

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001 memo	Bill Richardson to The President; RE: Congressional Hispanic Causus (1 page)	09/16/1993	P5 4053

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Carolyn Curiel
OA/Box Number: 10992

FOLDER TITLE:

HI-Spancis

Debbie Bush
2006-0461-F
db2116

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

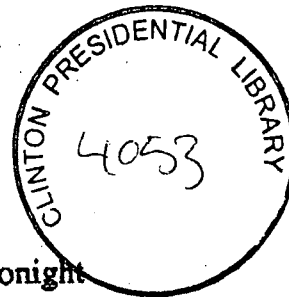
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COPY

September 16, 1993

TO: The President (via Roy Neel)

FROM: Bill Richardson By FAX: 456-1121



RE: Your speech before the Congressional Hispanic Caucus tonight

Your remarks should be informal, brief, and humorous. The dinner will be replete with boring political speeches.

Without getting too heavy on the issues, you should consider making the following points:

1. Thank the Caucus for its strong support of your economic plan and the overwhelming vote you received from Latinos in the election (70%).
2. Your health care plan will benefit the Hispanic community primarily because Latinos are the ethnic group with the highest percentage of uninsured. **Plug it hard.**
3. **Plug NAFTA but don't overdo it.** The Caucus is divided but eventually I expect 70% of the Members to be with us. **Not mentioning NAFTA** would be picked up (unfavorably).
4. Commend Serrano's leadership, especially for forging an alliance in Congress with the Black Caucus and for having an ambitious issues agenda in Congress.
5. Acknowledge the growing power of the Caucus on the Hill (went from 10 to 17 Members this year)
 - a. Leadership - Richardson (chief deputy majority whip)
 - b. 2 committee chairs (de la Garza - Agriculture; Gonzales - Banking)
 - c. 3 Hispanic Members on Appropriations committee (Torres, Serrano, Pastor)
 - d. Increased voting rights of Delegates in the House (Romero-Barcelo, Puerto Rico; Underwood - Guam; deLugo - Virgin Islands)

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. phone log	Harman ot Carolyn; RE: Telephone number (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)
002. memo	Laura Tyson to the President; RE: Corporate Citizenship (3 pages)	03/05/1996	P5 4054

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Carolyn Curiel
OA/Box Number: 10991

FOLDER TITLE:

Corp. Responsibility - Harman International [1]

Debbie Bush
2006-0461-F
db1299

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 5, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Laura Tyson

Subject: Immediate Decisions on Corporate Citizenship

Recently, I, along with Secretary Reich and Secretary Rubin, sent you a memo on a corporate citizenship mini-conference. Since then, there have been more internal discussions that I wanted to bring to your attention. Some of these issues need to be resolved immediately so that we can plan for Friday. Currently, you are scheduled to do a "corporate citizenship" speech at Harmon International. There are, however, a variety of different views among your economic cabinet and advisors as to what our message should be on Friday and how it relates to any future plans for a corporate citizenship conference.

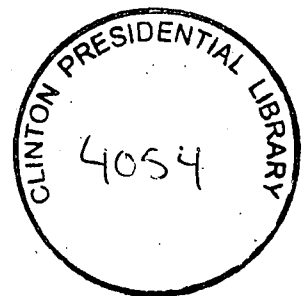
Currently, there is a new proposal for you to announce four or five basic principles on corporate citizenship on Friday, and then use the mini-conference to gather CEOs to endorse the principles and showcase their support. Several of your advisors believe, however, that we are rushing -- that we should not go on Friday because we will not have a chance to work through the principles in advance with some CEOs and because we do not know exactly what our game plan is.

OPTION 1: Do not give speech on corporate citizenship Friday:

Pro: We do not yet have an agreed upon message or set of policy options, and a speech on Friday will look like we are being reactive to Buchanan and the recent media blitz on this issue. Furthermore, we have a better chance of getting CEO support if we have time to vet principles with them.

