

September 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID GERGEN

FROM: Bruce Reed  
SUBJECT: Crime Meeting with Senator Biden

We've attached talking points on the Administration's crime bill strategy for your meeting this afternoon with Senator Biden.

You should go into this meeting with three objectives:

**1. Reassure Biden that the Justice Department and the White House will go all-out for the crime bill.** He needs to know that the Attorney General will make this her top priority for the fall, and that she will lobby the Hill and speak out for it around the country. We can also assure him that even though the President will need to devote most of his time to NAFTA and health care, he will be available at critical moments to call members or apply public pressure for passage. You should tell him how much the President wants and needs this bill.

He'll also want assurances that we won't walk away from the habeas deal he struck with Justice and the prosecutors. You can assure him that we'll stand by the deal, but we don't have 100% control over what the House will do.

**2. Enlist Biden's help in pushing for a vote this fall.** We think the House leadership will promise us a vote before Christmas. Getting a commitment from Mitchell may be more difficult, but Biden can help.

**3. Urge Biden to reach out to Republicans and generate bipartisan support for the bill.** Brooks is unlikely to reach out to Republicans in the House, so it's especially important for Biden to do so in the Senate.

## ADMINISTRATION'S POSITIONS ON CRIME BILL

### MAJOR ISSUES:

- **BRADY BILL:** Brady is a must-pass provision for the President, and he will sign it into law as part of a crime bill or as a stand alone bill. We accept that the House and Senate may require different strategies in passing Brady.
- **COMMUNITY POLICING:** Along with Brady, this is the most important part of the crime bill to the President. We strongly support the community policing title that was worked out between Justice, the White House and Brooks' and Biden's staff. The Administration intends to fight for full funding of this program in FY 95 and beyond.
- **ASSAULT WEAPONS:** The President wants the toughest assault weapons ban that Congress can pass and will support it separately or in the crime bill.
- **HABEAS CORPUS REFORM:** The President and the Attorney General support Senator Biden's legislation to reform habeas, and the Attorney General will help in selling this proposal to Members and outside groups. Because the Administration wants the public debate to revolve around community policing and gun legislation, the President's and the Attorney General's public focus will be primarily on these initiatives.

### OTHER ISSUES THAT MAY ARISE:

- **MANDATORY MINIMUMS:** We support leaving leaving additional mandatory minimums out of the crime bill -- but not undoing current mandatories in the context of a crime bill. We believe this issue should be pursued and will seek bipartisan support for a mandatory minimum fix, but not as part of the crime bill.
- **BOOT CAMPS AND DRUG TREATMENT:** The President's proposed crime package also calls for more boot camps and criminal justice drug treatment, and we believe these proposals must be included in the crime bill, too. We are flexible on the final language of these provisions.
- **REGIONAL PRISONS:** We are concerned with the cost of regional prisons and would like to amend the proposal to help address the Department of Justice's concerns. However, we will not oppose the inclusion of regional prisons.
- **POLICE OFFICERS BILL OF RIGHTS:** While the Administration currently has no position on the Police Officers Bill of Rights, we would prefer that this fractious issue not be included in the crime bill as introduced.

Crime-  
Crime Bill

CRIME AND VIOLENCE MEETING  
Roosevelt Room  
November 15, 1993

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Organizing Principles on Crime and Violence
2. Options for Crime and Violence Tour (Reed/Cerda)
3. Potential Site List for Crime Tour (Bernstein)
4. Potential Outcomes -- Executive Actions on Crime and Violence (Reed/Cerda)
5. Survey of Media Interest in Promoting Anti-Crime Message (Greenstone)

November 15, 1993

**MEMORANDUM TO THE CRIME SQUAD**

**FROM: BRUCE REED  
JOSE CERDA III**

**SUBJECT: OPTIONS FOR CRIME AND VIOLENCE TOUR**

We believe that focusing the nation's attention on what the President has called our "great crisis of the spirit" will require a sustained effort beyond any single event. We recommend a series of Presidential events on crime and violence in the coming weeks, including a nationally televised address over Thanksgiving, a three-day tour of innovative answers in communities across the country, and a one- or two-day summit that brings real people to Washington to talk about their fears and what America can do.

In every instance, these events should involve real actions taken by the President and the Administration to fight crime and reduce violence. We should also enlist major news organizations that have shown an interest in the subject of crime and violence to help us convey the strongest possible message to Americans that we as a people can do something about it.

**I. Purpose of a Crime and Violence Tour**

Convening a crime and violence summit in Washington is an excellent way to capture the nation's attention, as the economic conference in Little Rock did last December. We should certainly do it.

But by itself, a summit will not come close to meeting the standard the President set last week, to launch a "sustained, organized, disciplined" effort against crime and violence, and "mobilize every person in my government to do what can be done." Unlike the economy, crime does not lend itself to charts and graphs. It is an emotional issue, it hits real people where they live, and it cries out to be seen, not just talked about.

Moreover, in the wake of two relatively similar summits on the economy and timber, we need to keep trying new things before we exhaust the old format. A national swing before the summit begins will give the President new ideas and real experiences to talk about, and ward off possible criticism that we're just doing more of what Washington has always done about crime, which is talk about it.

Our real challenge, after all, is not simply to show the American people that we understand their fears about crime -- although there is great value in that -- but to show them that we can and will do something about it. There's a reason Congress has taken years to pass a serious crime bill: Crime debates are almost always hopelessly politicized and mired in irreconcilable ideological differences that have very little to do with the real business of keeping people safe. The only way to overcome the inevitable posturing is to visit communities that are finding new ways to fight crime, reduce violence, and offer hope.

## **II. What a Crime Tour Might Look Like**

We have not seen the President's schedule for December, or factored in existing commitments to health care or other matters. The scenario described below is one example of how the President might achieve maximum impact in a week's worth of crime-related events. The ideal dates for Crime Week would be Dec. 4-10 or 11-17. The itinerary listed below is only suggestive; a more comprehensive survey is included in Liz Bernstein's memo.

### **A. Phase One: Setting the Stage**

The President will have several opportunities to set the stage for Crime Week:

**Tues./Wed., Nov. 16-17:** The press office should issue Presidential statement commending the Senate for passage late Tuesday (we hope) of the crime bill and possibly the Brady bill. We should also consider issuing a chronology of the President's role over the last 2 years in pushing 100,000 cops, the crime bill, and the Brady bill.

**Thurs./Fri., Nov. 25-26:** Televised address to the nation on crime and violence from Camp David over Thanksgiving weekend. This will be an opportunity to tout what Congress has done, reiterate the themes of the Memphis speech, and announce further plans for December and beyond.

**Late Nov./Early Dec.:** Possible bill-signing(s). There's still a chance Congress will pass the crime bill and/or the Brady bill before Thanksgiving. If possible, the two signings should be separate events.

### **B. Phase Two: Crime Week**

**Saturday -- Radio Address:** The President could use the Saturday radio address to spell out his plans for the week, and perhaps announce one or more of the potential executive actions we suggest in a separate memo.

**Sunday -- Sermon in Washington:** The President could deliver a sermon on crime and violence at a service in Washington or Anacostia. If we could pull it together in time, he could use the occasion to announce a united crusade by church leaders across the country to reduce violence in their communities.

**Monday -- Crime Tour, Day One -- Violence in Schools (Primary Site: Los Angeles):** The Crime Tour could begin on the West Coast, with a visit to a crime-ridden school in the Los Angeles area. He could return to the elementary school in South Central L.A. that he and the First Lady visited in 1989, where 12-year-olds told them their number one fear in life was getting shot going to and from school. He could promise more cops for Los Angeles, the most underpoliced city in America, talk about the crime bill's anti-gang measures, and perhaps sign an executive order banning the Street Sweeper semiautomatic weapon (which is included in Sen. Feinstein's assault weapons ban that will pass the Senate but most likely die in conference).

Other Nearby Events for Day One:

\* **Meet with Community Service Officers in San Diego:** San Diego has one of the best community policing programs in the country, and its department has pioneered the use of young people as community service officers who help with problem-solving and administrative duties so that more police can walk the beat.

\* **Visit the San Francisco law firm where 8 people were killed last summer with an assault weapon:** This would be a perfect event to do with Feinstein, whose assault legislation would ban the weapon used in these murders (the gunman was able to obtain the weapon because of a loophole in California's assault ban).

\* **Community policing in Portland, Oregon:** Another good program in a city plagued by gang violence and hate crime.

\* **Visit a school in Colorado:** Gov. Romer called the legislature into special session this year to pass a number of measures to limit gun violence, including a very tough ban on handguns for minors. This could also be the first stop on Day Two.

**Tuesday -- Crime Tour, Day Two -- Community Policing (Primary Site: St. Louis):** At least one day of Crime Week should be devoted to community policing, the most revolutionary aspect of our entire anti-crime agenda. Several cities have developed good programs, including St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Boston, Portland, and San Diego. St. Louis and Kansas City are two of the very best.

The President could use Day Two to announce winning cities and towns in the first round of the Justice Department's competition for \$150 million in community policing challenge grants (which the President fought for as part of his FY93 Supplemental). If so, he should visit a small or medium-sized city that will be awarded a policing grant. The

President could also announce that he is forming a President's Council on Community Policing, made up of leading police chiefs (including Lee Brown) and representatives of major police organizations who will meet with the President periodically to advise him on the deployment of 100,000 new police and other crime issues.

Other nearby sites for Day Two:

\* **Visit Junction City (Kansas) Senior High School**, where a 14-year-old freshman girl was shot in head earlier this year while she was eating lunch in the cafeteria.

\* **Tour housing projects in Chicago or Cleveland:** Vince Lane ran a model public housing safety program in Chicago called Operation Clean Sweep, which the President visited as a candidate. Cleveland recently won a HUD grant to help children who witness violence, and Mayor Mike White has many other innovative programs -- including a Black on Black Crime Task Force.

**Wednesday -- Crime Tour, Day Three -- Tough Love (Primary Site: Charleston, S.C.):** The Crime Tour should close by focusing on the values of opportunity and responsibility that must be at the heart of any effort to restore safety and community. One promising place to visit is Charleston, S.C., where Police Chief Reuben Greenberg -- a pioneer in community policing -- has struck a social contract with housing authorities under which his department provides security so long as residents agree to keep the place drug-free.

The President might use this day to announce his intention to rename the Byrne program -- the primary state law enforcement grant program -- the Byrne-Gould program, after South Carolina resident Kathy Gould, the slain police officer's widow who endorsed Clinton in 1992 (four years after Bush posed with her husband at a photo op in 1988).

Other nearby events might include:

\* **Visit a Boot Camp or Rural Crime Event in North Carolina:** The President could also return to visit one of the successful boot camps he set up in Arkansas.

**Thursday/Friday -- 1-2 Day Crime and Violence Summit in Washington:** The President could invite some of the most moving victims and innovators he meets on the Crime Tour back to Washington for the Crime Summit -- and give them a chance to tell their stories to a national audience on C-SPAN and CNN. The Summit might close with an address by the President laying out specific steps every individual can take to keep their families and their communities safe.

## ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES CRIME AND VIOLENCE

"The Administration has got to examine everything we can do to . . . challenge every community in this country and every organization in this country and every individual in this country to make a contribution with us in restoring the conditions in which civilized life can go on. . . . There are millions of people in this country who literally are not even playing by the same set of rules that all the rest of us take for granted. And we have learned in this country to accept many things that are unacceptable. . . .

"What you will see from us over the next several months is a sustained, organized, disciplined approach. . . . What I think I have to do is to mobilize every person in my government to do what can be done to address these problems."

President Clinton  
News Conference, November 10, 1993

Our long-term challenge as a nation is to restore the conditions of civilized life: work, family, community, order, personal security, and a common set of rules and values on what is acceptable and what is wrong. Our immediate challenge is to restore order in the streets and safety in our schools, and to help Americans take back their neighborhoods, community by community.

A sustained, organized, disciplined approach to this challenge should stick to clear, well-defined themes:

**1. Personal security has become the most pressing concern in the everyday lives of millions of Americans and their families.** People have a right to feel safe, and the first duty of government is to keep them safe.

**2. The old debate between prevention and punishment is a false choice; we need both.** We are in the midst of an epidemic of violence in this country. It is time to put politics and ideology aside and start providing real answers to the real fears of real people. We need more cops, more boot camps, and relief for an overloaded criminal justice system. We also need stronger families, better schools, and more work in our communities.

But there is no debate about our attitude toward crime, violence, and those who commit it. **As President Clinton said in his campaign, "We need to prevent crime and punish criminals, not excuse away their behavior."**

**3. It's not enough to change laws -- we have to change behavior.** We must do everything we can to prevent crime and violence, but government cannot solve this problem on its own. We have to change "from the inside out," as the President said recently in Memphis.

Families need to take responsibility for their children. Individuals need to take personal responsibility for their own actions. And communities need to challenge their citizens to stand up for common decency, and refuse to accept the unacceptable anymore. **Together, we must confront what the President called "the great crisis of the spirit" that is gripping America today.**

**4. We will use every tool at our disposal to break the epidemic of violence and keep people safe:**

\* **Community Policing:** Congress is on the verge of passing a crime bill that will help communities put 100,000 new police officers on the street.

\* **Gun Violence:** Congress is also close to enacting the Brady Bill and a ban on handguns for minors. The Senate should pass an assault weapons ban. Federal firearms licensing reform is also possible.

\* **Boot Camps / State Prisons:** The crime bill includes a major expansion of boot camps for young offenders -- an idea the President pioneered in Arkansas -- as well as other measures to help states deal with their overcrowded criminal justice systems.

\* **Drugs:** The crime bill provides substantial funds for drug courts and drug treatment for criminal addicts. The health reform benefits package covers some drug treatment. Congress will take up more extensive drug legislation next year.

\* **Safe Schools:** In addition to banning handguns for children, Congress is close to passing Safe Schools legislation to help schools reduce violence through the use of metal detectors, additional police, etc.

\* **Other Justice Department Initiatives:** The Justice Department is working with state officials to convene state law enforcement summits. The Department has also undertaken anti-gang initiatives and efforts to restore healthy neighborhoods through Weed n' Seed and other programs.

\* **National Service:** Public safety is one of four priorities for service in the President's national service program. The National Service Corporation will be working with police departments and community organizations to develop innovative public safety, law enforcement, and crime prevention programs for young people. The Senate crime bill also includes the Police Corps, which provides college scholarships in return for police service.

\* **The Health Care Costs of Violence:** The President and the First Lady have devoted considerable attention to the impact of violence on the health care system. We spend an estimated \$4 billion a year on health care for the victims of violence.

\* **Work and Economic Opportunity:** Later this year, the Community Enterprise Board, chaired by the Vice President, will announce selection criteria for Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. Public safety will be an important component. The Administration has several other initiatives aimed at improving economic opportunity and self-sufficiency, including community development banks, microenterprise, and welfare reform.

\* **Values:** The President will continue to use the Bully Pulpit to call attention to crime, violence, and the collapse of social institutions essential to civilized life: family, community, work.

## **Crime Tour - Potential Site List**

(as of 11/15/93)

### **COMMUNITY POLICING**

Police Stations (in order of preference):

**San Diego, CA**

**Portland, OR**

**Boston, MA**

**New York, NY**

**Chicago, IL**

### **PUBLIC HOUSING**

Police/Public Housing

**Chicago, IL**

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

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

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

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

**Portland, OR**

Community policing interaction with public housing projects in the city; great track record.

**New York, NY**

**Ft. Myers, FL**

Took women out of public housing and sent them through police academy training.  
**Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, VA**

Residents/Public Safety

**Cleveland, OH**

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

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

**Austin, TX**

Children at Risk (CAR) program - collaboration among private foundations, DOJ, and Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse. The program attempts to involve neighborhood youths in an array of services that provide an alternative to substance abuse, gangs, drug-dealing, and other criminal behavior. (Other program sites are **Bridgeport, CT; Memphis, TN; Seattle, WA; Newark, NJ; and Savannah, GA**)

**SCHOOLS**

Systems with high success rates in combating drugs and violence:

**Miami, FL**

**San Diego, CA**

**Philadelphia, PA**

**New York, NY**

Recent Violence/Guns

**Atlanta, GA**

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

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

### **Dallas, TX**

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

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

### **Junction City, KS**

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

### **Chicago, IL**

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

### **Project Smart**

(School Management and Resource Teams - DOE and DOJ)

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

### **Safety**

#### **Portland, OR**

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

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

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

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

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

nationwide.

### **Miami, FL**

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

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

### **Apopka, FL**

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

### **Roxbury, MA**

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

## **BOOT CAMPS**

### **Jessup, MD**

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

### **Rikers Island, NY**

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

### **Summit, NY**

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

### **Riley, KS**

U.S. Army Correctional Facility, Established in 1868. 600 residents. Offenders do not return to active duty, but are returned to the community. Rep. Jim Slattery (D-KA/2).

### **Orleans Parish, LA**

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

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

### **Wrightsville, AR**

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

### **Sumter County, FL**

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

## **NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAMS**

### **Baton Rouge, LA**

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

In addition, eleven VISTA volunteers uniformly address the total community and its problems in an effort to stamp out drugs and drug-related crimes through

information and referral, increased resident participation in community programs, and resident association activities.

**Chicago, IL**

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

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

**Jonesboro, AR**

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

**DRUG COURTS**

**Oakland, CA**

**Miami, FL**

**Washington, D.C.**

**MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL**

**San Francisco, CA**

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

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

**Glen Arden, MD**

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

**Chicago, IL**

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

**GUN STORES**

**Chicago, IL**

Gun store across from elementary school.

**"SOCIAL CONTRACT" AREAS**

Charleston, SC

**EMERGENCY ROOMS/HOSPITALS**

**Washington, DC**

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

## CRIME TOUR -- POTENTIAL OUTCOMES

This memorandum outlines some of the actions that the President might take as a result of the crime tour and summit. The message of the President's actions should be:

"We'll do everything we can do to fight crime and violence, but it won't matter unless we all change our behavior -- unless everybody chips in."

The President should respond to the urgency of the crime and violence debate by taking immediate action on a variety of proposals -- from announcing community policing grants to signing more gun-related executive orders. At all costs, however, the President should avoid overpromising and implying that the Administration's programmatic decisions, by themselves, will solve the complex problems associated with crime, drugs and violence. Previous administrations have offered a lot hollow rhetoric, photo ops and programmatic responses on crime, but the American public feels less safe today than it did five years ago.

The President must couple his tangible actions on crime tour by issuing a greater challenge to the American people at the close of the crime summit. This challenge would allow the President to elevate the tone of the crime and violence debate -- based on his theme of rebuilding communities and reconnecting people.

Here are our preliminary suggestions:

### I. Tangible Actions

**Community Policing Grants** -- Policing grants to be awarded as part of \$150 million included in the spring supplemental should be available for disbursement by mid-December.

