at the Department of Justice Conference entitled, "Curbing Youth Violence and Drugs: Communities Working Together." This day-long conference is timed to coincide with the ongoing debate in Congress on the youth violence and anti-gang legislation. The conference consists of four panel discussions that are aimed at highlighting the essential components of the Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative: (1) targeting guns and drugs; (2) targeting gang violence; (3) enforcement strategies that work; and (4) prevention and intervention strategies that work. You will speak after the first two panels. Secretary Cuomo will close the Conference after panels three and four.

In addition to calling on Congress to send you a tough juvenile crime bill, you will be announcing that you are directing the Treasury Department -- within its existing authority to regulate Federal Firearms licensees (FFLs) and enforce the Youth Handgun Safety Act -- to issue regulations requiring FFLs to post signs and issue written warnings with each handgun sold that:

- (1) Make clear that it is generally illegal for any adult to transfer a handgun to a minor, or for minors to possess a handgun;
- (2) State that violation of the prohibition on transferring a handgun to a juvenile is punishable, in some circumstances, by up to 10 years in prison;
- (3) Warn that handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
- (4) Suggest that safely storing and locking handguns can help ensure compliance

with this law.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

#### Briefing Participants:

Erskine Bowles

Rahm Emanuel

Bruce Reed

John Hilley

Jose Cerda

Michael Waldman

#### Event Participants:

Attorney General Reno

Father O'Donovan, President of Georgetown University

Undersecretary of Treasury Ray Kelly

The audience will consist of approximately 200 local law enforcement, prevention specialists, juvenile justice advocates and youth workers. The 26 people participating in the panel discussions throughout the day and representatives from the national law enforcement organizations will be in the front row. *Jim Brady, who has endorsed your directive, will also be in the front row.*

### IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Father O'Donovan will make welcoming remarks and announce you, Attorney General Reno, and Undersecretary Kelly onto the stage.
- Undersecretary Kelly will make remarks.
- Attorney General will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and then depart.

### VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Draft as of 8pm 6/16*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

SUBJECT:           Enforcing the Youth Handgun Safety Act

A major problem in our Nation today is the terrifying ease with which our young people gain illegal or unintended access to guns. Firearms are now responsible for 12 percent of fatalities among all American children and teenagers. Criminal use of firearms by young people is a national tragedy. Between 1984 and 1994, the number of juvenile offenders committing homicides by firearms nearly quadrupled. Moreover, firearms are the fourth leading cause of accidental deaths among children ages 5 to 14 and are now the primary method by which young people commit suicide. A recent study supported by the Department of Justice found that slightly more than half of all privately owned firearms were stored unlocked and approximately one-third of all handguns were stored both loaded and unlocked. We must do all we can to prevent both illegal and unintended access to guns by juveniles.

To address this issue, my Administration has consistently called for toughening our laws to help reduce youth gun violence. Specifically, we have fought for and gained passage of: (1) the Brady Bill, to allow local law enforcement to conduct background checks before handguns are sold; (2) the Assault Weapons ban, to keep deadly assault weapons off the streets; (3) the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994, to establish a policy of "zero tolerance" for guns in our schools; and (4) the Youth Handgun Safety Act, to prohibit, in most circumstances, the transfer to or possession of a handgun by a juvenile.

More recently, we proposed comprehensive juvenile crime legislation that, among other things, would continue to crack down on youth gun violence by increasing penalties for transferring a firearm to a juvenile, prohibiting violent juveniles from owning firearms as adults, and requiring Federal firearms licensees (FFLs) to provide a child safety lock with every gun sold. I hope the Congress will enact these important measures as soon as possible.

Until the Congress acts, however, there is more we can do to keep guns out of the hands of our Nation's youth. Existing law already bans the transfer of handguns to minors and juvenile possession of handguns, except in specified circumstances, and grants the Department of the Treasury authority to prescribe rules and regulations to implement this provision. I direct you to take the authorized steps necessary to do everything in your power to enforce the provisions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act -- and specifically, to promptly publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations requiring that FFLs post signs on their premises and issue written notification with each handgun sold to non-licensees warning that:

- (1) Federal law prohibits, except in certain limited circumstances, anyone under the age of 18 from knowingly possessing a handgun, or any adult from transferring a handgun to such a minor;
- (2) violation of the prohibition of transferring a handgun to a minor is, under certain circumstances, punishable by up to 10 years in prison;
- (3) handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
- (4) safely storing and locking handguns away from children can help ensure compliance with Federal law.

I also direct you to provide me with a written status report within 60 days on how you will carry out this directive.

Your implementation of this directive will help inform gun purchasers about their responsibility under Federal law to keep handguns from our children. It will also insure that gun purchasers are warned about the frequency with which handguns kill or injure our kids.

# CLINTON ADMINISTRATION SYMPOSIUM ON YOUTH VIOLENCE AND CRIME

June 11, 1997

## Announcement

- Today, President Clinton announced he will act to further restrict youth access to guns by directing the Treasury Department to publish regulations requiring federal firearms licensees to post signs and issue written notifications warning handgun purchasers about transferring guns to minors.

## Background

- Guns are at the heart of our nation's youth violence epidemic. Guns -- and handguns in particular -- have fueled the surge in juvenile murders. Since 1984, the number of juveniles killing with a gun has quadrupled. And teenage boys today are more likely to die of gunshot wounds than all natural causes combined.
- The Administration's juvenile crime legislation gets tough on guns by: increasing penalties for illegally transferring guns to juveniles; expanding the Brady Law to prohibit violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requiring federal gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold.
- The President believes there is more we must do to cut off the easy access to guns for our kids. For almost every gun that gets into a juvenile's hands, an adult had an opportunity to stop that transfer from taking place.
- The President's directive ensures that Treasury will do everything in its power to put adult gun purchasers on notice about their legal obligation to keep handguns away from our kids. The directive calls for Treasury to issue regulations requiring all FFLs to post signs and issue written warnings with each handgun sold that:
  - (1) Make clear that it is generally illegal for any adult to transfer a handgun to a minor, or for minors to possess a handgun;
  - (2) Make clear that violation of the prohibition on transferring a handgun to a juvenile may be punishable by up to 10 years in prison;
  - (3) Warn that handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
  - (4) State that safely storing and locking handguns will help ensure compliance with this law.

## Clinton Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy

- The President's strategy seeks to break the back of violent gangs, reduce youth violence, and provide kids with alternatives to steer them away from gangs, guns, and drugs. In addition to getting tough on guns, his strategy includes \$200 million for local prosecutors, probation officers, and anti-gang task forces and funds after school programs to keep kids off the streets and out of trouble.

## PRESIDENT CLINTON: FIGHTING JUVENILE CRIME

*"As I begin my second term as President, the next stage in our fight must center on keeping our children safe and attacking the scourge of juvenile crime and gangs. I want every police officer, prosecutor, and citizen in America working together to keep our young people safe and young criminals off the streets. This should be America's top priority in the fight for law and order over the next four years."*

-President Clinton

Radio Address, January 11, 1997

### Juvenile Crime Rates are Dropping for the First Time in Years

- In the years before the Clinton Administration, the juvenile crime rate was increasing at alarming rates. Between 1987 and 1993, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased 62%.
- In 1995, the juvenile crime arrest rate decreased for the first time in 7 years. The rate decreased 2.9% in 1995.
- The juvenile murder arrest rates has declined sharply during the Clinton Administration. In 1995 the murder arrest rate for juveniles declined 15.2% -- the largest one-year drop in more than 10 years. Since 1993, the juvenile murder arrest rate has dropped 22.8%.

[Source: FBI, 1995 Uniform Crime Report, 10/96]

**Fewer guns in the hands of our children.** President Clinton signed into law a youth handgun ban in his 1994 Crime Bill. The ban makes it a federal offense, with some exceptions, for an adult to transfer a handgun to a juvenile, or for a juvenile under the age of 18 to knowingly possess a handgun or handgun ammunition. [Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, P.L. 103-322]

**Zero tolerance for guns in schools.** In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, and issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce "zero tolerance" in our schools -- you bring a gun to school, you don't come back for a year. [Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994, enacted as part of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, P.L. 103-382, signed on 10/20/94]

**Strengthened efforts to clamp down on illicit gun markets, especially those that provide guns to children.** The President directed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to implement the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative in 17 pilot cities. Through this initiative, law enforcement traces all guns used in crime that are seized by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers, using the trace information to identify and prosecute illegal gun traffickers. [Memorandum on the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, 7/8/96]

**Strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.** President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act of 1994, making violence prevention a key part of that program. The President's proposed FY 98 Budget contains a \$60 million increase for Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, which reaches 97% of the nation's school districts. Schools use these funds to keep violence, drugs and alcohol away from students and out of schools. [ONDCP, The National Drug Control Strategy, 1997: Budget Summary, 1997]

**Supporting curfews at the local level.** The Clinton Administration has encouraged communities to adopt curfew policies because they can help fight juvenile crime and keep our children safe. The Justice

Department issued a report highlighting the successes of community-supported curfew programs. For example, New Orleans' curfew program, in combination with summer jobs and recreational programs, resulted in a 27% drop in juvenile crime during curfew hours in 1994, compared to the previous year. [Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Programs, 5/96]

**Expanding truancy programs.** Truancy prevention initiatives have been shown to keep more children in school and dramatically reduce daytime crime. For example, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, local police officers participating in their anti-truancy initiative pick up truant students and take them to a Boys and Girls Club for counseling. Since the anti-truancy initiative began, daytime burglary has dropped 33% and daytime aggravated battery has dropped 29%. The President has issued a guidebook to school districts nationwide which outlines the central characteristics of a comprehensive truancy prevention policy and highlights model initiatives in cities and towns across the country. [Department of Education, Manual to Combat Truancy, 7/96]

**Encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies** to help reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect. [Public Papers of the Presidents, Memorandum on the School Uniforms Manual, 2/23/96]

**Placing child safety locks in guns.** The President is fighting for legislation to require child safety locks on every gun sold in America. He has already signed a directive to every federal agency, requiring child safety locks in every handgun issued. [Memorandum on Child Safety Lock Devices for Handguns, 5/5/97]

#### **THE AGENDA AHEAD**

The President recognizes that juvenile crime will be the largest threat to our communities in the future. That is why he has proposed a bill that will be a full scale assault on juvenile crime. The President's bill:

**Targeting gangs and violent juveniles,** with new prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives, including the authority to try violent juveniles as adults when they commit adult crimes. The President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy provides grants to localities to fund scores of new prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives so that they may pursue, convict and sentence gang members for their crimes.

**Keeping our kids gun- and drug-free,** by requiring gun dealers to sell child safety locks with every handgun, expanding the Brady Law to prevent juveniles convicted of violent crimes from buying guns when they turn 18, and enacting tough new measures to crack down on drunk or drugged driving.

**Keeping our kids on the right track** through anti-truancy measures, curfews, and keeping schools open late and on weekends to keep children off the streets and out of trouble.

2465

**U.S. Department of Justice  
Symposium on Youth Violence and Crime**

**Curbing Youth Violence  
*Communities Working Together***

*June 11, 1997*

**AGENDA**

**8:30 am  
South Gallery**

**Registration**

**9:00 am-9:15 am  
Salon II**

**Opening Remarks**

Janet Reno  
*Attorney General*  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington, DC

**9:15 am-10:15 am**

**Panel One**

***Targeting Guns and Drugs***

What works to break the links among kids, guns, and drugs?

**Moderator**

Laurie Robinson  
*Assistant Attorney General*  
Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington, DC

**Panelist**

Frederick W. Thurnan  
*United States Attorney*  
Western District of Pennsylvania  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

**Panelist**

Patricia L. Williams  
*Co-President*  
GRIEF—Gun Responsibility in Every Family  
Muncie, Indiana

<b>Panelist</b>	<p>Mark Rosenberg, M.D., M.P.H.  <i>Director</i>  National Center for Injury Prevention and Control  Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  Atlanta, Georgia</p>
<b>Panelist</b>	<p>Leon M. West  <i>Director</i>  National Anti-Drug/Violence and Hate Crime Program  The Congress of National Black Churches  Washington, DC</p>
<b>Panelist</b>	<p>Naya Ashtari  <i>Chair</i>  Board of Directors  Amity Foundation  Miramonte, California</p>
<b>Panelist</b>	<p>Hun Khan  <i>Former Gang Member</i>  St. Paul, Minnesota</p>
<b>10:15 am-10:30 am</b> South Gallery	<b>Break</b>
<b>10:30 am-11:30 am</b> Salon H	<p><b>Panel Two</b>  <b><i>Targeting Gang Violence</i></b>  What works to dismantle the appeal and the power of gangs?</p>
<b>Moderator</b>	<p>Reggie I. Robinson  <i>Deputy Associate Attorney General</i>  U.S. Department of Justice  Washington, DC</p>
<b>Panelist</b>	<p>Christopher F. Droney  <i>United States Attorney</i>  District of Connecticut  New Haven, Connecticut</p>
<b>Panelist</b>	<p>Joan Moore  <i>Distinguished Professor Emerita</i>  University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  Milwaukee, Wisconsin</p>

**Panelist**

Ralph C. Martin, II  
*District Attorney*  
Suffolk County  
Boston, Massachusetts

**Panelist**

Roland E. Johnson  
*Governor*  
Pueblo of Laguna  
Laguna, New Mexico

**Panelist**

Elizabeth Glazer  
*Assistant United States Attorney*  
Southern District of New York  
New York, New York

**Panelist**

Gilbert Salinas  
*Program Coordinator*  
Teens on Target  
Los Angeles, California

11:50 am-1:15 pm  
Salon H  
Keynote Address

### **Lunch and Keynote Address**

Bill Clinton  
*President*  
United States of America

1:15 pm-1:30 pm

### **Mid-Day Remarks**

Kent Markus  
*Counsellor to the Attorney General*  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington, DC

1:30 pm-2:45 pm  
Salon H

### **Panel Three**

#### ***What Works: Enforcement***

What are the best strategies for identifying, prosecuting, and punishing juvenile offenders?

**Moderator**

Shay Bilchik  
*Administrator*  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington, DC

**Panelist**

Veronica F. Coleman  
*United States Attorney*  
Western District of Tennessee  
Memphis, Tennessee

**Panelist**

William J. Stewart, III  
*Assistant Chief Probation Officer*  
Dorchester District Court  
Juvenile Division  
Dorchester, Massachusetts

**Panelist**

Gary French  
*Lieutenant Commander*  
Boston Police Department  
Youth Violence Strike Force  
Boston, Massachusetts

**Panelist**

J. Dean Lewis  
*Judge*  
Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court  
Spotsylvania, Virginia

**Panelist**

Sonia L. Burgos  
*Director*  
Office of Crime Prevention and Security  
Office of Public and Indian Housing  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Washington, DC

**Panelist**

Eric Chavez  
*Former Gang Member*  
Seattle, Washington

**2:45 pm-3:00 pm**

**Break**

**3:00 pm-4:15 pm**

**Panel Four**

***What Works: Prevention and Intervention***

*How can we stop juvenile crime before it starts?*

**Moderator**

Jean Nelson  
*Director*  
President's Crime Prevention Council  
Washington, DC

**Panelist**

Anthony Amato  
*Community Superintendent*  
Community School District 6  
New York City Board of Education  
New York, New York

**Panelist**

Jerald L. Scott  
*International Director*  
Special Program on Substance Abuse and Related Violence  
United Methodist Church  
Washington, DC

**Panelist**

Harry Shoretein  
*State Attorney*  
4<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit  
Jacksonville, Florida

**Panelist**

Janice Eberly  
*Franchisee*  
Durger King Academy  
Eugene, Oregon

**Panelist**

Robert J. Brennan  
*Lieutenant*  
Palo Alto Police Department  
Palo Alto, California

**Panelist**

Sister Joanne Griboudo  
*Youth Advisor*  
Office of the Mayor  
Boston, Massachusetts

**4:15 pm-4:45 pm**

**Closing Remarks**

Andrew Cuomo  
*Secretary*  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Washington, DC

**5:00 pm-6:00 pm**

**West Lobby  
Salons A & B**

**Reception**

June 10, 1997

The Honorable Bill Archer  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means  
U.S. House of Representatives  
???? Longworth  
Washington, DC 20515-4005

Dear Chairman Archer:

I have reviewed the tax plan you released yesterday, providing the details of the tax portion of the bipartisan budget agreement. The President is anxious to sign legislation implementing the agreement into law, but in its present form, the proposal you have put forth does not meet the test of fairness to working families and has other serious problems. My major concerns are listed below.

Your bill will reduce the value of the \$500 child credit for millions of low income families by requiring a family to take the child credit only after the earned income tax credit is taken against their tax liability. A family with two children and \$25,000 of income, for example, would receive no tax relief from the child credit under your proposal. Under the President's plan, this family would get \$1,000, the same as a family that earned twice as much. We would favor a refundable child credit that better targets low and middle income working families.

The proposed legislation singles out six million families who pay for child care and gives them a smaller tax cut. Beginning in 2002, families who receive a tax credit for their child care expenses would lose 50 cents for each dollar of their child credit. This provision unfairly limits tax relief for single parents who are required to work to support their children and families with second earners who are struggling to maintain a decent standard of living.

The education package falls nearly \$13 billion short of the agreed goal of \$35 billion in tax cuts for education, which are consistent with the HOPE scholarship and tuition deduction proposals in the President's FY98 Budget. Furthermore, as compared to the President's proposals, it directs more benefits toward middle- and upper-income families while reducing the benefits to lower-income families who rely on loans and grants to finance their education. It introduces serious administrative complications and works much more poorly than the President's proposals in helping to enhance educational opportunities for students.

- The HOPE credit would be cut to 50 percent of tuition expenses, halving the value of education benefits for millions of students attending community colleges and other low-cost institutions.
- Unlike the universally available tuition deduction in the President's package, the tuition deduction in your proposal would be available only if education expenses are paid from certain education savings plans. Hence, no help is given beyond the first two years of higher education to low-income students and students who must borrow to pay tuition.

- Tax-free savings offered through new education investment accounts and the opportunities for tax-deferred saving through private prepaid tuition plans are overly generous to upper income families, since they have neither income limits nor contribution limits. This would give high-income taxpayers an incentive to use these vehicles to save tax-free, even if they never intend to use the savings for education expenses.

The American Dream IRAs are not sufficiently targeted. Contributions could be made to these back-loaded IRAs without any income limits, which would surely result in a substantial shifting of existing savings into tax-preferred investment vehicles by high-income taxpayers, rather than creating new savings.

The proposal to index certain capital assets and lower the rate of tax on capital gains provide a double benefit to taxpayers, substantially overcompensating them for the effects of inflation. The package would disproportionately benefit the wealthy over lower- and middle-income wage earners. The package so have an explosive revenue cost in years after 2007, possibly jeopardizing all our important work on deficit reduction. In addition, the indexing proposal is enormously complex and difficult to administer. To quote the New York State Bar Association, indexing is "fundamentally flawed" and would create problems that would "overwhelm taxpayers and the IRS."

At a time when the U.S. economy is the strongest in the world, you have proposed to spend \$34 billion over 10 years to eliminate the corporate Alternative Minimum Tax, a proposal that benefits America's largest and wealthiest companies.

Your plan contains other provisions that raise serious concerns. The safe-harbor for independent contractor status would permit employers to avoid essential worker protections. This proposal could lead to widespread shifting of employees to independent contractor status, resulting in loss of worker protections such as pension and health coverage, and consequently wage and hour protections, unemployment insurance benefits and compensation for work-related injuries.

Under your proposal, Indian tribes would be subject to the unrelated business income tax on all income earned from commercial activities. Contrary to long-established United States policy, this tax fails to respect the sovereignty of Indian tribes and their special status as domestic dependent nations. This lack of respect for sovereignty is particularly apparent in the difference the proposal would create between tribes and States. In addition, the proposal would be extremely difficult to administer.

The President's FY98 Budget contained a number of important initiatives that we are very disappointed were not included in your proposals. The Nation's mayors and urban and rural communities have been extremely supportive of the President's brownfields provision, which allows a special deduction for certain expenses associated with environmental cleanup. No provision is included to stimulate investments in Community Development Financial Institutions to revitalize distressed neighborhoods around the country. No provision is included for equitable tolling, which protects a taxpayer's rights when he or she is incapacitated, or for restructuring our Nation's affordable housing portfolio. And while tax relief is provided for the District of

Columbia, no additional Empowerment Zones or Enterprise Communities for the rest of the country are provided.

Your bill also includes a provision to raise the debt ceiling. While we support this provision, we believe that it should be included in the other reconciliation bill, as the Senate plans to do.

In conclusion, we think this package disproportionately benefits the most well off in society. Given the tough choices that need to be made within this tax package, we think it is unwise, for example, to eliminate the corporate AMT while at the same time, denying tax relief provided by the child credit to millions of hard-working taxpayers with children who receive the earned income tax credit. Moreover, the provisions in the package that drive up costs in the second ten years, are those that most advantage high income taxpayers. This is an unwise legacy to leave to our children.

We look forward to working with the Congress to design a tax package that helps working families pay for education, buy and sell a house, and raise their children. We are committed to achieving a tax package that is fair to all Americans.

Sincerely,

June 10, 1997

### **JUVENILE JUSTICE SPEECH**

**DATE:** June 11, 1997  
**LOCATION:** Georgetown University Conference Center  
**BRIEFING TIME:** 11:00 am - 11:30 am  
**EVENT TIME:** 11:50 am - 12:30 pm  
**FROM:** Bruce Reed/Rahm Emanuel

#### **I. PURPOSE**

To highlight your ongoing commitment to combating juvenile crime, and announce a new initiative to keep guns out of the hands of juveniles.

#### **II. BACKGROUND**

You will be the keynote luncheon speaker at the Department of Justice Conference entitled, "Curbing Youth Violence and drugs: Communities Working Together." This day-long conference is timed to coincide with the ongoing debate in Congress on the youth violence and anti-gang legislation. The conference consists of four panel discussions that are aimed at highlighting the essential components of the Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Initiative: (1) targeting guns and drugs; (2) targeting gang violence; (3) enforcement strategies that work; and (4) prevention and intervention strategies that work. You will speak after the first two panels. Secretary Cuomo will close the Conference after panels three and four.

In addition to calling on Congress to send you a tough juvenile crime bill, you will be announcing that you are directing the Treasury Department -- within its existing authority to regulate Federal Firearms licensors (FFLs) -- to issue regulations requiring FFLs to post signs and issue written warnings with each handgun sold that:

- (1) Make clear that it is generally illegal for any adult to transfer a handgun to a minor, or for minors to possess a handgun;
- (2) State that violation of the prohibition on transferring a handgun to a juvenile is punishable, in some circumstances, by up to 10 years in prison;
- (3) Warn that handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
- (4) Suggest that safely storing and locking handguns can help ensure compliance

with this law.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

#### Briefing Participants:

Erskine Bowles

Rahm Emanuel

Bruce Reed

John Hilley

Jose Cerda

Michael Waldman

#### Event Participants:

Attorney General Reno

Father O'Donovan, President of Georgetown University

Undersecretary of Treasury Ray Kelly

The audience will consist of approximately 200 local law enforcement, prevention specialists, juvenile justice advocates and youth workers. The 26 people participating in the panel discussions throughout the day and representatives from the national law enforcement organizations will be in the front row. *Jim Brady, who has endorsed your directive, will also be in the front row.*

### IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

### V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Father O'Donovan will make welcoming remarks and announce you, Attorney General Reno, and Undersecretary Kelly onto the stage.
- Undersecretary Kelly will make remarks.
- Attorney General will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks, work a ropeline, and then depart.

### VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Speechwriting.

# CLINTON ADMINISTRATION SYMPOSIUM ON YOUTH VIOLENCE AND CRIME

June 11, 1997

## Announcement

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- The Administration's juvenile crime legislation gets tough on guns by: increasing penalties for illegally transferring guns to juveniles; expanding the Brady Law to prohibit violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requiring federal gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold.
- The President believes there is more we must do to cut off the easy access to guns for our kids. For almost every gun that gets into a juvenile's hands, an adult had an opportunity to stop that transfer from taking place.
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*"As I begin my second term as President, the next stage in our fight must center on keeping our children safe and attacking the scourge of juvenile crime and gangs. I want every police officer, prosecutor, and citizen in America working together to keep our young people safe and young criminals off the streets. This should be America's top priority in the fight for law and order over the next four years."*

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Radio Address, January 11, 1997

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The President recognizes that juvenile crime will be the largest threat to our communities in the future. That is why he has proposed a bill that will be a full scale assault on juvenile crime. The President's bill:

**Targeting gangs and violent juveniles,** with new prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives, including the authority to try violent juveniles as adults when they commit adult crimes. The President's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy provides grants to localities to fund scores of new prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives so that they may pursue, convict and sentence gang members for their crimes.