Con: We need to redefine this issue quickly as a positive challenge about what a good corporation should be -- instead of letting the issue be cast in a more negative, blame-oriented light. Furthermore, we are missing an opportunity to speak to what is currently a front-page issue. This week's release on the increase in CEO pay provides a possible rationale for national coverage.

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OPTION 2: Give a general speech on corporate citizenship relying on your Michigan and State of the Union remarks without specific new proposals or specific principles:

Pro: Gives us more time to work through a game plan and vet principles with those who we would want to endorse them.

Con: While another speech will show a pattern of commitment on the issue of corporate citizenship -- and an approach of praising good companies -- it is still unlikely to be newsworthy.

OPTION 3: Challenge corporations to meet four or five basic principles that define good corporate citizenship but do not announce further plans:

Pro: Allows us to define our message as a positive challenge, giving four principles that may get media attention. By announcing the principles without locking ourselves into a specific plan for a mini-conference, we do not raise expectations, and we can still vet how much support we can get for companies to sign up. Furthermore, this is part of our case for Presidential persuasion.

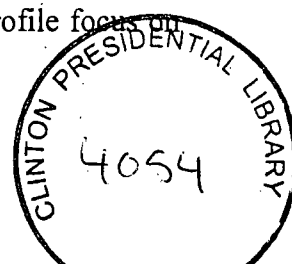
Con: Several of your advisors question the wisdom of announcing such general principles at this time for several reasons. First, the more general they are, the more meaningless they are -- the more any company can say that they meet them. Second, they could be seen as a quick reaction to Buchanan and leave us without full answers to what we believe constitute "good companies" and "bad companies" and what fair compensation rules for CEOs are. Third, as mentioned above, there is insufficient time before Friday to vet proposed principles with interested and supportive members of the business community. If we want to try and get their support for such principles, we should work with them in advance to craft them. Fourth, by codifying your thoughts on corporate citizenship into a set of principles, you may make big news that may signify an unintended shift to the left in your economic message.

OPTION 4: Announce general principles for corporate citizenship with announcement of a White House CEO meeting:

Pro: This is the option most likely to make news and show a commitment and strategy on corporate citizenship. By announcing the principles and a following White House meeting, we would be showing our strategy for Presidential persuasion and it would create interest in the CEO meeting.

Con: This is the most high risk strategy -- in terms of raising expectations before we are clear on our strategy, the degree of CEO support, and how successful we can be in meeting the expectations we would raise. We may also decide that we want to return our economic message focus to the balanced budget and not be locked into such a high profile focus on corporate citizenship.

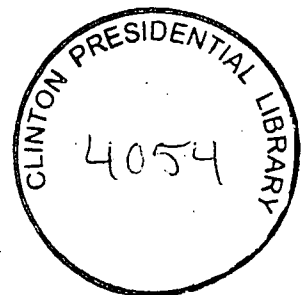
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DRAFT OF FIVE PRINCIPLES ON CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP

1. **Family-Friendly Workplaces:** Create workplaces that allow workers to be both productive workers and caring and responsible family members.
2. **Benefits that Foster Economic Security:** Provide the living wage, health care, and pension benefits that give workers economic security.
3. **Investment in Employees:** Provide broad opportunities for education and training in and outside the firm for new skills and advancement.
4. **Partnership with Employees:** Give employees a voice in the workplace and share the burdens and benefits of good times and bad.
5. **Safe and Secure Workplace.**

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001. memo	Moffett; RE: The Health Care Costs of Violence Event (1 page)	10/08/1993	P6/b(6)
002. memo	Bruce Reed, Jose Cerda III to the President; RE: Administration Strategy on Crime and Violence (7 pages)	10/06/1993	P5 4055

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Carolyn Curiel
OA/Box Number: 10992

FOLDER TITLE:

Crime

Debbie Bush
2006-0461-F
db1305

RESTRICTION CODES

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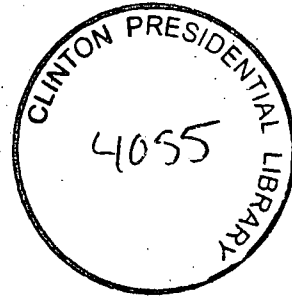
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1993



MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA III

SUBJECT: ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY ON CRIME AND VIOLENCE

I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT

With violence at epidemic levels across the country, the Administration needs to step up its efforts to pass the crime bill, the Brady Bill, and other gun measures. This memorandum outlines an aggressive political and communications strategy for an Administration-wide assault on crime and violence this fall.

II. PRIORITIES: MORE COPS, FEWER GUNS

The crime bill and the Brady bill are on a fast track in the House and Senate. The Senate could begin floor consideration as early as next week, but more likely the week after. The House Judiciary Committee has already begun subcommittee hearings, and is scheduled to mark up the crime package the week of October 18.

The recent crime spree is fueling Congress's desire to act on crime. But to do so, we need to do two things quickly: 1) Raise the Administration's profile on the crime issue; and 2) Speak with one voice to Congress and the public about our priorities. If we want to dodge the morass of side issues that have bogged down the crime-and-guns debate in recent years, we have to be very clear about our bottom line.

Crime and violence are complicated, provocative issues, and there will never be universal agreement within the Administration or the White House on how best to reduce them. However, we believe that the Administration, Congress, and the American people can unite behind the two most urgent elements of the anti-crime agenda you spelled out in August: more cops and fewer guns.

We can't settle for one or the other -- if we're going to make Americans feel more secure, we need both. Passing the Brady bill will be an important symbolic victory, but it will soon be eclipsed if teenagers still roam the streets with assault rifles and innocent children are still dying in the crossfire. To reduce crime and Americans' fear of crime, we

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need to put more police on the beat in their neighborhoods and consider a series of gun measures beyond Brady that will give police and residents a fighting chance to take their neighborhoods back. Otherwise, crime could be an even bigger issue three years from now than it is today.

III. WHAT WE NEED TO DO

A. Speak With One Voice on Crime

With so much of the Administration's attention directed elsewhere, it is critical that our crime effort be focused and consistent. The White House and Justice Department need to work hand-in-hand to promote the Administration's agenda and seize control of the crime and violence debate. Justice officials share our concern and are eager to work together. We don't know if the White House can handle another war room, but we recommend forming a team of White House and Justice staff that will meet regularly to coordinate the Administration's efforts. This group will bring respective departments from the White House and Justice together to ensure that crime is an Administration-wide priority and that we are speaking with one voice. With your approval, Carol Rasco will send a memorandum to all interested parties to send a designee and begin work right away.

B. Raise the Administration's Profile on Crime and Violence

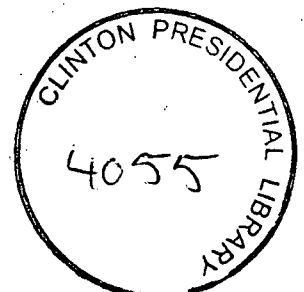
In the past few weeks, you and the First Lady have both signaled to the press and the public that fighting crime and violence is a top priority for the Administration. We want to make sure your schedule includes opportunities for you to keep speaking out on these issues, and where possible, to continue to underscore the link between violence and health care. Anything you and the First Lady can say to specifically mention the crime bill and the Brady bill over the next two weeks will dramatically improve the prospects of passing what we want.

It would not be difficult to fold a few crime-related events into your existing schedule, without using much of your valuable time. Here are a few suggestions:

- * Use your visit to a trauma center in New Jersey this Friday to highlight the costs of crime and health care. You can laud Florio for the strong assault weapons ban he passed and for his tough line on crime in general, and make a specific pitch for the crime bill and the Brady bill. (New Jersey was one of the first states to impose a routine waiting period and background check for handgun purchases.)