**Gun-Related Executive Actions** -- (1) ATF is on the verge of banning the Street Sweeper/Striker 12 assault shot gun, which has been banned from importation but it currently being domestically produced. We could announce ATF's banning of this assault weapon. (2) The President could also order ATF to draft new regulations to limit the number of military surplus firearms being imported as "curios and relics" -- or ask the State Department to disallow the importation of these and other inexpensive handguns under the Arms Export Control Act.

**Public Safety Component of National Service** -- Approximately one-fourth of National Service's slots will be available for various public safety duties, including community policing-related work.

**Consolidate Drug Grants** -- Agency drug policy representatives have been meeting with ONDCP to try and come up with a way of allowing communities to submit a single, coordinated drug grant application for the various federal drug grant programs. We could use this process to target drug-related monies for three priority areas: youth

violence, drug treatment and crime.

**Drug Courts** -- We could announce funding, out of current DOJ-HHS monies, for another drug court type program.

**Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee or Czar** -- To emphasize the importance of the community policing initiative in the crime bill, the President could appoint a Cops Czar or a Cops Coordinating Committee to oversee this new -- and very large -- program.

**Chiefs Breakfasts** -- The President could announce his intention to have regular luncheon meetings with the Nation's police chiefs, just as he does with CEOs. This luncheons could be expanded to include other law enforcement/crime representatives, too (e.g., AGs, DAs, community coalition leaders, Mayors, etc.).

**Midnight Basketball League** -- The President could announce the formation of a Midnight Basketball League that would be sponsored by the NBA and chaired by Michael Jordan and the President.

**Violence PSAs** -- We could announce the President's involvement in a series of violence PSAs.

**TV Violence Agreement** -- If we are able to strike a deal with the networks before the Summit, we could announce it at the summit (and also avoid the AG's January deadline for legislative action).

**Other Policy-Related Announcements** -- There are a whole series of initiatives that we have yet to focus on but could try and put together with discretionary monies before the summit. These include: Troops-to-Cops, HUD crime initiative, community prosecution projects, etc.

## II. Greater Challenge

At the close of the summit, the President should issue a greater challenge to the American people on the issue of crime and violence -- asking them to get personally involved in taking back their streets and neighborhoods. He fought to put 100,000 new police on the street, and now he should challenge 100 million Americans to work with those new police officers to reduce crime and violence. Everybody needs to contribute something if we're going to lick the crime and violence problem. The President should challenge not only individuals -- but groups, too. He should challenge the NRA and the ACLU to work to make a difference at the community level. He should challenge insurers, doctors and lawyers to do the same. The White House would play an instrumental role in disseminating information to the people, perhaps by having them call an 800 number and putting them in touch with their local community coalition, crime prevention group, etc.

November 15, 1993

## MEDIA OPPORTUNITIES

### Network

-CBS, ABC, NBC and FOX are all interested in doing anti-violence initiatives next year. Jay Kriegel of CBS is loosely organizing this effort. There is a wide open opportunity for the Administration to be involved in this effort. The networks would like to come down to talk about this initiative in the next few weeks. We should prepare our ideas for Administration involvement prior to that meeting.

### NBC

-NBC has an ongoing PSA program called "The More You Know." They would like the President and the First Lady to shoot a PSA. (They said they thought the President has already agreed to shoot a PSA for CBS.)

-NBC plans to devote a week in January to crime and violence. All news shows will have segments on this topic.

-NBC is considering airing a documentary about the making of Edward Olmos's film about gangs in California.

-NBC is interested in mobilizing their affiliates at the community level to get more involved in this issue (they could provide referrals to local community groups and disseminate "how to" information).

### Conferences

-AMA Meeting (March 11-13) will focus on family violence.

-National League of Cities (December 2,3; Orlando).

-There are numerous education conferences, family related conferences, religious conferences etc. which could be used as forums for this issue.

### Corporate

-American Airlines is interested in initiating an anti-violence campaign.

### Newspapers

-NY Amsterdam News would like to do a one-on-one with the President for wide distribution.

## CRIME TOUR

### NEW YORK

New York has experienced a decrease in crime from 1991 to 1992. Overall crime fell by 5.9%, and violent crime in particular fell by 3.3%. With the exception of the number of rapes, all major categories of crimes fell. New York's prison community grew by 6.7% (and they spent nearly \$4 billion on incarceration). The ratio of police officers to population is 37.64 per 10,000 people.

Kings County District Attorney's Office -- Community Prosecution Matches up prosecutors with community policing zones. Outgrowth has been that ADAs tend to go to the crime scene more frequently than in the past. Furthermore, there is more control over prosecution and the court calendar is handled more efficiently by working with judges handling cases on a zone basis.

Kings County District Attorney's Office -- Legal Lives: Partnership for Respect and Esteem It is an educational program that teaches kids the legal ramifications of drug use and bias offenses. The program was in approximately 121 public and private elementary schools in Brooklyn, with plans to expand to 335 schools by 1994. All newly hired ADAs are required to adopt an elementary school where they teach approximately 10 hours per week. It differs from DARE in that it requires partnerships between teachers and ADAs; it goes beyond drugs; and teachers incorporate the program's curriculum into their own.

Kings County District Attorney's Office -- Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison It began in 1990 to provide nonviolent felony drug offenders with the opportunity to overcome their addiction and become contributing members of society. A second offense for a class B felony (generally a hand-to-hand transaction with an undercover officer) brings a mandatory prison sentence. Those Defendants who agree at arraignment and are deemed suitable for the program, can be diverted from prosecution and put into a residential drug treatment program for a period of fifteen to twenty months. Those who complete treatment will have their charges dismissed. The treatment utilizes a "therapeutic community model" that stresses a gradual undertaking of responsibility and relies upon peer counseling from program graduates...

## MICHIGAN

Michigan has experienced a decrease in crime levels. All categories of crime with exception of rape numbers fell from 1991 to 1992. Michigan's prison population grew by 7.1% (and they spent just over \$1 billion on incarceration). Michigan's ratio of police officers to population is 20.81 per 10,000 people.

Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney -- Campaign Push-Off  
Campaign Push-Off (Purchasers' Use of Streets and Highways - Opt for Forfeiture) uses Michigan's existing forfeiture laws to seize the automobiles of individuals involved in drug offenses. It targets casual drug users who use vehicles to facilitate a drug transaction, based on the premise that a majority of buyers travel from other communities to purchase drugs. (Bureau of Justice Assistance already granted a 2 year, \$250,000 grant).

## PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania has experienced a decrease in all categories of crime from 1991 to 1992. Its prison population grew by 6.78% (and Pennsylvania spent nearly \$1 billion on incarceration). Its police to population ratio is 19.74 per 10,000 people.

Philadelphia County District Attorney -- Local Intensive Narcotics Enforcement (LINE) A high impact enforcement campaign focusing intense prosecution efforts on a single police district in regard to drug trafficking. It calls for consistency in prosecution, Federal cooperation (through FAST -- Federal Alternatives to State Trials), forfeiture and eviction operations and community involvement through regular meetings between enforcement and anti-drug groups.

## CALIFORNIA

Based on 1992 numbers, California has experienced a minute increase in overall crime rates, while violent crime rose 4.4% from 1991 to 1992. Murders are up, robberies are up, and aggravated assaults rose. There was a decrease in rapes and in all property crimes. Its prison population grew by 7.5% from 1991 to 1992 (and California spent nearly \$5 billion dollars on incarceration). Its ratio of police officers to population is 21.32 per 10,000 people.

Los Angeles Lawyers Lawyers volunteer to spend time with young parolees coming out of the California Youth Authority.

Los Angeles -- Conflict Busters A public school program beginning in the third grade, that trains students to be mediators to help their peers figure out alternatives to violence.

The East Bay Public Safety Corridor Project Initiated in September, 1993 by Assemblyman Tom Bates, it is a collaborative effort by the cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Richmond, and their respective counties and school districts. Its goal is to create a coordinated plan among private and public sector entities that addresses the regional issues of crime and violence. Beyond reports pinpointing the region's many challenges, the Project has fought for police supplemental hiring grants, directed monies to upgrade the Oakland Information system to better facilitate the apprehension of career criminals, and there has been discussions about many legislative efforts including forming a regional block to vie for block grants more effectively by presenting a unified front for the region.

Los Angeles County Drug Court This program began in June of this year. Approximately 100 people had enrolled as of September, and 25 subsequently dropped out. The Drug Court offers those who are charged with drug possession the chance to enlist in an intensive yearlong treatment program, involving daily counseling, group sessions, acupuncture, frequent urine tests and close monitoring by a judge. In return, participants avoid prosecution and jail time. The greatest obstacle to the drug court is a lack of resources.

## COLORADO

Colorado has experienced a slight increase in overall crime, but violent crime rose by 6.3% from 1991 to 1992. Murders increased by 8.5%; rapes increased by 3.3%; robberies increased by 15.2%; and aggravated assaults rose by 4.3%. Property crimes increased by .2%. Its prison population grew by 7.21% (and Colorado spent \$355 million on incarceration). Its ratio of officers to population is 25.15 officers to 10,000 people.

Fort Collins District Attorney's Office -- TEAM Fort Collins It is a community partnership formed to address the problems of substance abuse in Fort Collins. To date, some of their accomplishments include successfully counteracting the efforts of a group called Parents Against DARE; and sending members to a training program to increase awareness of the impact of alcohol and other drugs on the individual, the family and the community. In the future they hope to establish a Drug Free School Zone, begin multicultural and drug prevention workshops, identify families at risk to appropriate prevention programs, and more.

Boulder District Attorney's Office -- Generational Effects of Substance Abuse Intervention Services (GENESIS) GENESIS targets pregnant teenagers in an effort to reduce teenage substance abuse and the incidence of drug-exposed infants; better the life of the teenager's child; and break the cycle of teenage pregnancy. Pregnant teenagers are identified and

receive counseling and assistance while in school, as well as receiving services for the first three years of the child's life.

Grand Junction District Attorney's Office -- The Consortium to Prevent and Treat Juvenile Substance Abuse If a youth is arrested for a drug or alcohol offense, the youth is given the option of completing a substance abuse program and closing his/her file rather than going forward with juvenile proceedings.

## OHIO

Ohio has experienced a decrease in all major categories of crimes. Its prison population grew by 7.37% from 1991 to 1992 (and Ohio spent \$850 million on incarceration). Its ratio of police officers to population is 19 per 10,000 people.

Wright State University, Dayton -- Positive Adolescents Choices Training (PACT) PACT aims to defuse violence by teaching African American students, through role playing, how to talk instead of fight. Those students who have shown the most progress are the ones whose parents have enrolled in a companion program called IMPACT, which helps parents to effectively deal with their anger.

Franklin County Community Based Correctional Facility The center opened in November, 1993 and houses 80 men and 20 women. Nonviolent offenders can carry out a four month stay in the facility which has electronic gates and offers constant supervision and counseling for substance abuse. It is funded by the state.

Elyria Police Department -- Race Against Drugs The Department is offering a drug education program aimed at junior and senior high school students, that uses hot-rod racing and motorsports teamwork as a tool to promote a drug-free lifestyle. It is designed to follow up DARE which stops at the grade-school level. Officers get the youngsters' attention by inviting them to races and teaching them safety and teamwork.

## TENNESSEE

While overall crime levels fell from 1991 to 1992, violent crime increased by 4.3%. Murders fell, but the number of rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults rose, and property crimes decreased. Tennessee's prison population increased by 3.27% (and the state spent \$460 million on incarceration). Its police to population ratio is 20.66 per 10,000 people.

Memphis Police Department -- Community-Oriented Policing The Memphis Police Department has been transforming its police philosophy to embrace community policing practices

that call for strong relations with community leaders and organizations. They have worked with citizens to develop aggressive campaigns to urge youth to "stop the violence." They have implemented "Operation Saturation" which provides 24-hour foot patrols focusing on black-on-black crime in and around public housing. They have instituted the "Family Trouble Center" to address domestic violence. It provides temporary housing and counseling for hundreds of children and their parents. The Department also sponsors after school programs, drugs education conferences, summer youth camps and Midnight Basketball. They also have begun "Operation Safe Streets" which aims to get youth off the streets at late hours of the night and early morning.

Intercept Program This program is aimed at reclaiming youngsters from a life of crime through "home-based" care. It promotes behavioral change in the youth's home environment by counseling him, his family and peers, and working with his school and church. Youth Villages, a nonprofit local residential and therapeutic foster care program for emotionally disturbed teenagers.

#### FLORIDA

Florida experienced a slight decrease in overall crime while violent crime rose by 3.6%. There was a decrease in the number of murders, robberies and property crimes. The number of rapes and aggravated assaults rose. Florida's prison population grew by 3.8% (and it spent \$1.6 billion on incarceration). Its ratio of police officers to population is 24.38 per 10,000 people.

St. Petersburg -- Gang Resistance Education Lt. Tom Gavin of Youth Resources at the St. Petersburg Police Department is beginning a program this fall in two middle schools called Gang Resistance Education.

#### IOWA

Iowa has experienced a decrease in crime overall and a 7.8% decrease in violent crime in particular. All crime categories fell in numbers. Its prison population increased by 9% (and Iowa spent \$136 million on incarceration). Its ratio of police officers to population is 16.72 per 10,000 people.

Rock Island Police Department -- Community Policing They applied in 1993 for a Police Hiring Supplemental Program grant. In their outline, they listed community programs that are already in place. Some of those are: DARE program; gang awareness programs; drug free zone program; police explorer cadet program (giving teenagers a sense of how a career in law enforcement could benefit them) and foot patrol in targeted areas of the city.

**Statement of the President  
Crime Bill Signing  
September 13, 1994**

The American people have been waiting a long time for this day.

This Crime Bill is one of the things I ran for President to get done. I've said many times that I am here to fight for the people who work hard and play by the rules. And today, we are giving them a new chance to feel safe in America.

In the last twenty-five years, half a million Americans have been killed by other Americans. And the system that is supposed to punish criminals has made excuses.

In the last six years, children have become the most likely victims of violent crime and its most likely perpetrators. And too many politicians in both parties have made excuses.

And in the last two years, Meghan Sposato lost her mother, Polly Klaas lost her life to a felon who should never have been back on the streets, and James Darby lived in fear only to lose his life walking home. And some in Washington still tried to keep this day from happening and made excuses yet again.

Today, at last, the waiting ends. The bickering stops. The era of excuses is over. The law-abiding citizens of this country have made their voices heard: Never again should people in Washington put politics and party ahead of law and order. The single most important right we must protect is every American's right to feel safe.

Not so long ago, kids grew up knowing they would have to pay if they broke a neighbor's window playing ball. They knew if they lied or stole, their parents and teachers and neighbors cared enough to set them straight. And everybody knew that anybody who committed a serious crime would be caught and convicted, and would serve their time in jail. The rules were simple. People followed them. And punishment was swift and certain for those who did not.

Now, too many kids don't have parents who care. Gangs and drugs have taken over our schools. Most criminals don't even get caught. And every day we read about another criminal who has literally gotten away with murder.

The American people haven't forgotten the difference between right and wrong. The system has. When I sign this Crime Bill, we will finally bring the laws of our land back in line with the values of our nation. And begin the long, hard work to restore the clear line between right and wrong.

In the struggle for our streets, there must be no doubt whose side we are on. Criminals must be caught, convicted and punished. The bill I'm about to sign puts the government on the side of those who abide the law, not those who break it; of the victims,

not the attackers. And it says it is time to stand up, not for the criminals, but for the brave men and women who put their lives on the line for us every day.

That's why the police and prosecutors and preachers fought so hard for this bill. That's why the American people demanded that Congress pass it. And that's why I am so proud today to sign it into law.

When I sign this bill, "three strikes and you're out" will become the law of the land - and the penalty for killing a law enforcement officer will be death.

We will cut the federal bureaucracy by 270,000 positions -- to its lowest level in 30 years -- and use the savings to put 100,000 more police on the streets and build prisons to keep 100,000 violent criminals off the streets.

We will make it illegal for juveniles to own handguns. And, after a hard fight, this law will finally ban assault weapons that have no place on our streets.

We will give our young people something to say yes to -- places to go after school where they are safe, where teachers replace gang leaders as role models.

~~And with this law, we can say to our police and prosecutors: we will have the prison cells to lock up violent offenders, and to keep them there for a long, long time.~~

But, my friends, even this law -- the toughest, smartest in history -- cannot do the job alone. Even when we put a new police officer on your block, that officer can't make your street safe again unless you come out of your home and help.

Even when we keep our schools open late to give kids an alternative to drugs and gangs, your children won't learn the difference between right and wrong until you teach it to them.

~~Government can restore order to our streets. But government cannot repair disorder in our souls.~~ Our country won't be safe again until every American takes responsibility for themselves, their families, and their communities.

The hard work of passing this law is over. Now, we begin to make it work in every city and town in America. Today, I am naming Vice President Gore, whose reinventing government report first proposed the cuts in the bureaucracy that will pay for this bill, to head the President's Prevention Council. I want him to work with every department to carry out a coherent, cost-effective effort from the White House to give communities the tools they need to prevent crime.

In a few weeks, I will name a veteran of the frontlines to head our program to put 100,000 new police on the street. And early next month, the Justice Department will award grants to put 2,500 new police on the street in cities and towns that applied last year. And in the coming months, Vice President Gore and I will hold forums on crime and violence across

the country, leading up to a meeting here at the White House next year, to talk with people at the grassroots. Their values and common sense guided this Crime Bill every step of the way.

Today, we remember thousands of officers who gave their lives to make our nation safer, whose names are inscribed in a stone memorial just a mile away from here. We remember the innocent victims whose lives were lost and whose families were shattered by the scourge of violent crime.

And we remember three victims -- James Darby, Polly Klaas, and Jody Sposato -- whose deaths galvanized a nation and shamed our political system into action. It is in their memories that I dedicate this bill, and with a profound prayer that these tragedies not be repeated, that I sign it. I hope this law will always be remembered in their names.

Today, the will of the American people has triumphed over a generation of political paralysis and division. Today, we have won a chance to work together without regard to party to solve our other problems. In that spirit, let us dedicate ourselves to restoring the same sense of right and wrong that built this country. And let us make America safe again for all our people.

**Statement of the President  
Crime Bill Signing  
September 13, 1994**

DRAFT 9/12

The American people have been waiting a long time for this day.

Over the last twenty-five years, half a million Americans have been killed at the hands of other Americans. And the system that is supposed to punish criminals has made excuses for their behavior.

Over the last six years, children have become the most likely victims of violent crime in America as well as its most likely perpetrators. And politicians on the left and the right have made excuses for doing nothing.