**Keeping our kids gun- and drug-free,** by requiring gun dealers to sell child safety locks with every handgun, expanding the Brady Law to prevent juveniles convicted of violent crimes from buying guns when they turn 18, and enacting tough new measures to crack down on drunk or drugged driving.

**Keeping our kids on the right track** through anti-truancy measures, curfews, and keeping schools open late and on weekends to keep children off the streets and out of trouble.

## **JUVENILE HANDGUN DIRECTIVE**

**JUNE 11, 1997**

**Q: What is the directive that the President signed today?**

**A:** Today, the President signed a directive to ensure that the Treasury Department do everything possible to enforce the Youth Handgun Safety Act -- including requiring that federal gun dealers post signs and issue written warnings that:

(1) Make clear that it is generally illegal for any adult to transfer a handgun to a minor (under 18), or for that minor to possess that handgun, period;

(2) Make clear that transferring a handgun to a minor may be punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment;

(3) Warn that handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and

(4) Suggest that safely storing and locking handguns can help ensure compliance with this law.

**Q: What is the impact of this directive? How is it any different -- or how does it augment -- current law?**

**A:** This directive will require, for the first time ever, that federal firearms dealers (FFLs) post signs and issue written warnings about the responsibility that gun purchasers have under current law to not transfer a handgun to juveniles -- as well as about the dangers that handguns pose to kids generally. That's an important change for two reasons.

First, for almost every gun that gets into a juvenile's hands, an adult had the opportunity -- in fact, the legal responsibility -- to stop that transfer from taking place. Today's directive puts adult gun purchasers on notice about this responsibility -- and warns them about the legal sanctions that may apply if this responsibility is ignored.

Second, the mix of kids and guns is at the heart of the nation's youth violence epidemic. Since the mid 1980s, the number of kids killing with a gun has quadrupled; the number of kids killed by guns has nearly tripled; and teenage boys today are more likely to die of gunshot wounds than all natural causes combined. Still, we do more to warn Americans about the

dangers of most household products than we do about the dangers that guns pose to our children. Today's directive represents an effort to correct this imbalance.

**Q: Can you please clarify under what authority you're taking this action?**

A: The authority for this directive is two-fold:

(1) 18 U.S.C. Sec. 926(a) generally provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may proscribe certain rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the 1968 Gun Control Act as amended; and

(2) 18 U.S.C. Sec. 922(x)(1) -- or the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which was included by Senator Kohl as an amendment to the 1994 crime bill -- prohibits, in most circumstances, juveniles from possessing handguns, and adults from transferring handguns to juveniles.

Our directive finds that additional warnings are necessary to fully carry out the prohibitions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act, and calls for signs to be posted and written warnings issued to help ensure compliance with the law.

**Q: What punishments are provided for in the Youth Handgun Safety Act?**

A: Juveniles who violate the ban on handgun possession are subject to mandatory probation. Adults who violate the prohibition on transferring handguns to juveniles are punishable by a prison term of 1 to 10 years, depending on the circumstances. Additionally, the Administration has called for increasing both of these penalties in its juvenile crime legislation.

**Q: Have you successfully prosecuted anyone under the Youth Handgun Safety Act? Do you know how many persons have been prosecuted overall?**

A: No, I don't have a number on the total prosecutions. But I do have an example. I know that the U.S. Attorney's Office in Tennessee successfully prosecuted an illegal gun dealer who -- among other illegal firearms activities -- sold a pistol to a 13-year old. He's been sentenced to 33 months in prison.

**Q: Do you think that this directive will really help keep handguns from juveniles? Shouldn't your directive do more than simply call for signs and warnings?**

A: Of course, we believe that this directive is meaningful and will have impact. And it certainly makes as much sense to warn gun purchasers about their legal responsibilities and the dangers of handguns as it does for the many other products that are sold with similar warnings.

At the same time, there is only so much we can under existing law to keep guns out of the hands of juveniles. That's why our juvenile crime bill includes 3 key gun provisions: it increases penalties for transferring guns to juveniles; it prohibits violent juveniles from ever owning guns; and it requires that federal gun dealers provide child safety locks with every gun sold. With these additional changes in law, we will be able to do even more to keep guns away from our kids.

**Q: If you're going to issue warnings about guns, why don't you just regulate them like other products through the Consumer Products Safety Commission?**

A: First of all, today's directive does more than simply warn gun purchasers about the dangers of handguns; It makes clear to gun purchasers that they have responsibilities -- and that transferring a handgun to a juvenile is a crime punishable by as much as 10 years imprisonment.

Second, the Consumer Products Safety Commission does not include firearms. It is expressly prohibited from getting into matters concerning the manufacture and sale of firearms and firearms ammunition. So we simply don't have this authority.

**Q. What is the Administration's position on the various Republican proposals to combat juvenile crime?**

A. First of all, we are opposed to H.R. 3, the bill that passed the House. It does not come close to representing a comprehensive attack gangs and guns. It doesn't guarantee that Boston's successful juvenile crime initiative -- Operations Cease-fire and Nite Life -- can be replicated. It doesn't include any provisions relating to kids and guns. And it does not specifically address the high number of crime committed by juveniles when school goes out.

We're hopeful that the Senate will work with us to address these issues. The Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to consider legislation this Thursday, and we are communicating our concerns to them now. We will have to wait and see how the mark-up in that committee goes before we know whether or not we'll be able to support a Senate bill.

**Q. What does the Administration's juvenile justice proposal do?**

- A. The legislation proposed by the President in February is part of an overall Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy that seeks to crack down on violent gangs, reduce youth violence, and provide our kids with positive alternatives to steer them away from gangs, guns, and drugs.

The strategy provides critical resources for state and local prosecutors to target, prosecute and convict violent youth gangs. It permits Federal prosecutors to prosecute juveniles in adult court when they commit violent crimes. It requires child safety locks for guns to prevent accidents and thefts, and extends the Brady Law so that violent juveniles can never own a gun. Finally, the Strategy also calls for at least 1,000 after school initiatives to keep kids off the streets and give them positive alternatives.

Juvenile crime legislation passed by Congress must address these key issues, too.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

SUBJECT: Enforcing the Youth Handgun Safety Act

A major problem in our nation today is the terrifying ease with which our young people gain illegal or unintended access to guns. Firearms are now responsible for 12 percent of fatalities among all American children and teenagers. Criminal use of firearms by young people is a national tragedy. Between 1984 and 1994, the number of juvenile offenders committing homicides by firearms nearly quadrupled. Moreover, firearms are the fourth leading cause of accidental deaths among children ages 5-14 and are now the primary method by which young people commit suicide. A recent study supported by the Department of Justice found that slightly more than half of all privately owned firearms were stored unlocked and approximately one-third of all handguns were stored both loaded and unlocked. We must do all we can to prevent both illegal and unintended access to guns by juveniles.

To address this issue, my Administration has consistently called for toughening our laws to help reduce youth gun violence. Specifically, we have fought for and gained passage of: (1) the Brady Act, to allow local law enforcement to conduct background checks before handguns are sold; (2) the Assault Weapons Ban, to keep deadly assault weapons off the streets; (3) the Gun-Free Schools Act, to establish a policy of "zero tolerance" for guns in our schools; and (4) the Youth Handgun Safety Act, to prohibit, in most circumstances, the transfer to or possession of a handgun by a juvenile.

More recently, we proposed comprehensive juvenile crime legislation that, among other things, would continue to crack down on youth gun violence by increasing penalties for transferring a firearm to juveniles, prohibiting violent juveniles from owning firearms as adults, and requiring federal firearms licensees (FFLs) to provide a child safety lock with every gun sold. I hope Congress will enact these important measures as soon as possible.

Until Congress acts, however, there is more we can do to keep guns out of the hands of our nation's youth. Existing law already bans the transfer of handguns to minors and juvenile possession of handguns, except in specified circumstances, and grants the Treasury Department authority to prescribe rules and regulations to implement this provision. I direct you to take the authorized steps necessary to enforce the provisions of the Youth Handgun Safety Act -- and specifically, consistent with your statutory authority, to promptly publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations requiring that signs be posted on the premises of FFLs and that written notification be issued with each handgun sold to non-licensees warning that:

- (1) federal law prohibits, except in certain limited circumstances, anyone under the age of 18 from knowingly possessing a handgun, or any adult from transferring a handgun to such a minor;
- (2) violation of the prohibition of transferring a handgun to a minor is, under certain

circumstances, punishable for up to 10 years in prison;

- (3) handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
- (4) safely storing and locking handguns away from children can help ensure compliance with federal law.

I also direct you to provide me with a written status report within 60 days on how you will carry out this directive.

Your implementation of this directive will help inform gun purchasers about their responsibility under federal law to keep handguns from our children. It will also ensure that gun purchasers are warned about the frequency with which handguns kill or injure our kids.

WJC

# CLINTON ADMINISTRATION SYMPOSIUM ON YOUTH VIOLENCE AND CRIME

June 11, 1997

## Announcement

- Today, President Clinton announced he will act to further restrict youth access to guns by directing the Treasury Department to publish regulations requiring federal firearms licensees to post signs and issue written notifications warning handgun purchasers about transferring guns to minors.

## Background

- Guns are at the heart of our nation's youth violence epidemic. Guns -- and handguns in particular -- have fueled the surge in juvenile murders. Since 1984, the number of juveniles killing with a gun has quadrupled. And teenage boys today are more likely to die of gunshot wounds than all natural causes combined.
- The Administration's juvenile crime legislation gets tough on guns by: increasing penalties for illegally transferring guns to juveniles; expanding the Brady Law to prohibit violent juveniles from owning guns as adults; and requiring federal gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold.
- The President believes there is more we must do to cut off the easy access to guns for our kids. For almost every gun that gets into a juvenile's hands, an adult had an opportunity to stop that transfer from taking place.
- The President's directive ensures that Treasury will do everything in its power to put adult gun purchasers on notice about their legal obligation to keep handguns away from our kids. The directive calls for Treasury to issue regulations requiring all FFLs to post signs and issue written warnings with each handgun sold that:
  - (1) Make clear that it is generally illegal for any adult to transfer a handgun to a minor, or for minors to possess a handgun;
  - (2) Make clear that violation of the prohibition on transferring a handgun to a juvenile may be punishable by up to 10 years in prison;
  - (3) Warn that handguns are a leading contributor to juvenile violence and fatalities; and
  - (4) State that safely storing and locking handguns will help ensure compliance with this law.

## Clinton Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy

- The President's strategy seeks to break the back of violent gangs, reduce youth violence, and provide kids with alternatives to steer them away from gangs, guns, and drugs. In addition to getting tough on guns, his strategy includes \$200 million for local prosecutors, probation officers, and anti-gang task forces and funds after school programs to keep kids off the streets and out of trouble.

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

DATE: 6/10 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/11 9:30 am

SUBJECT: Juvenile Justice Remarks

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McCURRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BOWLES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McGINTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McLARTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PODESTA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RUFF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MATHEWS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RAINES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	REED 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOSNIK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ECHAVESTE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LEWIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EMANUEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	YELLEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIBBONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STREETT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IBARRA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPERTING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RADD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TARULLO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HIGGINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERVEER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HILLEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Kagan</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KLAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Popp</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BERGER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Waldman</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LINDSEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Comments to Jordan Tamagni

RESPONSE: \_\_\_\_\_

Draft 6/10/97 8:00pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
REMARKS FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE CONFERENCE  
WASHINGTON, DC  
JUNE 11, 1997**

Acknowledgments: Attorney General Reno; Sec. Rubin; Members of Congress; Ray Kelly; Father Donovan; the Law Enforcement community; Jim Brady -- who with his wife Sarah has provided the leadership and the moral force to make the Brady Bill that bears his name the law of the land. Out of the great trial you have overcome with such courage, countless lives have been saved, and we are all grateful to you, to Sarah, and to all your family.

We are here to talk about how we can work together to build safer neighborhoods and stronger communities as we prepare our country for the 21st century. Today, I want to address one of the biggest problems we still face in that struggle: violent youth gangs and the illegal guns they use.

Four and half years ago, it seemed like crime and youth violence were intractable. Too many of our communities lacked the support they needed to fight back; too many of our citizens felt powerless to change things; and far too many of our parents feared for their children's safety as the epidemic of juvenile violence spread across our country.

I took office determined to restore the American people's confidence that we could take back our streets from crime and give our children a chance to grow up in safety. Working together with you, we have begun to meet that challenge, basing our crime-fighting strategy of more police, tougher punishments, and smarter crime prevention on your methods.

We passed a comprehensive Crime Bill that's putting 100,000 new community police on our streets. We passed the Brady Bill, which has stopped over 186,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers from buying handguns. We banned deadly assault weapons. To fight juvenile crime -- which had risen by an alarming 62 percent between 1987 and 1993 -- we initiated the biggest anti-drug effort ever to make our children, schools and streets safe, drug-free and gun-free. We made zero tolerance for guns in schools the law of the land. And we passed the Youth Handgun Safety Act that made it illegal in most cases for minors to possess firearms, and for adults to transfer guns to minors.

Our strategy is working. For a record fifth straight year in a row, crime has gone down. Last week, we had more good news: the past twelve months have seen the largest one-year decline in violent crime in a generation. Even the juvenile crime arrest rate has begun to slow down as a result of our unceasing efforts.

But as we take pride in this news, we must not be blind to the fact that juvenile violence still threatens our communities at their very core. Violent youth gangs still terrorize our streets

and recruit innocent children to join them. According to a recent report by the Justice Department's juvenile division, unless we act now, the number of juveniles arrested for violent crimes will more than double by the year 2010. That is why we must redouble our efforts to crack down on juvenile violence.

In February I sent smart, tough legislation to Congress that declares war on gangs and guns. It guarantees the new anti-gang prosecutors we desperately need to pursue and prosecute violent juveniles. It gives prosecutors the right to seek tougher penalties on violent juvenile offenders, and gives judges the right to impose them. It supports initiatives like Operation Night Light in Boston, where police and probation officers make nightly visits to the homes of young probationers, to make sure they live up to the strict rules of their probation.

And because statistics show that at least half of the juvenile crime in America occurs in the 3 hours after school is closed and before parents come home, my bill will help launch 1,000 after-school initiatives all over the country. We know as a country that our children should be allowed to stay in school, not on a street corner, until their parents come home from work. Our children should have teachers for role models, not toughened thugs. Our children should be supervised by caring grown-ups, not guided by gangs.

**This bill is just as tough on guns as it is on gangs. Today, the difference between the Sharks and the Jets, and the Bloods and the Crips -- is the difference between a switchblade and an Uzi.**

For make no mistake, guns are at the heart of the gangs who strike at the heart of our communities and families. Every year, hundreds of children and young people are killed by guns, and thousands more are wounded and maimed. Teenage homicides tripled between 1984 and 1994. The number of juveniles killing with guns has quadrupled. And when teenage boys today are more likely to die from gunshot wounds than from any other cause, we know that we have more than a duty -- we have a moral obligation to put an end to this terrible scourge of gun violence.

That is why my juvenile crime bill extends the Brady Bill to prevent juvenile criminals from purchasing guns when they reach legal age. You should not be able to commit a violent crime at 17, and then buy a gun for your 21st birthday. This bill will make it impossible.

This bill requires that child safety locks be sold with guns to keep children from hurting themselves or each other. We know that half of the people who own guns in our country leave them unlocked; and an unbelievable one third of all privately owned guns are left unlocked . . . and loaded. Every one of those guns has the potential to take the life of one of our children -- either by accident, or with deadly purpose.

Child safety locks are simple and inexpensive, but they have the power to prevent a tragedy. I feel so strongly that child safety locks will save lives that in March, I ordered federal agencies to give them to their agents. Today, every FBI and ATF agent has such a child safety device, and by October 15, every agent from the DEA to the U.S. Marshall to the border patrol to

the Park Police will have one as well. If a child safety lock is good enough for law enforcement, it should be good enough for the public.

With these steps, we will cut off young people's access to guns that can cut off their lives. In Boston where many of these efforts are already in place, youth murders have dropped 80 percent in five years, and not one child has been killed with a gun in over a year and a half. I know that many of you here today are trying similar initiatives at the local level.

**This approach represents our best chance to break the back of youth gangs and gun violence. Unfortunately, the juvenile violence bill that the House of Representatives passed last month falls far short of that promise. And a juvenile crime bill that doesn't crack down on guns and gangs, that does not guarantee more prosecutors, probation officers and after school hours, is juvenile crime bill in name only.**

We all know that it will take more than legislation to give the American people the security they deserve. All of us must take responsibility -- responsibility for our children, and for our own actions. This is especially true when it comes to guns. That is why today, I am directing the ATF to post signs in their stores and issue written warnings with each gun they sell. These warnings put adult gun purchasers on notice of their responsibility to safeguard their firearms or face the possibility of causing a tragedy; and to keep those guns out of the hands of minors, or face a penalty of up to five years in jail. And to anyone who thinks such warnings are not necessary, just think of the thousands of children who died from gunshots this year alone.

In the last four years, we have proven that by working together and learning from each other, we can restore our communities and take back our streets from crime. Now we have a real opportunity to build on that progress -- and to give our children a safe and orderly environment where they can make the most of their future -- by passing a smart, balanced juvenile crime bill that does more than talk tough. I pledge to work with members of Congress of both parties to pass that bill, and I look forward to working with all of you to get the job done.

Thank you and God bless you.

YAN COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Crime

Embargoed for release until  
Sunday, June 1, 1997  
at 6pm

**STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT  
ON JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REPORT OF 1996 CRIME STATISTICS**

Four years ago, my Administration made a commitment to take our streets back from crime and violence. We have a comprehensive anti-crime plan, and it is working. More community police, tougher punishments and fewer guns in the hands of criminals are making a difference.

Today's Justice Department release marks the largest one-year decline in murder, aggravated assault and violent crime in the past 35 years. The continued downward trend over the past four years is further evidence that we are on the right track with increased community policing, tougher penalties and greater juvenile crime prevention efforts.

Much work remains to be done, however. Juvenile crime and violence must be our top law enforcement priority for the next four years. My Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy declares war on juvenile crime and gangs, with new prosecutors and tougher penalties, an extension of the Brady Bill so violent teenage criminals will never have the right to purchase a handgun, and resources to keep schools open after hours, on weekends, and in the summer.

While the House-passed juvenile crime legislation falls short of the goals outlined in my Strategy, I am hopeful that the Senate will improve on this measure and pass it without delay. We must keep the crime rate coming down -- and every child's prospect of a bright future going up.

-30-30-30-



**EMBARGOED**

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

**FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE**  
(202) 324-3691

**FOR RELEASE**  
6 P.M., EDT, Sunday  
June 1, 1997

**EMBARGOED**

Serious reported crime in the United States declined three percent in 1996, the fifth annual decrease in a row, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today in releasing preliminary figures from its nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The FBI said that the overall drop resulted from a seven-percent decline in violent crime and a three-percent decrease in property crime, compared to the previous year. The final figures for 1996 are expected to be available in the fall.

In the category of violent crime, murder showed the greatest decline--11 percent, followed by robbery at eight percent, aggravated assault at six percent, and forcible rape at three percent. Among property crimes, burglary and motor vehicle theft each registered a five-percent decrease, larceny-theft fell by two percent, and arson remained unchanged.

By region, the West recorded an eight-percent decrease in serious crime, the Northeast a seven-percent decline, and the Midwest a two-percent drop. Serious crime in the South increased two percent over last year's total. Violent crime fell nine percent in both the Northeast and the West, eight percent in the Midwest, and two percent in the South. Property crime totals dropped eight percent in the West, seven percent in the Northeast, and one percent in the Midwest. The South experienced a two-percent increase in property crime.

Cities in all population groups in the Nation reported declines in serious crime. The largest decrease--six percent--was reported by cities with populations over one million followed by a five-percent decrease in cities with populations ranging from 50,000 to 99,999. Rural counties showed a three-percent decline from the 1995 level, and suburban counties registered a two-percent drop.

The Crime Index total decreased in 1995 by one percent, with violent crime decreasing three percent and property crime less than one percent. The Crime Index total decreased in 1994 by one percent, with violent crime decreasing three percent and property crime decreasing one percent. In 1993, the Crime Index total decreased by two percent: violent crime decreased by less than one percent, and property crime decreased by two percent. In 1992, the Crime Index total decreased by three percent, violent crime increased by one percent, and property crime decreased by four percent.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of over 16,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention.

The complete preliminary annual UNIFORM CRIME REPORT is available on the FBI's Internet site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

**EMBARGOED**

AG's statement

**DRAFT**

Attorney General Janet Reno released the following statement in response to the release by the FBI of preliminary figures for 1996 from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program:

"This is the largest recorded drop in violent crime since 1961, when these statistics were first recorded. President Clinton's plan is working: penalties are tougher, tens of thousands of illegal gun sales have been thwarted, more than 57,000 new police have been paid for, and we are helping more young people stay on the right path.

"Violent crime has fallen for several years, but we can not let up. It's time to enact President Clinton's comprehensive youth violence legislation, which builds on the 1994 Crime Act with tough, balanced penalties and programs to target gangs, guns and drugs."

# DRAFT

## TALKING POINTS ON 1996 UCR NUMBERS

- \* The seven percent drop in violent crime is the largest drop in more than three and a half decades. (The drop in violent crime is the largest since the FBI began in 1960 to report on crime rates in the fifty states.)
- \* Record rates of decline were reported for violent crime, murder and aggravated assault.
- \* President Clinton's plan to combat crime is working and making a real difference for families all across America.
- \* We increased penalties for serious crime, took guns out of the wrong hands and put more police on America's streets.
- \* The results are now being seen: where once the trend in crime was a constant upward swing, we now have several years of declines in violent crime.
- \* Crime is still too high, and we must not let up our efforts.
- \* We need to enact President Clinton's comprehensive youth violence legislation, which builds on the 1994 Crime Act with tough but balanced enforcement and intervention provisions that target gangs, guns and violent youth crime."

The number of Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States decreased 3 percent during 1989 when compared to the number of offenses reported in 1988. The violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault decreased 7 percent while the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased 3 percent.

Quarterly Crime Index trends for 1989 and 1990, show a 2-percent decrease for the first and second quarters and a 5-percent decline for the third and fourth quarters.

All 1990 figures are preliminary. The states of Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana have not submitted any data for 1990 or have submitted data only for the cities over 100,000 in population. Final figures and crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants will be published in *Crime in the United States - 1990* scheduled to be released in the fall of 1997.

Crime Index trends by population groups and by geographic regions appear in Tables 1 and 2 below.

TABLE 1 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS Percent change 1989 over 1988, offenses known to the police

Population Group and Area	Number of agencies	Population (thousands)	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*	
Total	10,019	206,531	-3	-3	-7	-3	-11	-3	-8	-6	-5	-2	-5	0	
<b>Cities:</b>															
Over 1,000,000	10	22,285	-8	-8	-9	-5	-13	-1	-11	-7	-7	-4	-7	+13	
500,000 to 999,999	17	10,987	-3	-3	-4	-2	-3	-5	-3	-4	-3	-2	-3	-7	
250,000 to 499,999	37	13,423	-3	-3	-7	-3	-13	-2	-8	-7	-3	-2	-6	+1	
100,000 to 249,999	147	21,874	-4	-4	-4	-4	-11	-4	-7	-2	-5	-2	-7	-5	
50,000 to 99,999	295	20,036	-5	-5	-8	-5	-13	+1	-10	-10	-6	-4	-6	-1	
25,000 to 49,999	546	18,578	-3	-3	-6	-3	-10	-3	-6	-7	-5	-2	-5	+1	
10,000 to 24,999	1,307	20,555	-1	-1	-5	-1	-13	0	-2	-7	-3	0	-1	-6	
Under 10,000	4,844	16,702	-1	-1	-7	-1	-2	-3	-4	-8	-1	-1	-2	-7	
<b>Countries:</b>															
Suburban <sup>1</sup>	1,050	41,037	-2	-2	-6	-1	-12	-5	-3	-7	-4	+1	-5	+2	
Rural <sup>2</sup>	1,898	20,973	-3	-3	-6	-2	-8	-9	-2	-8	-4	-1	-2	-2	
<b>Areas:</b>															
Suburban Area <sup>3</sup>	5,002	79,293	-2	-2	-6	-2	-10	-4	-4	-7	-4	-1	-4	-1	
Cities outside Metropolitan Areas	2,545	17,578	0	0	-8	0	-11	-2	-2	-7	0	0	0	+4	

- (1) Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police within Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
- (2) Includes crimes reported to sheriffs' departments, county police departments, and state police outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
- (3) Includes crimes reported to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies within Metropolitan Statistical Areas, but outside the central cities.