- * Radio address on crime on Saturday, October 16, just before the crime bill is scheduled to come up.

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- * Use the upcoming release of the Administration's interim drug strategy to talk about drug violence and drug-related measures in the crime bill.

- * Be prepared to give the crime bill some kind of public plug when the floor debate begins.

- * Do a crime event with Mary Sue Terry in Virginia, where crime and guns are the #1 issue.

- * Invite Police Chiefs from around the country to one of your weekly CEO luncheons, and make community policing and other innovative crime measures the topic of discussion.

- * Bring mayors to the White House to announce the first communities to win community policing grants from the Justice Department under the \$150 million FY 93 Supplemental. The first round of applications ends later this month; Justice could begin selecting communities anytime after that. These won't be large grants -- \$1 to 4 million -- but they will make big news in medium-sized cities.

- * An impromptu Friday or Saturday night visit to a D.C. emergency room.

- * Attend the opening of the new D.C. drug court. You and the Attorney General have spoken about the need to use the "carrot" and "stick" of the criminal justice system to demand that drug offenders be treated and tested. The D.C. drug court, which will be opened later this month, is the first such venture funded with an HHS grant from your Administration.

- * Give a major crime speech at this year's International Association of Chiefs of Police Convention. The Convention is scheduled for the same week that the crime debate is likely to begin in the House and Senate. Lee Brown and the Attorney General are already planning to speak.

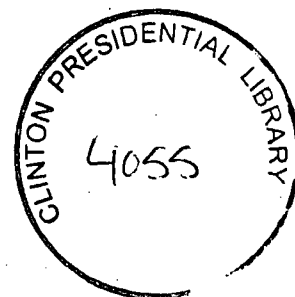
- * A phone call to Governor William Weld to ask his help in winning bipartisan support in Washington for the measures he proposed last week in Massachusetts: a waiting period, an assault ban, and a ban on handgun ownership by anyone under 21.

- * An Oval Office meeting with Sarah and Jim Brady.

In addition to all that you and the First Lady do to promote these issues, we will put together a coordinated effort by the Cabinet -- not only Attorney General Reno and Drug Director Brown, but also Secretary Cisneros and Secretary Riley.

C. Build Support Among Key Constituencies

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We are already working with Public Liaison, Intergovernmental, Political, and their counterparts at Justice to build support among key constituencies. We need to focus on the following groups:

CITIES AND MAYORS -- Cities and Mayors have much to gain from the initiatives included in the crime bill, particularly in hiring more police and reducing gun violence. Putting more police on the streets was a central issue in the Los Angeles Mayor's race, and has emerged as a key issue in Detroit, where one of the two candidates in the runoff is saying that our crime bill will mean 1,000 new cops for Detroit, and promising to deploy another 1,000 on top of that. This constituency also represents one of our best opportunities to garner Republican support for the crime bill, from Riordan in L.A. to Althaus in York, PA.

STATES AND GOVERNORS -- Although States and Governors do not stand to gain as much as Cities and Mayors, they are still an important source of support. Moreover, the issues of crime, violence and gun control are being highlighted in several gubernatorial races (NJ, VA) and have dominated the news in others (CO, FL, MA).

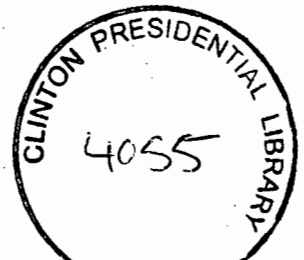
STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL -- While the State AGs were the original driving force behind the Biden-Reno habeas corpus compromise, they have elected not to endorse Biden's crime bill. Also, Senate staff indicate that we may have only around 20 of the 31 Democratic AGs in support of the crime bill, with key Democratic AGs in key States wavering (Butterworth of FL, Morales of TX, and Bower of GA). High-level White House calls need to be made to these individuals as soon as possible. Biden's staff will send us a list of pivotal AGs and DAs.