And over the last two years, we watched as Meghan Sposato lost a mother she never knew, as Polly Klaas lost her life to a felon who should never have been back on the streets, and as James Darby lived in fear for his life only to lose it walking home. And some in Washington still tried to keep this day from happening and make excuses yet again.

Today, at last, the waiting ends. The bickering stops. The era of excuses is over. The law-abiding citizens of this country have made their voices heard: Never again should people in Washington put politics and party ahead of law and order. The single most important right our system must protect is every American's right to feel safe.

Not so long ago, kids grew up knowing that if they broke a neighbor's window playing baseball, they were going to have to own up to it, and pay to get that window fixed. They knew that they'd be in trouble if they lied or stole, because their parents and their teachers and their neighbors cared enough to set them straight. And everybody knew that if someone committed a serious crime, they were going to be caught, and convicted, and serve their time in jail. The rules were simple, and people followed them -- and the punishment was swift and certain for those who did not.

Now, too many kids don't have parents who care about them, and gangs and drugs have taken over our schools. Most criminals don't even get caught, and every day you can pick up the paper and read about another criminal who has literally gotten away with murder.

The American people haven't forgotten the difference between right and wrong. The system has. Today, with this Crime Bill, we bring the laws of our land back in line with the values of our nation. And we begin the long, hard work to restore the clear line between right and wrong.

I have always said that I'm here to fight for the people who work hard and play by the rules. Well, here are the rules: People who commit crimes must be caught, convicted, and punished, and those who commit violent crimes must be punished severely. The bill I'm about to sign says that criminals ought to serve the full sentences imposed on them; repeat

violent offenders should spend their lives behind bars; and the most heinous criminals, who take a life, should pay with their own.

Young people must learn the difference between right and wrong, and need role models to look up to. The bill I'm about to sign will make sure that young people who want to avoid trouble have a place to go -- and that young people who break the law will be punished for it.

Perhaps most important, it is time for us to stand up for the brave men and women who put their lives on the line to protect us every day. In the struggle for our streets, there must be no doubt at all about which side we are on. The bill I'm about to sign puts the government on the side of the police, not the criminals; on the side of the victims, not their attackers; and on the side of those who abide by the law, not those who break it.

That's what this Crime Bill is all about. That's why the police and prosecutors and preachers fought so hard for it, that's why the American people demanded that Congress pass it, and that's why I am so proud to sign it into law today.

When I sign this bill, "three strikes and you're out" will become the law of the land -- and the penalty for those who kill a law enforcement officer will be death.

With this law, we will cut the federal bureaucracy by 270,000 positions -- to its lowest level in 30 years -- and use the savings to put 100,000 more police on the streets and build prisons to keep 100,000 violent criminals off the streets.

With this law, we'll make it illegal for juveniles to own handguns -- and make it a crime for anyone to carry or sell deadly assault weapons that have no place on our streets.

With this law, we'll give our young people something to say yes to -- places to go after school where they are safe and supervised, where teachers replace gang leaders as role models and steer kids away from drugs and gangs and guns.

With this law, we'll launch a new attack on violence against women -- to make women safer in their homes, in their neighborhoods, at work or at school.

And with this law, we will say to our police who arrest criminals, and our prosecutors who convict them: there are going to be the prison cells to lock up violent offenders, and to keep them there for a long, long time.

But, my friends, even this law -- the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in history -- cannot do the job alone. Because even if this law puts a new police officer on your block, that officer can't make your street safe again unless you come out of your home to help.

Even if this law takes thousands of violent criminals off the streets, the crime and violence will not cease unless you and your neighbors decide that you will not tolerate it in your community anymore.

Even if this law helps the schools in your town stay open late and gives your children an alternative to drugs and gangs, your children won't learn the difference between right and wrong unless you teach it to them.

Government can restore order to our streets. But government cannot repair disorder in our souls. Every American has the right to feel safe, but our country will only become safe again if every American lives up to their responsibility for themselves, their families, and their communities.

The hard work of passing this law is over, and now the hard work of making a difference in every community must begin. Today, I am naming Vice President Gore, whose reinventing government report a year ago first proposed the reductions in bureaucracy that will go to pay for this bill, to head the President's Prevention Council. I have asked him to work closely with every department to ensure that we carry out a coherent, cost-effective effort from the White House to give communities the tools they need to prevent crime. In a few weeks, I will name a community policing expert from the front lines to head our program to put 100,000 police on the street, and in the very first month of the Crime Bill, the Justice Department will award grants to put 2,500 new police on the street in cities and towns that applied last year. And in the coming months, Vice President Gore and I will hold a series of forums about crime and violence across the country, culminating next year with a meeting here at the White House, to talk with people at the grassroots whose values and common sense guided this Crime Bill every step of the way.

Today, we remember thousands of police officers who have given their lives to make our nation safer, whose names are inscribed in a stone memorial just a mile away from here. We remember the countless innocent victims whose lives were lost and whose families were shattered by the scourge of violent crime.

And we remember in particular three victims -- James Darby, Polly Klaas, and Jody Sposato -- whose tragic deaths galvanized a nation and shamed our political system into action. It is in their memories that I dedicate this bill, and with a profound prayer that these tragedies not be repeated, that I sign it. I hope this law will always be remembered in their names.

Today, the will of the American people has triumphed over a generation of political paralysis and division -- and given us a chance to work together in the same spirit, without regard to party, to solve our other problems. Now, in that spirit, let us dedicate ourselves to restoring the same basic values. Let us restore the sense of right and wrong that built this country. And let us make it safe again for all our people.

**Statement of the President  
Crime Bill Signing  
September 13, 1994**

Draft #3 -- Sun. 9/11 4pm

The American people have been waiting a long time for this day.

Over the last twenty-five years, 400,000 <ck> Americans have been killed at the hands of other Americans. And the system that is supposed to punish criminals has made excuses for their behavior.

Over the last six years, children have become the most likely victims of violent crime in America as well as its most likely perpetrators. And politicians on the left and the right have made excuses for doing nothing.

And over the last two years, we watched as Meghan Sposato lost a mother she never knew, as Polly Klaas lost her life to a felon who should never have been back on the streets, and as James Darby lived in fear for his life only to lose it walking home. And some in Washington tried to keep this day from happening and make excuses yet again.

Today, at last, the waiting ends. The bickering stops. The era of excuses is over. The law-abiding citizens of this country have made their voices heard: Never again should people in Washington put politics and party ahead of law and order. The single most important right our system must protect is every American's right to feel safe.

Not so long ago, kids grew up knowing that if they broke a neighbor's window playing baseball, they were going to have to own up to it, and pay to get that window fixed. They knew that they'd be in trouble if they lied or stole, because their parents and their teachers and their neighbors cared enough to set them straight. And everybody knew that if someone committed a serious crime, they were going to be caught, and convicted, and serve their time in jail.

The rules were simple, and people followed them -- and the punishment was swift and certain for those who did not.

Now, too many kids don't have parents who care about them, and gangs and drugs have taken over our schools. Most criminals don't even get caught, and you can pick up the paper every day and read about another criminal who has literally gotten away with murder.

But the American people haven't forgotten the difference between right and wrong. The system has. Today, with this Crime Bill, we bring the laws of our land back in line with the values of our nation, and begin the long, hard work to restore the clear line between right and wrong.

It is time to say again that those who commit crimes must be caught, convicted, and punished, and those who commit violent crimes must be punished severely. The bill I'm about to sign says that criminals ought to serve the full sentences imposed on them; repeat violent offenders should spend their lives behind bars; and the most heinous criminals, who take a life, should pay with their own.

Young people need to learn the difference between right and wrong, and need role models to look up to. The bill I'm about to sign will make sure that young people who want to avoid trouble have a place to go -- and that young people who break the law will be punished for it.

Perhaps most important, it is time for us to stand up for the brave men and women who put their lives on the line to protect us every day. In the struggle for our streets, there must be no doubt at all about which side we are on. The bill I'm about to sign puts the government on the side of the police, not the criminals; on the side of the victims, not their attackers; and on the side of those who abide by the law, not those who break it.

That's what this Crime Bill is all about. That's why the police and prosecutors and preachers fought so hard for it, that's why the American people demanded that Congress pass it, and that's why I am so proud to sign it into law today.

When I sign this bill, "three strikes and you're out" will become the law of the land - - and the penalty for those who kill a law enforcement officer will be death.

With this bill, we will cut the federal bureaucracy by 270,000 positions -- to its lowest level in 30 years -- and use the savings to put 100,000 more police on the streets and build prisons to keep 100,000 violent criminals off the streets.

With this bill, we'll make it illegal for juveniles to own handguns -- and we'll make it a crime for anyone to carry or sell deadly assault weapons that have no place on our streets.

With this bill, we'll give our young people something to say yes to -- places to go after school where they are safe and supervised, where teachers replace gang leaders as role models and steer kids away from drugs and gangs and guns.

With this bill, we'll launch a new attack on violence against women -- to make women safer in their homes, in their neighborhoods, at work or at school.

And with this bill, we will say to our police who arrest criminals, and our prosecutors who convict them: there are going to be the prison cells to lock up violent offenders, and to keep them there for a long, long time.

But, my friends, even this bill -- the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in history -- cannot do the job alone.

For even if this bill puts a new police officer on your block, that officer can't make your street safe again unless you come out of your home to help.

Even if this bill takes repeat violent criminals off the streets for good, the crime and violence will not cease unless you and your neighbors decide that you will not tolerate it in your community anymore.

Even if this bill helps the schools in your town stay open late and gives your children an alternative to drugs and gangs, your children won't learn the difference between right and wrong unless you teach it to them.

Government can restore order to our streets. But government cannot repair the disorder in our souls.

This Crime Bill is based on the idea that every American has the right to feel safe -- but our country will only become safe again if every American lives up to their responsibility for themselves, their families, and their communities.

This Crime Bill is only the beginning. Together, we must address the crisis of values, the crisis of spirit that is nagging at our nation's soul. As part of that effort, today I am announcing a series of roundtables on crime and violence around the country over the next year, which will culminate next September with a White House Conference on Crime and Violence in America. I have asked Vice President Gore to join me in leading this discussion, to talk with people at the grassroots whose common sense guided this Crime Bill every step of the way. This Crime Bill empowers local communities to reduce crime. And as we do, we must enlist every American in our national challenge to rebuild the family, inspire personal responsibility, and restore a clear sense of right and wrong.

Today, we remember thousands of police officers who have given their lives to make our nation safer, whose names are inscribed in a stone memorial just a mile away from here. We remember the countless innocent victims whose lives were lost and whose families were shattered by the scourge of violent crime.

And we remember in particular three victims -- James Darby, Polly Klaas, and Jody Sposato -- whose tragic deaths galvanized a nation and finally shamed our political system into action. It is in their memories that I dedicate this bill, and with a profound prayer that these tragedies not be repeated, that I sign it. I hope this law will always be remembered in their names.

Today, the will of the American people has triumphed over a generation of political paralysis and division -- and given us a chance to work together in the same spirit, without regard to party, to solve our other problems. Now, in that spirit, let us dedicate ourselves to restoring the same basic values. Let us restore the sense of right and wrong that built this country. And let us make it safe again for all our people.

Statement of the President  
Crime Bill Signing  
September 13, 1994

Draft #2 -- Sun. 9/11 2pm

The American people have been waiting a long time for this day.

<sup>Over the last</sup>  
For twenty-five years, ~~while~~ 400,000 <ck> Americans have been killed at the hands of other Americans, ~~the system that is supposed to punish criminals~~ has made excuses for their behavior. ~~criminals instead of punishing their behavior.~~ STET

<sup>Over the last</sup>  
For six years, ~~while~~ children have become the most likely victims of violent crime in America as well as its most likely perpetrators. ~~politicians on the left and the right have found~~ excuses ~~to do nothing.~~ <sup>made</sup>

<sup>And</sup> ~~for most of~~ the last two years, <sup>we watch her</sup> while Meghan Sposato lost a mother she never knew, <sup>filon</sup> while Polly Klaas lost her life to a ~~career criminal~~ who should never have been back on the streets, and <sup>over</sup> while James Darby lived in fear for his life only to lose it walking home, some in Washington <sup>people</sup> ~~tried to make~~ excuses yet again, <sup>stet</sup> and <sup>keep this day for happening</sup> ~~keep this day for happening.~~ <sup>After hundreds of</sup> ~~years of~~ <sup>decades of</sup> ~~lawlessness~~ <sup>in this country,</sup>

Today, at last, the waiting ends. ~~The bickering stops.~~ <sup>And</sup> The era of excuses is over. The law-abiding citizens of this country have made their voices heard: Never again should ~~this nation's leaders~~ put politics and party ahead of law and order. <sup>sure</sup> The most important right ~~in~~ our criminal justice system ~~should uphold~~ <sup>must protect</sup> is every American's right to feel safe.

~~When I was growing up~~  
Not so long ago, ~~in this country,~~ kids grew up knowing that if they broke a neighbor's window playing baseball, they were going to have to own up to it, and pay to get that window <sup>fixed</sup> replaced. They knew that they'd be in trouble if they lied or stole, because their parents and their teachers and their neighbors cared enough to set them straight. And everybody ~~in our society~~ knew that if someone committed a serious crime, they were going to be caught, and convicted, and serve their time in jail.

The rules were simple, and people followed them -- and the punishment was swift and certain for those who did not.

Now, too many kids don't have parents who care about them, gangs and drugs have taken over our schools, ~~and every day you can pick up the paper and read about another criminal who has literally gotten away with murder.~~

<sup>But</sup> ~~Why?~~ Well, the American people ~~didn't~~ <sup>haven't</sup> forget <sup>ten</sup> the difference between right and wrong -- the system ~~did~~ <sup>has</sup>. Today, with this Crime Bill, we bring the laws of our land back in line with the values of our nation, and begin the long, hard work ~~in every realm of society~~ to <sup>bring back</sup> restore ~~a~~ clear line between right and wrong. <sup>the</sup>

What official?  
people in hallway

It is time to say again that those who commit crimes must be caught, convicted, and punished, and those who commit violent crimes must be punished severely. The bill I'm about to sign says that criminals ought to serve the full sentences imposed on them; repeat violent offenders should spend their lives behind bars; and the most heinous criminals, who take a life, should pay with their own.

Young people need to learn the difference between right and wrong, and need role models to look up to. The bill I'm about to sign will make sure that young people who want to avoid trouble have a place to go -- and that young people who break the law will be punished for it.

Perhaps most important, it is time for us to stand up for the brave men and women who put their lives on the line to protect us every day. In the struggle for our streets, there must be no doubt at all about which side we are on. The bill I'm about to sign puts the government on the side of the police, not the criminals; on the side of the victims, not their attackers; and on the side of those who abide by the law, not those who break it.

That's what this Crime Bill is all about. That's why the police and prosecutors and preachers fought so hard for it, that's why the American people demanded that Congress pass it, and that's why I am so proud to sign it into law today.

When I sign this bill, "three strikes and you're out" will become the law of the land -- and ~~from now on~~, the penalty for those who kill a law enforcement officer will be death.

With this bill, we will cut the federal bureaucracy by 270,000 positions -- to its lowest level in 30 years -- and use the savings to put 100,000 more police on the streets and ~~find~~ prison space to ~~keep~~ <sup>100,000</sup> violent criminals off the streets.

With this bill, we'll make it illegal for juveniles to own handguns -- and we'll make it a crime for anyone to carry or sell deadly assault weapons that have no place on our streets.

With this bill, we'll give our young people something to say yes to -- places to go after school where they are safe and supervised, where teachers replace gang leaders as role models and steer kids away from drugs and gangs and guns.

With this bill, we'll launch a new attack on violence against women <sup>to</sup> make women safer in their homes, in their neighborhoods, at work or at school.

And with this bill, we will say to our police who arrest criminals, and our prosecutors who convict them: there are going to be the prison cells to lock up violent offenders, and to keep them there for a long, long time.

But, my friends, even this bill -- the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in history -- cannot do the job alone.

For even if this bill puts a new police officer on your block, that officer can't make your street safe again unless you come out of your home to help.

Even if this bill takes repeat violent criminals off the streets for good, the crime and violence will not cease unless you and your neighbors decide that you will not tolerate it in your community anymore.

Even if this bill helps the schools in your town stay open late and gives your children an alternative to drugs and gangs, your children won't learn the difference between right and wrong unless you teach them.

Government can restore order to our streets. But government cannot repair the disorder in our souls.

This Crime Bill is based on the idea that every American has the right to feel safe -- but our country will only become safe again if every American lives up to their responsibility for themselves, their families, and their communities.

[Insert WH Conf on Violence, such as: "This Crime Bill is only the beginning. Together, we must address the crisis of values, the crisis of spirit that is nagging at our nation's soul. As part of that effort, today I am announcing a series of roundtables on crime and violence around the country over the next year, which will culminate next September with a White House Conference on Crime and Violence in America. I have asked Vice President Gore to join me in leading this discussion, as we empower local communities to reduce crime by carrying out this bill, and enlist every American in our national challenge to rebuild the family, inspire personal responsibility, and restore a clear sense of right and wrong."]

Today, we remember thousands of police <sup>stone</sup> officers who have given their lives to make our nation safer, whose names are inscribed in a memorial just a mile away from here. We remember the countless innocent victims whose lives were lost and whose families were shattered by the scourge of violent crime.

And we remember in particular three victims -- James Darby, Polly Klaas, and Jody Sposato -- whose tragic deaths galvanized a nation and finally shamed our political system into action. It is in their memories that I dedicate this bill, and with a profound prayer that these tragedies not be repeated that I sign it.

Today, the will of the American people has triumphed over a generation of political paralysis and division -- and given us a chance to work together in the same spirit, without regard to party, to solve our other problems. Now, in that spirit, let us dedicate ourselves to restoring the same basic values and sense of right and wrong that built this country to make it safe again for all our people.

Statement of the President  
Crime Bill Signing  
September 13, 1994

Draft #1 -- Sat. 9/10 6pm

The American people have been waiting a long time for this day.

For twenty-five years, while 400,000 <ck> Americans have been killed at the hands of other Americans, the system that is supposed to punish criminals has made excuses for their behavior.

For six years, while children have become the most likely victims of violent crime in America as well as its most likely perpetrators, politicians on the left and the right have found excuses to do nothing.

And for most of the last two years, while Meghan Sposato lost a mother she never knew, while Polly Klaas lost her life to a career criminal who should never have been back on the streets, and while James Darby lived in fear for his life only to lose it walking home, some in Washington tried to make excuses yet again.

Today, at last, the waiting ends. *The bickering stops and the era of excuses is over.* *from two weeks*  
The law-abiding citizens of this country have made their voices heard. Never again will we let politics and party stand in the way of law and order. And from now on, the most important right in our criminal justice system will be every American's right to feel safe.