TABLE 2 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Region	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
Total	-3	-3	-7	-3	-11	-3	-8	-6	-5	-2	-5	0
Northeast	-7	-7	-8	-7	-14	0	-11	-6	-8	-6	-8	-6
Midwest	-2	-2	-8	-1	-8	-7	-11	-7	-3	0	0	+3
South	+2	+2	-2	+2	-5	-3	-3	-2	0	+3	+1	+2
West	-8	-8	-8	-8	-14	-2	-8	-10	-8	-7	-12	0

TABLE 3 - CRIME INDEX TRENDS January through December each year over previous year

Years	Crime Index total	Modified total	Violent crime	Property crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
1983/1982	-2	-2	0	-2	+3	-3	-2	+1	-5	-1	-3	-5
1984/1983	-1	-1	-4	-1	-5	-4	-6	-2	-4	+1	-2	+5
1985/1984	-1	-1	-3	-1	-7	-5	-6	-1	-4	+2	-4	-4
1988/1987	-3	-3	-7	-3	-11	-3	-8	-6	-5	-2	-5	0

\* The Modified Crime Index total is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. Data for arson are not included in the property crime totals. The number of agencies used in arson trends is less than used in compiling trends for other Crime Index offenses.

TABLE 4. OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE January through December, 1996 over 1995  
 Cities over 100,000 Population

			Modified		Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
			Crime Index total	Crime Index total								
ABILENE	TX	1995	6,049	6,072	5	80	131	480	1,044	4,095	214	23
		1996	5,971	5,995	7	66	126	399	1,120	4,008	245	24
AKRON	OH	1995	15,901	16,049	18	209	875	1,166	2,792	8,824	2,017	148
		1996	16,007	16,113	14	194	811	1,326	2,866	8,763	2,033	106
ALBANY	NY	1995	8,329	8,370	7	61	548	611	2,038	4,460	604	41
		1996	8,130	8,180	11	46	491	584	2,087	4,355	556	50
ALBUQUERQUE <sup>1</sup>	NM	1995			53	296	1,623		8,362	23,461	4,895	229
		1996	48,252	48,440	69	375	1,898	3,824	9,037	25,961	6,988	188
ALEXANDRIA <sup>2</sup>	VA	1995	7,418	7,439	2	30	291	331	834	4,647	1,183	21
		1996	7,143		7	45	318	266	945	4,615	947	
ALLENTOWN	PA	1995	7,031	7,075	7	48	414	307	1,435	4,174	646	44
		1996	7,444	7,488	7	49	321	276	1,513	4,670	608	44
AMARILLO	TX	1995	13,293	13,378	16	84	242	1,038	2,419	8,883	611	85
		1996	14,088	14,175	11	71	334	1,012	2,116	9,857	687	87
AMHERST TOWN	NY	1995	2,843	2,847	1	8	54	22	215	2,331	212	4
		1996	2,749	2,752	0	7	59	32	265	2,211	175	3
ANAHEIM	CA	1995	17,399	17,456	25	76	1,011	1,363	3,141	8,764	3,019	57
		1996	14,650	14,725	12	73	968	998	2,698	7,550	2,351	75
ANCHORAGE	AK	1995	18,305	18,401	29	242	777	1,462	2,521	11,152	2,122	96
		1996	16,178	16,265	25	188	558	1,297	2,353	10,163	1,584	87
ANN ARBOR	MI	1995	5,414	5,435	3	43	132	294	1,083	3,644	215	21
		1996	4,696	4,741	1	37	113	258	804	3,283	200	45
ARLINGTON	TX	1995	20,404	20,471	9	154	521	1,892	3,224	12,308	2,298	67
		1996	21,312	21,372	17	156	618	1,687	3,395	13,165	2,274	60
ATLANTA	GA	1995	69,011	69,237	184	441	5,260	8,859	11,694	34,221	8,352	226
		1996	70,538	70,775	196	392	4,808	8,301	10,466	37,128	9,247	239
AURORA <sup>2</sup>	CO	1995	16,902		18	138	549	1,253	2,436	11,173	1,335	
		1996	15,882	16,061	11	193	559	866	2,589	10,366	1,398	79
AURORA <sup>3</sup>	IL	1995			24		231	576	1,055	3,756	374	65
		1996			26		226	567	1,241	3,964	357	61
AUSTIN	TX	1995	42,586	43,077	46	308	1,336	2,360	7,521	27,434	3,581	491
		1996	42,279	42,727	41	270	1,376	2,135	7,575	27,187	3,695	448
BAKERSFIELD	CA	1995	13,806	13,945	29	39	604	626	2,862	7,883	1,763	139
		1996	12,583	12,726	24	37	482	578	2,874	7,456	1,132	143
BALTIMORE	MD	1995	94,855	95,780	325	683	11,353	9,134	16,569	45,619	11,172	905
		1996	85,982	86,401	328	641	10,393	8,145	14,802	40,522	11,151	419
BATON ROUGE	LA	1995	30,794	31,002	65	173	1,394	4,919	5,164	15,796	3,283	208
		1996	33,757	34,019	71	118	1,608	7,997	5,577	15,179	3,207	262
BEAUMONT	TX	1995	11,181	11,234	14	189	420	607	1,749	7,414	788	53
		1996	10,309	10,362	15	203	420	614	1,958	6,362	737	53
BERKELEY	CA	1995	11,407	11,458	10	33	619	591	1,538	7,541	1,075	51
		1996	10,332	10,373	7	32	492	555	1,502	6,683	1,061	41
BIRMINGHAM	AL	1995	33,037	33,320	121	248	2,158	4,122	6,399	16,309	3,680	283
		1996	29,283	29,529	113	229	1,838	2,236	5,973	15,280	3,614	246
BOISE	ID	1995	8,873	8,926	3	53	76	513	1,424	6,311	493	53
		1996	8,693	8,777	1	57	53	388	1,486	6,334	374	84
BOSTON <sup>2</sup>	MA	1995	52,278	52,905	96	379	3,597	5,497	6,671	26,002	10,036	627
		1996	44,711		59	414	3,470	5,211	5,052	21,234	9,271	
BROWNSVILLE	TX	1995	8,408	8,428	7	26	204	580	1,264	5,793	534	20
		1996	9,888	9,882	11	22	231	887	1,328	6,911	478	14
BUFFALO <sup>1,2</sup>	NY	1995			62	281	2,836		7,092	11,124	4,208	562
		1996	28,844		60	272	2,624	1,576	6,298	11,314	4,500	

			Modified		Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
			Crime Index total	Crime Index total								
BURBANK	CA	1995	4,234	4,251	6	20	188	289	597	2,246	888	17
		1996	4,161	4,171	4	19	169	264	611	2,219	875	10
CAMBRIDGE <sup>2</sup>	MA	1995	5,608	5,630	3	35	296	463	953	3,313	544	24
		1996	4,968		1	35	226	387	799	2,973	547	
CHANDLER	AZ	1995	8,080	8,164	9	32	119	243	1,677	4,882	1,118	84
		1996	8,550	8,627	2	29	142	255	1,794	5,211	1,117	77
CHARLOTTE- MECKLENBURG	NC	1995	52,110	52,455	89	366	2,949	5,824	9,959	29,273	3,650	345
		1996	53,523	53,961	74	308	2,594	5,944	10,227	30,199	4,177	438
CHATTANOOGA	TN	1995	14,269	14,357	28	62	532	1,330	2,595	8,341	1,381	88
		1996	14,688	14,814	21	86	556	1,482	2,668	8,665	1,210	126
CHESAPEAKE	VA	1995	8,538	8,674	10	71	357	383	1,478	5,645	594	136
		1996	8,463	8,576	13	49	284	458	1,529	5,596	534	113
CHICAGO <sup>3</sup>	IL	1995			824		30,088	39,205	40,239	121,487	38,197	1,241
		1996			789		26,860	37,097	40,475	119,492	34,091	1,560
CHULA VISTA	CA	1995	9,089	9,123	12	34	405	636	1,862	4,524	1,798	54
		1996	8,822	8,864	5	37	399	653	1,451	4,591	1,686	42
CINCINNATI	OH	1995	26,931	27,330	50	408	2,155	2,027	5,366	15,012	1,913	399
		1996	27,455	28,132	32	315	1,774	1,800	5,687	16,025	1,822	677
CLEARWATER	FL	1995	7,249	7,274	4	48	257	774	1,420	4,452	294	25
		1996	7,577	7,607	2	62	215	876	1,353	4,763	306	30
CLEVELAND	OH	1995	38,665	39,344	129	689	4,224	3,108	7,893	13,764	9,058	679
		1996	37,409	38,033	103	643	4,062	2,823	7,708	13,441	8,629	624
COLORADO SPRINGS	CO	1995	21,949	22,092	18	207	416	925	3,448	15,549	1,388	143
		1996	20,523	20,875	12	238	453	892	3,304	14,248	1,376	152
COLUMBIA	SC	1995	12,883	12,925	9	90	684	1,411	2,260	7,583	846	42
		1996	12,154	12,187	19	75	481	1,241	1,909	7,501	928	33
COLUMBUS	GA	1995	12,417	12,441	20	34	432	497	2,201	8,350	883	24
		1996	12,290	12,298	15	24	367	480	2,216	8,351	837	8
COLUMBUS	OH	1995	58,715	59,630	77	636	3,328	2,582	13,146	31,905	7,040	915
		1996	61,083	61,894	89	571	3,318	2,238	13,013	34,244	7,610	811
CONCORD	CA	1995	7,696	7,713	4	50	156	452	1,378	4,830	826	17
		1996	7,302	7,326	4	38	167	437	1,186	4,780	690	24
CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	1995	29,274	29,469	31	216	504	2,013	3,785	21,271	1,454	195
		1996	30,467	30,683	18	276	485	2,241	3,773	22,006	1,668	216
DALLAS	TX	1995	98,824	100,051	276	852	5,899	8,942	16,705	49,068	16,882	1,427
		1996	100,401	102,088	217	740	6,122	9,201	17,960	49,018	17,143	1,687
DAYTON	OH	1995	18,949	19,209	39	237	1,360	789	4,022	9,357	3,145	260
		1996	17,841	18,078	38	201	1,085	702	3,720	8,859	3,236	237
DENVER	CO	1995	34,769	35,158	81	320	1,413	2,543	7,410	17,761	5,241	389
		1996	34,314	34,694	64	358	1,327	2,083	7,788	17,269	5,425	380
DES MOINES	IA	1995	16,109	16,273	19	127	312	547	1,933	11,812	1,259	164
		1996	15,154	15,273	16	100	321	486	1,794	11,226	1,211	119
DETROIT	MI	1995	119,065	120,216	475	1,104	10,076	12,356	22,366	43,415	29,273	1,151
		1996	120,188	121,999	428	1,119	9,504	12,188	21,491	41,193	34,265	1,811
DOWNEY	CA	1995	4,791	4,843	7	19	353	198	848	2,097	1,269	52
		1996	4,785	4,823	7	33	318	232	932	2,078	1,185	38
DURHAM	NC	1995	15,866	15,930	24	82	904	825	4,522	8,376	1,133	64
		1996	16,834	16,905	40	84	809	754	4,226	9,399	1,522	71
ELIZABETH	NJ	1995	9,638	9,669	18	46	936	345	2,076	4,229	1,988	31
		1996	9,208	9,238	13	54	795	325	1,788	4,382	1,872	29
EL MONTE	CA	1995	5,167	5,222	30	33	531	801	998	1,782	994	55
		1996	4,597	4,666	9	43	572	658	854	1,608	853	69
EL PASO	TX	1995	41,692	41,988	37	242	1,076	3,593	3,828	29,034	3,882	296
		1996	45,134	45,310	30	245	1,195	3,668	3,942	31,694	4,360	176
ERIE	PA	1995	5,706	5,740	6	56	341	269	1,015	3,623	398	34
		1996	5,532	5,581	6	68	336	259	1,019	3,458	386	49
ESCONDIDO	CA	1995	7,993	8,038	11	38	252	581	1,450	4,346	1,317	45

			Modified									
		Crime	Crime	Mur-	For-	Rob-	Aggra-		Larceny-	Motor		
		Index	Index	der	cible	bery	vated	Burglary	theft	vehicle	Arson	
		total	total		rape		assault			theft		
EUGENE	OR	1996	6,857	6,902	7	50	215	547	1,079	3,943	1,016	45
		1995	11,876	11,989	3	41	273	409	2,036	8,444	670	93
		1996	12,181	12,278	2	50	271	416	1,914	8,765	763	97
EVANSVILLE	IN	1995	7,478	7,550	5	33	154	532	1,537	4,772	445	72
		1996	7,405	7,460	7	41	166	566	1,439	4,733	453	55
FLINT	MI	1995	17,338	17,684	41	206	1,030	2,615	4,137	7,346	1,963	346
		1996	16,054	16,269	40	182	937	2,166	4,141	6,340	2,248	215
FONTANA	CA	1995	6,276	6,302	13	66	470	878	1,372	1,788	1,589	26
		1996	5,430	5,460	16	72	414	845	1,143	1,447	1,493	30
FORT COLLINS	CO	1995	5,573	5,618	2	66	30	360	790	4,132	193	45
		1996	5,448	5,490	3	70	46	300	829	4,042	158	42
FORT LAUDERDALE	FL	1995	25,036	25,102	27	102	1,113	1,051	4,876	14,836	3,031	66
		1996	25,487	25,557	34	96	1,186	1,268	4,744	15,125	3,034	70
FORT WAYNE	IN	1995	12,785	12,864	23	84	594	230	1,800	8,081	1,953	99
		1996	13,966	14,052	13	121	499	436	1,927	9,407	1,563	86
FORT WORTH	TX	1995	39,667	40,026	108	332	1,965	2,939	7,334	22,128	4,861	359
		1996	38,902	39,266	68	318	1,692	2,905	7,817	21,481	4,520	364
FREMONT	CA	1995	8,606	8,652	2	32	199	981	1,424	4,855	1,113	46
		1996	7,769	7,813	3	32	186	591	1,306	4,689	962	44
FRESNO	CA	1995	46,267	47,594	71	212	2,166	3,210	7,638	20,552	12,418	1,327
		1996	41,688	42,802	70	216	2,087	3,089	6,868	20,180	9,178	1,114
FULLERTON	CA	1995	6,490	6,519	6	39	198	247	1,113	4,024	863	29
		1996	5,246	5,260	5	26	201	253	930	3,110	721	14
GARDEN GROVE	CA	1995	7,740	7,786	8	39	347	532	1,293	3,994	1,529	26
		1996	6,477	6,519	4	34	309	498	1,229	3,245	1,158	42
GARLAND	TX	1995	11,418	11,486	7	102	271	580	2,146	7,244	1,068	68
		1996	9,562	9,840	14	63	210	490	1,786	6,150	849	78
GLENDALE	AZ	1995	15,468	15,587	9	53	320	1,018	2,850	8,489	2,729	119
		1996	13,480	13,558	11	51	301	858	2,277	7,883	2,099	78
GLENDALE	CA	1995	7,958	8,002	8	22	351	384	1,315	4,552	1,326	44
		1996	6,966	7,015	14	16	344	347	1,135	4,044	1,066	49
GRAND PRAIRIE	TX	1995	6,448	6,451	12	28	140	515	1,065	3,714	974	3
		1996	6,882	6,887	3	50	147	956	1,068	3,734	924	5
GRAND RAPIDS	MI	1995	14,556	14,666	24	109	662	1,669	3,113	8,089	890	110
		1996	14,800	14,698	20	101	675	1,647	3,033	8,051	1,073	98
GREEN BAY	WI	1995	4,868	4,902	4	75	70	360	555	3,616	188	34
		1996	4,677	4,708	1	39	68	280	584	3,481	224	31
GREENSBORO	NC	1995	18,044	18,177	36	88	785	1,189	3,671	11,067	1,208	133
		1996	16,393	16,472	23	86	710	1,099	3,228	10,190	1,048	79
HAMPTON	VA	1995	7,045	7,107	14	40	264	236	829	5,199	463	62
		1996	7,167	7,223	10	56	323	203	962	5,151	462	56
HARTFORD	CT	1995	16,573	16,738	33	112	1,278	1,176	3,137	8,278	2,559	165
		1996	13,188	13,291	20	94	1,089	929	2,072	7,036	1,948	103
HAYWARD	CA	1995	7,981	8,065	12	45	349	449	1,235	4,372	1,519	84
		1996	7,875	7,974	11	28	370	408	1,253	4,438	1,367	99
HENDERSON	NV	1995	4,982	5,020	3	79	124	110	917	3,061	688	38
		1996	5,029	5,062	8	81	122	112	1,028	3,033	645	33
HIALEAH	FL	1995	15,654	15,718	17	41	809	993	2,433	7,637	3,724	64
		1996	18,210	18,301	12	63	887	1,051	2,884	9,123	4,180	91
HOLLYWOOD	FL	1995	12,146	12,164	5	63	518	537	2,024	7,515	1,484	18
		1996	12,535	12,552	10	56	502	590	2,411	7,545	1,421	17
HONOLULU	HI	1995	67,145	67,444	38	217	1,371	1,256	10,127	46,696	7,440	299
		1996	60,059	60,352	27	222	1,421	1,078	9,026	41,915	6,370	293
HOUSTON	TX	1995	131,602	133,094	316	837	9,222	11,885	24,830	61,976	22,536	1,492
		1996	135,329	137,082	261	1,002	8,276	12,917	25,402	65,080	22,391	1,753
HUNTINGTON BEACH	CA	1995	8,093	8,117	8	44	176	338	2,084	4,474	969	24
		1996	7,305	7,336	0	26	194	391	1,629	4,161	904	31

			Crime	Modified		For-	Rob-	Aggra-		Larceny-	Motor	
			Index	Crime	Mur-	cible	bery	vated	Burglary	theft	vehicle	Arson
			total	Index	der	rape		assault			theft	
HUNTSVILLE	AL	1995	13,104	13,154	10	52	384	831	2,413	8,393	1,021	50
		1996	14,330	14,392	11	71	310	947	2,251	9,516	1,224	62
INDEPENDENCE	MO	1995	8,981	9,041	2	40	146	442	1,382	6,309	660	60
		1996	8,771	8,840	1	26	124	436	1,229	6,213	742	69
INDIANAPOLIS	IN	1995	36,469	36,807	99	457	2,523	3,636	7,797	15,941	6,016	338
		1996	37,917	38,242	114	424	2,600	4,280	7,797	16,842	5,860	325
INGLEWOOD	CA	1995	6,817	6,870	40	60	1,067	814	1,096	2,095	1,645	53
		1996	6,241	6,286	27	61	952	903	1,082	1,851	1,365	45
IRVINE	CA	1995	4,707	4,740	2	14	75	122	894	3,191	409	33
		1996	4,090	4,123	1	22	65	186	837	2,647	332	33
IRVING	TX	1995	9,787	9,828	5	56	213	557	1,344	6,723	889	41
		1996	9,483	9,548	8	65	202	529	1,480	6,342	857	65
JACKSON	MS	1995	23,046	23,154	92	186	1,469	920	5,455	10,868	4,056	108
		1996	20,466	20,550	67	209	1,309	781	4,924	9,744	3,432	84
JACKSONVILLE	FL	1995	61,129	61,524	86	625	2,920	5,965	12,491	33,306	5,736	395
		1996	59,534	59,976	85	681	2,792	6,207	13,171	31,852	4,746	442
JERSEY CITY	NJ	1995	18,053	18,157	25	92	2,306	1,908	3,810	6,397	3,515	104
		1996	16,704	16,839	26	91	1,859	1,815	3,425	5,994	3,494	135
KANSAS CITY	MO	1995	52,575	53,054	107	470	3,346	5,811	9,748	26,301	6,792	479
		1996	52,300	52,726	104	412	2,881	5,488	8,947	28,124	6,344	426
KNOXVILLE <sup>1</sup>	TN	1995			19	110	716		2,810	5,898	1,779	126
		1996	10,766	10,873	22	67	593	844	2,341	5,304	1,595	107
LAFAYETTE	LA	1995	10,006	10,032	8	63	279	672	1,624	6,680	680	26
		1996	8,482	8,509	7	75	247	515	1,375	5,589	674	27
LAKESWOOD	CO	1995	7,348	7,405	6	49	130	361	1,153	5,207	442	57
		1996	7,595	7,635	7	51	178	394	1,209	5,194	562	40
LANCASTER	CA	1995	6,269	6,312	9	49	301	961	1,414	2,578	956	43
		1996	5,947	6,003	12	58	308	1,005	1,455	2,338	771	56
LANSING	MI	1995	9,784	9,839	13	148	344	1,138	1,502	5,940	699	55
		1996	9,744	9,812	10	172	343	1,124	1,807	5,952	536	68
LAREDO	TX	1995	10,150	10,234	14	22	174	897	1,628	6,529	886	84
		1996	11,240	11,322	11	27	242	760	1,672	7,477	1,051	82
LAS VEGAS	NV	1995	60,178	60,574	118	571	3,712	5,122	12,219	30,445	7,991	396
		1996	56,943	57,322	161	475	3,650	4,123	11,656	28,952	7,926	379
LEXINGTON	KY	1995	15,933	16,041	14	131	636	1,318	2,978	9,912	944	108
		1996	15,328	15,405	14	122	579	1,283	2,893	9,522	915	77
LINCOLN	NB	1995	14,433	14,538	2	80	122	1,127	1,880	10,765	457	105
		1996	14,353	14,407	3	83	142	987	1,877	10,746	515	54
LITTLE ROCK	AR	1995	22,212	22,382	53	172	1,056	2,418	3,701	13,069	1,743	170
		1996	21,016	21,170	29	166	837	1,725	3,382	13,253	1,624	154
LIVONIA <sup>2</sup>	MI	1995	3,682		1	29	80	156	551	2,433	432	
		1996	3,422		2	22	65	150	507	2,271	405	
LONG BEACH	CA	1995	30,657	30,648	80	171	2,774	2,624	5,577	14,011	5,420	191
		1996	26,308	26,499	95	158	2,431	2,385	5,003	11,671	4,565	191
LOS ANGELES	CA	1995	266,204	269,583	849	1,580	29,134	38,945	41,325	108,149	46,212	3,379
		1996	235,258	238,851	709	1,463	25,189	35,477	35,865	95,069	41,486	3,593
LOUISVILLE	KY	1995	19,491	19,873	50	135	1,592	1,483	4,471	8,800	2,960	382
		1996	21,031	21,419	67	131	1,812	1,379	4,830	9,481	3,331	388
LUBBOCK	TX	1995	13,406	13,476	19	122	297	1,467	2,441	8,086	974	70
		1996	12,948	13,044	15	126	276	1,649	2,456	7,472	954	96
MACON	GA	1995	11,070	11,120	25	82	390	371	1,901	7,386	915	50
		1996	13,961	14,011	18	75	382	446	2,446	9,157	1,437	50
MADISON	WI	1995	8,287	9,335	5	67	282	263	1,459	6,478	733	48
		1996	9,086	9,154	1	75	289	397	1,389	6,294	641	58
MEMPHIS	TN	1995	65,993	66,704	181	785	5,779	4,690	16,026	24,695	13,837	711
		1996	70,283	70,903	163	789	5,970	5,615	16,634	26,828	14,284	620
MESA	AZ	1995	28,877	28,021	17	128	507	1,968	4,764	16,991	4,484	144