Republican AGs will be difficult to sway. For years, California AG Dan Lungren has led the opposition to Democratic crime bills, with habeas being his primary focus. This year he helped block the State AGs from endorsing Biden's crime bill. Lungren -- a former Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee -- can be expected to join forces with former U.S. Attorney General Bill Barr and former Justice Department Official Paul McNulty, who have established a conservative, hard-line criminal justice think tank.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS -- Many Members of Congress will have a hard time supporting the crime bill if the local DA comes out vocally against it. Last year, the DAs worked with the State AGs to defeat the crime bill. In fact, the DAs' former national President, conservative Democrat Bob Macy, stood alongside Republicans to criticize the crime bill during last year's election. This year, Macy and others endorsed the Biden-Reno compromise and attended the Rose Garden crime event.

We need to fight to keep the DAs on board, especially if the House tries to weaken habeas. The Attorney General's outreach and assurances to DAs have been helpful and must continue. We must solicit the help of friendly DAs such as Mark Stodola in Little Rock and Norm Early in Denver. Not only is Early a Clinton supporter (he spoke at the

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prosecutors/Sarah Brady endorsement event last October), but he is currently President of the Black Prosecutors Association.

POLICE GROUPS -- We need to make good use of major police organizations, which support the crime bill and measures to curb gun violence. At the same time, we have to neutralize a potential landmine, the Police Officers Bill of Rights, which would grant certain labor protections to rank-and-file cops. This issue, which is not included in the crime bill as introduced, would split the law enforcement community into labor and management, with police unions on one side and police chiefs (as well as Mayors) on the other. Senator Biden has made a personal commitment to the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) and the International Brotherhood of Police (IBPO) -- both Clinton endorsers -- to include the Police Officers Bill of Rights in the crime bill.

There is no easy answer here, but some type of commitment -- or separate effort -- needs to be made to get our police supporters not to insist on the Police Officers Bill of Rights. We have worked during the past few months to establish a direct network of supportive police chiefs around the country -- San Diego, Boston, New York, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Chicago, St. Louis and many more cities -- and we run the risk of losing this support if the Police Officers Bill of Rights becomes an issue.

COMMUNITY-BASED GROUPS -- The crime bill and Brady should appeal to local crime prevention groups and other neighborhood coalitions. We are reaching out to them to help build support for the crime bill at the local level and across the political spectrum.

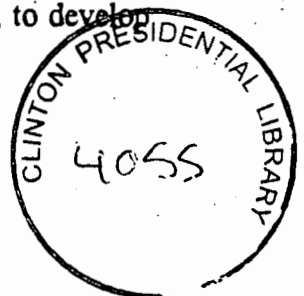
D. Maintain Legislative Balance

BRADY -- The Brady bill will almost certainly pass the House this fall, either as part of the crime bill or on its own if the crime bill gets bogged down. The real battle will come in the Senate, where Biden is still a few votes short of cloture. His office is sending us a list of swing votes and their concerns. You and the Vice President, who helped Brady pass the Senate once before, will need to work the phones and the bully pulpit.

ASSAULT WEAPONS -- This will be a real struggle in both houses, but it's a fight well worth having. The House rejected a ban by 70 votes in 1991, the day after the Luby's massacre in Killeen, Texas. But the politics of the issue have changed since then, and although the NRA says otherwise, the freshmen may be more sympathetic. Cloture will again be difficult in the Senate, which passed a relatively weak ban by one vote last time.

We should ask for a stand-alone vote on assault weapons, that keeps it separate from either the crime bill or the Brady bill. Sarah Brady has asked us not to lump the Brady bill and an assault ban together, because she feels it could doom Brady. We also need to urge Senators Metzenbaum and DeConcini, who introduced different versions of a ban, to develop a consensus proposal.