Not so long ago in this country, kids grew up knowing that if they broke a neighbor's window playing baseball, they were going to have to own up to it, and pay to get that window replaced. They knew that they'd be in trouble if they lied or stole, because their parents and their teachers and their neighbors cared enough to set them straight. And everybody in our society knew that if someone committed a serious crime, they were going to be caught and convicted and serve their time in jail. *Work hard*

The rules were simple, and people followed them -- and the punishment was swift and certain for those who did not. *or  
you  
miss.*

Now, too many kids don't have parents who care about them, gangs and drugs have taken over our schools, and every day you can pick up the paper and read about another criminal who has literally gotten away with murder.

Why? Well, the American people didn't forget the difference between right and wrong -- the system did. Today, with this Crime Bill, we bring the laws of our land back in line with the values of our nation, and begin the long, hard work in every realm of society to restore a clear line between right and wrong.

20 is wrong

It is time to say again that those who commit crimes must be caught, convicted, and punished, and those who commit violent crimes must be punished severely. The bill I'm about to sign says that criminals ought to serve the full sentences imposed on them; repeat violent offenders should spend their lives behind bars; and the most heinous criminals, who take a life, should pay with their own.

Young people need to learn the difference between right and wrong, and need role models to look up to. The bill I'm about to sign will make sure that young people who want to avoid trouble have a place to go -- and that young people who break the law will be punished for it.

Perhaps most important, it is time for us to stand up for the brave men and women who put their lives on the line to protect us every day. By putting 100,000 more police on the streets in community policing -- and by taking killer assault weapons off the streets -- the bill I am about to sign does just that.

In the struggle for our streets, there must be no doubt at all about which side we are on. The bill I'm about to sign puts the government on the side of the police, not the criminals; on the side of the victims, not their attackers; and on the side of those who abide by the law, not those who break it.

That's what this Crime Bill is all about. That's why the police and prosecutors fought so hard for it, that's why the American people demanded that Congress pass it, and that's why I am so proud to sign it into law today.

When I sign this bill, "three strikes and you're out" will become the law of the land -- and from now on, the penalty for those who kill a law enforcement officer will be death.

With this bill, we will cut the federal bureaucracy by 270,000 positions -- to its lowest level in 30 years -- and use the savings to put 100,000 more police on the streets.

With this bill, we'll make it illegal for juveniles to own handguns -- and we'll make it a crime for anyone to carry or sell deadly assault weapons that have no place on our streets.

With this bill, we'll give our young people something to say yes to -- places to go after school where they are safe and supervised, and teachers and role models who will steer them away from drugs and gangs and guns.

With this bill, we'll launch a new attack on violence against women, to make women safer in their homes, in their neighborhoods, at work or at school.

And with this bill, we will say to our police who arrest criminals, and our prosecutors who convict them: there are going to be the prison cells to lock up violent offenders, and to keep them there for a long, long time.

But, my friends, even this bill -- the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in history -- cannot do the job alone.

For even if this bill puts a new police officer on your block, that officer can't make your street safe again unless you come out of your home to help.

Even if this bill takes repeat violent criminals off the streets for good, the crime and violence will not cease unless you and your neighbors decide that you will not tolerate it in your community anymore.

Even if this bill helps the schools in your town stay open late and gives your children an alternative to drugs and gangs, your children won't learn the difference between right and wrong unless you teach them.

This Crime Bill guarantees every American the right to feel safe -- but our country will only become safe again if every American lives up to their responsibility for themselves, their families, and their communities.

*But I will do everything I can to make our govt can help to restore order in our streets. But*

[Insert WH Conf on Violence, such as: "This Crime Bill is only the beginning. Together, we must address the crisis of values, the crisis of spirit that is nagging at our nation's soul. As part of that effort, today I am announcing a series of roundtables on crime and violence around the country over the next year, which will culminate next September with a White House Conference on Crime and Violence in America. I have asked Vice President Gore to join me in leading this discussion, as we empower local communities to reduce crime by carrying out this bill, and enlist every American in our national challenge to rebuild the family, inspire personal responsibility, and restore a clear sense of right and wrong."]

*So it comes for the... Behind the own... Goals.*

Today, we remember thousands of police officers who have given their lives to make our nation safer, whose names are inscribed in a memorial just a mile away from here. We remember the countless innocent victims whose lives were lost and whose families were shattered by the scourge of violent crime.

And we remember in particular three victims -- James Darby, Polly Klaas, and Jody Sposato -- whose tragic deaths galvanized a nation and finally shamed our political system into action. It is in their memories that I dedicate this bill, and with a profound prayer that these tragedies not be repeated that I sign it.

*I hope this will still be remembered in our lives. As long as there are strive to live as one people.*

Today, the will of the American people has triumphed over a generation of political paralysis and division -- and given us a chance to work together in the same spirit without regard to party to solve our other problems. Now, in that spirit, let us dedicate ourselves to restoring the same basic values and sense of right and wrong that built this country, to make it safe again for all our people.

*Let us... Road just us*

Statement of the President  
Crime Bill Signing  
September 13, 1994

Draft #1 -- Sat. 9/10 6pm

The American people have been waiting a long time for this day.

For twenty-five years, while 400,000 <ck> Americans have been killed at the hands of other Americans, the system that is supposed to punish criminals has made excuses for their behavior.

For six years, while children have become the most likely victims of violent crime in America as well as its most likely perpetrators, politicians on the left and the right have found excuses to do nothing.

And for most of the last two years, while Meghan Sposato lost a mother she never knew, while Polly Klaas lost her life to a career criminal who should never have been back on the streets, and while James Darby lived in fear for his life only to lose it walking home, some in Washington tried to make excuses yet again.

Today, at last, the waiting ends, the bickering stops, and the era of excuses is over. The law-abiding citizens of this country have made their voices heard: Never again will we let politics and party stand in the way of law and order. And from now on, the most important right in our criminal justice system will be every American's right to feel safe.

those who  
(will) lead this  
should be held  
get away  
with it

Not so long ago in this country, kids grew up knowing that if they broke a neighbor's window playing baseball, they were going to have to own up to it, and pay to get that window replaced. They knew that they'd be in trouble if they lied or stole, because their parents and their teachers and their neighbors cared enough to set them straight. And everybody in our society knew that if someone committed a serious crime, they were going to be caught and convicted and serve their time in jail.

The rules were simple; and people followed them -- and the punishment was swift and certain for those who did not.

Now, too many kids don't have parents who care about them, gangs and drugs have taken over our schools, and every day you can pick up the paper and read about another criminal who has literally gotten away with murder.

Why? Well, the American people didn't forget the difference between right and wrong -- the system did. Today, with this Crime Bill, we bring the laws of our land back in line with the values of our nation, and begin the long, hard work in every realm of society to restore a clear line between right and wrong.

It is time to say again that those who commit crimes must be caught, convicted, and punished, and those who commit violent crimes must be punished severely. The bill I'm about to sign says that criminals ought to serve the full sentences imposed on them; repeat violent offenders should spend their lives behind bars; and the most heinous criminals, who take a life, should pay with their own.

Young people need to learn the difference between right and wrong, and need role models to look up to. The bill I'm about to sign will make sure that young people who want to avoid trouble have a place to go -- and that young people who break the law will be punished for it.

Perhaps most important, it is time for us to stand up for the brave men and women who put their lives on the line to protect us every day. By putting 100,000 more police on the streets in community policing -- and by taking killer assault weapons off the streets -- the bill I am about to sign does just that. *cut*

In the struggle for our streets, there must be no doubt at all about which side we are on. The bill I'm about to sign puts the government on the side of the police, not the criminals; on the side of the victims, not their attackers; and on the side of those who abide by the law, not those who break it. ↗

That's what this Crime Bill is all about. That's why the police and prosecutors *and preachers* fought so hard for it, that's why the American people demanded that Congress pass it, and that's why I am so proud to sign it into law today.

When I sign this bill, "three strikes and you're out" will become the law of the land -- and from now on, the penalty for those who kill a law enforcement officer will be death.

With this bill, we will cut the federal bureaucracy by 270,000 positions -- to its lowest level in 30 years -- and use the savings to put 100,000 more police on the streets. *and build out*

With this bill, we'll make it illegal for juveniles to own handguns -- and we'll make it a crime for anyone to carry or sell deadly assault weapons that have no place on our streets. *cut the offenders who break the law*

With this bill, we'll give our young people something to say yes to -- places to go after school where they are safe and supervised, and teachers and role models who will steer them away from drugs and gangs and guns. *replace gang leaders as role models*

With this bill, we'll launch a new attack on violence against women, to make women safer in their homes, in their neighborhoods, at work or at school.

And with this bill, we will say to our police who arrest criminals, and our prosecutors who convict them: there are going to be the prison cells to lock up violent offenders, and to keep them there for a long, long time.

But, my friends, even this bill -- the toughest, smartest Crime Bill in history -- cannot do the job alone.

For even if this bill puts a new police officer on your block, that officer can't make your street safe again unless you come out of your home to help.

Even if this bill takes repeat violent criminals off the streets for good, the crime and violence will not cease unless you and your neighbors decide that you will not tolerate it in your community anymore.

Even if this bill helps the schools in your town stay open late and gives your children an alternative to drugs and gangs, your children won't learn the difference between right and wrong unless you teach them.

This Crime Bill <sup>is based on the notion that</sup> guarantees every American <sup>the</sup> right to feel safe -- but our country will only become safe again if every American lives up to their responsibility for themselves, their families, and their communities.

[Insert WH Conf on Violence, such as: "This Crime Bill is only the beginning. Together, we must address the crisis of values, the crisis of spirit that is nagging at our nation's soul. As part of that effort, today I am announcing a series of roundtables on crime and violence around the country over the next year, which will culminate next September with a White House Conference on Crime and Violence in America. I have asked Vice President Gore to join me in leading this discussion, as we empower local communities to reduce crime by carrying out this bill, and enlist every American in our national challenge to rebuild the family, inspire personal responsibility, and restore a clear sense of right and wrong."]

Today, we remember thousands of police officers who have given their lives to make our nation safer, whose names are inscribed in a memorial just a mile away from here. We remember the countless innocent victims whose lives were lost and whose families were shattered by the scourge of violent crime.

And we remember in particular three victims -- James Darby, Polly Klaas, and Jody Sposato -- whose tragic deaths galvanized a nation and finally shamed our political system into action. It is in their memories that I dedicate this bill, and with a profound prayer that these tragedies not be repeated that I sign it.

Today, the will of the American people has triumphed over a generation of political paralysis and division -- and given us a chance to work together in the same spirit without regard to party to solve our other problems. Now, in that spirit, let us dedicate ourselves to restoring the same basic values and sense of right and wrong that built this country to make it safe again for all our people.

## **TOSETTING**

When we were growing up, our parents worried about us being careless while playing in the street because a car could come around the corner and hurt us badly. Parents worried about kids being reckless with their bikes, and maybe sneaking out back to smoke a cigarette.

Today, parents are rightfully afraid that their children could be senselessly gunned down in the playground, on the stoop, or walking home from school.

James Darby was walking home from a Mother's Day picnic with his family when he was shot and killed. That is terribly, horribly wrong.

## **RIGHT AND WRONG**

We have allowed the stark lines between right and wrong to blur and fade with age. There is too much discussion over what's okay, or how far is too far. This Crime Bill that I am about to sign finally says -- No more gray, no more hand-wrenching debate; there is a clear, stark difference between right and wrong -- and when you break the rules you are going to pay for it.

## **REPAINT THE CRIME BILL**

It is wrong for a child to carry a gun to school -- and we are not going to allow it anymore.

It is wrong for people to commit violent crimes -- and from now on the criminals that do are going to serve their sentences to the end. And it is right to tell criminals that if you repeat your violent behavior you are going to be locked in jail for the rest of your life.

It is wrong for people to prey on children -- and from now on, people that do...

It is wrong for criminals to have access to deadly assault weapons...

Death penalty for cops, etc., etc.

And it is right for us all to accept the obligation to teach our children right from wrong, it is right for us to work together to prevent crimes from happening in the first place. So schools are going to stay open later, and we are going to help young people get productive jobs.

## **FORWARD LOOKING**

And we are going to build on the great process that designed this bill, to ensure that we all work together to implement it

and make it work in every community across the country.

Kumiki stuff...

### **INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY**

But no matter how much we plan, and how much we talk, none of this is going to work unless every single American takes the responsibility to use the tools this Crime Bill provides.

One of my teachers in Georgetown taught me that the future can be better than today, and that every one of us has a personal responsibility to make it so. And that's the truth -- because as hard as it was to pass this bill, the hard work is before us -- and the future's in your hands.

Every parent has to know their child's teacher. People have to help the police officers walking the beat in their neighborhoods. Other individual stuff...

If we do, if we all take responsibility in this fight, to use the tools in this Bill, and the tools we already have, the future will be better and we will make a difference...

September 8

DRAFT LANGUAGE FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN CRIME BILL SIGNING STATEMENT (from Peter Edelman)

Over the past two weeks we have been reminded, ever more forcibly and ever more tragically, of the violence that grips our country, and especially of the appalling number of cases in which children are killing children.

We must stop the violence. We must. And if we are going to stop the violence, law enforcement, while absolutely necessary, cannot do the job by itself. We must give young people something to say yes to as well, something positive to be a part of, something to hope for. We must invest in the development of young people into responsible, productive adulthood.

Too many young people today are making terrible choices, and one reason is that they see no positive alternative. They see no positive life chances. They see no clear pathway to adulthood.

Too many children reach middle school, age ten or eleven, and see nothing at the end of the road. They see no job, no possibility of college. They see no reason to keep trying. The street beckons. Gangs beckon. The drug trade beckons. Guns are freely available. Violence is the accepted way of ending arguments. Lacking a clear pathway to opportunity, too many young people choose the road to ruin.

The bill that I sign into law today embarks us on a new course of national policy for our young people, a policy that seeks to create and promote the clear pathways for our young people that are so vital.

The funding under the bill will help significantly, but it will not suffice, for a very simple reason. The federal government cannot and should not do the job alone. The drive and the planning and the rest of the money needed to create the clear pathways must come from the commitment and the involvement of every sector in every community in America. That is the challenge we must accept today.

This legislation creates the framework. It says, based on the concrete track record of the Beacons Schools in New York City and Caring Communities in St. Louis and New Futures in Savannah, Georgia and many others, that we can create safe, visible places in neighborhoods and communities, in school buildings and elsewhere, where young people can go -- after school, on the weekends, and during the summer.

This is not just about activities -- it is about anchors,

2

visible places in neighborhoods that radiate strength and positive values, that welcome whole families, that provide academic enrichment, that offer mentors with whom young people can form relationships that will last, that send messages by what they say and they they are that violence is unacceptable. It is about clear pathways and clear messages.

If the community schools and community centers that are funded under the legislation are the beginning of the clear pathways, other funds provided by the bill allow localities to add to them. Under the Local Partnership Act, the Local Crime Prevention Block Grants, and the Model Intensive Grants, communities can add other youth development activities, and, especially, can offer saturation jobs programs that will lead to permanent unsubsidized employment for young people. This is the most fundamental antiviolence program of all.

With our Empowerment Zones program already on the books, and welfare reform coming soon, we have a three dimensional strategy to move young people away from violence and other future criminal activity and welfare dependence, and help them prepare for and move into productive employment and participation in the community.

One disappointment in the hectic legislative process last month was that we were unable to keep the Youth Employment and Skills, or YES, program in the crime bill. A major reason for that was the belief of some Members that we need to consolidate existing employment and training programs before adding new ones. I want to assure the Congress that we are in the process of doing that, and I will propose the YES program again next year. I believe it is imperative that we offer a specific youth employment program to help young people through the difficult transition that so many of them experience in seeking their first full-time nonsubsidized job. We have no such program now. I am committed to achieving one during my Administration.

The crime bill and the other additional steps we have taken to foster healthy youth development are vital building blocks toward a joint public-private youth opportunity and responsibility effort that I intend to pursue vigorously. We will pursue additional legislation as I have indicated and, even more important, we will pursue a national partnership with the private sector -- with business, labor, education and health, philanthropy, religious and civic leadership, young people themselves, and every other profession and sector that might contribute -- to be carried out in every community in America.

We face a major crisis in our nation. We are losing thousands of young people to violence every year, and hundreds of thousands more to wasted lives of welfare dependency and prison. We need to make sure that every American young person has a chance, and we need to make equally sure that every American young person

3

understands that it is his or her responsibility to do what is necessary to make the most of the opportunities that are made available. Opportunity and responsibility -- those are the twin goals that we must pursue.

DRAFT

But, our work won't stop here. As good and important as it is, legislation is not enough. Our battle to confront and reduce the plague of crime and violence in America will continue -- it must continue. For we cannot rest until our streets are safe, our homes are safe, and our children are safe.

But, as I have said many times, Federal Government alone cannot win this battle. We must enlist in this battle all of you and the institutions you represent -- schools; churches; civic groups; police organizations; businesses; foundations; and, most importantly, moms, dads, grandparents, neighbors, and kids.

And, I promise you: we won't abandon you in this battle. We will continue to fight until the battle is won. And, we will be relentless in our fight.

First, we will get Federal resources to the communities as soon as possible. The Attorney General has already committed to disburse early next month \$200 million for approximately 2500 new police officers. And, today, I direct the Secretaries of Education and HHS to follow suit.

Secretary Riley -- I want you to expedite the Department of Education's awards to schools for violence prevention programs. This will alleviate immediately some of the crime and violence problems afflicting our most dangerous schools.

And, Secretary Shalala -- I want you to implement as soon as possible a national hotline on domestic violence. This link between our battered victims and the Federal Government is critical to empowering people -- especially women -- in the struggle against domestic violence.

Second, I will dispatch our best soldiers to this battle. Today, I am signing a Presidential Memorandum naming the Vice President as Chair of the Prevention Council -- the entity that will oversee the implementation of the crime prevention programs. The appointment of the Vice President -- who leads our enormously successful National Performance Review and who chairs the inter-agency, Cabinet-level Community Enterprise Board -- will ensure that our prevention programs are administered in a generous, but cost-effective manner; in a flexible, but accountable manner; and in a custom-tailored, but integrated manner. In short, with the Vice President's high-level attention to these programs; his dedication to an efficient, streamlined, and accountable government; and his energy, even when disabled, we will ensure the effectiveness of these hard-fought prevention programs.

I also promise to appoint very soon a national "Cop Czar" to oversee the community policing program. This individual will make sure that this program is implemented in a manner that best serves our communities.