			Modified		Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
			Crime Index total	Crime Index total								
MESQUITE	TX	1996	25,735	25,862	18	110	506	1,825	3,883	15,582	3,811	127
		1995	7,293	7,403	1	20	89	491	825	5,195	672	110
		1996	8,452	6,580	3	8	64	363	564	4,781	669	128
MIAMI	FL	1995	59,170	59,407	110	198	5,676	6,943	9,874	27,537	8,832	237
		1996	52,918	53,150	124	201	5,138	6,526	9,804	23,431	7,693	232
MIDLAND	TX	1995	4,838	4,863	8	68	88	309	1,004	3,074	287	25
		1996	4,966	4,984	4	58	80	235	1,030	3,273	286	18
MILWAUKEE	WI	1995	52,679	53,234	138	370	3,650	2,579	8,366	26,231	11,345	555
		1996	48,646	50,243	131	293	3,363	2,210	7,622	25,948	10,079	597
MINNEAPOLIS <sup>2</sup>	MN	1995	41,299		96	578	3,550	2,852	8,024	21,710	4,489	
		1996	40,826		83	516	3,242	2,967	7,678	20,690	5,650	
MOBILE	AL	1995	18,915	19,002	56	108	1,384	786	4,236	10,416	1,931	87
		1996	19,512	19,606	51	119	1,283	732	4,404	10,990	1,933	94
MODESTO	CA	1995	15,425	15,858	13	76	387	892	2,814	9,262	1,981	233
		1996	12,840	13,014	12	80	421	754	2,701	7,100	1,772	174
MONTGOMERY	AL	1995	13,175	13,247	35	76	564	741	3,085	7,374	1,300	72
		1996	13,202	13,283	31	80	627	651	3,376	7,111	1,128	81
MORENO VALLEY	CA	1995	9,187	9,224	16	44	390	852	2,200	4,566	1,119	37
		1996	8,733	8,762	13	52	418	709	2,280	4,216	1,045	29
NAPERVILLE <sup>1</sup>	IL	1995			2		22	53	295	2,178	97	19
		1996			2		16	49	407	2,235	106	8
NASHVILLE <sup>2</sup>	TN	1995	56,090		105	487	2,675	6,109	8,236	30,363	8,115	
		1996	59,525		92	487	2,910	6,535	8,018	33,195	8,288	
NEWARK	NJ	1995	40,367	40,618	102	216	5,480	4,573	7,369	12,762	9,885	251
		1996	34,437	34,594	92	179	4,219	4,271	5,991	11,693	7,992	157
NEW HAVEN <sup>2</sup>	CT	1995	15,174	15,282	21	98	953	1,157	2,965	7,465	2,515	108
		1996	15,036		22	120	1,207	1,267	2,936	7,139	2,345	
NEW ORLEANS <sup>2</sup>	LA	1995	53,399		363	487	5,349	4,677	10,236	22,454	9,833	
		1996	53,919		351	390	5,700	4,580	9,954	22,774	10,170	
NEWPORT NEWS	VA	1995	11,239	11,318	28	139	538	1,045	1,669	7,181	639	79
		1996	9,829	9,926	27	110	363	676	1,224	6,850	579	97
NEW YORK <sup>2</sup>	NY	1995	444,758		1,177	2,374	59,280	52,322	73,888	183,037	72,679	
		1996	383,342		988	2,346	49,703	45,561	61,532	162,869	60,345	
NORFOLK	VA	1995	20,602	20,743	53	177	1,293	870	3,134	12,747	2,328	141
		1996	18,854	18,974	61	142	1,079	1,050	2,766	12,053	1,703	120
NORWALK	CA	1995	4,819	4,844	16	23	370	680	794	1,664	1,272	25
		1996	4,388	4,429	14	26	329	807	710	1,516	986	41
OAKLAND <sup>4</sup>	CA	1995	39,174	39,579	93	322	3,622	4,131	6,058	19,878	5,070	405
		1996	7,587	7,622	23	72	409	1,041	1,861	2,997	1,184	35
OCEANSIDE	CA	1995	7,197	7,224	10	75	330	824	1,737	3,309	912	27
OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	1995	53,625	53,979	227	473	1,603	3,724	10,420	32,063	5,115	354
		1996	57,030	57,453	67	477	1,478	3,286	10,690	35,957	5,075	423
ONTARIO	CA	1995	10,383	10,466	21	70	550	905	1,856	4,830	2,151	83
		1996	8,907	9,028	17	44	504	860	1,479	4,292	1,711	121
ORANGE	CA	1995	4,936	4,976	6	15	194	368	968	2,477	908	40
		1996	4,085	4,124	2	30	176	354	878	2,019	626	39
ORLANDO	FL	1995	20,750	20,806	19	141	1,048	2,564	3,862	11,255	1,861	56
		1996	24,055	24,128	13	165	1,080	2,744	4,418	13,444	2,191	73
OXNARD	CA	1995	7,771	7,790	11	65	419	948	1,335	4,102	891	19
		1996	7,910	7,934	16	57	460	849	1,255	4,332	941	24
PALMDALE	CA	1995	5,134	5,184	7	38	289	823	1,067	2,123	787	50
		1996	5,311	5,352	6	38	260	837	1,231	2,246	693	41
PASADENA	CA	1995	9,399	9,458	12	53	721	635	1,713	5,232	1,033	57
		1996	7,423	7,512	14	40	521	603	1,365	4,142	738	89
PASADENA	TX	1995	6,821	6,890	15	63	176	801	1,225	3,661	880	69
		1996	7,278	7,371	9	63	189	642	1,408	3,983	984	93

			Modified		Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
			Crime Index total	Crime Index total								
PATERSON	NJ	1995	9,339	9,435	12	45	829	771	2,231	4,047	1,404	96
		1996	8,448	8,500	7	48	805	774	1,848	3,486	1,380	52
PEORIA <sup>M</sup>	IL	1995										
		1996			11		448	1,736	2,086	6,480	964	127
PHILADELPHIA	PA	1995	108,278	110,628	432	773	13,612	7,155	16,165	46,332	23,809	2,350
		1996	105,766	108,348	414	704	15,485	6,764	16,204	43,064	23,131	2,582
PHOENIX	AZ	1995	118,126	118,397	214	411	3,693	7,272	20,953	62,422	23,161	271
		1996	108,749	109,028	186	460	3,757	6,126	19,559	60,565	18,096	279
PITTSBURGH	PA	1995	21,748	21,961	58	243	2,077	1,096	3,598	11,289	3,387	213
		1996	18,763	19,011	46	206	1,565	1,030	3,049	10,057	2,810	248
PLANO	TX	1995	7,654	7,665	4	38	92	513	1,345	5,282	380	11
		1996	8,318	8,329	0	49	97	423	1,443	5,918	388	11
POMONA	CA	1995	8,468	8,510	32	59	614	1,016	1,786	3,454	1,507	42
		1996	7,789	7,824	19	47	545	928	1,687	3,039	1,516	35
PORTLAND	OR	1995	55,348	55,834	43	426	2,298	6,066	7,813	29,589	9,113	486
		1996	50,306	50,805	51	402	2,057	5,325	7,142	28,823	6,506	499
PORTSMOUTH <sup>2</sup>	VA	1995	8,969	9,115	34	77	842	549	1,639	4,953	875	146
		1996	8,582		23	57	532	454	1,605	5,040	871	
PROVIDENCE	RI	1995	13,998	14,545	25	97	570	530	3,534	7,150	2,092	547
		1996	13,114	13,517	16	77	445	495	2,936	6,722	2,423	403
PUEBLO	CO	1995	7,822	7,884	8	46	182	1,131	1,468	4,475	512	62
		1996	7,372	7,424	13	74	196	1,104	1,348	4,305	332	52
RALEIGH	NC	1995	17,523	17,626	18	104	648	1,269	3,682	10,565	1,237	103
		1996	17,080	17,164	25	90	732	1,262	3,139	10,456	1,376	84
RANCHO CUCAMONGA	CA	1995	4,843	4,864	7	22	179	158	998	2,498	981	21
		1996	4,828	4,855	8	14	157	191	990	2,531	937	27
RENO	NV	1995	10,947	11,016	14	94	421	568	1,846	7,193	811	69
		1996	10,854	10,883	12	113	507	491	1,676	7,330	725	29
RICHMOND	VA	1995	20,884	21,172	120	171	1,491	1,718	4,260	10,848	2,376	188
		1996	19,771	19,942	112	143	1,545	1,583	4,022	10,338	2,028	171
RIVERSIDE	CA	1995	19,683	19,927	34	117	1,010	2,648	4,232	8,545	3,097	244
		1996	15,493	15,782	18	115	874	2,162	2,894	7,121	2,309	289
ROCHESTER	NY	1995	22,722	23,074	53	150	1,576	774	5,089	12,871	2,209	352
		1996	20,928	21,208	53	119	1,360	738	4,474	11,491	2,693	280
ROCKFORD <sup>3</sup>	IL	1995			19		751	962	3,616	8,681	1,301	60
		1996			31		750	879	3,401	8,422	1,387	48
SACRAMENTO	CA	1995	38,803	39,005	57	158	2,129	1,936	8,003	18,538	7,982	202
		1996	33,780	33,950	43	154	1,874	1,636	7,148	16,842	6,083	170
ST. LOUIS	MO	1995	59,736	60,505	204	273	5,136	6,839	10,692	28,587	8,005	769
		1996	56,588	57,372	166	269	4,086	5,682	9,887	29,228	7,270	784
ST. PAUL	MN	1995	20,256	20,580	25	233	930	1,348	4,272	11,219	2,229	324
		1996	20,704	21,010	26	234	875	1,302	4,127	11,504	2,636	306
ST. PETERSBURG	FL	1995	22,899	23,031	30	172	1,417	3,555	4,217	12,076	1,432	132
		1996	23,843	24,095	26	166	1,380	3,156	4,535	12,373	2,207	252
SALEM	OR	1995	12,346	12,402	9	65	247	111	1,852	8,967	1,095	56
		1996	10,732	10,784	7	94	191	102	1,282	8,310	746	52
SALINAS	CA	1995	8,329	8,385	15	49	494	950	1,181	4,797	843	56
		1996	7,554	7,608	9	54	412	864	1,031	4,339	825	54
SAN ANTONIO	TX	1995	79,931	80,765	142	658	2,345	2,033	13,961	52,370	8,422	834
		1996	87,710	88,601	117	637	2,350	1,637	13,685	60,488	8,796	891
SAN BERNARDINO	CA	1995	19,319	19,507	67	101	1,442	2,318	3,991	7,897	3,503	188
		1996	16,971	17,120	43	79	1,281	1,831	3,544	7,201	2,992	149
SAN DIEGO	CA	1995	64,235	64,465	91	346	3,244	7,396	10,311	30,505	12,342	230
		1996	61,573	61,825	79	368	2,998	6,703	8,808	31,688	11,129	252
SAN FRANCISCO	CA	1995	60,474	60,907	99	304	6,469	4,031	7,127	34,153	8,291	433
		1996	56,593	57,045	83	298	5,539	3,967	7,079	31,062	8,565	452
SAN JOSE	CA	1995	36,096	36,635	38	387	1,209	5,015	5,477	19,745	4,225	539

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
SANTA ANA	CA	1996	34,287	34,942	40	341	1,098	4,596	4,700	19,793	3,719	655
		1995	15,190	15,514	72	66	1,234	1,141	2,182	7,396	3,099	324
		1996	13,213	13,589	46	62	1,178	945	1,822	6,501	2,659	376
SANTA CLARITA	CA	1995	3,929	3,947	4	28	92	554	910	1,821	520	18
		1996	3,255	3,295	2	19	83	492	716	1,550	393	40
SANTA ROSA	CA	1995	7,325	7,392	4	64	193	422	1,183	4,925	534	67
		1996	6,905	6,954	2	81	170	410	920	4,901	421	49
SAVANNAH	GA	1995	12,016	12,079	27	76	840	447	1,946	7,669	1,011	83
		1996	13,198	13,296	21	62	859	486	2,172	8,493	1,105	98
SCOTTSDALE	AZ	1995	10,816	10,861	6	18	138	296	2,076	6,627	1,655	45
		1996	9,737	9,790	8	23	133	281	1,788	6,455	1,051	53
SEATTLE	WA	1995	55,507	55,753	41	260	2,213	2,390	7,689	35,970	6,944	248
		1996	55,636	55,866	37	261	1,963	2,282	7,855	36,883	6,355	250
SHREVEPORT	LA	1995	22,338	22,538	61	112	776	1,643	3,787	14,637	1,322	200
		1996	23,657	23,851	50	134	729	1,576	4,185	15,454	1,529	194
SIMI VALLEY	CA	1995	2,908	2,941	4	12	57	123	626	1,759	327	33
		1996	2,401	2,435	1	12	38	105	460	1,532	253	34
SIOUX FALLS	SD	1995	5,766	5,792	5	70	82	344	904	4,136	225	26
		1996	5,354	5,405	1	82	65	325	864	3,808	209	51
SOUTH BEND	IN	1995	10,013	10,135	26	86	389	479	2,406	5,920	707	122
		1996	10,822	10,937	22	93	512	395	2,880	6,185	735	115
SPOKANE	WA	1995	16,484	16,558	23	132	471	960	2,966	11,000	932	74
		1996	16,288	16,327	15	89	346	858	3,032	11,101	845	41
SPRINGFIELD <sup>3</sup>	IL	1995			11		564	1,024	2,487	6,183	515	57
		1996			7		452	1,008	2,359	5,697	363	33
SPRINGFIELD <sup>1,2</sup>	MA	1995	11,165	11,742	19	134	748	1,406	2,490	3,798	2,570	577
		1996			16	99	531	2,782	3,206	3,477		
SPRINGFIELD	MO	1995	12,092	12,189	5	82	145	597	2,123	8,440	700	97
		1996	11,605	11,608	4	76	173	542	2,182	7,851	677	103
STAMFORD	CT	1995	6,051	6,086	4	14	231	262	935	3,999	606	35
		1996	4,956	5,007	6	18	212	205	704	3,332	478	52
STERLING HEIGHTS	MI	1995	4,418	4,448	1	15	11	299	348	3,367	377	30
		1996	4,570	4,588	1	11	34	185	433	3,523	383	18
STOCKTON	CA	1995	20,782	20,896	42	133	1,228	1,784	3,836	10,278	3,481	114
		1996	19,401	19,512	46	123	1,313	1,633	3,418	9,815	3,053	111
SUNNYVALE	CA	1995	3,777	3,788	3	29	110	112	459	2,714	350	11
		1996	3,488	3,506	0	29	80	122	420	2,522	315	18
SYRACUSE	NY	1995	11,340	11,438	18	84	633	732	3,048	6,032	793	98
		1996	10,999	11,105	15	62	579	742	2,821	5,940	840	106
TACOMA	WA	1995	21,766	21,903	28	171	925	2,099	3,655	12,250	2,638	137
		1996	20,143	20,268	20	137	792	1,836	3,284	11,255	2,819	125
TALLAHASSEE	FL	1995	16,811	16,641	12	119	607	1,191	2,800	10,751	1,131	30
		1996	14,018	14,040	10	95	363	1,094	2,157	9,505	794	22
TAMPA	FL	1995	41,112	41,324	47	277	2,626	5,785	6,622	19,773	5,982	212
		1996	42,873	43,100	43	264	2,671	5,711	7,373	20,787	6,024	227
TEMPE	AZ	1995	14,723	14,780	7	49	299	478	2,103	9,374	2,413	57
		1996	14,031	14,083	3	35	321	512	2,047	9,169	1,944	52
THOUSAND OAKS	CA	1995	2,747	2,772	0	23	59	154	447	1,755	309	25
		1996	2,547	2,619	3	9	64	156	447	1,616	252	72
TOLEDO	OH	1995	27,196	27,688	35	276	1,414	1,146	6,298	14,821	3,204	492
		1996	27,488	28,094	30	277	1,297	1,031	5,597	16,218	3,038	606
TOPEKA <sup>2</sup>	KS	1995	15,931		9	89	504	905	5,894	7,535	995	
		1996	15,394		17	89	533	863	3,563	9,659	670	
TORRANCE	CA	1995	7,837	7,675	5	10	393	283	1,294	4,216	1,436	38
		1996	7,054	7,080	3	31	317	281	1,385	3,826	1,211	26
TUCSON	AZ	1995	54,706	54,983	65	292	1,192	3,878	5,995	37,235	6,049	277
		1996	46,866	47,148	46	282	1,288	3,583	6,710	28,460	6,497	282

			Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total	Mur- der	For- cible rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
TULSA	OK	1995	27,824	28,095	30	255	947	3,127	6,072	12,991	4,402	271
		1996	27,373	27,613	31	304	868	3,225	6,131	12,545	4,269	240
VALLEJO	CA	1995	9,040	9,110	13	52	508	1,058	1,670	4,701	1,038	70
		1996	8,997	9,056	16	59	523	967	1,658	4,901	873	59
VIRGINIA BEACH	VA	1995	20,280	20,491	16	99	479	374	2,915	15,244	1,153	211
		1996	20,819	21,041	20	127	455	473	3,063	15,688	993	222
WACO	TX	1995	10,064	10,129	16	131	457	904	1,900	5,553	1,103	65
		1996	11,553	11,638	14	92	386	860	2,092	6,832	1,277	85
WASHINGTON	DC	1995	67,402	67,524	361	292	6,864	7,228	10,184	32,281	10,192	122
		1996	64,557	64,719	397	260	6,444	6,310	9,828	31,343	9,975	162
WATERBURY	CT	1995	8,799	8,813	9	32	260	225	2,049	4,923	1,301	14
		1996	7,952	7,962	13	39	245	360	1,930	4,396	969	10
WEST COVINA	CA	1995	5,502	5,576	10	24	361	253	780	2,980	1,094	74
		1996	4,968	5,010	6	24	273	265	806	2,689	905	42
WICHITA <sup>2</sup>	KS	1995	25,625		41	203	895	1,046	5,364	15,429	2,647	
		1996	24,881		24	227	823	1,298	5,193	14,935	2,380	
WICHITA FALLS	TX	1995	7,011	7,117	8	90	211	552	1,183	4,601	368	106
		1996	6,704	6,742	9	81	152	636	1,020	4,436	370	38
WINSTON-SALEM	NC	1995	19,636	19,780	23	142	926	1,307	4,644	11,304	1,290	144
		1996	18,974	19,135	27	124	872	1,245	3,836	11,078	1,792	161
WORCESTER <sup>2</sup>	MA	1995	11,386		5	82	431	1,264	2,523	5,790	1,291	
		1996	10,026	10,112	7	107	409	1,034	2,228	5,130	1,111	86
YONKERS	NY	1995	8,364	8,433	9	25	730	373	1,400	4,140	1,687	69
		1996	8,210	8,266	12	35	639	418	1,381	4,125	1,600	56

1 Due to reporting changes, figures are not comparable to previous year and/or incomplete.

2 Complete arson data for 1995 and/or 1996 not available.

3 Forcible rape figures furnished by the state-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois State Police were not in accordance with National UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Crime Index total, and Modified Crime Index total categories.

4 1995 data are not available.

Trends in all tables of this report are based on the volume of crime reported by comparable units. Agency reports which are determined to be influenced by change in reporting practices for all or specific offenses or by annexations are removed from trend tables. All 1996 figures are preliminary. Final figures and crime rates per unit of population will be published in "Crime in the United States 1996" scheduled to be released in the fall of 1997.

*Crime*

May 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO: Bruce Reed  
Elena Kagan  
Jose Cerda  
Leanne Shimabukuro  
Christa Robinson

FROM: Rahm Emanuel

SUBJECT: FYI - Boston crime rate article.



U.S. Department of Justice  
*Office of Intergovernmental Affairs*

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

## FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

**TO:** Rahm Emanuel

**FROM:** Nicholas M. Gess, Director  
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs  
U.S. Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 1340 Main  
Washington, DC 20530-0001  
(202) 514-3465 (office)  
(202) 514-2504 (facsimile)  
EMAIL: gessni@justice.usdoj.gov

**DATE:** 5/27/97

**SUBJECT:** Boston Crime Rate

**PAGES:** 3 (including this cover sheet)

**REMARKS:** Rahm - Note that the Boston crime rate dropped to its lowest in 29 years according to today's Boston Globe. Menino and Evans credit community policing, etc. Nick



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## Number of crimes down in Boston for first three months of year

Associated Press, 05/27/97 06:23

BOSTON (AP) - The number of crimes committed in Boston during the first three months of this year dropped to a 29-year low, and that has Mayor Thomas M. Menino calling for lower insurance rates.

There were 2,218 fewer victims of crime in the city during the first quarter of this year than during the corresponding period last year, a drop of 20 percent, officials reported Monday.

Menino and Police Commissioner Paul F. Evans said the decrease resulted from the Neighborhood Policing program of cooperation among police, residents, businesses and the Suffolk County District Attorney's office.

Meanwhile, Menino questioned why auto and home insurance rates are not going down, and told The Boston Globe he will write to the state Group Insurance Commission to try to get rates lowered.

State Insurance Commissioner Linda Ruthardt said the new crime figures would not affect rates immediately, but don't hurt.

The city said there were 16 percent fewer violent crimes in the city during the first three months of this year than during the first three months last year.

Those crimes include homicide, rape, attempted rape, robbery, attempted robbery and aggravated assault, and there were fewer of them than at any time since 1973, according to the report.

There were 21 percent fewer property crimes during the first quarter of this year compared with 1996.

Burglary, larceny, vehicle theft and attempts at those crimes are counted as property crimes. The number of burglaries and vehicle thefts were the lowest in the 33 years that police have compiled statistics.

"Boston has developed a model for attacking and reducing crime which has been recognized nationally," Menino said.

"Residents, community organizations, institutions and the business community have all recognized that as partners with the Police Department, we can reduce crime and improve the quality of life in every section of our city," he said.

"Our efforts to take a comprehensive approach to the problems of crime and disorder, focusing on prevention and intervention as well as enforcement, are showing consistent results over a period to time," said Evans.

"This has certainly gone on long enough that it's not a fluke. The drops have been significant for the last two years," he told the Boston Herald.

"At some point we have to bottom out, but obviously we're not at that point yet. My sense is that the trend is continuing," he said.

However Edith Flynn, a Northeastern University professor of criminal justice, told the Globe that criminologists have anticipated a drop in crime for years because there are fewer males aged 13 to 24, the group that commits most crimes.

That population will increase early in the next century, and crime may increase with it, she said.

And, she said, things may get worse because younger children are committing crimes; there is a lack of school programs dealing with juvenile crimes, and there will be fewer non-professional jobs for young people.

"The vulnerable age is getting younger," she said. "We need to get to the kids in a timely fashion, and I don't see that happening."

However she recognized the role of the Police Department in reducing crime and said, "the news is good, and people have a right to enjoy it."

**To:** José Cerda  
**Fax #:** 202/456-7028  
**Re:** Crack/Cocaine Sentencing Disparity  
**Date:** May 14, 1997  
**Pages:** 8, including this cover sheet.

EK -  
from Crime mtg  
BR  
Crime

**FACSIMILE**

Attached are two draft documents on the above topic:

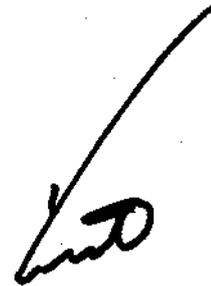
- 1) Outreach Strategy for Changes in Cocaine Sentencing (a Joint DOJ/ONDCP document), and
- 2) Response to Sentencing Commission: Justification for 25/250 Ratio (a DOJ document).

ONDCP has indicated that it is still considering the second document, but early indications are that they would like to get closer to 1 to 1 (as opposed to our proposed 10 to 1) and that they don't think we should have a number during the early outreach strategy.

The "Justification" document argues for a proposed outcome which DOJ believes is satisfactory and within the realm of possibility. While there are differing tactical views about the point during outreach and negotiations one should discuss specific numbers or a specific ratio, we fear that the absence of a "working number" towards which we are generally shooting -- a number which may or may not be publicly articulated and which can be modified depending on the success of outreach efforts -- is critical to the implementation of a strategic approach to this issue. We believe that an initial target needs to be set and understood by those working on this initiative.

Let me know your thoughts when you get a chance. Thanks.

cc: Attorney General Reno



From the desk of...

Kent Markus  
Counselor to the Attorney General  
U.S. Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20530

202/514-3008  
Fax: 202/514-2107

**DRAFT -- May 13, 1997**

## **OUTREACH STRATEGY FOR CHANGES IN COCAINE SENTENCING**

### **Overall Goal of the Cocaine Sentencing Plan:**

**Goal:** Create political climate conducive to changing the current sentencing structure for crack and powder cocaine.

1. Persuade Congress that bringing crack and powder sentences closer together is effective law enforcement, a better use of resources, and a fair and just course of action.
2. Contrast (in terms of federal law enforcement goals and costs) the USSC/Administration plan with other proposals that only raise powder penalties.
3. Obtain support (or, at least passive support) from Members and others previously advocating equalization.