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CRIME BILL — Last year's crime bill conference report passed the House by just two votes (208-206, with one Republican vote) and failed in the Senate under a filibuster threat. This year, we have gone to extremes to improve last year's bill and, hopefully, strike an appropriate liberal-conservative balance. Still, if the wrong amendment passes, there is a distinct chance that we could lose liberal or conservative votes at any point along the way. We need a careful strategy to keep the balance in both houses and in conference.

In the House, we believe the key targets are moderates (including some Republicans) and new Members. We also need to reach out to the Black Caucus, which will oppose death penalty provisions but may support our focus on more cops and fewer guns. If we do not reach out to the Caucus, we risk their vocal opposition.

In the Senate, separating Brady will make passage of the crime bill easier. The Republicans will press for more prisons, tougher sentencing, and more conservative habeas. The recent crime spree has improved the overall prospects of broad support, but may also increase pressure to pass even more conservative habeas procedures.

IV. OTHER CRIME POLICY OPTIONS

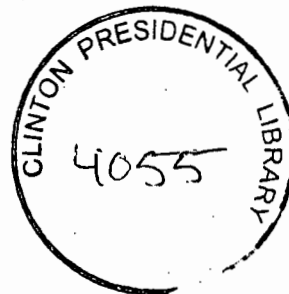
The crime bill includes many innovative approaches that don't get as much attention: boot camps, drug courts, certainty of punishment for young offenders, and so on. But to underscore the seriousness of the Administration's commitment to reduce crime and violence, we may want to consider other initiatives in the short and long term.

A. Gun Options

We can try to pass a few other gun violence measures that have broad support, either as amendments to the crime bill or as part of a separate guns package. We will ask Justice and Treasury to prepare a comprehensive list of possible measures, ranging from executive action to legislation. Some of these might pass with relatively little controversy; others would be too much for the crime bill to carry.

Here is a sampling of other gun legislation that could be incorporated into a separate gun violence package: banning assault weapons; reforming the Federal firearms licensing system by increasing the basic fee and not allowing dealers to circumvent state and local gun controls (this is what Mayor Dinkins talked to you about; it requires legislation which we can support); closing the loophole that allows convicted felons to regain their right to buy firearms; prohibiting the transfer of firearms to minors; expanding the category of persons prohibited from purchasing guns (i.e., individuals under a restraining order); limiting the multiple purchase of guns; and banning all forms of "armor-piercing" bullets. Other, more controversial measures include Senator Moynihan's bullet tax and Senator Bradley's gun tax.

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B. Other Crime Options

There are several other options we can pursue immediately. They include:

COMMISSION ON CRIME AND VIOLENCE -- The Federal Government has not sponsored a commission to look at the issue of crime and violence since the Kerner Commission more than 25 years ago, and various police chiefs, including Lee Brown, and other criminal justice types have called for one. Although we would not generally recommend government by commission, there is a compelling case for a crime and violence commission to help lay the groundwork for bold new initiatives down the road. Moreover, on many basic questions we simply don't know the right answers. A new commission -- made up of those at the front lines as well as academics -- would elevate the issue and help show the public that we want to do more than simply talk tough on crime. The Biden-Brooks crime bills include a commission on crime and violence. Peter Edelman, Phil Heymann, and Lee Brown are heading up an internal Administration working group that will be holding hearings on youth violence.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON YOUTH CRIME -- Youth crime -- particularly violent and gun-related youth crime -- has increased dramatically over the past 25 years and must be addressed. The Attorney General and Lee Brown have a tremendous interest in this issue, and would both like to develop strategies. The Attorney General has scheduled field hearings to look into the problem, and Lee Brown has expressed an interest in focusing on the impact of crime and violence on African American males.

Last year's reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice Program authorized a White House Conference on Youth Crime. You could focus on this issue and establish such a conference.

FY 95 BUDGET/DRUG STRATEGY -- The FY 95 Budget will include a cross-cut analysis entitled "Safe and Drug-Free Communities." We need to utilize this section of the budget -- along with the upcoming Drug Strategy to be released -- to outline a comprehensive, credible crime and drug strategy.

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