Finally, I promise to continue our dialogue on this issue with the American people -- a dialogue that will continue until this battle is won. The Vice President and I have decided that over the next year we will host across this country a series of town meetings to discuss with folks in our communities a wide range of issues related to crime and violence -- the root causes of such behavior, drugs, guns, hate crimes, the disintegration of family. A "crime tour," if you will. During this crime tour, the Vice President and I will share ideas and solutions, elicit feedback on our efforts, and personally enlist new soldiers to our battle.

At the conclusion of our tour, the Vice President and I will host a White House Conference on Crime and Violence. We will invite the top leaders and thinkers in this area -- including those in the communities and in our Federal, State, and local governments -- and Americans from all walks of life. The purpose of this White House Conference will be to share with one another the views of the American people that were expressed to us during our tour and to evaluate the progress of our efforts -- something we will continue to do until the battle is over.

We believe that with the Crime Bill now on the books and with this additional plan of action, we will together win our battle against crime and violence and ensure that our children can once again be children and be safe.

Crime Bill



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C. 20530

September 27, 1994

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the Gramm Amendment to the Conference Report for H.R. 4649.

Last week, President Clinton signed into law the most comprehensive crime-fighting measure in history. It was the culmination of six years of hard work by you and many other members of Congress. The Gramm amendment would turn back the clock by repealing important sections of that Act before we have any chance to implement them.

First of all, the Gramm amendment slashes funding for a variety of critical crime-fighting programs. Indeed, 70% of the cuts proposed in this amendment would be to programs that give local officials flexible funding for crime-fighting plans -- including funds that can be used for successful programs such as local DARE, GREAT, and child abuse prevention efforts.

Next, the Gramm amendment would make it harder for states to get money for prison construction and operation; in the end, enactment of this amendment may well mean that more violent criminals will be on the street, and fewer will be behind bars. And with respect to the amendment's other provisions, we believe that the Crime Bill and existing law already provide necessary tools and penalties for our attack on gun and drug crimes.

Working together, the Congress and the Administration -- Democrats and Republicans, jointly -- have made great strides by enacting the Crime Bill. It is time to move beyond the political posturing that has halted crime legislation in the past, and move forward in a bipartisan manner to implement this momentous legislation. Quite frankly, this amendment and its timing send the wrong message to the American people about our commitment to fight crime.

I urge you and your colleagues to oppose this amendment. Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Janet Reno".

Janet Reno

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Teton Village, Wyoming)

*Crime -  
Crime Bill  
Implementation*

Embargoed For Release Until 10:06 A.M. EDT Saturday, August 19, 1995

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE NATION

Jackson Hole, Wyoming

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning.

As I speak to you this morning I can look out on Grand Teton National Park in the Rocky Mountains where my family and I are enjoying our summer vacation. We're looking forward to exploring both Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks over the next several days. The beauty of these mountains is absolutely breathtaking, and their tranquility is good for the soul.

We could all use a lot more peace and quiet in our lives and in our society these days. So today I want to talk about our progress in reducing the violent crime that has shattered the lives of too many Americans for too long.

Just a year ago this week we ended six years of partisan stalemate in Washington by pushing a tough, sweeping crime bill through the Congress. Narrow interest groups on the left and the right didn't want the bill to pass, and you can be sure the criminals didn't, either. But every major law enforcement organization in America fought hard for the crime bill, and so did I, because it puts government firmly on the side of the people who abide by the law, not the criminals who break it.

Already the crime bill is making a difference. So far, we have awarded community policing grants to put 24,000 new police officers on the street. And we paid for it with the money saved by reducing the size of the federal bureaucracy to its lowest level since John Kennedy was President. Already there are 150,000 fewer people working for the U.S. government than there were the day I became President.

The assault weapons ban and the Brady Bill have stopped thousands of criminals from getting their hands on deadly weapons. We're giving states more help in building prisons to keep serious offenders behind bars longer. And we're giving communities funds for prevention, to give our young people something to say yes to as well as something to say no to.

Although it's far too early to declare victory, aggressive efforts like these, and aggressive efforts by local police departments to expand community policing and crack down on drugs and gangs have helped to reduce the murder rate this year in Chicago, New York, New Orleans, and several other major cities. In fact, the crime rate is down overall in almost every

area in America.

The crime bill has also given prosecutors tough new penalties to use against violent criminals. The death penalty can now be imposed for nearly 60 federal crimes, such as killing

MORE

a law enforcement officer and using weapons of mass destruction resulting in death. Prosecutors are using this statute to seek the death penalty in indictments in the Oklahoma City bombing just now.

And just this week a violent career criminal in Iowa named Thomas Farmer was sentenced to life imprisonment because the crime bill says to repeat offenders, when you commit a third violent crime you'll be put away and put away for good -- three strikes and you're out.

Until this week, Thomas Farmer had been a textbook case of what's wrong with our criminal justice system. He committed one violent crime after another and each time was paroled long before his sentence was up. In 1970, he murdered a doctor and drew a 20-year sentence, but he was paroled a few years later, even after he tried to escape.

In 1979, he was sentenced to 25 years for armed robbery. Two years later he murdered a fellow inmate and was sentenced to an additional 10 years, but the state paroled him yet again. And last fall he went on a crime spree, robbing two supermarkets and threatening to kill an employee who was taking too long to open the store safe.

No wonder law-abiding Americans are fed up with a system that lets too many career criminals get out of jail free. If Thomas Farmer had been convicted in state court again he might have been out on the street again in less than three years. But our three strikes and you're out law slammed that revolving door shut. Thomas Farmer has made a life of violent crime; now he will pay for the rest of his life behind bars where he belongs.

Thomas Farmer was the very first career criminal we put away under the three strikes and you're out. But he will not be the last. Federal prosecutors already have another 16 three strikes cases pending around the country, including three convictions that are awaiting sentencing now.

One year ago, we overcame deep partisan differences and bitter partisan opposition to make three strikes and you're out the law of the land. Now it's time for members of Congress to do that again -- to put aside demands for ideological purity and give the American people the reforms they want, the reforms they need, the reforms they need in welfare; the reforms they need in other area of our government. And these reforms clearly include the antiterrorism legislation I sent to Congress after the Oklahoma City bombing.

It's hard to imagine what more must happen to convince Congress to pass that bill. Yet partisan politics has blocked it in the House of Representatives. I call on the House to pass that antiterrorism bill when they return so we can continue to make all Americans safer.

Because of the crime bill passed a year ago, the people of Iowa are safer today, and a career criminal who haunted them for decades is off the streets for good. I'll keep doing everything in my power to ensure that those who commit crimes are caught, those who are caught are convicted, those who are convicted are punished, and those who have made a life of crime

spend the rest of their lives behind bars.

The American people deserve a justice system that reflects our values, and a government that fulfills its first responsibility -- to keep Americans safe.

Thanks for listening.

END

August 30, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR HAROLD ICKES, CAROL RASCO, RAHM EMANUEL,  
PAT GRIFFIN, MARCIA HALE, AND BRUCE REED

FROM: RON KLAIN *RAK*

SUBJECT: CRIME BILL: PRE- AND POST-SIGNING EVENTS

What follows is a plan of events for the next 30 days, aimed at demonstrating momentum and seriousness of purpose in implementing the Crime Bill.

The events are largely DoJ and White House events; other agencies may, too, be able to add some ideas. I have tried to propose very little use of the President's time, knowing that it will be limited; if the Vice President has some time available, events for him can be added.

Events Being Planned

The following is a schedule of events that we are beginning to plan, subject to approval:

9/09: Immigration/Border Control (San Diego)

The Attorney General and INS Commissioner will visit the border to explain the Crime Bill's benefits for border control.

9/09: First Regional Crime Bill Forum (Los Angeles)

This would be the first of four regional forums, where the AG will meet with local mayors, police chiefs, officials, prosecutors, community leaders, and the like, to solicit their views on Crime Bill implementation, and offer our thoughts. We are hoping that Mayor Riordan will host this one.

9/10: Rural Crime Bill Forum (Missouri)

The second forum would focus on the Crime Bill's impact in rural areas. We want Sen. Danforth to host.

9/12: AmeriCorps Community Policing (N.Y.C.)

This is a National Service event in Central Park, where the AG will address community policing volunteers.

**9/12: Third Regional Crime Bill Forum (N.Y.C.)**

Another forum in the series. We would envision Mayor Guiliani hosting, with Rep. Schumer having a key role.

**9/12: Media Tour (N.Y.C.)**

The AG would give Crime Bill implementation interviews to major magazines, and the TV networks. Also, special press for womens' magazines (re: violence against women) is planned.

**9/13: Final Regional Forum (Southeast)**

The final regional forum will be at a site to be determined in the Southeast (either in Ga. or Fla.).

**9/14: National Press Club Speech (D.C.)**

The AG will speak at the National Press Club, to outline our implementation plans, and to discuss what she has learned at the regional forums.

**9/16: Border Control Event (Arizona)**

Similar to the event a week earlier in California.

**9/19: Crime Bill Pre-Signing (D.C.)**

This begins the three-day series of events surrounding the Crime Bill signing. We would propose for this day:

- An AG "thank you" reception at the Justice Department. Guests will include individuals who were helpful, Congressmen and Senators, U.S. Attorneys, police groups, other organizations, and the like.
- A meeting between the President and all of the U.S. Attorneys, at the White House, to discuss implementation of new federal penalties, like "three strikes;"
- An Oval Office address to the nation, in prime time, regarding the Crime Bill.

**9/20: Crime Bill Signing (D.C.)**

Events on this day will include:

- The signing itself, to be held at the White House.
- Perhaps another event, designed to give prominence to Congress;
- A nationally-televised "town meeting" on crime, in which the President, VPOTUS, and key cabinet officers (Reno, Bentsen, Brown, etc.) would participate.

**9/21: Crime Bill Post-Signing (D.C./Travel)**

Events on this day will include:

- A national version of the regional Crime Bill forums, to be held at DoJ (or the WH), in which hopefully the President, the AG, and other Cabinet officials would participate;
- Travel by many principals to police swearing-ins, at locations all around the USA.

**9/26: Violence Against Women Announcement (D.C.)**

The AG would announce, with federal prosecutors, a directive immediately implementing some of the Crime Bill's key "violence against women" provisions, including increased penalties for repeat sex offenders and mandatory restitution for victims.

**9/30: COPS Director Announcement (D.C.)**

The President and AG would announce, in a Rose Garden ceremony, the director of the COPS program.

**10/4: First 2,000 Cops Awarded (D.C.)**

Just three days after the money is available, the President and the AG would announce awards for the first 2,000 of the 100,000 new cops. These will be given to about 150 cities and towns.

We believe that these events will achieve the goals outlined above, and demonstrate that the administration is serious and purposeful about implementing this important bill.

### Events Not Yet Scheduled

We have several more events that we are trying to plan, but have not yet scheduled. These include:

- **Presidential Directive/AG Response on Racial Justice**

We still need to plan when the President will sign his directive on racial justice -- and the timing of DoJ's new procedures in response to that directive.

- **Racial Justice Commission**

Moreover, we need to set up and announce the study Commission we have promised.

- **Ounce of Prevention Council**

At some point, the President should convene the first meeting of the Ounce Council, and name the Vice President as its chair.

- **"Real" Cop Policing Forum**

Finally, DoJ is trying to arrange, by satellite if possible, a forum where street-level police officers could comment on Crime Bill implementation. The idea would be that we should hear not just from chiefs, or officials -- but also from the folks in the trenches.

Other events that might fit in this time frame would be the announcement of a person to head implementation of the Violence Against Women grant programs, announcement of an Advisory Group to assist that program, and possibly other events as well.



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C. 20530

**Facsimile Transmittal Cover Sheet**

**Date:** 9/20

**To:** Liz Bernstein  
Jose Cerda  
Rahm Emanuel  
Karen Hancox  
Joe Hernandez-Kolski  
Lee Ann Inadomi  
Chris Lin  
Jennifer O'Connor  
Carol Rasco  
Bruce Reed  
Shana Tesler

**From:** Nancy Martemucci

**Facsimile No.** 514-9077

**Phone No.** 514-6909

**Crime Bill Talking Points**

*3 pages*

## **MAKING AMERICA SAFE**

### **Implementing the Violent Crime Control Act**

On September 13, President Clinton signed into law the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. This badly needed legislation represents the bipartisan product of six years of hard work, and will:

- Provide \$8.8 billion in funding to put 100,000 new police officers on America's streets;
- Provide \$7.9 billion in funding for prisons to make sure that violent offenders serve their full sentences;
- Provide \$1 billion in funding for Violence Against Women programs;
- Provide \$1 billion in funding for local drug courts;
- Provide \$4.1 billion in funding for prevention programs which were designed with significant input from experienced police officers;
- Ban military-style assault weapons, as well as ban the possession of handguns by juveniles; and
- Expand the federal death penalty to cover 60 new offenses.

The Violent Crime Control Act gives the country an historic opportunity to turn the tide against crime and violence in our communities. The Clinton Administration knows that to achieve the full promise of the Violent Crime Control Act, the law must be quickly and effectively implemented.

To fulfill its promise to the America people, the Administration has already taken the following actions:

- The Attorney General directed Associate Attorney General John R. Schmidt to personally oversee implementation of the Violent Crime Control Act. As the third-ranking official in the Department of Justice, he will make sure that accountability remains at the highest levels.
- The Department of Justice established a Response Center to answer questions about the Violent Crime Control Act. The phone number for the Response Center is 202-307-1480 or 1-800-421-6770.

- On September 14, the day after the Violent Crime Control Act was signed, President Clinton met with U.S. Attorneys from around the country. He directed the U.S. Attorneys to work with local prosecutors and develop plans within the next 100 days to enforce the ban on juvenile possession of handguns; and
- The Attorney General and the Associate Attorney General sponsored Violent Crime Control Act implementation forums in Denver, Colorado; Springfield, Illinois; and New York, New York to hear and learn from state and local officials. Forums will be held in other cities the coming months.

Although this is an impressive start, it is not nearly enough. Within the next 30 days, the Administration will:

- Appoint the Director of the COPS Program. This person will oversee the Administration's efforts to add 100,000 police officers to the nation's streets.
- Announce \$200 million in community policing awards to help cities hire or rehire police officers. More than 2,600 officers will be hired as a result.
- Announce plans for states to apply for \$130 million in State Criminal Alien Assistance Program grants. These funds will reimburse states for the cost of incarcerating illegal criminal aliens; and
- Announce plans for states to apply for \$24 million in boot camp grants.

Implementing the Violent Crime Control Act is a challenge and an opportunity. The Clinton Administration pledges to work with federal, state, and local officials, and communities to make America safe.

**Response Center 1-800-421-6770  
202-307-1480**

September 19, 1994 11:00 a.m.

Federal News Service, NOVEMBER 10, 1993

can always second-guess. But what I always tried to say about NAFTA was that the concept was sound and that we needed an agreement with Mexico. One of the things we haven't talked about very much is it means a lot to the United States to have a neighbor with 90 million people that is moving toward democracy, that is moving toward an open economy, and that is moving toward greater friendship with us.

I mean, this is a big deal. If you want cooperation in the immigration problem, the drug problem, this means a lot to us. I always felt that we would get there, but in dealing with at least the people in our party, we had to be able to have something to show that would indicate we were making progress in these areas.

So that's all I can say. We may be able to be second-guessed, but the thing simply wasn't ready and I didn't have anything to argue with.

George.

Q Mr. President, a moment ago you stated that your leverage would be increased in Seattle if you get a NAFTA victory. Could you come at it from the other side? If you have a NAFTA defeat Wednesday, would that in any way diminish your prestige in Seattle or your ability to conduct foreign policy?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: I don't think it would diminish my ability to conduct foreign policy, except in the economic area. I think it would limit my ability to argue that the Asians should open their markets more. And after all, our trade problem in terms of open markets, if you look at it, where's our trade deficit? Forty-nine billion with Japan, 19 billion with China, 9 billion with Taiwan. We have a \$5.4 billion trade surplus with Mexico.

So I think my ability to argue that case forcefully -- you know, that you ought to open your markets, look at what we're doing -- will be undermined. And I think more importantly, my ability to argue that the Asians and the Europeans should join with me and push hard -- hard -- to get a world trade agreement through the GATT round by the end of the year will be more limited. There's no question about it.

Look, the anxieties that we have here, the same thing is going on in Japan, where they're not generating jobs and they've got stagnant income. The same thing in Europe. It's been years since the European economy as a whole has generated new jobs.

So in each of these great power centers of the world there are these debates every day just like the one that went on last night between the vice president and Mr. Perot. They're debating it. Are they going to be more open or more closed? Which way are they going to go?

And so I think that my ability to tip the scales in that debate in the right direction for history and for the American people will be limited significantly in the short run if we lose NAFTA. It will not be good for the United States.

Q Mr. President?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes, Deborah?

Q Mr. President, beyond signing a crime bill, if and when one hits your desk, what else can you do -- what else will you do about crime and violence?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Well, I think that there is a lot more we have to do. I think the administration has got to examine everything we can do to try to put together an approach that will challenge every community in this country and every organization in this country and every individual in this country to make a contribution with us in restoring the conditions in which civilized life can go on. I mean, I think that the crime bill is very important. I don't want to minimize that. I know some disagree that it is. It really will make a difference if you put another 100,000 police out there. We're losing the ratio of police to crime. We have been for 30 years. This is an important issue. It matters whether we get these police out there if they're properly trained and

Federal News Service, NOVEMBER 10, 1993

properly deployed in community policing.

But we have to rebuild families and communities in this country. We've got to take more responsibility for these little kids before they grow up and start shooting each other. We have to find ways to offer hope and to reconnect people. When children start shooting children the way they're doing now and little kids go around planning their own funerals, what that means is that there are a whole lot of people, millions of people in this country who literally are not even playing by the same set of rules that all the rest of us take for granted. And we have learned in this country to accept many things that are unacceptable, and I think the president has a pulpit, Teddy Roosevelt's bully pulpit, that I have to use and work hard on and try to live by to try to help rebuild the conditions of family and community and education and opportunity. And I'll just say one last thing about that. What a lot of these folks that are in such desperate trouble need is a unique combination of both structure and order and discipline, on the one hand, and genuine caring, on the other. It is impossible to structure life in a society like ours, where there is no family or at least no supervising, caring adult, on the one hand, and on the other hand, where there is no work. If you go generation after generation after generation and people don't get to work -- you think about your lives, think about what you're going to do today, what you did this morning when you got up, what you'll do tonight when you go home. If you think about the extent to which work organizes life in America and reinforces our values, our rules, and the way we relate to one another and the way we raise our children, and then you imagine what it must be like where there is no work. I know the budget is tight, I know there are all kinds of tough problems, I know that people with private capital, even with our empowerment zones, may not want to invest in inner cities, in (dissipated/decimated?) rural areas, but I'm telling you, we have to deal with family, community, education, and you have to have work. There has to be work there.

Q Mr. President?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes, go ahead.