### **Message Development:**

1. Develop internal consensus on whether to support specific ratio or to more generally support the ranges specified by the Sentencing Commission.
2. Identify key spokesmen/programs to highlight importance of the issue:
  - Attorney General/Director, ONDCP
  - United States Attorneys
  - United States Sentencing Commissioners
  - Other Public Officials
3. Identify potential opinion leaders:
  - Former federal law enforcement or drug policy officials
  - State and local prosecutors
  - Mayors/Police Chiefs
  - Academic/Research Groups
  - Press -- national, local, trade
  - Civil Rights Groups
  - Law enforcement organizations

## **DRAFT -- May 13, 1997**

### **4. Ultimate target:**

- **CONGRESS -- KEY MEMBERS**

Leadership  
Senate Judiciary Committee  
House Judiciary Committee and Crime Sub-committee

### **5. Develop general informational press packet --**

- **fact sheets**

### **Possible Activities:**

- 1. Have Director, ONDCP address US Conference of Mayors**
- 2. Use press availability to educate DOJ press regulars on the issue**
- 3. Assess AG and Director, ONDCP (and other Cabinet Officers?) speaking schedules for other opportunities to raise issue to opinion leaders**
- 4. Have US Attys reach out to state and local counterparts to discuss Commission recommendations**
- 5. Raise at next Executive Working Group Meeting (early June)**
- 6. Coordinate w/COPS office and Inter-Governmental Affairs re outreach to police organizations and police chiefs**
- 7. Schedule US Attys/DAs to meet or phone targeted editorial boards around the country**
  - **identify target states and media markets**
  - **identify the proper local spokesmen**
- 8. Develop potential op-eds and authors**
  - **Former DOJ and law enforcement officials**  
--e.g., Jamie Gorelick, Jo Ann Harris, Drew Days, Deval Patrick, Ron Noble
  - **Other respected individuals**  
--e.g., Charles Oglétree, Patrick Murphy

## **DRAFT -- May 13, 1997**

- Target Congressional Districts  
--Seek support of former US Attys in these districts
9. Identify specific media to target for future contact and amplification
    - Key Congressional correspondents
    - Friendly editorial page editors
    - Legal affairs writers
    - Editors of law enforcement newsletters
  10. Schedule AG/Director, ONDCP/US Attys to meet or phone key Members of Congress
  11. Identify Senators who will take leadership in seeking change
  12. Schedule Congressional Staff Briefings on issue

### **Research:**

1. Compile an up-to-date resource containing previous editorials or op-eds on crack and powder cocaine sentences
2. Compile previous statements on issue by former federal officials and other opinion leaders
3. Compile previous statements by key Members of Congress
4. Compile incarceration cost information

**DRAFT -- May 13, 1997**

**RESPONSE TO SENTENCING COMMISSION  
JUSTIFICATION FOR 25/250 RATIO**

The United States Sentencing Commission has proposed a range of options for changing crack and powder cocaine sentences. The Commission suggests modifying crack penalties (in order to better target mid-level crack dealers) by changing the threshold for the five-year mandatory minimum from 5 grams to between 25 and 75 grams. The Commission also suggests adjusting powder penalties (to reflect the ease by which powder is transformed to crack) by changing the threshold for the five-year mandatory minimum from 500 grams to between 125 and 375 grams. Any of these options would reduce the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine offenses.

We believe the most feasible and appropriate proposal would increase the threshold for a five-year mandatory minimum for distribution of crack cocaine from the present 5 grams to 25 grams, and decrease the threshold for powder cocaine from the present 500 grams to 250 grams.

Such a revised penalty structure would:

- Properly set five-year mandatory minimum for crack for the mid-level trafficker
- Improve allocation of federal resources
- Acknowledge harm of powder cocaine
- Maintain tough federal sentences for serious drug offenders
- Address perception of unfairness in current cocaine sentencing scheme
- Target traffickers not simple possessors of crack

**Properly set five-year mandatory minimum for crack for the mid-level trafficker**

- When Congress initially established the five-year mandatory minimum sentences, it said it wanted the mandatory minimum to apply to a "mid-level" or serious dealer. The current penalty structure leads to an over-emphasis in federal cases on lower-level defendants. We agree with

Congress' initial conclusion that the federal government should be targeting those higher in the distribution chain.

- DEA data suggest that a mid-level crack dealer deals in ounce or multi-ounce quantities (1 ounce = 28 grams).
- The federal government's emphasis should remain on those who can provide information that would be useful in targeting and dismantling drug organizations and have a longer lasting impact on the trade overall.
  - Experienced prosecutors suggest that crack offenders prosecuted for less than ounce quantities of crack are unlikely to have information about the hierarchy of crack organizations.
  - The Sentencing Commission's data on crack cases in which defendants have been granted a downward departure for substantial assistance suggest that a crack defendant's ability to cooperate increases with the amount of crack for which he is prosecuted and, in particular, when the amount of crack exceeds 50 grams.
- Our proposed ratio would, in effect, adopt the original Reagan Administration proposal for the five-year mandatory minimum for crack cocaine (25 grams) and provide for more severe sentences for powder cocaine distributors than did the Reagan Administration proposal (500 grams).

**Improve allocation of federal resources**

- A re-designed penalty structure would target scarce federal resources in a more efficient and effective manner.
- Over 90% of all convicted drug traffickers are prosecuted in the state systems. The federal government should devote its limited prosecutions to the more serious cases. State and local prosecutors are often in a better position to target lower levels of the distribution chain and certainly can do so as effectively and possibly more cheaply than can the federal government.
- A five-year mandatory minimum sentence costs taxpayers over \$100,000 in incarceration costs.

- Currently, the five-year mandatory minimum sentence applies to 5 grams of crack cocaine, worth as little as \$400, compared with 500 grams of powder which has a street value (based on price per gram) of approximately \$30,000.

#### **Acknowledge harm of powder cocaine**

- Decreasing the powder threshold from 500 to 250 grams recognizes that powder is easily transformed into crack, and better holds powder dealers responsible for the retail distribution and use of their product.
- Increasing powder penalties without changing crack penalties, however, is not the right solution:
  - Increasing powder penalties alone fails to address the problems with current crack penalties: 5 gram mandatory minimum for crack cocaine does not target the mid-level dealer, but instead sweeps in lower-level dealers.
  - Overly increasing powder penalties may have the unintended effect of focusing more federal resources lower in the distribution chain for powder cocaine.
  - Targeting lower-level powder offenders would increase prison costs for the less serious offenders.
    - Increasing powder penalties (using 100 grams as the five-year mandatory minimum trigger as does the Hatch Bill), could cost the government about \$500 million in the first five years in extra prison expenditures.
    - Projections suggest this could increase to \$4.7 billion in 20 years and \$9.5 billion in 30 years.

#### **Maintain tough federal sentences for serious drug offenders**

- Changing the sentencing ratio to 25/250 would continue to emphasize that crack cocaine is the more harmful form of cocaine and that the distribution of crack cocaine is a serious offense in our communities.
- The change in crack penalties would preserve substantial federal tools to focus on violent and dangerous offenders.

- We will continue to prosecute crack cases in the federal system when there is organized drug dealing; use of weapons; using minors in drug trafficking; trafficking near schools and other places; or other aggravating factors. The presence of aggravating factors in these cases will guarantee severe penalties regardless of the amount of crack involved.

**Address perception of unfairness in current cocaine sentencing scheme**

- In addition to misdirecting resources, the disparity between sentences for powder and crack cocaine has led to a perception of unfairness and inconsistency in the federal criminal justice system. We are convinced that justice is served best and respected most when sentences are perceived as fair for all.
- The current harsh penalties for crack cocaine target an inappropriately low level of the drug trade and fall disproportionately on African-Americans.
- The problem inherent in this penalty structure is magnified because the harsh penalties, particularly for the small dealers, have become a symbol of racial injustice in the criminal justice system. When communities lose faith in the fairness of the legal process, our ability to enforce the law suffers. We need to recognize the corrosive effect the present cocaine penalties have had on respect for the law in certain communities and on the effective administration of justice.

**Target traffickers not simple possessors of crack**

- At present, simple possession of 5 grams of crack -- without the intent to distribute it -- carries a five-year mandatory minimum sentence. We recommend conforming penalties for simple possession of crack with penalties for simple possession of other drugs -- i.e., a maximum one-year penalty. Federal enforcement should be focused on those distributing drugs to others.

*Chris*

▶ **Diana Fortuna**  
05/16/97 12:36:23 PM  
\*\*\*\*\*

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP  
cc: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP  
Subject: Q&A on GAO welfare study in today's Post

Barry Toiv asked for a Q&A on the GAO welfare study described in today's Post. Here's a shot at it:

**Question:** Doesn't the latest GAO study reinforce the fact that, while we know caseloads are dropping, we don't know what happens to these people after they leave welfare, and that is essential to judging whether welfare reform is a success or not?

**Answer:** This study is further evidence that states are taking action to ensure that welfare becomes a second chance, not a way of life. Like last week's report by the Council of Economic Advisers demonstrating that state welfare waivers are part of the reason caseloads are declining, the GAO report does not analyze what happens to recipients who leave the welfare rolls after they refuse work. (It does note that one-third of the families initially dropped returned to the rolls after agreeing to comply with work requirements.) It is important to note that state efforts to move people from welfare to work will be helped tremendously by the fact that the welfare law's payments to states are based on caseloads at their peaks. States will have more money per welfare recipient than they have ever had, and will be in a position to invest these funds in welfare to work efforts.

There are still many important questions to be answered, but the welfare law will undoubtedly be the most studied piece of social policy legislation in a generation, with analysis both by government agencies and outside groups.

Draft Agenda  
Welfare Reform Strategy Meeting  
May 13, 1997

- I. Texas Update
- II. Welfare to Work -- Interagency Meeting now Friday (moved to accomodate HHS)
- III. May 19th -- Welfare to Work Transportation Briefing
- IV. May 20th -- Welfare to Work Partnership Launch
- V. May 29th--Vice President's Mentoring Conference
- VI. Child Support Enforcement--?still pushing for radio address?  
(DOJ impatient to send up legislation and HHS wants to release data)
- VII. FLSA

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 15, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL CEREMONY

The Capitol

1:30 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you very much. President Gallegos, Auxiliary President Lippe, to all the distinguished law enforcement representatives who are here; Senator Thurmond, Senator Biden, Senator Leahy, Congressman Stupak; members of our Cabinet administration. I'd like to thank all of those who support this endeavor every year, and especially this year -- Tommy Motolla and Gloria Estefan; and most importantly, to the family members of those who have lost their lives in the service of our country.

In just two weeks, on Memorial Day, the American people will pause to pay tribute to the fallen military heroes who died to preserve the liberties upon which our nation was founded and which have enabled it to endure for more than 200 years. Today, we stand here on Peace Officers Memorial Day, to pay tribute to a sacrifice no less great and no less critical to our liberties.

The police officers whose names are carved on the memorial are also our fallen heroes. And in the hearts of their families and the people whose lives they touched, their heroism will always shine.

Officer Lauretha Vaird was a nine-year veteran on the Philadelphia Police Department -- a single, working mother. She often said that her two greatest loves were her boys and her badge. And she dedicated her life to them both.

She was a community police officer who walked the streets of her beat with pride. One day she responded to a silent alarm at a local bank. And as she tried to prevent an armed robbery, a gunman's bullet took her life and left her children with only the memory of their heroic mother.

Officer Brian Gibson was a community police officer who grew up on streets he would later patrol. A native of this city, he served our country as a United States Marine in the Persian Gulf before joining the D.C. police force; a decorated officer who pounded the pavement to fight drugs and the people who sell them. One night he was killed at point-blank range by a raging gang member as he simply sat in the police car just a short ride from that memorial where his name will be carved. He, too, left behind a grieving family and friends and a legacy of courage.

Today, we honor the service and take pride in all the stories of the 116 men and women who gave their lives to protect our safety. Our safety was their purpose and passion. And while we can never repay them for their ultimate sacrifice, we can, and we must, honor their memory not only in words, but in actions that do justice to their lives and to the great loss their families and loved ones have suffered.

MORE

For too many years in our country, crime seemed destined to keep rising regardless of citizen outrage or law enforcement frustration. Then, slowly, you in law enforcement began to turn the tide, building bridges to concerned citizens and needy children and troubled neighborhoods, but losing brothers and sisters along the way.

Four years ago, we joined you as a nation to reclaim our streets, our schools and our society with a commitment to a comprehensive approach to crime based on what you told us -- what you told us would work. You told us we needed more police on the street, tougher penalties and better prevention. You told us especially we needed more community police officers. Today, we're putting 100,000 more of them on the street to join with you.

You told us illegal handguns and deadly assault weapons were undermining your efforts to fight gangs and drugs, so we banned them with the Brady Bill and the assault weapons ban. Just since the Brady Bill was enacted in 1993, 186,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers have been denied the right to buy handguns. (Applause.) Today we take another step to protect our communities from gun violence by dangerous drifters who threaten our safety.

Two months ago, after the terrible tragedy at the Empire State Building, I directed the ATF to require people who buy guns from federally-licensed dealers simply to prove they were not just passing through. Today, we're releasing a new application to make sure that certification of residency is an unavoidable step for gun purchases. Those who can't prove it, can't purchase. (Applause.)

And thanks to you, these efforts are working. Crime is dropping. And all over America, neighborhood by neighborhood, hope for a safer future is slowly but surely being restored. It is all the more bittersweet that as crime has dropped in this country five years in a row for the first time in more than two decades, we must still gather to carve new names into the hard stone of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial.

In 1996, we added 116 names. While the loss of even one of those officers' lives is even one too many, that is the smallest number of police officers to lose their lives in the line of duty since 1959. Today, in honor of those 116 officers, let us pledge to redouble our efforts so that every year, there will be fewer and fewer names, until one year we will gather with not a single name to add to that roll of heroes. Let that be our goal and our solemn obligation. (Applause.)

I ask you all now to move with us to our most pressing priority -- to take back our streets from violent gangs. Once again, we know what to do because you have told us what to do. You have proven in place after place that it can be done -- in cities like Boston where youth murders have dropped by 80 percent in five years and not a single child has been killed with a gun in a year in a half. If we can do it in one community in this country, we must be able to do it in every community in America. (Applause.)

In February I sent legislation to the Congress that follows law enforcement's advice and Boston's lead, to declare war on gangs and youth violence with more prosecutors, tougher penalties, and better prevention programs for at-risk young people. For, as tough as we must be on violent juvenile crime, we also must ensure a safer environment and positive opportunities and role models for our children in the most vulnerable communities.

Statistics show that half of juvenile crime at least occurs in the three hours after school is closed and before the parents come home. My bill will help to launch 1,000 after-school initiatives. Who can be against allowing a child to stay in school

instead of on a street corner? Who can be against teachers as children's role models instead of thugs? Who can be against adults to supervise children instead of a lawless world of gangs to guide them?

Finally, we know we must cut off young people's access to guns that can cut off their lives. And I believe someone who commits a violent crime at 17 should not be able to turn around and buy a gun for a birthday present at 21. I want a juvenile crime bill to extend the Brady Bill to violent juvenile offenders. (Applause.)

I also believe that these guns should be sold with child safety locks. We protect aspirin bottles in this country better than we protect guns from accidents by children. (Applause.)

In March, I directed federal agencies to provide their agents with such child safety devices, and I'm pleased to say that today every FBI and ATF agent has a child safety lock. By October 15th, every agent from the DEA to the U.S. Marshal to the Border Patrol to the Park Police will have one, as well. If a child safety lock is good enough for law enforcement, it ought to be even better for the general public.

In the last four years we have proved that we can work together and learn from each other, and that when we do we can restore hope and improve safety in our communities. Now we have a chance to build on that progress by passing a smart, balanced juvenile justice bill that does more than talk tough. The American people deserve that. A juvenile crime bill that doesn't crack down on guns and gangs, that doesn't guarantee more prosecutors, probation officers and after-school hours is a crime bill in name only.

Today, I ask the members of the Congress to work with me, without regard to party, to pass a juvenile crime bill that will help us to work toward year in and year out fewer and fewer people to honor here, until there is no one new to add to the wall. (Applause.)

To the family members of the victims who are here, I know and I must say again that nothing we can do or say can bring them back or ease your sorrow. Only God and the time and comfort you give to each other can do that. But I ask you this: to know that the cause in which your loved ones died -- right against wrong, law against lawlessness, hope against fear -- is a worthy and noble cause. And because of their efforts and the efforts of others who wear our uniforms, it has now become a winning cause.

It is our job -- those of us who remain -- to make sure that we press on -- and on and on -- until such tragedies are a stunning exception, not a numbing statistic. As we go forward into that future, that is our most solemn obligation to you. Thank you, and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

1:44 P.M. EDT

May 14, 1997

## NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL EVENT

**DATE:** May 15, 1997  
**LOCATION:** West Grounds of the Capitol  
**BRIEFING TIME:** 12:00 pm - 12:30 pm  
**EVENT TIME:** 1:00 pm - 2:20 pm  
**FROM:** Bruce Reed/Rahm Emanuel

### I. PURPOSE

To honor the lives of officers who were killed in the line of duty in 1996 and their survivors, and to announce updates on the quick implementation of two of your recent gun directives. This is also an opportunity to demonstrate your commitment to combating juvenile crime and again challenge Congress to pass a comprehensive juvenile crime bill.

### II. BACKGROUND

You will be attending for the fourth consecutive year the National Peace Officers Memorial Event sponsored by the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP). This event will honor the 116 officers who were killed in the line of duty in 1996, the fewest officers killed since 1959. The names of those fallen officers are being enshrined on the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC and were officially dedicated on Monday, May 12 in a candlelight vigil. In 1993 you attended the candlelight vigil. The National Law Enforcement officers Memorial was built in 1991 and bears the names of more than 14,000 federal, state and local law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty.

In addition to honoring those that lost their lives, you will be making the following announcements:

- **NEW "BRADY" FORMS--** You will announce that by today (May 15, 1997) the ATF will have sent out revised "Brady" forms (Form 4473) to all Federal Firearms Licensees. In response to the Empire State Building shooting by a foreign visitor, you asked Secretary Rubin to change the federal regulations and existing Brady form to better restrict gun access to foreign visitors and to tighten up residency requirements. The revised Brady form requires a prospective gun purchaser to make an affirmative statement that they reside in the State of the gun dealer, and-- in the case of noncitizens-- show secondary forms of identification to prove State

residency, such as a utility bill or lease.

• CHILD SAFETY LOCKS

You will announce that consistent with your March 5, 1997 directive, all FBI and ATF agents-- nearly 13,000, or 20% of all federal law enforcement officers-- have now been provided child safety locks to prevent accidental or unauthorized use of their firearms. The remaining federal law enforcement officers will be provided with child safety locks no later than October 15, 1997.

### III. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

Erskine Bowles  
Rahm Emanuel  
Bruce Reed  
Elena Kagan

Event Participants:

Gil Gallegos, National President of the FOP,  
Karen Lippe, President of the FOP Auxiliary  
Adolph South, Chaplin  
Gloria Estefan, musical performer

Also Seated on Stage:

Attorney General Reno  
Secretary Rubin  
Under Secretary Ray Kelly  
Director of the Marshalls Service Eddie Gonzalez  
Tommy Motolla, President and CEO Sony Music  
Emilio Estefan, husband of Gloria Estefan  
Sharon Felton, President of  
Wayne Munier, President of FOP Associates  
Senator Thurmond  
Senator Leahy  
Senator Biden  
Rep. Bart Stupak  
Senate Sergeant of Arms Greg Casey  
House Seargeant of Arms Bill Livingood  
Gary Abrecht, Chief of the Capitol Police  
Craig Floyd, Executive Director, Concerns of Police Survivors

Seated along the ropeline will be survivors of officers killed in the line of duty in 1996, and survivors of the DC officers slain this year.

(Participant Lists for Meet and Greet before and after event are attached.)

#### **IV. PRESS PLAN**

Open Press.

#### **V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

- Upon arrival you will briefly meet with the FOP Executive Board and Auxiliary Committees.
- You, Gil Gallegos, Karen Lippe, and Chaplin Adolph South will be announced onto the stage and you will take your seat next to Attorney General Reno. (You will be accompanied by the FOP Executive Board until you reach the stage.)
- National Anthem will be sung by a police officer.
- Chaplin Adolph South will give the invocation.
- Karen Lippe, President of the FOP Auxiliary, will make welcoming remarks and introduce Gil Gallegos, National President of the FOP.
- Gil Gallegos will make remarks and introduce you.
- You will make remarks and then take your seat.
- Gil Gallegos will then introduce Gloria Estefan.
- Gloria Estefan will perform her song "Always Tomorrow."
- Gil Gallegos will make closing remarks.
- Gil Gallegos and Karen Lippe will then escort you off the stage. They will present you with a flower.
- *You will proceed with Gil Gallegos and Karen Lippe to a wreath in front of the stage and you will place the flower in the wreath.*
- You will then work a ropeline of survivors in the front row, then depart to holding tent.
- You will briefly meet with Gloria Estefan and her family and work associates.
- You will then depart.

#### **VI. REMARKS**

Remarks Provided by Jordan Tamagni in Speechwriting.

**Participant List**

**First Meet and Greet - pre-event**

Gil Gallegos, FOP National President  
Bernard Teodorski, FOP Executive Board Member  
Jerry Atnip, FOP Executive Board Member  
Mel Beverlin, FOP Executive Board Member  
Marty Pfeiffer, FOP Executive Board Member  
Ray Franklin, FOP Executive Board Member  
Kenneth Gorman, FOP Executive Board Member  
Marcy Sigurdson, FOP Auxiliary Committee  
Linda Hennie, FOP Auxiliary Committee  
James Pasco, FOP Executive Director  
Karen Lippe, FOP Auxiliary President  
Dennis Lippe, FOP Auxiliary Committee  
Adolph South, FOP Chaplin  
Kathleen Gallegos, Gilbert Gallegos's wife  
Catherine Sedillo, Gilbert Gallegos's sister  
Lmae Tull, FOP Auxiliary Committee  
Janet Johnson, FOP Auxiliary Committee  
Beverly Crump, FOP Auxiliary Committee  
Charlotte Vardaman, FOP Auxiliary Committee  
Jimmy Jenner, FOP photographer

**Participant List**

**Second Meet and Greet - post-event**

Thomas Mottola, President and CEO of Sony Music  
Gloria Estefan, musical performer  
Emilio Estefan, husband of Gloria Estefan  
Gloria Fajardo, mother of Gloria Estefan  
Frank Amadeo, manager for Gloria Estefan  
Linda Shonning, assistant to Gloria Estefan  
Bob Crayton, Sony Music Security  
Patricia Kiel, Senior Vice President, Sony Music  
Jimmy Jenner, FOP photographer

**Presidential Announcements**  
**Peace Officers Memorial**  
**May 15, 1997**

**Announcements**

At today's Peace Officers Memorial, President Clinton made two new anti-crime announcements of concern to law enforcement:

1) **Leading by Example on Gun Safety.** Consistent with his March 5, 1997 directive, President Clinton reported that all FBI and ATF agents-- nearly 13,000, or 20% of all federal law enforcement officers-- have now been provided child safety locks to prevent accidental or unauthorized use of their firearms. The remaining federal law enforcement officers will be provided with child safety locks no later than October 15, 1997.

2) **Strengthening Brady.** President Clinton announced that the Treasury Department has sent out revised versions of Form 4473 ("Brady" form) to all federal gun dealers, helping to ensure that only legitimate and eligible residents of a state are able to purchase firearms.

**Child Safety Locks on Firearms**

- Every day, firearms claim the lives of too many children. In 1994, 185 accidental deaths by gunshot involved children age 14 and younger. Many of these deaths could have been prevented. A child safety lock can prevent children from hurting themselves or someone else, and render a gun useless to a thief. These simple devices cost as little as just over \$4 each. Asking the federal government to lead by example, the President directed his agencies to issue child safety locks to all federal law enforcement officers.

**Revised Brady Form**

- In response to the tragic Empire State Building shooting by a foreign visitor in February 1997, the President asked Secretary Rubin to review options to restrict gun access to foreign visitors and to tighten up residency requirements. Prior to the revisions, the 4473 form-- which all firearms purchasers must complete-- did not require gun purchasers to affirmatively give their State of residence, or require information documenting a noncitizen's residence in the State for the 90-day period, as required by federal regulation.
- The new forms require purchasers to make an affirmative statement that they reside in the state of the gun dealer; and in the case of noncitizens, require that they show secondary forms of identification to prove state residency, such as a utility bill or lease.

**Clinton Administration's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy**

- The President's strategy seeks to break the back of violent gangs, reduce youth violence, and provide kids with alternatives to steer them away from gangs, guns and drugs. In addition to requiring federally-licensed gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold, his strategy includes \$200 million for local prosecutors and anti-gang task forces; extends the Brady Law to prevent violent juveniles from ever purchasing a gun; and funds afterschool programs to keep kids off the streets and out of trouble.

## President Clinton and America's Police: Building Stronger, Safer Communities Together

May 15, 1997

**Honoring our nation's police.** Today, President Clinton will speak at the Peace Officers' Memorial, to honor those who have fallen in the line of duty and to praise police officers who serve us every day.

### A Strategy That Works:

**Lowest number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in over 35 years.** In 1996, 116 federal, state and local law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty, a dramatic 30% decline over 1995. This is the fewest police officer fatalities since 1959.