Q Mr. President, on the issue of crime, would you explain a little bit more about how, understanding the things that you just said, how the White House, how your administration, though, is going to accomplish some of those things?

PRESIDENT CLINTON: Yes. We are -- first of all, the attorney general and Secretary Cisneros and a number of other people are now working in our administration on how we can develop a comprehensive approach to the whole issue of violence in our society and how we can merge that with what we want to do in terms of community empowerment and how it will fit with all the things that we are now doing. And I think what you will see from us over the next several months is a sustained, organized, disciplined approach so that we don't just respond to the horror we all feel when a little kid gets shot after being picked up off the street like happened here last weekend or when these children plan their funerals.

I want to give -- I want to put this right at the center of what we're doing. I have spent years going to neighborhoods and talking to people and dealing with issues that most politicians in the national government have not talked a lot about. I care a great deal about this.

There is a lot of knowledge in this town about it. Senator Moynihan wrote a very powerful article just a couple of weeks ago on how we have defined deviancy down. I think there's an enormous bipartisan willingness to face this. And what I think I have to do is to mobilize every person in my government to do what can be done to address these problems. And you will see that coming out after the Congress goes home and in my address to the people next year when the Congress begins.

Date: 09/20/94 Time: 16:19

## Law Suspending Gun-Toting Students Challenged

WASHINGTON (AP) A law requiring one-year suspensions of students who bring guns to class is in jeopardy, supporters said Tuesday.

Negotiators writing a compromise Elementary and Secondary Education Act are trying to choose between two versions of the anti-gun provision.

The Senate provision, which duplicates a law enacted in March, would continue the required one-year suspension. The House version would let local school boards determine the proper punishment for violators.

"How can we expect anyone to learn if they look over and they see a .45 or a .38 tucked in someone's belt?" asked Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., a sponsor of the Senate plan. "They can't."

"We want to send a message ... that this country says no guns in schools, no excuses," added Sen. Byron Dorgan, D-N.D., another author of the "zero-tolerance" measure passed by the Senate.

The Senate measure requires school boards to establish policies opposing guns in schools and mandates minimum one-year suspensions for violators. Those not complying would lose their share of \$12 billion in federal education funds.

On the other side are those favoring a less rigid, House-passed version written by Rep. Dan Miller, R-Fla. It also requires school boards to impose policies against guns in schools but lets those boards determine the proper punishment for violators.

"We're all against guns in schools," said Rep. Dan Miller, R-Fla., author of the House plan. He opposed the stricter Senate version by arguing that "the federal government is not the local school board."

An estimated 100,000 guns are brought to the nation's schools each day in a student population of 42 million, said Michael Edwards, the National Education Association's manager of congressional relations. The NEA did not endorse either provision because "we think they both get to the same point," Edwards said.

The Senate-passed "zero-tolerance" version has the backing of the Clinton administration and the American Federation of Teachers.

The House bill has support from the National Parent Teacher Association and the Children's Defense Fund.

"For common-sense reasons," said Hattie Ruttenberg of the Children's Defense Fund, "you would want a child who has brought a gun to school to be in a supervised situation rather than alone on the streets." She criticized both versions for failing to require an alternative educational setting for those expelled from school.

The provision backed by Feinstein and Dorgan became federal law in March as part of the Goals 2000 education bill. However, the pending Elementary and Secondary Education Act would supersede Goals 2000.

The weaker gun provision was approved 24-13 by the House Education and Labor Committee after Miller amended the "zero-tolerance" provision offered by another of its authors, Rep. George Miller, D-Calif.

Dorgan threatened to fight the conference committee's final bill if it dropped the stronger language. "It's unthinkable to me that ... we would effectively repeal current law which gets tough on this issue of guns in schools," he said.

APNP-09-20-94 1619EDT

# 'JESUS' VISION BRINGS PEACE

MICHAEL DALY - PAGE 3



# HAIL TO THE NEW CHIEF

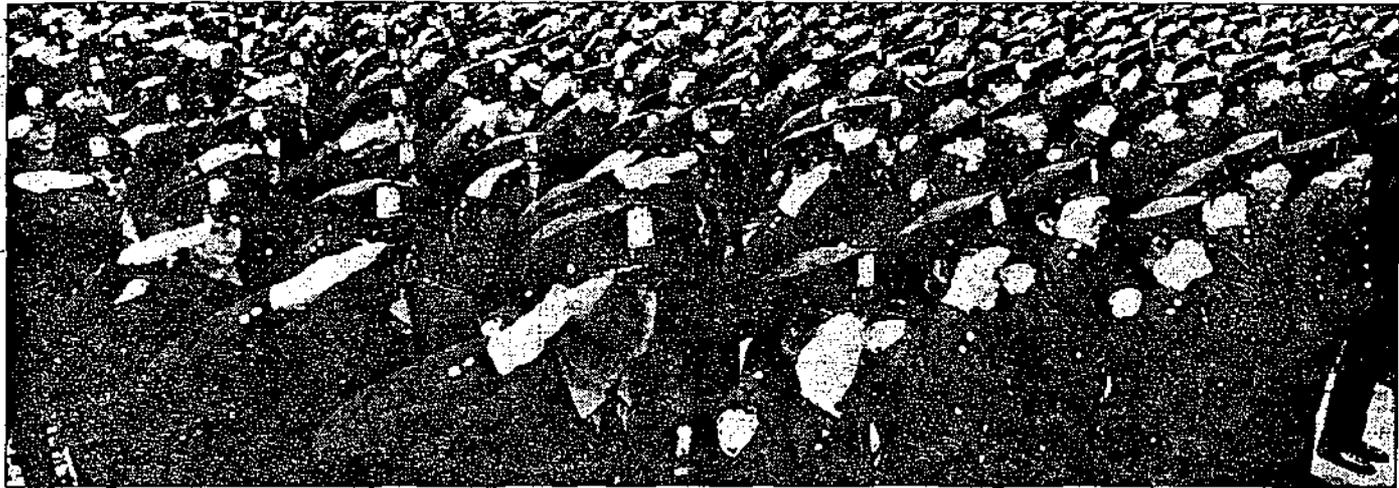
SEE STORY ON PAGE 2

# DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S HOMETOWN NEWSPAPER

Thursday, August 12, 1993

50c



What Bill's crime bill could mean for New York

# 5,000 COPS

PAGES 6 & 7

RESERVE IN PHOTO COPY

# Bill's anti-crime plan could be shot of blue

## Pols: City stands to gain 5,000 cops

President Clinton's proposed crime-fighting package has created high hopes that up to 5,000 more cops may be added to New York City streets, congressional leaders and police officials said yesterday.

The wide-ranging \$3.4 billion bill unveiled yesterday by the President would add 50,000 police officers nationwide — a "major down payment" on the 100,000 Clinton promised during the campaign.

Rep. Charles Schumer (D-Brooklyn), chairman of the House crime subcommittee, estimated that because of the city's high crime rate, the NYPD would "notch about 10% of the funding — enough for 5,000 new men and women in blue.

"It's only fair," said Schumer. "If Kansas gets wheat subsidies, we should get cop subsidies."

"More cops and more money is something to rejoice over," said Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly, who said he didn't know how much money the city would get. "I'm uncertain of the form the funding will take, but (the package) clearly endorses the concept of community policing."

### Enough for 5,000 cops

It costs roughly \$60,000 to recruit and train a cop, a police spokesman said, so if the city got \$300 million, that would pay for 5,000 cops. More than 31,000 cops are expected to be in place by February.

Promising to "restore the rule of law on our streets," a proud Clinton announced the sweeping five-year package — even as pro-gun forces and civil rights advocates began lining up against aspects of the package and a new congressional battle loomed.

"We no longer have the freedom from fear for all our citizens that is essential to security and to prosperity," the President said in a Rose Garden news conference. "The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe, but clearly too many Americans are not safe today."

In addition to cops, the Clinton scheme would create a \$100 million Police Corps, which would provide college scholarships and police training to 5,000 stu-



dents willing to put in four years on the force. It also would convert closed military bases into "boot camps" for young offenders.

But more controversial was the package's call for passage of the Brady bill, which would impose a five-day wait for handgun purchases and background checks on would-be arms buyers.

The bill also would sharply limit the number of appeals death row inmates could pursue and increase the number of offenses covered by the death penalty to nearly 50.

Clinton's embrace of the Brady bill — named for former Reagan press secretary James Brady, who was wounded in an assassination attempt — immediately drew fire from pro-gun groups and praise from gun-control advocates.

"Anything that makes it more difficult to protect yourself is dangerous and bad for America," said Steve Whitener of Gun Owners of America.

Democrats and Republicans alike predicted a hard fight over passage of the Brady bill portion of the package, which they said might be taken out of the overall plan and voted on separately.

This story was reported by Daily News staff writers FRANK JACKMAN, PATRICK O'SHAUGHNESSY and ROBERT SHAW. It was written by JANE NEWMAN.



### PROPOSED CAPITAL OFFENSES

Proposed death penalty offenses under federal law:

- Espionage
- Genocide
- Treason

#### ATTEMPTS:

- To kill or kidnap the President and others.

#### DEATH RESULTING FROM:

- Conspiracy to kill or kidnap the President.
- Domestic or international hijacking.
- Driveway shooting.
- Train wrecks.
- Bank robbery.
- Aircraft or vehicle destruction.
- Destruction of federal or interstate property.
- Transportation of explosives.
- Mailing of dangerous articles.
- Conspiracy to kill or kidnap a member of Congress, cabinet, Supreme Court or others.
- Hostage taking.
- Kidnaping.
- Torture.
- Use of weapons of mass destruction.
- Firearms attacks on federal facilities.
- Conspiracy to deny federal rights.
- Deprivation of federal rights based on race, religion or national origin.
- Interference with religion.

#### KILLING:

- Law enforcement officials in connection with drug offenses.
- Someone with intent during any drug felony.
- A juror or court officer to obstruct justice.
- A witness in retaliation.
- Persons aiding federal investigation.
- A witness in the witness protection program.

#### ASSASSINATING:

- The President.
- A member of Congress, cabinet, Supreme Court justice or others.

#### MURDER:

- Of foreign officials.
- Of certain federal officials.
- By federal prisoner serving life.
- For hire.
- In aid of racketeering.
- Of American national abroad.
- Of American national abroad by American national.
- By escaped federal prisoners.
- During federal crime of child or sexual abuse, rape.
- By firearm during federal crime of violence.
- On federal jurisdiction.

# Death called dead in the water

By RICHARD SISK  
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Clinton yesterday proudly declared, "I support the death penalty." The trouble is, the capital punishment legislation he backed doesn't.

Democrats and Republicans, as well as civil liberties groups, told the Daily News that Clinton's endorsement of congressional proposals to enact a federal death penalty for nearly 50 offenses would fail to pass legal muster, and lack constitutional requirements to weather even the simplest court challenge.

For example, none of the bills include a method for executions to be carried out. In other words, a federal judge could sentence a criminal to death — but there is no legally sanctioned means to put that person to death.

In the waning months of the Bush administration, then-Attorney General William Barr suggested that le-

## Many ills found in Prez' capital punishment plan

thal injections be used, but the matter was left in legal limbo.

"I urged them to put specifics into the (death penalty) bill but they didn't," said Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), a key architect of the House version of the legislation.

"Do we need more specifics to pass the constitutional tests? You bet," said Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), who vowed to add amendments to make the bills airtight.

The failure to address blatant constitutional shortcomings illustrated the political grandstanding by both parties on the volatile death penalty issue, said Diane Rust-Tierney, director of the Capital Punishment Project for the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Congress even refused to hold hearings on the method

of execution," she said. "That shows how serious they are. Clinton and the others are just pandering on this issue."

"The death penalty on the federal level is a nonissue. It has nothing to do with keeping people safe in their communities," Rust-Tierney added.

Clinton said, "I support the death penalty" in endorsing federal capital punishment for about 47 offenses ranging from the assassination of the President to the murder of a federal poultry inspector.

The 47 offenses were included in a bill that failed last year, and a Justice Department survey of the bill showed that the federal death penalty would have little impact. Of 14,000 homicide cases surveyed, the federal death penalty would

have applied in only seven instances, the Justice Department said.

Rust-Tierney said the current bill lacked provisions to satisfy 1972 Supreme Court guidelines for imposing capital punishment, including a separate vote by the jury on the death penalty.

Although numerous states have executed dozens of convicts since the 1970s, the last federal death penalty imposed was on Victor Faege, a kidnaper, who was hanged in Iowa in 1983. Since then, the only legislation for the federal death penalty meeting the Supreme Court guidelines was a 1988 bill allowing capital punishment for so-called drug kingpins.

Rust-Tierney said a total of 30 defendants have been convicted as drug kingpins — 26 of them African-Americans — which left the bill open to court challenge as discriminatory.

— With Raphael Sugarman



NEIL ATKINSON, 31, Jamaica, Queens, communication supervisor: I don't think gun control will work. If a person wants a gun, they'll get it whether it's legal or illegal. The guns will still come in from overseas. We have to start monitoring how the guns are brought into country, whether by air, land or sea.



ANGELO SESSA, 30, upper East Side, chef: It's almost too late now for this. Teenagers have nothing to do except use guns. They should be in school so they can learn something. I was mugged by two kids with guns on the subway last week. Now I'll never take the subway again. It's too scary.



LORRAINE BUZALEK, 44, Kew-Forest Public School, classroom teacher: It's almost time for my classroom there are certain rules that have to be respected and the children feel safe. My classroom is like the whole city. We need more rules and better safety so that we can enjoy our city again.



WOLF COURTNEY, 31, Park Slope, Brooklyn, marketing services: We desperately need these kinds of laws. Guns in the hands of untrained ordinary people are more dangerous to law-abiding citizens than to criminals. Very few people are taught to shoot straight, and they end up in accidents.

## Readers blast gun control bill

By EDWARD GELBAND and ROB SPEYER  
Daily News Staff Writers

The majority of Daily News readers who responded to an informal poll yesterday strongly oppose the President's gun control bill.

With a call every minute to News phone lines, 268 New Yorkers lined up against the plan to make it harder to buy a gun, while 152 supported it.

The final tally split along gender lines, as a handful of women joined the scores of men who came out against Clinton.

"This law won't do anything except take guns out of the hands of good citizens," said James Sower of Bayside, Queens. "The bad guys are going to get guns anyway."

"There is too much emphasis on tightening up the gun laws," said Steven Spinelli of Brooklyn, an attorney and a gun owner. "We need better ways to deal with the criminals."

### Last line of defense

One reader from Dutchess County said his gun, not the local police department,

was his last line of defense against criminals.

"All of the activity about disarming the American citizen is based on the myth that the police protect us," said Thomas Wolfe. "But the police come after the crime and clean up and take notes."

Another reader from the city was equally wary of laying down his arms.

"The same politicians who have made this country uninhabitable are constantly trying to disarm citizens who just want to defend themselves," said Michael Giorgio.

But dozens of women voiced their support for the President's efforts.

"It's about time," said Heidi Branda of Emerson, N.J. "These peons never do anything to eliminate guns."

### Kids shooting kids

"The proliferation of guns in this country is appalling," said Lois Baruch of Rockland County. "You have 9-year-olds shooting 5-year-olds."

Another woman called and pleaded: "Please take the guns off the streets!"



ERIC FRANCO, 31, Lakewood, N.J., security guard: I'm all for the bill because there are too many criminals with guns out in the streets. It would make my job as a security guard much easier if we took the guns away. Too many people buy them for evil purposes.

### CRIME PLAN HIGHLIGHTS

Here are the main features of President Clinton's anti-crime plan, released yesterday.

#### OVERALL

The bill provides \$3.4 billion over five years to create a Policing and Public Safety Program overseen by the Justice Department and aimed at putting 50,000 more cops on the beat nationwide in community policing programs pioneered by former New York City Police Commissioner Lee Brown, now Clinton's drug czar.

Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Crime Subcommittee, estimated that New York City, because of its high crime rate, would get about 10% of the funding, which could translate into 5,000 more officers.

#### BRADY BILL

The legislation named for former White House Press Secretary Jim Brady would impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases to allow for background checks. "We must end the insanity of being able to buy or sell a handgun more easily than obtaining a driver's license," Clinton said. Democrats and Republicans alike predicted a hard fight over passage of the Brady Bill, which they said might be taken out of the overall plan and voted on separately. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) said he most likely would vote against it.

#### SAFE SCHOOLS

The bill earmarks \$475 million to allow local school districts to hire guards, install metal detectors and pay for police officers to include schools as part of their beats.

#### ASSAULT WEAPONS

Clinton signed an executive order banning the importation of assault pistols and directed the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms to draw up procedures for tightening the issuance of federal licenses to gun dealers. Clinton was also considering bans on several types of domestically made semi-automatic rifles and shotguns.

#### DEATH PENALTY

Clinton said he would back legislation calling for the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses, including killing a federal law enforcement officer or killing state officers who are cooperating with federal agencies on investigations.

#### HABEAS CORPUS

Clinton also said he would back a bill proposed by Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) to limit death penalty defendants to a single federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit. Defendants could still file exhaustive state appeals, but the new six-month clock would begin running once they went to federal jurisdiction.

#### BOOT CAMPS

Clinton said Attorney General Janet Reno and Drug Control Policy Director Lee Brown would draw up plans to convert closed military bases and other unused federal facilities into boot camps for drug offenders.

# The Boston Globe

BEAVERBROOK BATS  
 Thursday: Mostly cloudy, 73-80  
 Friday: Partly sunny, 60  
 High tide: 7:00 a.m., 7:12 p.m.  
 Full moon: Page 58

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1993

## Science conviction overruled

By Tom Coakley  
 GLOBE STAFF

In a victory for a Christian Science couple that was seen as a setback for their church, the state's highest court yesterday overturned the couple's manslaughter conviction in the death of their son for whom they had declined to seek medical treatment.

In its decision, however, the Supreme Judicial Court made clear that parents have a legal duty to provide medical care for gravely ill children, regardless of religious faith. The court also ruled that a 1971 state law exempting Christian Scientists from some child-neglect statutes does not shield them from criminal prosecution in cases in which a child dies.

In finding for the Twitchells, the court said that David and Ginger Twitchell did not receive a fair trial three years ago when a jury found them guilty of involuntary manslaughter. Their 24-year-old son, Robyn, died in 1986 of a bowel obstruction. For five days, after consulting with Christian Science officials, the couple

TWITCHELLS, Page 22

## her, friend escape plot



Jamie Fuller at his trial last October to Essex Superior Court.

ing to escape, and is likely to lose prison privileges.

At a news conference last night, Middlesex District Attorney Thomas Reilly said Fuller had plotted to stab himself seriously enough to be taken to Emerson Hospital, less than a mile from the prison.

There, his mother and two accomplices planned to subdue the

ARRESTS, Page 26

## double-billed officials charge

Democrat from Melrose, and his mother, Edward.



Police Commissioner William Bratton shares the stage with President Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and Attorney General Janet Reno.

# Clinton pushes crime bill

## Seeks to boost hiring of police, takes steps to toughen gun laws

By Kathy Lewis  
 DALLAS MORNING NEWS

WASHINGTON - President Clinton outlined an anti-crime initiative yesterday that would put up to 50,000 new police officers on the street and limit appeals for death row inmates.

He also took two executive steps that do not need congressional approval, suspending the importation of assault pistols not covered under existing prohibitions and strengthening licensing requirements for gun dealers.

"The plan is tough. It is fair. It will put police on the street and criminals in jail," Clinton said. White House officials said the president wants a modified version of last year's crime bill.

With rows of uniformed police officers standing behind him, Clinton announced the anti-crime plan during a White House Rose Garden ceremony attended by Democratic members of key congressional committees and two Republicans, Sens. William Cohen of Maine and Larry Pressler of South Dakota.

William Bratton, commissioner of the Boston Police Department, was on hand, and in what he labeled his "best Boston accent" called on the president to make sure the crime legislation becomes law.

"This time, let's get it done. The American people need this legislation," Bratton said. "I've been in this business for 23 years and, for the first time, I'm sensing a fear in my city, Boston, that we are losing our streets."

### READER FEEDBACK

We asked, "What do you think is the root cause of growing violence among America's young?" A sampling of your answers is on Page 14.

CLINTON, Page 15

Clinton considers a Vineyard vacation, Page 13.

## General picked to be chairman of Joint Chiefs

By Michael Kranish  
 GLOBE STAFF

WASHINGTON - President Clinton nominated Gen. John Shalikashvili yesterday as the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, hailing him as a "soldier's soldier" who was born in Poland, emigrated as a youth and rose through the Army's ranks from private.

The 57-year-old trained artillery officer, who is NATO's supreme allied commander, addressed two controversial issues during a Rose Garden news conference. He said he was "very comfortable" with Clinton's "don't ask, don't tell" policy on gays in the military. And he sounded reluctant to use force in Bosnia, an issue he has long studied, though he warned that "the resolve is



GEN. JOHN SHALIKASHVILI  
 NATO commander a "soldier's soldier"

there to do so." Shalikashvili, who must be confirmed by the Senate for the two-year term, would replace Gen. Colin L. Powell, who has held the position for four years and is retiring Sept. 30 amid speculation that he might run for public office.

White House officials, who have had difficulty confirming Shalikashvili, Page 16

## Marine singles-only plan halted

By Robert Burns  
 ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON - In an extraordinary turnabout, Defense Secretary Les Aspin ordered the Marine Corps last night to cancel a decision announced earlier in the day to stop accepting married recruits by 1995.

Aspin acted just hours after the Marine policy was made public.

A senior Pentagon official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Aspin did not necessarily disagree with the policy but strongly objected to it being decreed by the Marines without first gaining approval from the Pentagon's civilian leaders.

"It's a sensitive policy arena," the offi-

cial said, "and he hasn't had an opportunity to consider this policy."

Gen. Carl Mundy Jr., commandant of the Marines Corps, had spelled out the new policy in a message to all Marines. In the message, he said that no married recruits would be allowed to join the service after September 1995 and Marines already in uniform who wanted to get married would have to consult first with their commanding officers.

Mundy, who is married, also ordered that Marines - whether they are planning marriage or not - go through an educational awareness program on the advantages of delaying marriage. The education would

MARINES, Page 17

PRESERVATION PHOTOCOPY  
 Apartheid tangle

Inside

# Clinton asks tougher anticrime laws that would add police

■ CLINTON

Continued from Page 1

Bratton said that Boston's homicide rate has increased 60 percent this year because of more gang and domestic violence. "We need help. We need it fast. We need the Brady gun bill now," he said.

The president reaffirmed his support for the Brady bill, which would require a five-day waiting period before buying handguns. It is named for James Brady, former President Ronald Reagan's press secretary who was shot during the 1981 assassination attempt on Reagan.

Gwen Fitzgerald, a spokeswoman for Handgun Control Inc., welcomed Clinton's gun control measures, but the National Rifle Association issued a statement accusing him of taking aim at law-abiding citizens.

"Criminals don't wait a week to steal guns or buy guns on the black market," said James Jay Baker, executive director of the NRA's Institute for Legislative Action.

Clinton also proposed reforms that would limit death row inmates to filing a single federal appeal within six months of other appeals. He said the change would guarantee a higher standard of legal representation.

The president said he would draw on much of the work already done on the anticrime bill that stalled in Congress last year.

"We didn't want to start over," said Bruce Reed, White House deputy domestic adviser.

He said Rep. Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Sen. Joseph Biden, a Delaware Democrat and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, would introduce bills when Congress returns in September.

Reed said the administration had been involved in adding police-related measures to the initiatives and would support Biden's proposed reform of the appeals process for death row inmates.

In his new initiative, Clinton called for \$3.4 billion over five years for up to 50,000 new police officers as a down payment on the 100,000 additional officers he promised during the campaign.

He also called for \$100 million to fund college scholarships and police training for 4,000 to 5,000 students, and for \$476 million to help create safe zones around schools.

And he urged restoration of the death penalty for the murder of a

**Clinton called for \$3.4 billion over five years for 50,000 new police officers as a down payment on the 100,000 additional officers he promised during the campaign.**

federal law enforcement officer and some other crimes.

The Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, responded that congressional Republicans already had unveiled their own crime bill and welcomed Democratic support.

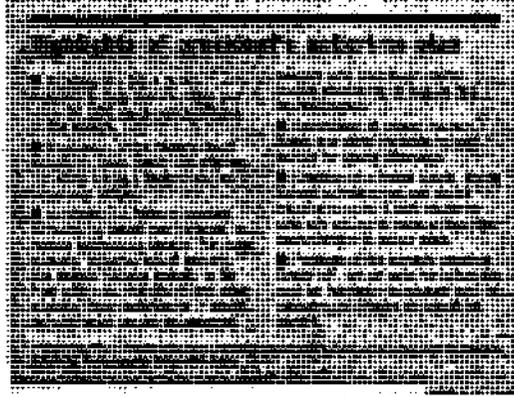
"Unlike previous anticrime proposals, the Republican plan is paid for, through affecting cuts in other programs," Dole said. "In the weeks ahead, Republicans hope to work with President Clinton and with congressional Democrats to make our country safer and more secure for all our citizens."

Clinton called for a "united bipartisan front against crime and gun violence," saying it was time to set aside partisan differences.

Brooks said Americans were "tired of politicians vying with each other to prove just who's tougher on crime."

Afterward, Cohen said there was "quite a bit of stalemate" on the question of whether last year's proposal was tough enough. "There were some on the Republican side who wanted a tougher measure and it did contribute to a nonagreement," he said.

Republicans and Democrats did



not reach agreement last year, an election year, on a crime bill in large part because of differences over gun

control.

Contributing Reporter Joel P. Engardio assisted in this report.

President Clinton talks to police officers from around the country after unveiling his anticrime package yesterday at the White House.

# ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES ON LONG LEATHER COATS.



New England's Largest Stock of Plexiglas® and Other Plastic Materials  
J. FREEMAN INC.  
Call (617) 282-1150

COUPON  
Bathtubs & Ceramic Tile  
REGLAZED  
\$25 OFF  
ANY JOB  
CALL TODAY  
UNIQUE REFINISHERS  
For a free brochure call: (608) 483-4833  
1-800-371-4402

PRESERVATION PHOTOCOPY

426-6828  
Office Service  
8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

## Clinton Undertakes His Drive on Guns and Crime

By DOUGLAS JEHL  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 — President Clinton today threw his support behind a Democratic-sponsored anticrime package that he said would take strides toward his campaign pledge to tighten Federal gun control and add 100,000 police officers to the nation's streets.

Mr. Clinton made the announcement at a Rose Garden ceremony, where he also said he was issuing two executive orders that will impose immediate new restrictions on weapons.

One of the orders adds foreign-made assault-style handguns, like the Uzi, to the Government's current import ban

on assault-style rifles. This new restriction is aimed at guns that Mr. Clinton said had "become the weapons of choice for many gangs and drug dealers."

The President's other order requires strict new limits on the Federal licensing of gun dealers.

But although Mr. Clinton has called for a total ban on the sale of assault weapons, he did not introduce a proposal for such an absolute ban today. The steps he announced continue to allow the manufacture of American-made assault pistols and rifles, which account by far for most of the assault weapons sold in the United States.

The legislation for which Mr. Clinton announced his support is similar in some respects to an anticrime bill that died in Congress last year. Among its provisions are these:

¶ Imposing a five-day waiting period between the purchase of a gun and its delivery to the customer. This is the provision known as the Brady bill, for James Brady, President Ronald Reagan's press secretary, who was left disabled by gunfire in a 1981 assassination attempt on Mr. Reagan.

¶ Limiting to one the number of habeas corpus appeals that a death-row inmate may file in Federal court. Senate Republicans pushed a version of

this provision last year and, when it was not included in the larger bill, killed the entire package by threatening to filibuster. The Democratic leadership has now agreed to a revised version.

¶ Expanding to almost 50 the number of Federal crimes to which the death penalty would apply.

¶ Spending \$3.4 billion over five years to pay for 50,000 new police officers, the first installment on Mr. Clinton's promise to add 100,000 officers.

### More on the Fall Agenda

With his endorsement of the legislation, Mr. Clinton followed up on his campaign pledge to push hard for anticrime measures. His decision to do so now, and so publicly, reflected a White House decision to add the anticrime bill to an already-crowded autumn agenda.

# Preserving Beauty

"The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe," Mr. Clinton declared at the Rose Garden ceremony, where he was joined by state attorneys general from around the country and stood before a backdrop of rows of uniformed police officers invited to the White House for the occasion.

Although some version of the anticrime legislation is likely to pass, lawmakers and Administration officials alike predicted new battles over the Brady bill, opposed by the National Rifle Association and many conservatives, and the habeas-corpus provision, resisted by liberals.

James Jay Baker, the executive director of the rifle association's lobbying arm, denounced the President's Initiative as an attempt to "disarm American citizens incrementally for

reasons having nothing to do with violent crime."

Administration officials said part of that initiative, the executive order requiring stricter licensing of gun dealers, would curtail the flow of weapons that are sold in batches to people who do not run legitimate gun businesses but nonetheless operate by paying a \$30 fee for a permit from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

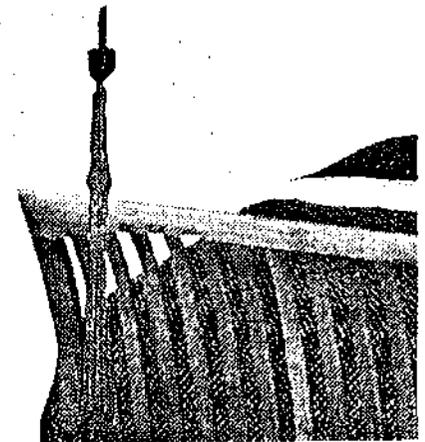
The order directs the bureau to review all the 286,000 current permits, conduct background checks on those who hold them and weed out those who are not legitimate.

"A substantial portion of those permits have gone to people who were dealing guns out of their homes or just trying to get wholesale prices on guns," said Bruce Reed, the President's deputy domestic policy adviser.

### Collection...

empty lined furniture  
proportioned with  
a detail.  
a rich cherry finish  
offers the option of  
bed in queen or fullsize

or a queensize slatted sleigh bed.  
Coordinating bedroom pieces  
available.



THE NATION

# Twin benefits possible from police force grants

## Clinton hopes for effect on crime, Dems' campaign

By Leslie Phillips and Sam Vincent Meddis  
USA TODAY

In a flag-waving White House ceremony attended by hundreds of police officers, President Clinton Wednesday combined policy with politics in an effort to buoy embattled Democrats.

With just 27 days to go before the midterm elections, Clinton summoned mayors, law enforcement officers and members of Congress to announce \$200 million in grants for 400 communities to hire more than 2,700 new police.

The grants are the first installment of \$8.8 billion authorized by the crime bill over the next six years to hire more police. An additional \$1.1 billion will be distributed over the next 12 months, based on applications now being designed.

"Today we have rejected decades of excuses that crime is a local problem that Washington can do nothing about," Clinton said. "Washington can do a lot to help you fight crime."

Although applications for the grants were reviewed over a year ago, the timing of their

announcement plays to public concern about crime. It also gives troubled incumbents the opportunity to brag about their effectiveness as legislators.

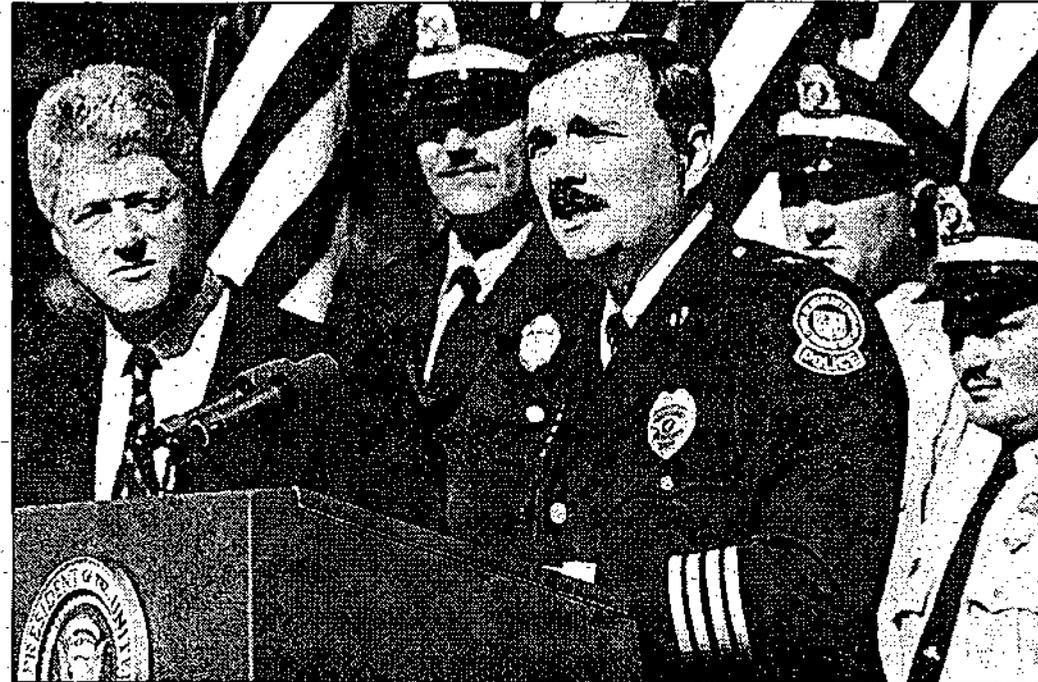
► House Speaker Thomas Foley, D-Wash., in the toughest re-election race of his 30-year congressional career, immediately held a press conference to announce Washington-state will benefit from 87 new police hires. Foley's hometown of Spokane will receive \$1.9 million to hire 26 new officers.

► In Massachusetts, where 32-year Democratic incumbent Sen. Edward Kennedy is fighting to save his job, police in 12 towns will be able to hire 96 more officers.

► And in Pennsylvania, where Sen. Harris Wofford is trying to fend off a challenge from Rep. Rick Santorum, 47 new police officers will be hired, including \$2 million for 27 hires in Pittsburgh.

"Every administration tries to help its friends," says Joseph diGenova, U.S. attorney in Washington, D.C., during the Reagan administration.

An analysis of the grants found 1,377 new police hires going to departments in Democratic districts, 782 going to Re-



**CRIMEFIGHTERS:** President Clinton listens to Ocean City, Md., police chief David Massey at the White House on Wednesday. Clinton awarded \$200 million in grants for new police.

publican Districts and 618 going to departments that have bipartisan representation.

Little Rock, where Clinton served as governor, received funding for 40 new officers — tops among U.S. cities along with Omaha.

But partisanship may have played a smaller role than usual in the allocation.

The selection process —

conducted by 80 civil servants — was based on a community's need for more police, the level of violent crime, and the community policing strategy proposed, officials said.

The 392 communities that will share in the new money were chosen from 2,506 that had applied for but failed to receive shares of \$150 million in police grants last year.

"When you take credit for things like that, it implies you only did it for political gain and that was hardly the case," says Rep. James Moran, D-Va. His district will receive \$425,000 for six new cops. "It would be nice if the American people saw once in the while that we did something that was difficult, important, and not done for political gain."

### Who's getting most officers

The 20 police departments that are to get the most officers through the first grants under the recently passed crime bill:

Department	Officers
Puerto Rico	78
Little Rock	40
Omaha	40
Montgomery County, Md.	36
Fort Wayne, Ind.	30
Cincinnati	30
Polk County, Fla.	28
New York City Transit	28
Pittsburgh	27
Pima County, Ariz.	27
Jackson, Miss.	27
Mobile, Ala.	27
Tucson, Ariz.	26
Worcester, Mass.	26
Las Vegas Metro, Nev.	26
Tulsa	26
Spokane, Wash.	26
Denver	26
Broward County, Fla.	26
Austin, Texas	25

"pure politics to get re-elected."

Adds Rep. Bill Paxon, R-N.Y., chairman of the Republican party's election wing: "It's more pork than police. Twenty more police for a state is meaningless. Folks know that isn't going to have any kind of an impact."

Republicans also point out, as they did throughout the bitter congressional crime debate, that there will never be enough money to finance 100,000 more cops.

The grants announced Wednesday, for example, only last three years. Communities will have to pick up the entire tab at that point, or pray for additional federal funding from another source.

Communities also will have to pay 25% of the cost of the current grants.

"Most sheriffs understand the cops on the streets program is largely a sham," says Rep. Bill McCollum, R-Fla. "Many communities can't afford it."

But the recipients are happy.

"We feel they can make a significant difference," says Paul Helmke, the Republican mayor of Fort Wayne, Ind., where a record number of murders have occurred, along with increases in drive-by shootings.

Fort Wayne will receive \$2 million for 30 officers.

"We've been treated well."

Republicans scoff at the notion that Democrats aren't politicizing their greatest legislative victory this year: passage of a \$30 billion crime bill.

The White House is billing the new police hires as the first of 100,000 promised in the measure.

The people "see this for what it is," says Foley's GOP challenger George Nethercutt,

POLITICS

# N.Y. alternative: The 'Un-Cuomo'

## Challenger's inspiration is voters' mood

By Bob Minzesheimer  
USA TODAY

NEW YORK — The most popular bumper sticker at George Pataki's campaign headquarters isn't the traditional "Pataki for governor," but a smaller one proclaiming: "It's Mario Cuomo's fault."