**Crime rates have dropped for five straight years.** For five years before President Clinton took office, violent crime was *increasing* in America. The President's anti-crime strategy has helped reverse this trend -- and violent crime has now *dropped* four years in a row. According to both the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund and the Concerns of Police Survivors, "The decline in violent crime across America appears to have resulted in a dramatic decrease in the number of police officers killed in the line of duty during the past year..." [National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund (NLEOMF) and Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS), Press Release, 12/31/96]

**Putting 100,000 new community police on our streets.** President Clinton promised to put 100,000 new community police officers on the street to protect our communities -- increasing our nation's police force by nearly 20 percent. Since passage of the President's 1994 anti-crime bill, 64,000 of these officers have been funded. According to the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund, "the COPS program initiated by President Clinton to put 100,000 new officers on the street is helping [reduce law enforcement fatalities] -- more police to deter crime and back each other up." [NLEOMF and COPS, Press Release, 12/31/96]

**Protecting law enforcement from deadly assault weapons.** Because criminals should never outgun law enforcement officers, the President's 1994 anti-crime bill banned 19 of the deadliest cop-killing assault weapons. The President banned guns like the Uzi, which are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs. The number of officers killed by an assault weapon dropped from 10 in 1995 -- to one on 1996.

**Preventing criminals from buying handguns.** In 1993, the President signed the Brady Bill. Since its passage, the bill has prevented 186,000 stalkers, fugitives and felons from buying handguns. And the number of police officers killed by firearms declined by nearly 25 percent -- from 71 in 1995 to 55 in 1996.

**The Agenda Ahead:** The President wants to build on this record of accomplishment by -

- ✓ **Finishing the job of putting 100,000 community police officers on the street.**
- ✓ **Ending the use of cop-killer bullets.** These armor piercing bullets serve only to endanger the men and women we ask to protect us every day.
- ✓ **Targeting gangs** with new prosecutors and tougher penalties.
- ✓ **Requiring child safety locks** on every gun.

**Peace Officers Memorial Event**  
**Questions and Answers**  
**May 15, 1997**

**Q. What is the Peace Officers Memorial?**

The Peace Officers Memorial is one of several events that takes place during National Police Week each year to commemorate the deaths of law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty. It is sponsored by the National Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) -- the nation's largest law enforcement organization with some 277,000 members -- and has been held every year since 1982. Thousands of law enforcement officers from across the country attend each year.

**Q. What anti-crime initiatives did the President announce at the Peace Officers Memorial today?**

- A. First and foremost, the President attended the Peace Officers Memorial to commemorate the deaths of the 116 law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty in 1996. While fewer officers died this year than in any other since 1959, too many of our officers are killed and assaulted every year. The President has always honored the service and sacrifice of these officers and their families by attending police memorials during Police Week.

At today's service, the President announced two actions taken by the Administration to continue to fight crime and violence. These are:

(1) **Child Safety Locks** -- Consistent with his March 5th directive, the President reported that all FBI and ATF agents -- about 13,000 or 20% of all federal law enforcement officers -- have been issued child safety locks for their firearms, and that the remaining officers will be provided with locks by October 15th at the latest.

(2) **Revised Brady Forms** -- The President also announced that the Treasury Department has sent out revised Brady forms (Form 4473) to all federal gun dealers to help ensure that only legitimate residents of a state are able to purchase firearms.

**Q. Are these really new announcements?**

- A. Today's announcements demonstrate how quickly the Administration is implementing the President's directives. It has only taken about three months from the date of the tragic Empire State Building shooting to ATF sending out new 4473 forms-- which reflect revised federal regulations-- to the over 150,000 federally-licensed gun dealers. Two and a half months after the President directed his federal agencies to provide child safety

locking devices to all federal law enforcement officers, we can say that all FBI and ATF agents have them. This represents about 20 percent of all federal law enforcement officers. Moreover, this Administration is committed to ensuring that all federal law enforcement officers receive child safety locks for their guns no later than October 15th.

**Q. How many officers were killed in the line of duty in 1996?**

A. In 1996, 116 federal, state and local law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty -- a 35% decline over 1995. This is the lowest number of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty since 1959 -- and well below the annual average over the past decade of about 160 deaths.

**Q. Why such a sharp decline in the number of police officers slain?**

A. There are a variety of reasons, but I understand that law enforcement organizations and victims groups agree on 3 important reasons: (1) more and better-trained police officers (nearly 700,000); (2) a reduction in the number of firearms-related fatalities (from 71 in 1995 to 55 in 1996, or about half of the overall decrease); and (3) increased use of bullet resistant vests.

**Q. Can you tell us more about the revised Brady form? How has it been changed?**

A. Last March, in response to the tragic Empire State Building shooting by a foreign visitor, the President asked Secretary Rubin to review options to address existing deficiencies relating to the purchase of firearms by nonresident aliens. In response, the Treasury Department has revised the Brady form (Form 4473) to help ensure that only legitimate residents of a state are able to purchase firearms.

These new forms will require prospective gun purchasers to formally attest that they are residents of the state in which they are purchasing the firearm. For noncitizens, the revised Brady form requires proof that the 90-day residency requirement in federal regulations has been met. This can be accomplished through supplementary forms of identification, such as utility bills or lease agreements.

**Q. What was the President's directive on child safety locks?**

On March 5, 1997, President Clinton directed all federal agencies to issue child safety locks for guns issued to federal law enforcement officers. Today, President Clinton announced that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) have already provided safety locks to all their law enforcement agents. All other Federal law enforcement officers -- such as the Drug Enforcement agents and U.S. Marshals -- will be equipped with child safety locks no later than October 15th of this year.

Together, the FBI and ATF represent about 20% of the total number of federal law

enforcement officers.

Additionally, the President renewed his challenge to Congress to pass comprehensive juvenile crime legislation that includes his proposal to require all federally-licensed gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold. This provision has the strong support of national law enforcement organizations, such as the Fraternal Order of Police and the Major Cities Chiefs.

**Q. Can child safety locks really make a difference?**

A. Every day, firearms claim the lives of too many children. They are responsible for 12% of fatalities among American children and teens, including many tragic accidents.

Many of these deaths are preventable. A safety lock can prevent a child from hurting themselves or someone else with a gun. It can also render a gun useless to a thief or criminal. Moreover, child safety locks are simple devices-- costing as little as \$4 each. These devices prevent a gun from being discharged without first being deactivated-- through a key or mechanical or electronically-operated lock.

**Q. What is the Administration's position on the H.R.3, the Juvenile Crime Control Act?**

A. The President is opposed to the legislation because it is not a comprehensive plan to attack gangs and juvenile crime. A 1996 report released by the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention projected that if trends continue as they have over the past 10 years, juvenile arrests for violent crime will more than double by the year 2010. This is why President Clinton has made juvenile crime and gangs his top law enforcement priority over the next four years.

America's Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy must declare war on gangs; target funding for additional local prosecutors to pursue, prosecute, and punish gang members; extend the Brady Law so violent teen criminals will never have the right to purchase a gun; require federal dealers to sell a child safety lock with every gun, to protect our kids from using guns to hurt each other or themselves; and target resources to keep schools open late, on weekends, and in the summer to keep young people off the street and out of trouble.

The legislation passed in the House last week fails to provide any of these necessary measures to give law enforcement, prosecutors, and parents the tools they need to combat gangs and youth violence in their communities.

The President will continue to work with Congress to ensure passage of legislation that will give our children the safest and most secure future as possible.

**Q. What does the Administration's juvenile justice proposal do?**

A. The legislation that President Clinton signed, the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy, will help pull young people away from gangs, guns, and drugs.

Among many other measures, the law will require prosecutors to target, prosecute and sentence violent juveniles.

It requires child safety locks for guns under the Brady Law so that violent juveniles cannot get guns.

It also creates afterschool initiatives and alternatives. It will give communities comprehensive curfews, anti-truancy and prevention initiatives.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS  
FIREARMS TRANSACTION RECORD PART I - OVER-THE-COUNTER**

TRANSFEROR'S TRANSACTION SERIAL NUMBER

**NOTE:** Prepare in original only. All entries on this form must be in ink. See Important Notices, Definitions and Instructions

**SECTION A - MUST BE COMPLETED PERSONALLY BY TRANSFEREE (BUYER)**

1. TRANSFEREE'S (Buyer's) NAME (Last, First, Middle)	<input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	2. HEIGHT	3. WEIGHT	4. RACE
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5. RESIDENCE ADDRESS (No., Street, City, County, State, ZIP Code)	6. DATE OF BIRTH	7. PLACE OF BIRTH (City)			
	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">MONTH</td> <td style="width:33%;">DAY</td> <td style="width:33%;">YEAR</td> </tr> </table>	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY
MONTH	DAY	YEAR			

8. CERTIFICATION OF TRANSFEREE (Buyer) - Questions a. through l. must be answered with a "yes" or a "no" inserted in the box at the right of the question.

a. Are you the actual buyer of the firearm indicated below? If you answer no to this question the dealer cannot transfer the firearm to you. (See Important Notice 1.)	f. Have you ever been adjudicated mentally defective or have you been committed to a mental institution?
b. Are you under indictment or information in any court for a crime for which the judge could imprison you for more than one year? An information is a formal accusation of a crime made by a prosecuting attorney.	g. Have you been discharged from the Armed Forces under <b>dishonorable</b> conditions? h. Are you an alien <b>illegally</b> in the United States?
c. Have you been convicted in any court of a crime for which the judge could have imprisoned you for more than one year, even if the judge actually gave you a shorter sentence? (See Important Notice 3 and EXCEPTION.)	i. Have you ever renounced your United States citizenship? j. Are you subject to a court order restraining you from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such partner? (See Important Notice 4 and Definition 4.)
d. Are you a <b>fugitive</b> from justice?	k. Have you been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence? This includes any misdemeanor conviction involving the use or attempted use of physical force committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim or by a person with a similar relationship with the victim. (See Important Notice 5 and Definition 5.)
e. Are you an unlawful user of, or addicted to, marijuana, or any depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, or any other controlled substance?	l. Are you a citizen of the United States?

m. What is your State of residence? \_\_\_\_\_ (State)      If you are not a citizen of the United States, you have a State of residence only if you have resided in the State for at least 90 days prior to the date of this sale. (See Definition 6).

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE ANSWERS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. I UNDERSTAND THAT A PERSON WHO ANSWERS "YES" TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS 8b THROUGH 8k IS PROHIBITED FROM PURCHASING OR POSSESSING A FIREARM. I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT THE MAKING OF A FALSE ORAL OR WRITTEN STATEMENT OR THE EXHIBITING OF ANY FALSE OR MISREPRESENTED IDENTIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO THIS TRANSACTION IS A CRIME PUNISHABLE AS A FELONY. I FURTHER UNDERSTAND THAT MY REPETITIVE PURCHASE OF FIREARMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESALE FOR LIVELIHOOD AND PROFIT WITHOUT A FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSE IS A VIOLATION OF LAW. (SEE IMPORTANT NOTICE 6)

TRANSFEREE'S (Buyer's) SIGNATURE	DATE
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**SECTION B - TO BE COMPLETED BY TRANSFEROR (SELLER)**

**THE PERSON DESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION HAS IDENTIFIED HIMSELF/HERSELF TO ME IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:**

9. TYPE OF AND NUMBER ON IDENTIFICATION (Driver's license or identification which shows name, date of birth, place of residence, and signature. Purchasers who are aliens must provide a valid government-issued photo identification. See Instructions to Transferor 1 and 2).	10. TYPES AND DATES OF ADDITIONAL IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR ALIENS (e.g., utility bills or lease agreements. See Instruction to Transferor 2).
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On the basis of (1) the statements in Section A; (2) the verification of identity noted in Section B; and (3) the information in the current list of Published Ordinances, it is my belief that it is not unlawful for me to sell, deliver, transport, or otherwise dispose of the firearm(s), described below and on the back, to the person identified in Section A.

11. TYPE (Pistol, Revolver, Rifle, Shotgun, etc.)	12. MODEL	13. CALIBER OR GAUGE	14. SERIAL NO.	15. MANUFACTURER (and importer, if any)
1:				
2:				
3:				
4:				

**Complete ATF F 3310.4 for multiple purchases of handguns (See Instruction to Transferor 7.)**

16. TRADE/CORPORATE NAME AND ADDRESS OF TRANSFEROR (Seller) (Hand stamp may be used.)	17. FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSE NO. (Hand stamp may be used.)
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**THE PERSON ACTUALLY MAKING THE FIREARMS SALE MUST COMPLETE ITEMS 18 THROUGH 20.**

18. TRANSFEROR'S (Seller's) SIGNATURE	19. TRANSFEROR'S TITLE	20. TRANSACTION DATE
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## IMPORTANT NOTICES

- 1. WARNING -** The Federal firearms laws require that the individual filling out this form must be buying the firearm for himself or herself or as a gift. Any individual who is not buying the firearm for himself or herself or as a gift, but who completes this form, violates the law. Example: Mr. Smith asks Mr. Jones to purchase a firearm for Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith gives Mr. Jones the money for the firearm. If Mr. Jones fills out this form, he will violate the law. However, if Mr. Jones buys a firearm with his own money to give to Mr. Smith as a birthday present, Mr. Jones may lawfully complete this form. A licensee who knowingly delivers a firearm to an individual who is not buying the firearm for himself or herself or as a gift violates the law by maintaining a false Form 4473.

Question 8a is not applicable to returns of firearms, e.g., holders of pawn tickets or consignors of firearms. Accordingly, such transferees should answer Question 8a as "N/A."

- 2. Under 18 U.S.C. 922** firearms may not be sold to or received by certain persons. The information and certification on this form are designed so that a person licensed under 18 U.S.C. 923 may determine if he may lawfully sell or deliver a firearm to the person identified in Section A, and to alert the transferee (buyer) of certain restrictions on the receipt and possession of firearms. This form should not be used for sales or transfers where neither person is licensed under 18 U.S.C. 923.
- 3. The transferee (buyer) of a firearm should be familiar with the provisions of law. Generally, 18 U.S.C. 922 prohibits the shipment, transportation, receipt, or possession in or affecting interstate commerce of a firearm by one who is under indictment or information for, or who has been convicted of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, by one who is a fugitive from justice; by one who is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, marijuana, or any depressant, stimulant, or narcotic drug, or any other controlled substance; by one who has been adjudicated mentally defective or has been committed to a mental institution; by one who has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions; by one who has renounced his U.S. citizenship; by one who is an alien illegally in the United States; by one who is subject to certain restraining orders; or by one who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.**

**EXCEPTION:** For one who has been convicted of a crime for which the judge could have imprisoned the individual for more than one year, or has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, the prohibition does not apply if, under the law where the conviction occurred, the individual has been pardoned for the crime, or the conviction has been expunged or set aside, or the person has had civil rights restored. AND the person is not prohibited by the law of the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred from receiving or possessing any firearms.

- 4. Under 18 U.S.C. 922** firearms may not be sold to or received by persons subject to a court order that: (A) was issued after a hearing of which the person received actual notice and had an opportunity to participate; (B) restrains such person from harassing, stalking or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child; and (C)(i) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child, or (ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury.
- 5. Under 18 U.S.C. 922** firearms may not be sold to or received by persons who have been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence. The person is NOT considered to have been convicted of such crime unless the person was represented by a lawyer or gave up the right to a lawyer, and, if the person was entitled to a jury trial, was tried by a jury or gave up the right to a jury trial.
- 6. DO YOU NEED A FIREARMS LICENSE?** - Under 18 U.S.C. 922 and 923, it is unlawful for a person to engage in the business of dealing in firearms without a license. A person is engaged in the business of

dealing in firearms if he or she devotes time, attention, and labor to dealing in firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the repetitive purchase and resale of firearms. A license is not required of a person who only makes occasional sales, exchanges, or purchases of firearms for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby, or who sells all or part of his or her personal collection of firearms.

- 7. Persons acquiring firearms for the purpose of exportation should be aware that the State Department or Commerce Department may require a license to be obtained prior to exportation.**

## INSTRUCTIONS TO TRANSFEREE (BUYER)

- 1. The buyer (transferee) of a firearm must personally complete Section A of this form and certify (sign) that the answers are true and correct. However, if the buyer is unable to read and/or write, the answers may be written by other persons, excluding the dealer. Two persons (other than the dealer) will then sign as witnesses to the buyer's answers and signature.**
- 2. When the transferee (buyer) of a firearm(s) is a corporation, company, association, partnership or other such business entity, an officer authorized to act on behalf of the business must complete and sign Section A of the form and attach a written statement, executed under penalties of perjury, stating (A) that the firearm(s) is being acquired for the use of and will be the property of that business entity, and (B) the name and address of that business entity.**
- 3. When the transferee (buyer) is a government employee (for example, a police officer) acquiring a firearm for official duties, the officer must complete items 1 through 7, question 8k, and sign the certification in Section A. If the transferee (buyer) is a government employee acquiring a firearm for personal use, he or she must complete Section A in its entirety.**

## INSTRUCTIONS TO TRANSFEROR (SELLER)

- 1. KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER**—Before a licensee may sell or deliver a firearm to a non-licensee, the licensee must establish the identity, place of residence, and age of the buyer. The buyer's name, date of birth, address, and signature must be verified with satisfactory identification. A driver's license or identification card issued by a State in place of a license is particularly appropriate. Social Security cards are not acceptable because no address or date of birth is shown on the card. Military identification cards are not acceptable by themselves because the State of residence is not shown on the cards. However, although a particular document may not be sufficient by itself to meet the statutory requirement for identifying the buyer, any combination of documents which together disclose the required information is acceptable. (See Instruction to Transferor 2 for additional identification requirements for alien transferees).
- 2. SALE OF FIREARMS TO ALIENS** - A transferee (buyer) who is not a citizen of the United States must provide additional identification in order to establish that he or she is a resident of a State. (See Definition 6). Such a transferee must provide a valid government-issued photo identification to the seller that contains the buyer's name, date of birth, and residence address. In addition, such a transferee must provide documentation such as utility bills or lease agreements that would establish that he or she has resided in a State for at least 90 days prior to the date of this sale.
- 3. If the buyer's name is illegible, the seller must print the buyer's name above the name printed by the buyer.**
- 4. The transferor (seller) of a firearm must, in every instance, complete Section B of the form.**
- 5. Additional firearms purchases made by the same buyer may not be added to this form after the seller has signed and dated it.**

6. If more than four firearms are involved, the identification required by Section B, Items 11 through 15, must be provided for each firearm. The identification of the firearms transferred in a transaction which covers more than four weapons may be on a separate sheet of paper which must be attached to the form covering the transaction.
7. In addition to completing this form, you must report any multiple sale or other disposition of pistols or revolvers on ATF F 3310.4 in accordance with 27 CFR 178.126a.
8. The transferor (*seller*) of a firearm is responsible for determining the lawfulness of the transaction and for keeping proper records of the transaction. Consequently, the transferor should be familiar with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 921-929 and the regulations, 27 CFR Part 178. In determining the lawfulness of the sale or delivery of a rifle or shotgun to a nonresident, the transferor is presumed to know applicable State laws and published ordinances in both States.
9. After you have completed the firearm transaction, you must make the completed, original copy of the ATF F 4473, Part I, and any supporting documents part of your permanent firearms records. Filing may be chronological (*by date*), alphabetical (*by name*), or numerical (*by transaction serial number*), so long as all of your completed Forms 4473, Part I, are filed in the same manner.
5. Misdemeanor Crime of Domestic Violence -- A crime that is a misdemeanor under Federal or State law and has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim. The term includes all misdemeanors that involve the use or attempted use of physical force (*e.g., simple assault, assault and battery*), if the offense is committed by one of the defined parties. The person is NOT considered to have been convicted of such crime unless the person was represented by a lawyer or gave up the right to a lawyer, and, if the person was entitled to a jury trial, was tried by a jury or gave up the right to a jury trial.
6. State of Residence - The State in which an individual resides. An individual resides in a State if he or she is present in a State with the intention of making a home in that State. If an individual is on active duty as a member of the Armed Forces, the individual's State of residence is the State in which his or her permanent duty station is located. An alien who is legally in the United States shall be considered to be a resident of a State only if the alien is residing in the State and has resided in the State for a period of at least 90 days prior to the date of sale or delivery of a firearm. The following are examples that illustrate this definition:

#### DEFINITIONS

1. Over-the-counter Transaction--The sale or other disposition of a firearm by the transferor (*seller*) to a transferee (*buyer*), occurring on the transferor's licensed premises. This includes the sale or other disposition of a rifle or a shotgun to a non-resident transferee (*buyer*) occurring on such premises.
2. Published Ordinances--The publication (ATF P 5300.5) containing State firearms laws and local ordinances which is annually distributed to Federal firearms licensees by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.
3. Under indictment or convicted in any court -- An indictment or conviction in any Federal, State or foreign court.
4. Intimate Partner -- With respect to a person, the spouse of the person, a former spouse of the person, an individual who is a parent of a child of the person, and an individual who cohabits or has cohabited with the person.

**Example 1.** A maintains a home in State X. A travels to State Y on a hunting, fishing, business, or other type of trip. A does not become a resident of State Y by reason of such trip.

**Example 2.** A is a U.S. citizen and maintains a home in State X and a home in State Y. A resides in State X except for weekends or the summer months of the year and in State Y for the weekends or the summer months of the year. During the time that A actually resides in State X, A is a resident of State X, and during the time that A actually resides in State Y, A is resident of State Y.

**Example 3.** A, an alien, travels on vacation or on a business trip to State X. Regardless of the length of the time A spends in State X, A does not have a State of residence in State X. This is because A does not have a home in State X at which he has resided for at least 90 days.

#### PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE

The information required on this form is in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The purpose of the information is to determine the eligibility of the buyer (*transferee*) to receive firearms under Federal law. The information is subject to inspection by ATF officers. The information on this form is required by 18 U.S.C. 922.

The estimated average burden associated with this collection is 6 minutes per respondent or recordkeeper, depending on individual circumstances. Comments concerning the accuracy of this burden estimate and suggestions for reducing this burden should be directed to Reports Management Officer, Document Services Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Washington, DC 20226.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

THE WHITE HOUSE

March 14, 1997

EK  
Dennis  
Tom F. > FYI  
BR

Hon. John L. Kane, Jr.  
United States District Court  
1929 Stout Street  
Denver, Colorado 80294-3586

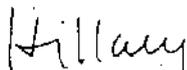
Dear John:

Thank you for your letter which was sent to me through the kindness of our friend, Jim Lyons. I apologize for the delay in responding.

I understand your frustration with the current system, and appreciate the time and attention you have devoted to finding solutions. I have forwarded a copy of your letter to Bruce Reed, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, for his consideration. Thank you for sharing your proposal with me.

With best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,



Hillary Rodham Clinton

cc: Jim Lyons  
✓ Bruce Reed

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF COLORADO  
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE  
1929 STOUT STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80294-3586  
(303) 844-6118

JOHN L. KANE, JR.  
SENIOR JUDGE

January 6, 1997

Hillary Rodham Clinton, Esq.  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Hillary,

I am beginning my twentieth year as a federal judge with increasing frustration over our criminal justice system. I realize there are no simple solutions and that changes must be made incrementally. I have an idea for one such step, improving conditions for imprisoned women and their children, which could be implemented with minimal start-up cost and result in significant long-term savings. My primary concern, however, is healing a failed system which destroys families and spawns further criminality.

The quest for equal rights and treatment for women has its darker side. Although women constitute fewer than 6% of prisoners nationwide, the new sentencing laws have had a disproportionate effect on women and their children. From 1980 to 1990, the male prison population increased by 112% and the female population by 202%. Approximately 90,000 women were incarcerated in local jails, state prisons and federal correctional facilities in 1989, when women constituted 9.5% of the confined population. What is the reason for this explosion in the number of female prisoners?

Like males, most women prisoners are poor and non-white. The largest percentage of them are sentenced for drug related offenses. Imprisonment for drugs weighs much more heavily on women as a result of the new sentencing laws. Most women are used as "mules," carriers of drugs for their male companions. Of those crimes not directly connected to drugs, most are the product of domestic violence and abuse. Because the new sentencing laws are facially gender neutral, the female prison population has skyrocketed. Before mandatory sentencing came into vogue, the overwhelming majority of convicted women were placed on probation.

There is a hidden cost to imprisoning women. When a woman is incarcerated, local or state government is often required to take charge of her children. Foster care for each child costs about \$20,000 per year. Obviously, and especially in single parent,

poverty level families, imprisoning the mother destroys the family unit. The resulting increase in criminality of the children exacts a cost none dare calculate.

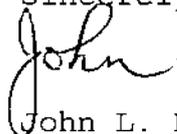
To address this problem, we could create a federal correctional institution, perhaps at one of the closed defense department facilities or a vacant college campus, where women could bring their children with them. The facility could be operated along the lines of an Israeli kibbutz, possibly with staff supplemented by young volunteers. The children would be cared for and their mothers would learn child raising skills without having to be separated from them. Those children old enough to attend school could do so at the institution and their mothers could participate in that process. Mothers could also attend classes and receive job training.

This respite from the stresses of "life on the streets" would preserve the family unit, reduce recidivism and, just maybe, break the cycle of illegitimacy, poverty, crime and violence. We as a nation devote an enormous amount of money and effort providing failed businesses with a fresh start. A significantly lesser amount could be directed to providing a fresh start to families, with returns reaped over the course of generations.

I would be pleased to pursue this idea with you or anyone to whom you might refer it. It is possible to have a criminal justice system that works instead of one that causes more harm than good to its most vulnerable subjects. Unless we take steps such as this one, I am afraid we will continue to throw rocks at the sunrise.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely,



John L. Kane, Jr.

Crime

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 5, 1997

March 5, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Child Safety Lock Devices for Handguns

Every day, firearms claim the lives of too many children. Firearms cause 12 percent of fatalities among American children and teens; and one of every four deaths of teenagers ages 15 to 19. These numbers represent not only violent crimes, but also tragic gun accidents. Firearms are now the fourth leading cause of accidental deaths among children ages 5 to 14. Moreover, firearms have become the primary method by which young people commit suicide.

According to a Centers for Disease Control study released earlier this month, the rate of firearm deaths among children up to 14 years old is nearly 12 times higher in the United States than in 25 other industrialized countries combined. The Center also estimates that nearly 1.2 million unsupervised children return from school to a home that has a loaded or unlocked firearm.

Recently, my Administration sent to the Congress our "Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Act of 1997," draft legislation that includes a provision requiring all Federal Firearms Licensed dealers to provide a safety lock device with every firearm sold. Safety lock devices will help to reduce the unauthorized use of handguns by a child at play or a teen who wants to commit a crime. Just as important, safety lock devices can also help deter gun theft.

I have urged the Congress to move this legislation quickly. In the meantime, the Federal Government can serve as an example of gun safety for the Nation by taking an important step to reduce handgun accidents and protect our children from injury and death.

Every year, the Federal Government issues thousands of handguns to our law enforcement agents. While some agencies have already adopted a policy of distributing safety locks for these handguns, this policy should be universally adopted across the Federal Government. That is why I direct you to develop and implement a policy requiring that a safety lock device -- as defined in our draft legislation -- be provided with any and every handgun issued by your agency to law enforcement officers. You should ensure that all Federal law enforcement officers are informed of this policy and that all issued safety lock devices are accompanied by instructions for their proper use.

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All Americans have a responsibility to ensure that guns do not fall into the hands of our children. Your response to this directive will help ensure that this does not happen. Taking this simple step can have a dramatic impact on saving the lives of our children. You should proceed as quickly as possible to carry out this directive.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 5, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT SIGNING OF DIRECTIVE ON HANDGUN SAFETY LOCKS

The Oval Office

10:33 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: I'd like to welcome here Senators Biden and Boxer, Durbin and Feinstein, Kohl; Congressman Conyers, Schumer and Congresswoman Carolyn McCarthy; along with Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick, Treasury's Under Secretary for Enforcement Ray Kelly; our friends, Jim and Sarah Brady, and members of the law enforcement community. Did I leave anyone from Congress out? Did I get everybody? Good.

Four years ago we made a commitment to take our streets back from crime and violence with a comprehensive plan -- first, to put 100,000 community police officers on our streets, to put new, tough penalties on the books, to steer young people away from crime and gangs and drugs, to keep guns out of the hands of criminals with the assault weapons ban and the Brady Bill. Last week I announced that the Brady Bill has already stopped 186,000 felons, fugitives, and stalkers from purchasing handguns.

Repeatedly I have said that fighting the scourge of juvenile crime and violence will be my top law enforcement priority in the next four years. Two weeks ago I submitted to Congress my antigang and youth violence strategy. One of this bill's key provisions will require gun dealers to provide safety locks with every handgun they sell, to prevent unauthorized use by teenage criminals and to protect children too young to know what they're doing.

Today I announced a series of new steps we must take immediately to protect our children, our neighbors, and our police officers from tragedies caused by firearms in the wrong hands. First, we must keep guns out of the hands of children.

The Centers for Disease Control report that nearly 1.2 million children return from school to a home with no adult supervision, but with a loaded and unlocked firearm. Easy access means deadly consequences. Children and teenagers cause over 10,000 unintentional shootings every year. Guns cause one in every four deaths of teenagers age 15 to 19. Last month the Centers for Disease Control reported that the rate of children from birth to age 14 who are killed by firearms in America is nearly 12 times higher than in 25 other industrialized countries combined.

America cannot tolerate this. Until Congress makes child safety locks the law of the land, we must do everything we can to prevent unauthorized firearms use.

I want to make sure the federal government is doing its part. Each year the federal government issues thousands of hand guns to law enforcement agents. Unfortunately, we know all too well that even firearms issued to law enforcement are sometimes tragically misused. Today I am directing that every federal agency shall require child safety locking devices with every handgun issued. The

MORE

directive I'm about to sign requires every department and every agency to develop a plan to accomplish this common sense safety measure and to implement it as soon as possible. And Congress should pass my proposal to require these locks with every handgun in the very near future. If it's good enough for law enforcement, it's good enough for all our citizens.

The second step we're taking today will make it harder for people to come to America, purchase weapons and commit crimes against Americans. We were all shocked to learn of the foreign gunman who shot seven people on top of the Empire State Building, killing one of them and then killing himself. He apparently bought this gun after living in a Florida motel for just three weeks. Federal law requires legal aliens to live at least 90 days in a state before they are allowed to purchase a handgun. But the application to buy a gun does not even ask how long an applicant has lived at his or her current address.

As a first step to reduce illegal handgun purchases by foreigners, today I'm announcing that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms will immediately require applicants to certify that they have been residents for at least 90 days in the state where they are trying to buy a gun. But this is not enough. I call on Congress to pass the bill sponsored by Senators Kennedy and Durbin and Congressman Schumer that will prohibit all foreign visitors from buying or carrying guns in the United States.

Finally, as we work to make all our people safer, we must never forget our special obligation to police officers, like those who are with me today, who risk their lives to protect us all. It is long past time for Congress to listen to America's law enforcement officers and ban cop-killer bullets once and for all.

I have sent this legislation to Congress twice before and they failed to act. They should not delay this effort again. We don't need to study this issue anymore to determine what specific materials can be used to make armor-piercing bullets. We need a simple test and a straightforward ban. If a bullet can tear through a bulletproof vest like a hot knife through butter, it should be against the law and that is the bottom line. These bullets are designed for one purpose only -- to kill police officers. They have no place on our streets.

Three simple steps to make our children, our streets and our law enforcement officers safer: child safety locks on handguns, new rules to prevent foreign criminals from buying guns in the United States, a straightforward ban on cop-killer bullets. I will do my part. I thank the members of Congress who are here, especially for their leadership; and I ask the Congress to act on this important legislation.

Now, let me sign this order here and then I'll answer any questions you have.

(The bill is signed.)

Thank you.

Q The police were outgunned in Los Angeles. Do you think there's also a problem with police departments not have enough firepower?

THE PRESIDENT: There could be, but I think the real problem is -- the way we sought to deal with that is by dealing with the assault weapons ban. I think most police departments will be adequately armed if we can get the assault weapons out of the hands of the criminals, and if we have tougher enforcement of the Brady

Bill. It's -- 186,000 blocked sales is no small number, even in a big country like ours -- 186,000. That's pretty impressive.

Q What do you think of the Republicans suggesting they'll vote tomorrow in the Senate on insisting there be an independent counsel on campaign financial fundraising?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think there is a law on that. It's a legal question; it shouldn't be a political one.

Q Mr. President, why would you think now that things in the Congress would be any different this time around for cop-killer bullets or for some of these other measures than before?

THE PRESIDENT: Because of the clear demonstration of public support. Keep in mind, this Congress, which had originally come into office with a commitment to repeal the -- I mean, the last Congress, the Congress of '95-'96, which came to Congress with a commitment to repeal the assault weapons ban and weaken or repeal the Brady Bill, actually agreed with me to strengthen the Brady Bill at the end of the last session of Congress in late 1996.

So I think there has been a sea change in the shift of attitude in the Congress as the American people have crystallized their opinions on these issues and made it known.

Furthermore, I think there will be broad support -- even broader support for the child safety locks. I would be surprised if you don't have a lot of the gun owners groups, if they didn't support this it would surprise me. I mean, this is consistent with a lot of the things that they have said in the past, so I think we would have a good chance on that. And on the cop killer bullets, I think that -- you asked my hope; my hope is based on the action that this Congress took at the last session where they voted with us to extend the impact of the Brady Bill.

Q Mr. President, with the new subpoenas coming out on the Lippo connection to the White House, are you satisfied that there's been no undue influence by outside influence on -- by outside countries on either your White House or on your former -- your very good friend, Web Hubbell?

THE PRESIDENT: I have no reason to believe that there has been. But I think that everybody should comply with the information, and we have. And, you know, Mr. Burton asked us yesterday I think for some information relating to the allegation of an attempt by the Chinese to influence the American election. And when we have made that -- when -- we said in our letter to the Justice Department that we assumed anything that we got would be given to the House and Senate Intelligence Committees because we didn't want to raise any questions, we just want to get to the bottom of that. And so, they have it, and whatever is appropriate for them to share with Mr. Burton, they can.

I just think we --

Q Is Burton grandstanding?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't want to get into that. But I believe that the House and Senate committees -- Intelligence Committees -- have anything that we had. And so they can share it with them as is appropriate.

Q Do you have any reason to believe there was influence --

THE PRESIDENT: No.

Q -- attempted influence?

THE PRESIDENT: I do not, but I think we have to get -- you know, there's an investigation. As I said, the charge is serious; we need to get to the bottom of it. But I have no reason to believe -- I have not personal evidence, but that's not the issue. The issue is this charge has been made, it's -- anytime you allege that another government attempted to influence an American election that's a serious thing and has to be looked into. But I have no personal evidence, but I want the investigation to proceed and I want the Justice Department to get to the bottom of it. And I expect that they will.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

10:43 A.M. EST



# Department of Justice

*June*

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1997

BJS  
202/633-3047

**ABOUT 6,600 ATTEMPTS TO BUY GUNS  
THWARTED BY BACKGROUND CHECKS EACH MONTH  
SINCE BRADY LAW ENACTED**

**186,000 Blocked from March 1994 through June 1996**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- During the first 28 months of the Brady Act's effectiveness (March 1994 through last June) more than 186,000 illegal over-the-counter gun sales were blocked by background checks, the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) announced today. Of the average 6,600 attempts stopped each month, more than 70 percent were rejected because they were indicted or convicted as felons. The data refer only to attempted purchases from licensed firearms dealers and do not indicate whether rejected purchasers later obtained a gun.

Based on BJS statistics covering specifically January 1996 through June 1996, gun dealers made more than 1.3 million inquiries about the potential eligibility of potential handgun buyers. The data contained specific reasons for rejections. Approximately 34,000, or 2.6 percent, were rejected for the following reasons in percentages:

(MORE)

Convicted or indicted felon . . . . .	72%
Fugitive . . . . .	6
State law prohibition . . . . .	4
Restraining order . . . . .	2
Mental illness or disability . . . . .	1
Other* . . . . .	15

.....  
\*Includes people addicted to illegal  
drugs, juveniles, aliens, violators of  
local ordinances, etc.

As of mid-year 1996, 14 states reported that their presale investigations included checking for outstanding restraining orders, and 11 states looked into mental health records. The report noted that not all states check the categories of mental disability, restraining orders or drug abuse. In states that do check for these conditions, rejection rates are higher for these circumstances.

The surveys were of 600 law enforcement agencies, of which 176 from 44 states responded. Using standard statistical techniques, the totals were adjusted to account for the non-responding states. BJS is continuing its efforts to obtain a more complete response rate.

The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (the Brady Act) provides that presale inquiries will be made permanent through

(MORE)

the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which will be administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is to be established by November 1998, when the waiting period of the current system will be eliminated.

When the Brady Act took effect in February 1994, there were an average 3,100 monthly gun application rejections in the 32 states that the act required to follow its presale review procedures. From March 1994 through last June 30 there were 86,000 rejections of about 4.2 million applications or inquiries.

Federal law prohibits firearm sales to a person who--

- is under indictment for a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or has been convicted of such a crime,
- is a fugitive from justice,
- is an unlawful user of a controlled substance,
- has been adjudicated as mentally defective or has been committed to a mental institution,
- was dishonorably discharged from the armed forces,
- has renounced United States citizenship,
- is subject to a court order restraining him or her from harassing, stalking or threatening an intimate partner or a child, or
- is a person who has been convicted of domestic violence.

The bulletin, "Presale Firearm Checks" (NCJ-162787), was

(MORE)

written by Don Manson, of BJS, and Gene Lauver, of the Regional Justice Information Service. The statistics were obtained from the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (March 1, 1994 through December 31, 1995) and from a BJS survey (January 1, 1996 through June 30, 1996).

The report is available on the Internet on BJS's Internet home page by clicking on "What's new at BJS." The BJS webpage address is:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

# # #

BJS97004

After hours contact: Stu Smith at 301/983-9354



# Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

February 1997, NCJ 162787

*A National Estimate*

## Presale Firearm Checks

By Don Manson  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
Gene Lauver  
Regional Justice Information Service

On average each month an estimated 6,600 firearm purchases were prevented by background checks of

potential gun buyers during the 28 months after the effective date of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act. The checks revealed purchasers' ineligibility under Federal or State laws to buy a handgun or other firearm. Over 70% of the rejected purchasers were convicted or indicted felons.

Between March 1994 and June 1996, for all States together, there were almost 9 million applications to purchase firearms and an estimated 186,000 rejections. The data do not indicate whether rejected purchasers later obtained a firearm through other means.

### Highlights

#### Presale firearms checks: Estimates of inquiries and rejections

	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms <sup>a</sup>				Bureau of Justice Statistics <sup>b</sup>	
	3/1/94-12/31/94		1/1/95-12/31/95		1/1/96-6/30/96	
	All States	Original Brady States <sup>c</sup>	All States	Original Brady States <sup>c</sup>	All States	Original Brady States <sup>c</sup>
<b>Inquiries and rejections</b>						
Inquiries/applications	3,679,000	1,696,000	4,009,000	1,884,000	1,308,000	570,000
Rejected	92,000	42,000	80,000	28,000	34,000	16,000
Rejection rate	2.5%	2.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.6%	2.8%
<b>Reasons for rejection</b>						
Felony indictment / conviction	65,000	30,000	43,000	20,000	24,000	13,000
Other	26,000	12,000	17,000	8,000	9,000	3,000

Note: All estimated counts are rounded. Percentages were calculated from unrounded data. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.  
<sup>a</sup>Information was provided by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The

estimates include all types of guns.  
<sup>b</sup>Based on 176 sources in 44 States. The estimates reflect only applications for purchase of handguns.

<sup>c</sup>Original Brady States are the 32 States required to follow presale review procedures set out in the Brady Act when it became effective on February 28, 1994. (See the table on page 3.)

• Presale background checks of persons applying to buy a handgun or long gun resulted in about 6,600 rejections each month. This estimate, covering the period between March 1, 1994, and June 30, 1996, includes both States operating under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Brady States) and States with comparable statutes

preventing gun sales to prohibited persons (Brady-alternative States).

• More than 7 in 10 of the rejections occurred when potential buyers were found to have had a felony conviction or to be under felony indictment.

On average each month, an estimated 3,100 applications were rejected in the 32 States that followed the review procedures set forth in the Brady Act when it became effective in February 1994 ("original Brady States"). During the period from March 1994 through June 1996, there were 86,000 rejections from a total of about 4.2 million applications or inquiries.

These are the first BJS statistics from an ongoing survey to assess the impact of presale checks on preventing sales of handguns and long guns to persons in prohibited categories. The categories are defined in the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 or related State legislation. (See *Background* on this page.)

In the most recent 6 months for which national data were collected, January to June 1996, gun dealers made more than 1.3 million inquiries about the eligibility of potential buyers of handguns. About 34,000 ineligible customers were identified, a rejection rate of 2.6%. For the original Brady States during the most recent period, 570,000 inquiries or applications resulted in 16,000 rejections. This represented a 2.8% rejection rate.

During the first half of 1996, almost three-fourths of rejections of a handgun purchase were based on a finding of a felony conviction or indictment. Although not all States have the capability to check nonfelon categories, fugitives from justice (6%), persons who violated State laws (4%), and persons under court restraining or protective orders (2%) accounted for the next largest categories of rejections.

Rejected applications, (all States) 1/1/96-6/30/96	100%
Felon (convicted/indicted)	72
Fugitive	6
State law prohibition	4
Restraining order	2
Mental illness or disability	1
Other*	15

\*Includes persons addicted to illegal drugs, juveniles, aliens, violators of local ordinances, those who have renounced citizenship, persons dishonorably discharged, and unspecified.

As of midyear 1996, 14 States reported that presale checks included a check of outstanding restraining orders; 11 States reported that checks of mental health records are made in connection with presale firearm checks.

When only those States that reported searching data bases for reasons other than felony status are considered, rejections for such reasons accounted for the following:

Nonfelony reason	Percent of rejections in States which search records for specific nonfelony reasons
Fugitive	6%
Restraining orders	4
Mental illness	2

#### Sources of data

The findings are based on data collected by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and BJS. Data for 1994 and 1995, provided by ATF, were calculated using the number of firearm-coded inquiries to the FBI's criminal history database. The percentage of denials used for ATF estimates was based on the experiences of jurisdictions that had implemented presale firearms check procedures prior to the Brady Act.

Data for the first half of 1996 were collected under the BJS Firearm Inquiry Statistics (FIST) program. The results were from a survey of 600 law enforcement agencies, of which 176 in 44 States responded.

#### Background

The provisions of the Federal Gun Control Act (18 U.S.C. §§ 922 (g) and (n) as amended) prohibit the sale of firearms to an individual who —

- is under indictment for, or has been convicted of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year;
- is a fugitive from justice;
- is an unlawful user of a controlled substance;
- has been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution;

- is an alien unlawfully in the United States;
- was discharged from the armed forces under dishonorable conditions;
- has renounced U.S. citizenship;
- is subject to a court order restraining him or her from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child; or
- is a person convicted of domestic violence.

#### Brady Act

The Brady Act was enacted in November 1993 and became effective in February 1994.\* The interim provisions of the act require that licensed firearm dealers request a presale check on all potential *handgun* purchasers from the Chief Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO) in the jurisdiction where the prospective purchaser resides.

The CLEO must make a reasonable effort to determine if the purchaser is prohibited from receiving or possessing a handgun. The Federal firearms licensee must wait 5 business days before transferring the handgun to the buyer unless earlier approval is received from the CLEO. These interim procedures will terminate no later than November 30, 1998.

The "interim provision" also permits States to follow a variety of alternatives to the 5-day waiting period. These alternatives include States that issue firearm permits, perform "instant checks," or conduct "point-of-sale" checks. To qualify under these alternatives, State law must require that before any licensee completes the transfer of a handgun to a nonlicensee, a government official verify that possession of a handgun by the transferee would not be a violation of law. Example of Brady-alternative States include California ("point-of-sale check"), Virginia ("instant check"), and Missouri (permit).

After November 1998 instant background checks will be required for

\*Data collection began after the effective date of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (P.L. 103-159) on February 28, 1994.

purchasers of all firearms. The background check will determine, based on available records, if an individual is prohibited under the Federal Gun Control Act or State law from receiving or possessing firearms.

Under the "permanent provisions" of the Brady Act, presale inquiries will be made through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The act requires the NICS, which will be operated by the FBI, to be established no later than November 1998. At that time the procedures related to the waiting period of the interim system will be eliminated.

Under the FBI's proposed NICS configuration, State criminal history records will be provided through each State's central repository and the Interstate Identification Index. The index, maintained by the FBI, points instantly to criminal records that States hold. In addition, the FBI will provide records of Federal offenses, Federally maintained State data, and Federal data on nonfelony disqualifications. States responding to NICS inquiries for nonfelony prohibitions will provide their records directly.

#### The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

To ensure immediate availability of complete and accurate State records, the Brady Act established a grant program authorized at \$200 million. The program is to assist States to develop criminal history record systems and improve the interface with the NICS.

A major goal of the grant program is the interstate availability of complete State records when the NICS is implemented. Toward this goal, over \$112 million was awarded in direct awards to States during fiscal years 1995 and 1996. NCHIP program funds have also supported direct technical assistance to States, evaluation, and related research.

#### Gun purchaser background checks, by State, 1996

State	Brady State (Y)		Number of law enforcement contacts responsible for record checks*	State data bases being accessed			
	Original (3/1/94)	6/30/96		Criminal histories	Wanted fugitives	Re-straining orders	Mental health
Alabama	Y	Y	87	Y	Y		
Alaska	Y	Y	35	Y	Y		
Arizona	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		
Arkansas	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		
California			1	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colorado	Y		1	Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut			1	Y	Y	Y	
Delaware			1	Y	Y		Y
Florida			1	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia	Y		1	Y	Y		Y
Hawaii			4	Y	Y		Y
Idaho	Y		1	Y	Y	Y	
Illinois			1	Y	Y		Y
Indiana			1	Y			
Iowa			99	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kansas	Y	Y	123	Y			
Kentucky	Y	Y	1	Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana	Y		59	Y	Y		
Maine	Y	Y	128	Y	Y		
Maryland			1	Y	Y		
Massachusetts			270	Y	Y		Y
Michigan			825	Y	Y		
Minnesota	Y		568	Y	Y		Y
Mississippi	Y	Y	263				
Missouri			115	Y	Y		
Montana	Y	Y	59	Y	Y		
Nebraska			95	Y	Y		
Nevada	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		
New Hampshire	Y		1	Y	Y	Y	
New Jersey			480	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico	Y	Y	112	Y			
New York			58		Y		
North Carolina	Y		98	Y	Y		
North Dakota	Y	Y	53	Y	Y		
Ohio	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		
Oklahoma	Y	Y	440	Y			
Oregon			208	Y	Y		Y
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	67	Y			
Rhode Island	Y	Y	39	Y	Y		
South Carolina	Y	Y	1	Y	Y		
South Dakota	Y	Y	66	Y	Y	Y	
Tennessee	Y		96	Y		Y	
Texas	Y	Y	991	Y	Y		
Utah	Y		1	Y	Y		
Vermont	Y	Y	22	Y	Y	Y	
Virginia			1	Y	Y	Y	
Washington	Y		291	Y	Y		
West Virginia	Y	Y	1	Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin			1	Y	Y		Y
Wyoming	Y	Y	40	Y	Y		
Total	32	22	5,602	49	41	14	11

\*In the Brady States contacts are the chief law enforcement officers (CLEO's); in Brady-alternative States these contacts are identified according to criteria of each State. Source: Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales, BJS, May 1996 (NCJ-160763).

## Firearm Inquiry Statistics program

The FIST program was established under the NCHIP to develop data on the impact of presale firearm checks on the identification of prohibited firearm purchasers. None of the FIST information provided from agencies to BJS contains or reveals the identity of individual applicants.

Information requested for the survey does not include data traceable to an applicant, and the computer program that some agencies use to collect FIST data transmits only the appropriately aggregated or categorized responses. The computer program also assists agencies in purging records after the delay times specified in law.

An initial report describing State background check procedures, *Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales* (NCJ-160763), was released in May 1996. Data summarizing the number of inquiries, rejections, and reasons for rejections are collected regularly and will be summarized and released semiannually.

## Applicable State legislation

When the Brady Act became effective on February 28, 1994, 32 States and Puerto Rico were required to follow presale review procedures set out in the act. The remaining States were Brady-alternative States. Since then, 10 more States have enacted legislation to become Brady-alternative States (Colorado, March 1994; Georgia, January 1996; Idaho, June 1994, Louisiana, May 1996; Minnesota, August 1994; New Hampshire, January 1995; North Carolina, December 1995; Tennessee, May 1994; Utah, March 1994; and Washington, June 1996).

## Methodology

The following presents the approach used to derive the 6-month estimate (for the period January to June 1996) from a sample of law enforcement offices charged with determining eligibility to purchase a firearm.

### Data collection

For those States with local chief law enforcement officers (local CLEO's), CLEO's were randomly selected within each of the population size categories, based upon 1990 Census data: categories A (under 10,000 residents), B (10,000 to 100,000), C (over 100,000). The sample was also stratified between Brady States and Brady-alternative States.

A total of 176 CLEO's submitted data in time for this survey: 63 in category A, 55 in B, 36 in C, and 22 statewide CLEO's. Some agencies carried out presale determinations for other agencies or had determinations done for them by other agencies. The populations accorded these agencies were adjusted, based on the number of residents they actually served.

### Calculation of estimates

(1) Census data for 1990 were used to calculate relative weights of samples from local and State CLEO's. The estimated 1990 population for the 50 States was 248,102,973.

(2) At least some data were received from 44 States. The general procedure to estimate all 50 States was —

(a) For each size category the populations for those agencies that submitted data and for all agencies of that size were totaled. A factor was computed from these two numbers.

(b) The raw number of applications and rejections (in sum and for each rejection category) were totaled for each size group.

(c) For the estimated number of applications and estimated number of rejections, the totals were multiplied by the factor computed in (a) for each size group.

(d) The totals for all size groups were added together to get the totals for the numbers of applications and rejections.

(e) To get the estimated number in each reason-for-rejection category, the percentage of the total raw rejections was calculated, and that percentage was multiplied by the estimated total number of rejections.

(3) New Jersey submitted data for total applications and rejections, but no reasons for rejections or breakdowns for its local CLEO's. Data for local CLEO's in New Jersey were ignored. Alaska submitted data for most of that State's CLEO's. This study categorized both States as State reporting agencies.

(4) Of the three States that changed from Brady to Brady-alternative States after 1995, Georgia (1/1/96) was considered a Brady-alternative State, and Louisiana (5/7/96) and Washington (6/6/96), Brady States.

(5) Two large cities were analyzed separately because of their high rejection rates; their averages were not used to estimate the overall rejection rates. Their numbers of rejections were included in the final total, however.

(6) Agencies for the following States reported data for applications and rejections but no data for reasons for rejection: Alaska, Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, and West Virginia.

(7) To evaluate properly the application and rejection rates for purchasing populations within a given area, the appropriate CLEO was identified.

(a) If cities within a participating county CLEO were acting as their own CLEO's, their populations were subtracted from the county population.

(b) If a municipal CLEO was discovered to be providing services for other selected municipalities, then populations for those municipalities were added to the population of the city having the CLEO.

(c) Those CLEO's selected to participate in the study but found to be relying on other jurisdictions to conduct background checks were replaced by those other jurisdictions (for example, a town being replaced by a county).

(8) Maine has local CLEO's; however, Maine's data came from the State police that serve 40% of the State's population. The State police data were split into A and B categories based on the proportion of the Maine population in each category.

(9) Connecticut did not submit any data in time for this study. Connecticut has both local and State CLEO's, but for the purposes of this study, Connecticut was classified as a State CLEO.

(10) National estimates exclude the District of Columbia and U.S. territories. Sales of firearms are prohibited in the District of Columbia except to law enforcement officers.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D., is director.

BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs. Don Manson, BJS Program Manager, and Gene Lauver, manager of the Firearm Inquiry Statistics program, Regional Justice Information Service (REJIS), wrote this Bulletin under the supervision of Carol Kaplan, Chief, National Criminal History Improvement Programs, BJS. REJIS of St. Louis, MO, collected and analyzed the FIST data presented. The Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms assisted with background and analysis. Darrell Gilliard provided statistical verification. Tom Hester produced and edited the report. Marilyn Marbrook, assisted by Yvonne Boston and Jayne Pugh, administered final report production.

Further information about the Firearm Inquiry Statistics (FIST) program may be obtained from Carol Kaplan, BJS, or Gene Lauver, REJIS, 4255 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, MO. 63108.

February 1997, NCJ-162787

This report and others from the Bureau of Justice Statistics are available through the Internet —

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

**The Clinton Administration's Effort to Provide  
More Relief and Support to Crime Victims  
October 26, 1996**

The Crime Victims Fund

- Administered by the Justice Department's Office of Victims of Crime, the Crime Victims Fund provides millions of dollars every year directly to States to compensate victims for crime-related expenses and grants critical assistance to public and non-profit organizations serving crime victims.
- Crime-related expenses covered by the fund include unpaid medical bills, mental health counseling, funeral costs, prosthetic devices and lost wages. Victim assistance grants are used for direct services for crime victims such as: crisis intervention, counseling, emergency transportation to court, emergency housing, and criminal justice support and advocacy. In 1996, the Fund provided substantial funding for nearly 2,500 victim assistance programs -- programs such as battered women's shelters, rape crisis centers, and children's advocacy centers.

Providing relief and support for victims

- Although deposits fluctuate from year to year, from 1985 through 1994, over \$1.2 billion has been deposited into the Fund. Fund resources are paid by offenders convicted of Federal crimes -- not from taxpayers.
- The \$340 million fine paid last year by Daiwa Bank in a criminal fraud case arising out of trading activity in New York and the very recent \$100 million criminal antitrust fine paid by Archer Daniels Midland Company (ADM) -- which was seven times higher than the previous record criminal antitrust fine -- go directly into the Crime Victims Fund. Indeed, because of large prosecutions and criminal penalties sought by the Clinton Administration, the Crime Victims Fund has grown by over 125% during this Administration.
- The historic Daiwa Bank fine as well as the \$100 million ADM fine means that States will have far more money from the Clinton Administration to support victim services than ever before. States have the unique opportunity to use these additional funds to ensure more comprehensive services for all crime victims, including battered women, sexual assault victims, victims of drunk driving, of murder, and of child abuse throughout their states including underfunded rural areas.

Victims of Gang Violence

- Through these additional funds, President Clinton is challenging States to expand services to other underserved victims populations -- such as the victims of gang violence. To assist them, President Clinton is also releasing a report, today, by the Justice Department's Office of Victims of Crime, *Victims of Gang Violence: A New Frontier in Victim Services*, which provides guidance to communities on how to increase assistance to the victims of gang violence.

LAURENCE  
•  
KELLOGG  
•  
SWIFT

444 MARKET STREET  
SUITE 1125  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111  
415.658.2766  
FAX 415.399.0112

31 October 1996

President William J. Clinton  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

The CEO Forum of the Commonwealth Club of California and the World Affairs Council of California would like to invite you to speak, in conversation with Marc Klaas, about your domestic affairs agenda for protecting children, ensuring safety and promoting family and educational programs, to our audience of 400 leading CEOs of Northern California's largest corporations. Your speech will be broadcast over 235 stations throughout the United States.

The CEO Forum membership has been culled from the top tier executives who are members of the two largest public affairs speaking forums in California: The Commonwealth Club and the World Affairs Council. The Forum is organized as a private invitation-only roundtable in which CEOs have an opportunity to hear and see world, national and business leaders in a setting that encourages maximum audience receptivity.

At our last meeting, Scott McNealy, Chairman and CEO of Sun Microsystems and Jim Unruh, Chairman and CEO of UNISYS partnered for a presentation on their vision for our country's future in technology.

Since November is "Child Safety and Protection" month, and since so many of our members are Silicon Valley CEOs, we thought that you might consider a brief trip to California after the election to see and speak to so many of your supporters in this informative forum.

I have enclosed a list of prior speakers for your perusal. You might note that, as Governor, you addressed a luncheon of the general membership of the Commonwealth Club. Through the joint Commonwealth Club/World Affairs Council CEO membership of the Forum, we have arranged to have you reach an amplified audience of the top-tier leaders of the Bay Area.

In addition, our hospitality committee, hosted by Nancy Bechtle, would like to invite you and Mrs. Clinton to join several key CEOs and their wives in the Bechtle box for an evening at the San Francisco Symphony or the San Francisco Opera.

Please feel free to have someone on your staff phone me should you have questions. We look forward to having you address The CEO Forum of the Commonwealth Club and The World Affairs Council.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Elissa P. C. Laurence', written in a cursive style.

Elissa P. C. Laurence  
Chair, CEO Forum  
Managing Partner, Laurence-Kellogg-Swift



## A FEW OF THE SPEAKERS WHO HAVE ADDRESSED THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA SINCE 1903

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer  
President Corazon Aquino  
President Jean-Bertrand Aristide  
Hon. James A. Baker III  
Hon. Lloyd Bentsen  
Ambassador Shirley Temple Black  
Senator Bill Bradley  
Gov. Edmund G. Brown  
Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.  
Hon. William Jennings Bryan  
Zbigniew Brzezinski  
Ralph Bunche  
President George Bush  
Hon. Richard B. Cheney  
Cesar Chavez  
Nien Cheng  
Mme. Chiang Kai-shek  
Hon. Warren Christopher  
General Mark Clark  
Hon. Tom C. Clark  
A. W. Clausen  
Gov. Bill Clinton  
President Calvin Coolidge  
Norman Cousins  
Jacques-Yves Cousteau  
Walter Cronkite  
His Holiness Dalai Lama XIV  
Clarence Darrow  
Gen. Charles de Gaulle  
Cecil B. DeMille  
Hon. Elizabeth Dole  
Senator Robert Dole  
John Foster Dulles  
Will & Ariel Durant  
Foreign Minister Abba Eban  
President Dwight D. Eisenhower  
Chancellor Ludwig Erhard  
Susan Faludi  
Senator Dianne Feinstein  
Malcolm Forbes, Jr.  
President Gerald R. Ford  
Henry Ford II  
Secretary James D. Forrestal  
Betty Friedan  
Dr. Milton Friedman  
Bill Gates  
Congressman Richard Gephardt  
Danny Glover  
Sir John Glubb  
Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg  
Senator Barry Goldwater  
Samuel Gompers  
Jane Goodall  
Ellen Goodman  
President Mikhail Gorbachev  
Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.  
Rev. Billy Graham  
Kathryn Graham  
Lani Guinier  
Hon. Alexander M. Haig, Jr.  
Alex Haley  
Lord Halifax  
Admiral William F. Halsey  
Dr. Armand Hammer  
Hon. W. Averell Harriman  
President Vaclav Havel  
William Randolph Hearst, Jr.  
Audrey Hepburn  
Conrad Hilton  
Dr. Walter E. Hoadley  
Benjamin L. Hooks  
President Herbert Hoover  
Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey  
Lee Iacocca  
Roy Innis  
Rev. Jesse Jackson  
Lady Bird Johnson  
Marshal Joseph Joffre  
Queen Juliana of the Netherlands  
Hon. Mickey Kantor  
Senator Nancy Kassebaum  
Garrison Keillor  
Hon. Jack Kemp  
Senator Edward M. Kennedy  
Senator Robert F. Kennedy  
Premier Alexander Kerensky  
Chairman Nikita Khrushchev  
Larry King  
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick  
Hon. Henry A. Kissinger  
Mayor Ed Koch  
William Kristol  
H.E. Juscelino De Oliveira Kubitschek  
Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia  
Ann Landers  
Richard Leakey  
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Walter Lippman  
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.  
Claire Boothe Luce  
Henry R. Luce  
Prime Minister Harold Macmillan  
U.N. President Charles Malik  
Guglielmo Marconi  
Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk  
Dr. Charles H. Mayo  
Robert S. McNamara  
George Meany  
Dr. Roy W. Menninger  
Hon. V.K. Krishna Menon  
Vice President Walter Mondale  
Akio Morita  
Senator Patrick Moynihan  
Hon. Edmund S. Muskie  
Ralph Nader  
Admiral Chester Nimitz  
President Richard M. Nixon  
Daniel Ortega  
Jesse Owens  
Prime Minister Olaf Palme  
Hon. Leon Panetta  
Lord C. Northcote Parkinson  
Coach Joe Paterno  
King Paul of Greece  
Dr. Linus Pauling  
Westbrook Pegler  
Prime Minister Shimon Peres  
Ross Perot  
Tom Peters  
President Georges Pompidou  
Sylvia Porter  
Vice President Dan Quayle  
President Ronald Reagan  
Hon. Robert Reich  
Walter Reuther  
President Syngman Rhee  
Captain Edward Rickenbacker  
Sally Ride  
Paul Robeson  
Vice President Nelson Rockefeller  
Carlos Romulo  
President Franklin D. Roosevelt  
President Theodore Roosevelt  
Carl Rowan  
Hon. Dean Rusk  
Jehan Sadat  
William Safire  
Carl Sagan  
Pierre Salinger  
President Carlos Salinas de Gortari  
Harrison E. Salisbury  
Hon. Patricia Schroeder  
Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg  
Emperor Haile Selassie I  
Hon. Antonio Scalia  
Hon. Donna Shalala  
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Beverly Sills  
Senator Margaret Chase Smith  
Hon. Paul Henri Spaak  
Robert Gordon Sproul  
Lincoln Steffens  
Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson  
Amb. Robert S. Strauss  
Senator Robert A. Taft  
President William Howard Taft  
Dr. Edward Teller  
Helen Thomas  
Norman Thomas  
Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee  
President Harry S. Truman  
Bishop Desmond Tutu  
Hon. Laura D'Andrea Tyson  
Abigail Van Buren  
Dr. Werner von Braun  
Coach Bill Walsh  
Hon. Earl Warren  
Sarah Weddington  
Hon. Caspar W. Weinberger  
Gov. Christine Todd Whitman  
Roy Wilkins  
Gov. Pete Wilson  
President Woodrow Wilson  
Hon. Leonard Woodcock  
Hon. Whitney M. Young, Jr.  
President Mohammed Zia-UI-Haq



# The Commonwealth Club of California

595 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105 • (415) 597-6700 • Facsimile: (415) 597-6729

On behalf of The World Affairs Council it is my pleasure to invite you to a private luncheon co-sponsored with The Commonwealth Club of California, featuring:

**Scott McNealy, Chairman and CEO of Sun Microsystems, Inc.**  
and  
**James A. Unruh, Chairman and CEO of UNISYS, Corp.**

*"Technology: A Global Vision for the 21st Century"*

Mr. Unruh and Mr. McNealy will discuss the age of information management, how American technology can maximize its competitiveness, and what the technology industry expects from the presidential election.

CEO Forum Chair  
Elissa Laurence

Wednesday, September 11  
St. Francis Hotel  
The Colonial Room, 2nd Floor

11:15 a.m. - 11:45 a.m. No-host cocktails  
11:45 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Luncheon  
12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. Mr. McNealy and Mr. Unruh  
1:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Questions

MONTHLY  
PLANNER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 dinner	13 dinner	14	15	16
17	18 lunch	19 lunch	20 dinner	21 lunch	22 dinner	23
24	25 lunch dinner	26 lunch dinner	27	28	29	30

NOVEMBER 1996

Reed

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
1/11/96

DATE: 1/10/96

TO: MR. PRESIDENT

*Connelly*  
*Caplan*

FROM: Staff Secretary

The "Crime & Drug" memo referenced in Rahm's most recent weekly report that you asked to see.

Phil Caplan

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
11/19/95

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

96 JAN 10 P4:13

December 14, 1995

*Handwritten notes:*  
R  
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m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: Rahm Emanuel *R.E.*  
Bruce Reed *B.R.*

SUBJECT: Anti-Crime Communication

\* The Clinton Administration is the first Democratic administration since President Kennedy to establish a credible anti-crime record. The public views the President as strong and as credible as the Republicans in fighting crime. This has been accomplished because of our legislative record and consistent communications.

Parity with the Republicans should not be assumed as a given. Historically, the GOP has had anywhere from a 20-25% advantage in the area of fighting crime. Ever since the Nixon Administration's much publicized 'Law and Order' Campaign, the GOP has enjoyed a significant advantage in this area.

Over the last 25 years, the GOP has relied on three issues to defeat Democratic Presidential ambitions. The constellation of issues the GOP has used to great advantage against Democrats has been weak on communism, crime, and taxes. As recently as the 1988 Presidential campaign, we saw how the GOP effectively used crime to portray the Democratic nominee as out of step with mainstream America.

In the last three years, under President Clinton's leadership, Democrats have effectively wrestled back control of the crime issue. In part because of the President's strong positions and in part because of GOP mistakes.

The GOP has allowed themselves to be led by the NRA in the same way Democrats allowed ourselves to be led by the ACLU. A narrow special interest has gained the upper hand over the GOP and has dictated party policy. This has enabled Democrats to gain control of America's mainstream and punish the GOP for being tied to an extremist special interest (i.e. the NRA).

The Clinton Administration can be accused of courting one special interest group in the area of crime, America's Police Officers. The administration has not allowed a shed of light to ever emerge between the administration and police groups. No one group has

provided the Administration with greater cover and credibility in the area of crime than the major police groups.

Having achieved so much in the last three years, we must not rest on our laurels. Although we have erased years of weakness in the area of crime, Democrats still carry a burden of doubt with the public. In addition, the public does not believe the problem of crime has been solved. Any communication by the administration that this issue has been dealt with or solved will only further alienate the public and depict us as out of touch with their daily concerns.

In short, the Administration needs to maintain regular communication and develop new crime fighting initiatives. If for no other reason than that it reminds the public of our record and it communicates that we understand the problem they face on a daily basis. In the most recent Gallop and Times Mirror surveys, crime and drugs are rated at the top of the public's concerns.

Building upon our anti-crime record, the Administration should focus on three areas: juvenile violence, drug abuse, and the criminal justice system. These specific areas of the crime problem are real, we can do something about them, and the public perceives them as primary.

#### **JUVENILE VIOLENCE:**

Over the last four months there has been a steady stream of national reports and studies indicating that crime is declining, but that random juvenile violence is on its way up.

To confront this problem the Administration's efforts should focus on tougher prosecution of juveniles, declare war on the top ten gangs in the same manner that Robert Kennedy declared war on the mob, and be seen tackling the growing violence in and around schools.

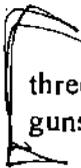
 In each area we have begun to build a credible record, but our rhetoric and actions have fallen short of the actual size of the problem. The U.S. Attorneys have filed indictments against major gangs, but it has been haphazard and episodic at best. What is worse the AG has not been involved so there is no tie to the President or the administration's crime fighting efforts.

Two immediate corrective actions can begin to put the administration on the right course. First, a Presidential speech declaring war on the 10 top gangs in America noting that their best days are behind them and that we will cripple them like we have crippled the mob. This type of speech has never occurred, would bring focus to our efforts, and tie past and future actions by US Attorney's to a Presidential initiative.

Second, we must begin to force the AG to be present at the announcement of major gang indictments. The Bush White House used this very effectively when they attacked white collar crime in the stock market and exchanges of Chicago. The AG needs to stop fighting the battle for the crime bill and begin to fight the battle against crime.

The Justice Department has developed legislation for the enhanced prosecution of Juvenile Offenders. Although the legislation is good and needs to be done, no one should kid themselves that this will affect crime like the 100,000 cops program.

To lend credibility, it should be linked to a challenge to states to adopt tougher laws. Justice is developing, and has nearly completed, a model for state juvenile crime legislation. The President can advocate states to adopt such legislation.

X  The Administration's record on violence in schools is probably the strongest of the three youth crime issues. Last year, we passed the youth hand-gun ban, zero tolerance for guns in school, and introduced revised language for gun-free schools zone act.

Z.T. Bruce  This should all be augmented with a program to place a cop in every school, police youth academies, and a strong position on school uniforms. The memo Bruce did on '96 initiatives outlines the policy further.

#### DRUGS:

In the area of building a credible anti-crime profile for the President, drugs is our achilles heal. We have never established any credibility in the war on drugs. The President has spoken on this issue often with no real impact. This is the one issue on the domestic front that the President carries a higher than normal burden of proof.

 The focus of the President's future communications on drugs should be about altering people's behavior. The victory in the court case to drug test high-school athletes gives the administration a record to build upon. We should pursue mandatory drug testing for criminals, deliver a major speech touting the new drug testing technology for home use, and drug testing for professional athletes.

 In addition to drug testing, the President can endorse the idea Rev. Jesse Jackson has been pushing that each church adopt an addict. Part of the program Rev. Jackson has pushed has a very strong values component.

The most important action we can take in blocking future GOP attacks and affecting the problem of our credibility is the appointment of our new Drug Czar. We are working on an action plan for the new Drug Czar to create a strong first impression.

#### CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM:

Although on the face of it criminal justice reform is not sexy, it does have great potential. The one anti-crime area we did not adequately address in the crime bill is criminal justice reform. Part of the reason is that the real problem exists at the state level. This whole area can be reduced to swift and certain punishment. The notion of the revolving door is truly a local and state problem.

At the Federal level, when someone is tried and convicted they serve their time and there is a certainty of a trial. That is not the case at the state level.

There are four parts to criminal justice reform:

1. Speedy Trial Act
2. Victims Bill of Rights
3. Juvenile Reform
4. Truth in Sentencing.

Each state is different. Some states are stronger in other areas and weaker in others and some are strong in all four. The Feds are strong on all four. The President could give a speech challenging the states to adopt national minimum standards in the above mentioned points. This speech could be delivered at a national ABA speech outlining the President's plan to shut the revolving door to hardened criminals. It also offers the opportunity to push the onus of responsibility back on the 31 Republican governors for not doing more to fight crime.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

After reading this, a Presidential meeting to outline the following year will help us see this agenda through.

---

## How community policing has helped

The benefits of community policing aren't limited to big cities. It can work in communities of all sizes. For example:

**Aurora, Ill.:** For 20 years Kane Street was the most dangerous in this city west of Chicago. Open-air drug markets thrived. And there were so many gang shootings police hated to patrol alone there.

In 1992 police decided to take the street back. Two veteran officers assigned to the community walked door-to-door to gain the confidence of residents.

It took time, but eventually residents organized, began meeting and held marches. The gangs got the message.

**Georgetown, Texas:** Blue Hole Park holds special memories for men and women who grew up here. But alcohol-related crimes, drownings, fights and sexual assaults scared families away.

After consulting with communities near the park and other government agencies, the police designed a comprehensive plan to control parking and traffic flow and to stop drinking and dangerous behavior.

Soon, undesirable partyers were re-

placed by families once again strolling along the South San Gabriel River.

**Kansas City, Mo.:** The middle-income families of the 6100 block of Charlotte Avenue were besieged by drug activity at one house, prostitution at another and loud parties, gunshots and burglaries.

Police observed the suspect residences after receiving numerous complaints. They trained neighbors to spot and report suspicious activity. Working together, the police, the residents and other government agencies shut down the drug and prostitution houses and stopped the burglaries.

**Reno, Nev.:** Friendship Lane, a poorly lighted neighborhood of Hispanic families, became a haven for intimidating gangs.

When disorderly conduct and drug use escalated to drive-by shootings, the residents sought help. The police worked with them and local businesses to clean up the neighborhood and remove graffiti. The power company installed new street lights. The city repaved the streets and added speed bumps. A hardware store donated 30 home motion-detector lights.

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Date: 04/02/96 Time: 20:10

SBlame for Judge Baer's Follies -- Has He Been Eating British Beef?

To: National Desk, Political Writer

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WASHINGTON, April 2 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Following is a statement  
by RNC Chairman Haley Barbour:

Yesterday, after public outrage reached the boiling point over a Clinton-appointed judge's decision favoring drug dealers, the judge finally reversed his decision. Judge Baer's initial decision to disallow as evidence 80 pounds of cocaine seized from a drug dealer's car was radical, but such views are not unusual among federal judges appointed by Bill Clinton, who never thought anything was amiss until the public disgust over Baer's decision reached such a crescendo that the White House realized it would hurt Clinton's chances for reelection.

Today Bill Clinton claimed the Republicans' outcry over the Baer decision was due to Republicans' being "embarrassed about their crime record." The only reasonable explanation for Bill Clinton trying to shrug off blame for the disastrous decision of his own judicial appointment is that he's been partaking of some beef from England.

Judge Baer is one of many liberal, soft-on-crime judges appointed by Bill Clinton, and his record matches that of the Clinton Justice Department and Clinton's record on drug enforcement. Federal criminal convictions in the Clinton Justice Department have dropped precipitously under Clinton's watch. Clinton's Attorney General Janet Reno has testified before Congress in opposition to mandatory minimum sentencing, furthermore she has refused to enforce one mandatory minimum sentences that are already on the books. It's been publicly admitted that the Clinton Justice Department does not enforce the mandatory minimum 5-year sentence for committing a crime with a firearm. Unlike previous Republican administrations, Clinton prosecutors plea bargain away mandatory jail sentences for criminals who commit crimes with guns.

Drug enforcement paints an even worse picture of the Clinton presidency. Drug use among adolescents has increased 50 percent, from 20 percent to 31 percent, since Clinton took office. The number of 8th-graders who reported using marijuana in the past year has tripled during Clinton's tenure in the White House. Yet one of Clinton's first moves in office was slashing the Office of Drug Control Policy from 146 employees to 25. The abysmal record prompted an unlikely Congressman Charles Rangel to remark that 'I never thought I'd miss Nancy Reagan, but I do.' (Wall Street Journal, 4/2/96)

Just what is Bill Clinton's answer to fighting crime? We all remember his crime bill: Taxpayer dollars for midnight basketball and a phony claim of 100,000 more cops on the beat. Now Clinton is lashing out at Republicans and others for exposing the indefensible actions of Clinton's soft-on-crime judges. His rhetoric won't disguise his real record on crime. Clinton's crime bill was a guise to hide more liberal spending on his pet projects and social welfare programs. His judicial appointments and the low priority he has given drug enforcement speaks much louder than his political posturing in the White House briefing room.

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/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/

APNP-04-02-96 2014EST