Two-thirds of New York voters say they don't know enough about Pataki, the Republican nominee, to rate him, good or bad. But they do know he's not Cuomo, and judging by the latest poll, that could be enough to elect him governor.

Pataki takes advantage of that antipathy at every turn. Feel unsafe? Taxes too high? Blame Cuomo, Pataki urges voters, citing a "record of policies that have failed."

Cuomo laments: "I'm blamed for everything. Your lawn turned brown? It's Mario's fault." He even calls his 12 years in office "my albatross."

At 62, Cuomo is an aging lion of Democratic liberalism, one of his party's great orators. But in a year of voter frustration with politics-as-usual, he's one of the most endangered promi-



By Mike Groff

**NECK AND NECK:** Veteran Democratic Gov. Mario Cuomo, above, faces a tight race in New York against GOP challenger George Pataki, right, addressing supporters last week in New York City. Laments Cuomo, who's seeking his fourth term: "I'm blamed for everything. Your lawn turn brown? It's Mario's fault."



By George Johnson

nent incumbents.

Pataki, 49, an obscure state legislator, leads by seven percentage points in the latest poll, conducted by *The Daily News*. Other polls show a tie.

Unlike GOP challengers elsewhere, Pataki isn't running against government so much as he's turning the governor into the symbol of everything wrong with government.

His key issues are those old verities: death and taxes.

Like other candidates this year, Pataki and Cuomo are competing to be tougher on crime. But unlike Cuomo, who's vetoed a death penalty bill each of the past 12 years,

Pataki promises to send murderers to the electric chair.

Cuomo vows to cut taxes and can point to a tax burden about the same as when he was first elected in 1982. But Pataki, a believer in supply-side economics, promises deeper cuts and to emulate budget-slashing GOP governors in Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Polls show most New Yorkers don't believe either candidate — but they think Pataki is less likely to raise taxes.

New York magazine described him as a "case of bland ambition" who may win "because he is the Un-Cuomo: the people may replace a politi-

cian they know too well with one they know not at all."

Pataki, a wealthy lawyer, made his money in real estate. Elected mayor of Peekskill at 37, he takes credit for its "re-birth," aided by federal grants secured by his political sponsor, New York's flamboyant GOP Sen. Alfonse D'Amato.

In a decade as a state legislator, he's tried to mix fiscal conservatism with moderate views on social issues.

Once an opponent of abortion rights, he now says, "The right of the woman prevails." He repeatedly voted against Medicaid funding for abortions for poor women because he

wanted to include mandatory family counseling. As governor, he says, he would not restrict Medicaid money.

Cuomo, who has long supported abortion rights, accuses Pataki of being "multiple choice" on the issue.

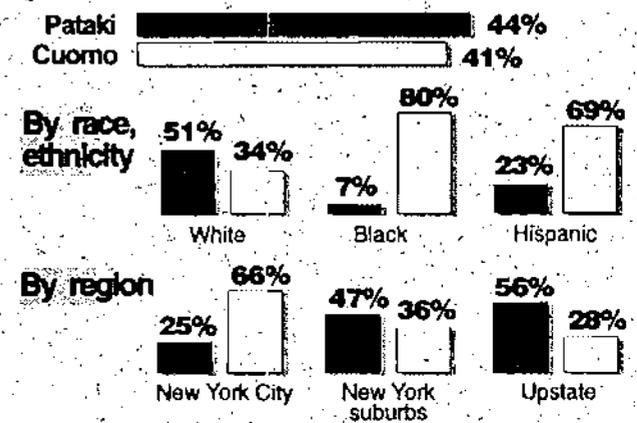
But their sharpest difference is on the death penalty, an emotional shorthand for voters fearful of criminals.

To Pataki, the death penalty is a "simple matter of justice." To Cuomo, it's "an abomination, especially for this state — the last great voice for civility."

Cuomo boasts of building more prisons than all New York governors before him

## Cuomo lags in N.Y. race

Democratic Gov. Mario Cuomo is lagging behind Republican state Sen. George Pataki in the New York gubernatorial race, a poll shows. Support for each:



Source: A New York Times/WCBS-TV poll of 1,148 registered voters, conducted Sept. 29 to Oct. 2. Margin of error: ±4 percentage points.

By Cliff Vancura, USA TODAY

combined, and proposed "three strikes, you're in," a mandatory life sentence for a third violent felony conviction. Pataki calls that an "incentive to kill... if a career criminal doesn't have to worry about the death penalty."

It's not clear yet if the two will meet in a debate. Cuomo agreed to a Friday debate that includes three other candidates. Pataki insists on going one-on-one with Cuomo.

In a close race, Robert Walsh, the right-to-life candidate, and millionaire Thomas Golisano, running as a Ross Perot-type independent, could siphon anti-Cuomo votes away from Pataki.

Swing voters, such as Alice

Stern, a Long Island accountant; want to hear more from Pataki, who she fears "may be too much like Ronald Reagan."

A Cuomo voter in the past, she now says, "Mario's had his chance."

Cuomo wistfully recalls how his "gravitas" was enhanced by talk of a possible presidential run. But "when circumstances made it clear I was not a likely prospect anymore, we lost stature in the eyes of some."

And to voters who say three terms are enough, he replies: "Be patient; I'll out of here before you know it... And what's your alternative?"

Contributing: Richard Benedetto

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

# Talk Tough and Carry a Nightstick

## Politics: Democrats are rushing to the right on law-and-order issues

By HOWARD FINEMAN

**T**HIS WAS PHOTO-OP HEAVEN: a bright morning on the South Lawn, a marine band blaring Sousa from the White House balcony, an audience of 300 police officers, gold badges gleaming. Framed by fluttering American flags, President Clinton announced last week the hurried disbursement of \$200 million—the first cash from the new crime law—to put some 2,800 more cops on the beat. “This is an enormous step forward in a national partnership to help people fight crime,” he said, then climbed off the stage to mingle. An hour later he was still pumping hands and slapping backs.

That’s where Democrats think they need to be in this vicious election season: shoulder to shoulder (literally, if possible) with the forces of law and order. There are several reasons. For one, there’s not much else to talk about. The \$30 billion crime bill was this year’s major action in Congress. Voters are interested in the issue: polls show that aside from pervasive disgust with politics, crime remains their top concern. And after decades of being labeled “soft on crime” by Republicans, Democrats are eager to show that they, too, stand for traditional “mainstream” values. Rushing to the right on crime is one way to do it.

So look out, “NYPD Blue.” Veteran Sen. Jim Sasser of Tennessee is cruising for crooks in a squad car in Memphis. Sen. Dianne Feinstein of California, a patrician from San Francisco, went undercover in Los Angeles to observe trafficking in fake green cards. Sen. Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania, a graceful Main Liner, regularly pounds the beat with cops across the state. His spin doctor, Paul Begala, brags that Wofford “voted for the death penalty 60 times”—because there are 60 new capital crimes created by the crime law, including one for killing a poultry inspector.

But it’s pork—not punishment—that



Look out, ‘NYPD Blue’: Feinstein at a press conference in May promoting an assault-weapons ban, Sasser in a squad car

Democrats are stouping. Clinton officials somehow managed to channel extra “cop cash” to cities crucial to the fall elections. One is Spokane, Wash., hometown of beleaguered House Speaker Thomas Foley. Another is Pittsburgh, hometown of Wofford’s opponent, Rep. Rick Santorum, who voted against the crime bill. Wofford said that the bill lets him brag about the Democrats’ ability to put officers on the street for “community policing.”

Democrats are better off with something more to boast about. Charlie Oberly, the Democrats’ Senate candidate in Delaware, has been the state’s attorney general for 12 years. His ads feature “tough talk about big shots he’s put away. ‘I’ve actually been on the front lines,’” he told NEWSWEEK. Not coincidentally, Oberly is one of the Democrats’ few bright spots; he’s got a chance to defeat GOP Sen. William Roth. “Too bad we can’t run prosecutors coast to coast,” said one top party strategist.

**Labeled ‘soft’:** No such luck. There are limits to the Democrats’ ability to “get right” on crime. Sen. Ted Kennedy ran a spot praising his work in getting the crime bill passed. Whoops. “Ted Kennedy on Crime. He’s Got to Be Kidding,” said an answering ad from his opponent, Mitt Romney. Women are hampered on the issue, says Democratic Rep. Pat Schroeder.

“We’re always being labeled as ‘soft.’ We can’t win on that one.” And some Democrats have religious convictions they won’t—and can’t—change. In New York, Gov. Mario Cuomo’s opposition to the death penalty, once seen as a commitment to principle, these days he looks like a guy stuck with an unpopular position. The same belief has devastated Kathleen Brown, trailing in the California gubernatorial race.

Democrats are amateurs when it comes to exploiting crime. “Posing with cops—that’s away behind the curve,” says GOP polltaker Frank Luntz. In the Pennsylvania governor’s race, Democratic Lt. Gov. Mark Singel is in trouble for having voted to parole a convict who was arrested recently on rape charges. That one is almost too easy for the GOP. Now they’ve developed a new tactic: combing through sentencing records of judges confirmed by the Senate. The GOP is attacking Democrats who voted to confirm Rosemary Barkett, a judge in Florida who refused to order the execution of a man who had committed a brutal murder. Republican ads air incumbents such as Feinstein with gory details of the case—a cynical, but emotionally powerful, sleight of hand.

Democrats can’t come close to matching the bloodthirsty abandon with which Republicans play Us-versus-Them politics. Take Congressman Newt Gingrich, the GOP’s aptly named House whip. He counsels candidates to criticize Democrats as “traitors” who support “criminal rights.” Last week he declared that Clinton is “the enemy of normal Americans” because his administration supports abortion rights, birth control and drug rehabilitation. It sounds like a rerun of the Willie Horton campaign. Unfortunately for the Democrats, there’s no evidence that it won’t work again.

**‘Posing with cops—that’s behind the curve,’ says a GOP polltaker**

# U.S. MAYOR

Mayor Signs Bill for Funding of Community Policing  
Key Part of Crime Control Program Will Allocate Funding  
1994-1995 Community and Law Enforcement

## Clinton Signs Crime Bill: \$8.9 Billion For New Police Officers



Community Policing Foundation

COMMUNITY POLICING FOUNDATION  
1000 17th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Phone: (202) 462-1000  
Fax: (202) 462-1001  
E-mail: info@cpf.org



Mayor Abramson discusses mayors' priorities with Vice President Gore.



President Clinton greets Mayors Daley and Rice in White House meeting.

From "Meeting," page 3

Congress? It could be passed, he could sign it on national unfunded mandates day, which is at the end of October, and then we don't have to have mandates day anymore," Ashe added.

"We had a full discussion of the crime bill, the police officers said Mayor Daley, and then we talked about some of the problems. How flexible are they going to be? How many months is it going to take for rules and regulations to be written? Is this going to be separate from the present grant programs?"

The issue now is not whether one supported or did not support the crime

bill, added Ashe. "It's now the law of the land; let's make it work. That's the challenge."

Mayor Abramson said the group also talked about recycling inner city brownfields, which he described as the vacant lots and boarded-up buildings that have been left behind as we continue to expand into the suburbs and tear up all the green grass and farms around the urban areas.

We asked if we could be more involved in initiatives with EPA to give us a chance to recycle these lots that already have utilities and curbs and roads into useful job creation in the inner cities. He was very supportive.

The mayors in the meeting also underscored the fact that passage of

the crime bill was "an extraordinary bipartisan partnership" between Republican and Democratic mayors to do something about the issue of crime. Mayor Rice explained, "We reinforced with the President that mayors on the front lines can join in a better partnership with the federal government on a whole lot of issues, whether they be brownfields, economic development, welfare reform, environmental concerns, or mandates."

The President pointed out that there is much more of a bipartisan atmosphere among mayors across the country who supported the crime package," said Daley. "One thing that the White House learned dealing

with mayors is that we all cross party lines on these issues. We stick together when dealing with the crime bill or dealing with welfare reform or dealing with the brownfields sites or with the Department of Interior on urban parks."

Responding to a reporter's assertion that Republicans were not supporting the new crime legislation, Ashe said, "I don't get asked these questions at home. I get asked how I'm going to solve safety problems on the street. I don't get asked whether there's a Republican or Democratic way to pave streets or put up street lights. I get asked how I'm going to go about doing it."

From "Crime Bill," page 4

be no doubt about whose side we're on. People who commit crimes should be caught, convicted, and punished. This bill puts government on the side of those who abide by the law, not those who break it, on the side of the victim, not their attackers, on the side of the brave men and women who put their lives on the line for us every day, not the criminals or those who would turn away from law enforcement. That's why police and prosecutors and preachers fought so hard for this bill, and why I am so proud to sign it into law today.

Our country will not truly be safe again until all Americans take personal responsibility for themselves, their families and their communities. This day is the beginning, not the end, of our effort to restore safety and security to the people of this country.

Today we remember the thousands

of officers who gave their lives to make our nation safer, whose names are inscribed on a stone memorial just a mile away from here. We remember the innocent victims whose lives were lost and whose families were shattered by the scourge of violent crime.

We remember three — James Darby, Polly Klaas, and Jody Spaulo — whose deaths literally galvanized this nation and shamed our political system into action. It is in their memories that I dedicate this bill. I hope this law will always be remembered in their names.

My fellow Americans, this is about freedom. Without responsibility, without order, without lawfulness, there is no freedom. Today, the will of the American people has triumphed over a generation of division and paralysis. We've won a chance to work together

**K**ids Killing Kids, a program on youth violence produced by Arnold Shapiro and aired in April by NBC and Fox Networks, has received the Emmy for children's programming. This news program was the centerpiece of a national campaign to stop youth violence: Let's Stop Kids Killing Kids, which involved the Conference of Mayors and over 80 other national organizations.

let's stop

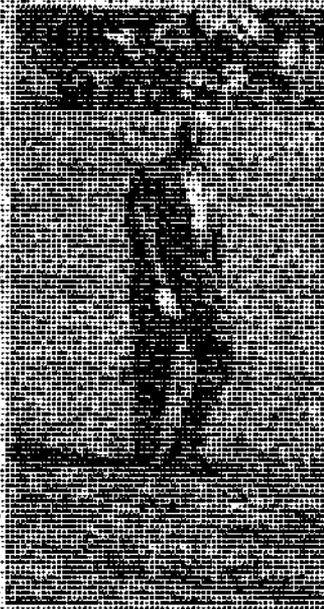
kids  kids

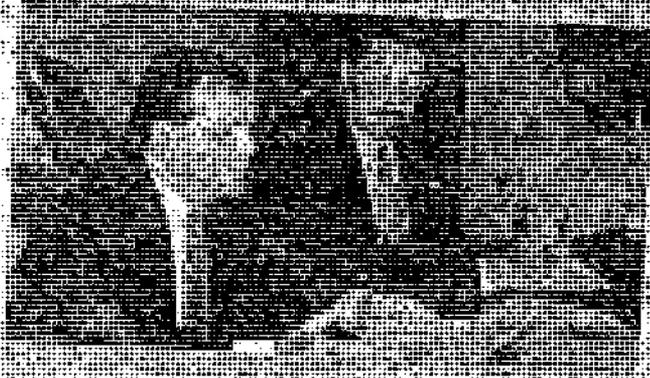
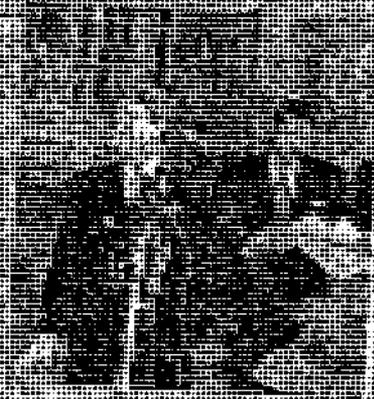
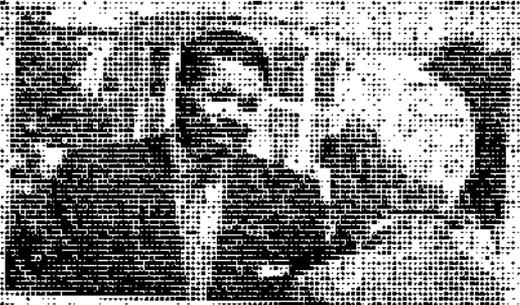
# Day One of the Crime Law: USCM Leaders, Attorney General Plan Implementation

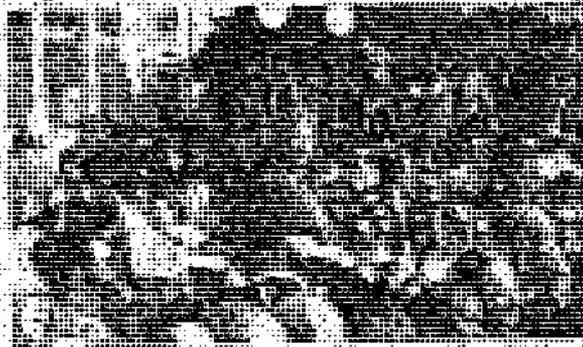
Reps. Justice Department to Minimize Paperwork, Bureaucracy

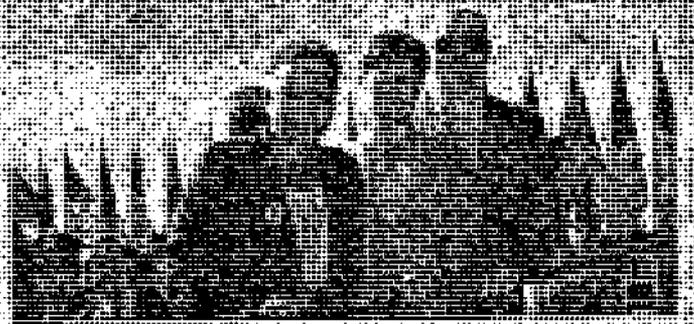
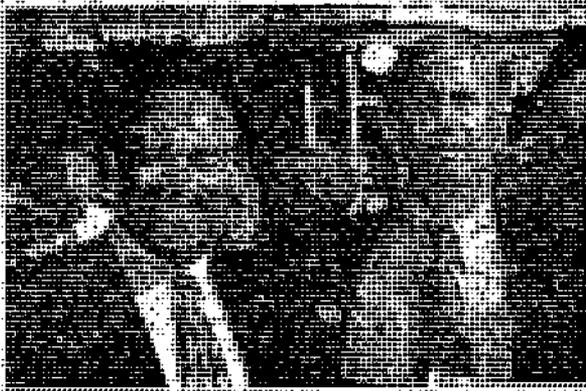
By [unreadable] and [unreadable]

# After Crime Bill Becomes Crime Law, Reporters Seek Moyers Comments









THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS