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OA/ID Number: 13720
Folder ID Number: 13720-002

Folder Title:
Police Memorial, Portland OR 5/21/90 [OA 8313]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Oregon

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Calls

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~~Long. Affairs~~

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Oregon Legist.

speechwriting
gardner

SELF-PRONOUNCING EDITION

THE
Holy Bible

REVISED STANDARD VERSION

CONTAINING THE

Old and New Testaments

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL TONGUES
BEING THE VERSION SET FORTH A.D. 1611
REVISED A.D. 1881-1885 AND A.D. 1901
COMPARED WITH THE MOST ANCIENT
AUTHORITIES AND REVISED
A.D. 1946-1952



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Public Papers of the Presidents

Points of Light Recognition Program

The President named the following individuals and institutions as exemplars of his commitment to making community service central to the life and work of every American. The daily recognition program is intended as a national tribute of the highest order to every single American who makes a difference in the life of someone in need.

26 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 269

February 16, 1990

LENGTH: 656 words

The President extends his appreciation to the following:

February 10

Pamela Calhoun and Energy Awareness in the Northern Nevada Community, of Sparks, NV. Energy Awareness in the Northern Nevada Community consists of a core of 50 students in grades K-12, who mobilize the student population to create public awareness about environmental issues.

February 12

Project Good Turn, of Missoula, MT. In 1985 the Montana Council of Boy Scouts appointed former Boy Scout Chuck Timothy to direct Project Good Turn, with the mission of cleaning up Montana highways and lands. This effort has grown to include the Girl Scouts, the Montana Highway Department, the Highway Patrol, the American Radio Release League, the National Guard, and various other civic organizations. Over the past 5 years, 5,000 tons of trash have been collected and over 30,000 young people have participated in cleanup efforts.

February 13

Men on the Move and ESTEEM (Early Start Toward Educational Excellence and Maturity), of Cordele, GA. Men on the Move, a civic club of black males, provides strong role models for the members of ESTEEM. The aim of the mentors is to help each young person develop, maintain, and consistently upgrade skills and attitudes. This, in turn, enables the adolescents to think highly of themselves, take pride in their accomplishments, and strive to improve the quality of their lives and those around them. The mentors encourage parental involvement in school activities, as well as monitor academic progress, personal behavior, and school attendance. They also take members to sporting events, provide educational lectures and encourage cultural activities.

February 14

South San Jose Neighborhood Association, of Albuquerque, NM. This initiative successfully confronts the threats of gangs and drugs through the joint effort of the police and community members. Jack Candelaria was president of South



CITY OF
PORTLAND, OREGON
BUREAU OF POLICE

J.E. BUD CLARK, MAYOR
Richard D. Walker, Chief of Police
1111 S.W. 2nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97204

PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU

FAX MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5-14-90

TO: Stephanie Blessely NO. OF PAGES: 4

PHONE: _____

FAX: 202) 4576-6218

FROM: Ralph O'Hara

Portland Police

PHONE: 503) 796-3019

FAX: 503) 796-3342

RE: _____

Chief Walker

503 796-3097

S

NAME	PICTURE	APPT. DATE	DATE of DEATH	MEANS OF DEATH	DATE of BIRTH	AGE at DEATH	MARRIED	CHILD
THOMAS G. O'CONNER			8-8-1867	GUNSHOT				
CHARLES F. SCHOPPE	yes		6-13-1874	GUNSHOT	1832	42	yes	2
ALBERT W. MOE	yes	3-12-1912	1-9-1914	GUNSHOT	1887	27	yes	1
JAMES R. WHITE	yes		11-17-1914	STRUCK WHILE DIRECTING TRAFFIC	1883	31	yes	2
RALPH H. STAHL		5-13-1907	1-27-1915	MISTAKEN FOR CAR THIEF SHOT BY OFFICER			yes	3
JAMES C. GILL	yes	2-19-1908	11-30-1915	ACCIDENTAL SELF INFLICTED GUNSHOT	1876	39	yes	1
JOHN J. MC CARTHY		1-16-1911	7-21-1916	VEHICLE ACCIDENT				
JEROME PALMER	yes		11-17-1920	GUNSHOT			yes	2
ROBERT E. DRAKE	yes	2-10-1912	10-11-1930	FALL DOWN OPEN ELEVATOR SHAFT	6-8-1876	54	yes	1
CHARLES M. WHITE	yes	8-11-1921	6-30-1934	BLOW TO STOMACHE WHILE MAKING AN ARREST	6-13-1873	61	yes	1
PHILLIP R. JOHNSON	yes	10-16-1909	5-19-1941	SHOT BY AN OFFICER DURING DISPUTE	7-5-1873	68	yes	
JAMES A. HINES	yes	2-1-1943	11-4-1945	STRUCK WHILE DIRECTING TRAFFIC	1-6-1919	26	no	
ROY E. MIZNER	yes	4-9-1951	2-18-1956	VEHICLE ACCIDENT INTOXICATED DRIVER	1-6-1919	37	yes	2
VERNON J. STROEDER	yes	2-18-1956	2-18-1956	VEHICLE ACCIDENT INTOXICATED DRIVER	8-13-1935	31	yes	2
ROGER L. DAVIES	yes	7-24-1953	4-18-1961	MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT	5-19-1930	31	yes	2

[illegible]

PORTLAND POLICE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

*COMMEMORATING THOSE PORTLAND POLICE OFFICERS WHO GAVE
THEIR LIVES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES*

<u>OFFICERS NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF DEATH</u>	<u>CAUSE OF DEATH</u>
THOMAS G. O'CONNER	August 8, 1867	Gunshot
CHARLES F. SCHOPPE	June 13, 1874	Gunshot
ALBERT W. MOE	January 9, 1914	Gunshot
JAMES R. WHITE	November 17, 1914	Directing Traffic
RALPH H. STAHL	January 27, 1915	Gunshot
JAMES C. GILL	November 30, 1915	Gunshot
JOHN J. Mc CARTHY	July 21, 1916	Directing Traffic
JEROME PALMER	November 17, 1920	Gunshot
ROBERT E. DRAKE	November 11, 1930	Killed in Fall
CHARLES M. WHITE	June 30, 1934	Blow to Stomache
PHILLIP R. JOHNSON	May 19, 1941	Gunshot
JAMES A. HINES	November 4, 1945	Directing Traffic
ROY E. MIZNER	February 18, 1956	Vehicle Accident
Vernon J. Stroeder	February 18, 1956	Vehicle Accident
ROGER L. DAVIES	April 18, 1961	Motorcycle Accident
ROBERT P. MURRAY	May 2, 1962	Motorcycle Accident
ROBERT R. FERRON Jr.	May 23, 1964	Vehicle Accident
STEPHEN M. OWENS	September 23, 1973	Vehicle Accident
DENNIS A. DARDEN	August 19, 1974	Gunshot
DAVID W. CROWTHER	December 27, 1979	Gunshot
STANLEY D. POUNDS	July 18, 1984	Vehicle Accident

MARK O. HATFIELD
OREGON

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: Burt Coleman

FROM: Jim Hemphill

Number of pages (including this sheet):

3

Notes:

IF TRANSMISSION IS UNREADABLE
PLEASE PHONE (202) 224-3753

MEMORANDUM

5/14/90

TO: Bert Coleman

FROM: Jim Hemphill
Executive Assistant to Senator Hatfield

RE: The President's Visit to Oregon

Attached is some material that Senator Hatfield would like to bring to the President's attention and request that mention be made of it at some point during his stay.

Oregon has been aggressive in pursuing measurable goals for education levels and preparedness of its workforce. The program is known as Benchmarks and is perfectly in tune with the President's goals.

For additional information contact:

Mr. Dave Lohman
Assistant Director
Department of Economic Development
State of Oregon
503/373-1205

(Dave is a former member of Senator Hatfield's staff)



May 9, 1990

BRIEFING FOR PRESIDENT BUSH: Oregon Leads Nation in Setting Education and Work Force Goals.

SUMMARY: Through its Benchmarks program, Oregon is implementing President Bush's education goals. Oregon's education, social service, business and labor leaders have developed a comprehensive set of measurable goals, and Oregon leads the nation in measuring its current performance. Oregon is a model for the nation in education and work force policy.

The Oregon goals match President Bush's State of the Union National Education Goals:

- By the year 2000, all Oregon school children will enter school ready to learn.
- By 2000, 92% of Oregon high school students will graduate.
- By 1995, Oregon students will earn top scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (grades 4, 8, and 12.)
- By 2000, 70% of adults will read and use medium to difficult documents.
- Oregon will cut drug and alcohol related deaths by 25% by 2000, and by 75% by 2010.

Oregon's program sets other key targets, including:

- By 2000, Oregonians will reduce to virtually zero the rate of low birthweight babies.
- Oregon will reduce teenage motherhood by 60% by 2000, and by 80% by 2010.
- By 2000, 60% of Oregon's adults will have gone to college. 80% will have attended by 2010.
- Adult Oregonians' health practices will be the best in the nation by 2000.

Oregon's program is a model for the nation.

- It is the most thoroughly developed: It deals with Oregonians' lives from birth through adulthood.
- It is being put into action. Oregon is now measuring adult literacy skills. Oregon's effort is the first of its kind, uses a survey first used by the U.S. Department of Education, and can help the Department with its 1993 national survey.

OREGON PROGRESS BOARD

775 Summer Street, NE
Salem, Oregon 97310
U.S.A.
(503) 373-1220
FAX (503) 581-5115

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Ex Officio

DUNCAN WYSE
Executive Director

(Smith/Blessey)
May 14, 1990
5 P.M.
POLICE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLICE MEMORIAL
PORTLAND, OREGON
SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1990

It is a privilege to be with you -- and to officially dedicate a monument that embodies integrity, generosity, and above all, courage. Qualities that define the essence of police -- and of the United States of America. //

In the Bible we read, "Greater love hath no man than this, than a man lay down his life for his friends." The men we salute today laid down their lives for us. We meet to return that gift by pledging to live for what they died for.

There are twenty-one names on this Portland Police Memorial. Names like McCarthy, Owens, Palmer, Drake. The first died in 1867, the last six years ago. At death, they ranged in age from 26 to 68. Yet their story eclipses mere stone and masonry -- as striking as they are. Each life was precious; each loss, searing and individual. Each left behind sweethearts, families, wives.

Think of Charles Schoppe [SHOP-ee], shot in a saloon brawl in 1874. Or Albert Moe, killed forty years later -- he was protecting men and women on a passenger train. Or David Crowther, only 27, who died in 1979 on a narcotics bust. Not plaster saints. Just men who gave of themselves, and their lives -- what Lincoln termed "that last full measure of devotion."

lost sense of history

In a profession where one sees -- too often -- man's inhumanity to man, these cops strove to prove man's fidelity to honor. They were heroes of the Great Pacific Northwest -- as are the disabled we honor today. Each officer here is a trustee of their posterity -- and we must honor them. But how?

First, in the most elemental sense. By remembering what they stood for -- and against. They were men of peace, fighting crime. They stood for good against evil. They knew that black hats and white hats was not Hollywood fiction. They despised the thugs who brutalize America's quiet, gentle, decent people.

Second, we can honor them by enacting laws which free our country from the fear of crime and drugs. When we ask what kind of a society the American people deserve, our answer is -- and must be -- a Nation in which law-abiding citizens are safe and feel safe. We must reject those who soft-pedal the need to be hard on crime. //

One year ago this week, I stood at Capital Hill before a group of law enforcement officials and announced my comprehensive package to combat violent crime. One year ago this week, I called on the Congress to pass that package. I said: We need new laws -- to punish hoods. New agents -- to arrest them. New prosecutors -- to convict them. And new prisons -- to hold them.

Today, one year later, the Congress is still asleep -- even as violent criminals are awake and stalking the streets. In the last 12 months, __ policemen have been killed. __ more wounded. Yet our crime package is being watered down in the Senate -- and

gathering dust in the House. That's not good enough: America deserves better. I call on the Congress to help build America up -- and oppose those who would tear America down. Wake up, pass that bill, and help win our war on crime.

Now, I know: Some say there are reasons for crime. I say: There is never a reason. That's why our crime proposals are based on three principles. Criminals must understand that if they commit crimes, they will be caught. And if caught, they will be prosecuted. And if convicted, they will do time. By taking hoods off the streets, we can -- and must -- take back the streets.

Accordingly, we propose to change the rules of the game. We want Congress to pass our 1990 National Drug Control Strategy. That means spending over 10 and a half billion dollars in Fiscal Year 1991 for education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. We also want mandatory time for firearms offenses. And an exclusionary rule designed to protect the truth and punish the guilty -- not the good cops who have acted in faith.

Our legislation provides for no deals when criminals use a gun. Habeas corpus reforms to stop the frivolous appeals that are choking our courts. And for the most heinous crimes -- you know my promise. For anyone who kills a law enforcement officer -- no legal penalty is too tough. We want Congress to enact the steps needed to implement the death penalty. Not some time. Not some place. But across America -- and now. //

Together, we must strengthen the peace corps versus the criminal forces. Yet our work cannot be on the Federal level alone. Here in Oregon, you know crime is personal, not remote. So you've founded "Oregonians Against Crime" -- a citizens' crime-fighting group of 115,000 law-abiding Oregonians. We can honor the heroes of the Great Pacific Northwest by doing, nationally, what you are doing locally. //

Oregonians Against Crime successfully passed the anti-crime initiative that requires repeat, violent career criminals to serve their full sentences behind bars. No parole. No temporary leave. No time off for "good behavior." No weekend passes. None of the mumbo-jumbo which blames TV, churches, schools, or other staples of society for the evil of certain individuals.

Viewing this initiative, I think of the close to 1 million Oregonians who supported it at the ballot box -- highest vote total ever in this State. And how it led the Oregon Legislature last year to pass a full slate of anti-crime legislation -- from more prison cells to tougher sentencing.

You have shown the way -- and every State should follow. So I call on legislatures everywhere to boost local law enforcement. Through new prosecutors, new police, and new prisons. And by toughening tougher crime laws at the State level -- especially the death penalty for the killing of local enforcement officers. Let those who sow the wind of crime, reap the whirlwind of punishment. Only then can we be worthy of the men we honor -- the cops before us -- Americans who, as Emerson said, gave the

greatest gift imaginable: "A portion" -- indeed, totality -- "of thyself."

This brings me to the final way we can honor the heroes of the Great Pacific Northwest: We must talk of them -- we must tell their story -- to generations yet unborn. Think of the men -- the living and the dead -- who gave so that we might live. They were black and white, native-born and foreign-born, young and old. They all were frightened. But they overcame their fear -- which, after all, is the very definition of courage.

Nothing we say here can equal their sacrifice. What we can do here is ensure their sacrifice was not in vain. So let us honor the men of this memorial -- their friends, ancestors, and the volunteers who made it possible. Saluting the salt of the earth by opposing those who would rape, terrorize, and murder -- truly, the scum of the earth. Acting not through words, but deeds. And so ensure a future as great as all America -- a future devoid of crime and fear.

This memorial is a monument to everything America is, and must remain. A Nation that is right-minded and resolute -- a people at once unafraid and free. And now, it is my great privilege to officially open the tribute to the greatest heroes any Nation could ever have -- the Portland Police Memorial. God bless them, and God bless the United States of America.

#

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Embargoed until delivered -- 12:00 p.m. (EST) - May 15, 1990

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONY
WASHINGTON, DC

MAY 15, 1990
12:00 PM

Thank you, Dewey, for those inspiring and thought provoking words. You are all lucky to have found a great and tough leader in Dewey Stokes.

We are gathered here today in the name of the American people. We have come to commemorate 163 men and women who have made the highest sacrifice that any human being can make. These men and women, whose names will be read shortly, gave their lives so that we, their fellow citizens, could live freely and in peace. We are moved by what they have done for us, by the love we feel for them, and in the cases of the family members present by the memories of those who were most treasured by them in life.

And so it is that we have set aside this day every year to come together as a nation to honor those who have fallen in the line of duty. We come here seeking each other's company, to contemplate the terrible loss we have suffered, to express our frustration over the senseless violent acts of criminals, and to

ask why God in His infinite wisdom has taken from us those who were so good and who we most loved.

There are no easy answers to questions such as these. But perhaps we should begin by keeping in mind the example set by the men and women who founded this country. They handed this special land on to us as a sanctuary of freedom, a "Shining City on a hill." But they did so only at a great cost in lives lost, both in wars overseas and in the struggle against crime at home.

We face the same reality that our forefathers confronted -- that freedom is dearly bought and dearly maintained. And, that the price is paid in a never ending war against crime, as well as in ceaseless vigilance against threats from our enemies overseas.

The war against crime and drugs, which so taxes our patience and ability to persevere as a nation, is every bit as much a struggle for national survival as any other that this country has faced. The enemy within -- the violent criminal and the drug dealer -- threatens not only our freedom and way of life, but the very idea of civilization itself.

We who have not made the ultimate sacrifice must resolve to be as brave, as dutiful, and as generous as those whom we now honor. Let us live up to that obligation by leaving this Ceremony today pledged to do three things: First, to honor those who have died; second, to carry on their life's work; and third, to learn from their example.

We should begin by honoring those who have died this past

year with the recognition that they are in fact American heroes. The fallen peace officers of 1989, and of every other year, gave their lives for their country as valiantly and as courageously as any of America's war heroes have done.

Today, we formally recognize and express our gratitude for that sacrifice. The National Law Enforcement Memorial, which will be completed soon, and which will be the site of this Ceremony in future years, will further express our admiration as a nation for the bravery, character, and love shown in the line of duty by these men and women.

Second, we should leave this Ceremony today pledged to carry on the life's work of those who have died. There is one piece of unfinished business in particular that, above all others, we should pledge to complete.

One year ago today, President Bush spoke at this Ceremony. He urged us to keep faith with the sacrifice of those peace officers who've died in the line of duty by waging a renewed and total war on crime. He called for "a national strategy, a partnership with America's cities and States, to take back the streets." And, he proposed a broad legislative initiative to fight violent crime which he sent to the Congress.

This Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act would fight crime: by greatly broadening the availability of the death penalty, by reducing the power of judges to exclude evidence of crimes, by reforming overly complicated habeas corpus

procedures, and by keeping firearms out of the hands of criminals.

For one whole year, the Congress of the United States has sat on the President's anti-crime package. And it has done nothing at all during that time. It has not even scheduled a floor vote in either House.

Ladies and gentlemen, Congress needs to quit footdragging on the President's violent crime control package and pass it NOW! We owe it to the men and women whose deaths we now commemorate to do everything we can to stop violent crime.

Third, let's leave this Ceremony today having learned from the example of those who have died. Let's depart here determined to remember that there are heroes and villains in this world just as surely as there is good and evil. And, let's remember that just as we should emulate the heroes who we commemorate today, we should have no compunctions about punishing the villains.

Unfortunately, it sometimes seems that as a society we have forgotten some simple, basic truths one of which is that there are evil people in the world who are intent on doing wicked things.

We sometimes hear it said that society is more to blame for crimes than are criminals. Or that crime is caused by parents who are too distant or who pamper their children too much. Or that crime is caused by America's poverty, or that it's actually America's prosperity that is to blame. TV violence, boredom,

passionate impulses -- everything and everyone is blamed.

Everyone -- except the criminal.

However, those who have been out on the streets know better. They know, as President Bush has said many times, that the criminal chooses his way of life, his companions, and the kinds of crimes he commits. They know that it is the criminal who chooses to reject society and its values. And, they know the criminal is not the victim, he is the victimizer. Any law-abiding society has a duty to punish wrongdoers. And punishment is not an unseemly indulgence in revenge but a civilized response to wrongdoing.

At the same time, let us not forget that there are many good people in the world as well as the evildoers. And, let's be proud that among those good people, there are the heroes who we honor with this Ceremony today.

We should be proud that our history shows some 30,000 heroes have given their lives in the war against crime. That staggering number does not even include those law enforcement officers who were wounded or disabled.

It does include many men like Charlie Hill, a good family man, who was active in his church and neighborhood and was loved by all who knew him. On March 23rd of last year, Charlie Hill went to serve an eviction notice and ended up losing his life. He was killed in a shootout with a thug, who was holding a hostage in a crack house. Another officer, Andrew Chelchowski, was

seriously wounded in the exchange. Charlie Hill's mother, his wife Virginia, and his sons Robert and Charles, Jr., are here with us today.

Another of the heroes we honor with this Ceremony is State Trooper Jerry Hines. On February 20th of last year, at 11:55 p.m., he pulled a car over on the Interstate because he suspected the driver was drunk. The driver, who had committed several other murders only hours before, shot Jerry Hines repeatedly with a hand gun and left him to die. Jerry Hines' wife, Carol, his daughter, Jennifer, and his sister, Maria, are also with us today.

Sadly, there are so many other families, like Charlie Hill's and Jerry Hines', represented and honored here today. Next year, they may be joined by the families of the two latest heroes, Greg Hauser and Ray Kilroy of Chicago, who lost their lives just this past Sunday night when they responded to a plea for help from a grandmother who was being harassed by her own grandson.

Let us resolve, as a society, to do more for the families of these fallen law enforcement heroes -- and for all the other victims of crime. As far as I am concerned, we have spent far too much time worrying about the rights of criminals and not nearly enough time worrying about the rights of victims.

We need to restore some balance to the scales of justice by putting victims' rights first -- where they belong. Let us leave this place inspired by the example of sacrifice and love set by

May 15 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

2. Pursuant to section 1121 of the 1988 Act, the tariff provisions necessary to give effect to the Nairobi Protocol were enacted in terms of the provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202). However, because of the repeal of the TSUS and the enactment of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), effective on January 1, 1989, and pursuant to section 1204 of the 1988 Act (19 U.S.C. 3004), it is necessary to provide for the equivalent tariff treatment in the HTS of the articles covered by section 1121.

3. Section 1204(b) of the 1988 Act directs the President to proclaim such modifications to the HTS as are necessary or appropriate to implement the applicable provisions of statutes enacted, executive actions taken, and final judicial decisions rendered after January 1, 1988, and before the effective date of the HTS.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483), as amended, authorized the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 1121 and 1204 of the 1988 Act and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, do proclaim that:

(1) The HTS is modified as provided in the annex to this proclamation.

(2) The amendments to the HTS made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after May 30, 1989.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:22 a.m., May 16, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 15.

The annex to the proclamation will be printed in the Federal Register of May 17.

Remarks at the National Peace Officers' Memorial Day Ceremony May 15, 1989

Thank you, Suzy. If it doesn't start clearing up, we're issuing snorkels to everybody out there. *[Laughter]* Thank you, Suzy Sawyer, and of course, to Dewey Stokes and Craig Floyd, my respects as well. You have great leadership, and I salute them. I want to say how pleased I am that the Secretary of the Treasury is with me, Nick Brady; our Attorney General, the able Dick Thornburgh; and our drug czar, Secretary Bill Bennett. The fact that we four are here is intentional. It sends the signal of our commitment and of our interest. And I know Members of Congress are here as well. I spotted my own Senator, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, and Senator Pete Wilson. But I'm going to be in trouble because I can't see over there—who else is there. But I know many are sitting right over here, and we salute them. I see Senator Ford and others. And we're just delighted that they are here today.

Last fall a retired New York police lieutenant gave me badge number 14072, and I have it with me today—the badge his son wore the day he was gunned down by a gang of cocaine cowards. Matt Byrne asked me to keep Eddie's badge as a "reminder of all the brave police officers who put their lives on the line for us every single day." Matt, your son's badge, as I have told you, is kept in my desk at the Oval Office. And during the debate on gun-related violence that has raged in this country the past several months, neither it nor what it represents has ever been far from my mind. I've heard the many voices, the courageous and the compassionate, the wounded and the widowed, and I salute the survivors that are here today.

We gather today to respond to those voices and to honor the fallen by launching a national strategy, a partnership with America's cities and States, to take back the streets. It calls for a return to common

amiation will be
gister of May 17.

Peace Ceremony

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sense. And it begins with a clear-eyed vision of the kind of problems we face, the kind of people we are, the kind of values that we hold, and the kind of nation we intend to bequeath to our children.

The problem is violent crime, and in particular, the blood that's been shed by increasingly sophisticated guns in the hands of a new class of criminals. Usually, but not always, the deaths are tied to a cycle of dollars and drugs and dependency. The principles are simple. My generation well remembers what some believe was FDR's finest speech: The "Four Freedoms," an address to a joint session of the Congress. And the last, often forgotten, but arguably the most fundamental of those freedoms was simply this: freedom from fear. Our sworn duty to "insure domestic Tranquility" is as old as the Republic, placed in the Constitution's preamble even before the common defense and the general welfare. And so, when we ask what kind of society the American people deserve, our goal must be a nation in which law-abiding citizens are safe and feel safe.

To achieve this goal, people must be held accountable for their actions, and that's common sense. Most Americans are law-abiding, and most believe that there is such a thing as right and wrong, good and evil. And whether it's the brutalization of a young runner in a park or terrorizing a young man on to a crowded highway, these are acts that cannot be excused or explained away. A common sense approach to crime means that if we're going to affect people's behavior we must have a criminal justice system in which there is an expectation that if you commit a crime you will be caught; and if caught, you will be prosecuted; and if convicted, you will do time. For far too long, a privileged class of violent and repeat offenders have calculated that crime really does pay, that our criminal justice system is a crapshoot where the risks are worth the rewards. Well, it's time we change the odds and up the stakes enormously.

And we will lead the way. We'll do our part and then some. But no Federal effort can succeed without the full partnership of the cities and the States that you so nobly represent. Unfortunately, nowhere is your front-line role more evident than in the

honor roll that will be read today: of 161 officers killed in the line of duty last year, 152 were State or local cops. And you are the first line of defense, and your respective governments have an obligation to adopt tough legislation and provide the resources—in police, prosecutors, and prisons—to fully back you up.

At the trial of Eddie Byrne's executioners, there was testimony that the hit was ordered from prison to send a message to the people behind the badge. And one witness said that they hoped to see the attack on the television news at Riker's Island. Well, today we have a message of our own: We're going to take back the streets by taking criminals off the streets. And it is an attack on all four fronts: new laws to punish them, new agents to arrest them, new prosecutors to convict them, and new prisons to hold them.

I am announcing today—and there is no more fitting place than right here—a comprehensive new offensive for combating violent crime—for Eddie Byrne, for every officer we honor here today, and for America. The first front of this campaign, new laws, starts with the semiautomatic and so-called assault weapons that criminals have taken as their gun of choice. And again, common sense has to play an important part in this discussion. The fact of the matter is, nearly half the households in this country have guns, and guns are already out there. And the overwhelming majority are legitimately owned for legitimate purposes. But in contrast to legitimate gun ownership is the chilling fact that something like 80 percent of all firearms used by felons are stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. Throughout our nation's history, the hard lesson we've learned is that criminals will get guns. And so, let me be very clear about our response: The right to own a gun is not a license to harm others.

And so, first I am calling on Congress today to do for dangerous firearms what it has wisely done for dangerous drugs: to double the mandatory minimum penalties for the use of semiautomatic weapons in crimes involving violence or drugs. And the math is simple. Anyone who uses a semiautomatic for crime, or so much as has one on them during a crime, will do an auto-

matic 10 extra years in Federal prison. No probation. No parole. No matter which judge they get.

And secondly, we just can't plea bargain away the lives of your loved ones, the lives of our cops and kids. And I'm directing the Attorney General to advise America's prosecutors to end plea bargaining for violent Federal firearms offenses. Those who use guns will do time—hard time.

And third, when a criminal carries a gun and someone dies, they must pay with their own lives. We are calling on Congress today to enact the steps necessary to implement the death penalty and to newly designate the use of a firearm as an aggravating factor for determining whether the death sentence should be imposed.

And I call on America's Governors to match this Federal initiative and propose these same three standards at home: mandatory time, no deals without cooperation, and the death penalty where appropriate. Your States owe it to those here today, and to the American people.

And fourth, 2 months ago, at my direction, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms suspended the importation of certain so-called assault weapons. ATF is continuing its examination to determine which, if any, of those weapons are not acceptable under standards in existing law. And at the conclusion of this study, and after careful consideration, we will permanently ban any imports that don't measure up to these standards.

Recently the U.S. News cover story on guns summed up a related challenge: "the difficulty in drafting laws that will separate assault weapons used in crime from semi-automatics frequently used for legitimate hunting and sport." And there is substantial controversy and debate on this point. You're all well aware of that. But one thing that we do know about these assault weapons is that they are invariably equipped with unjustifiably large magazines. The notorious AKS-47, for example, comes with a magazine that pumps off 30 explosive bullets without reloading. And that is why—fifth—we stand on the steps here in front of the Capitol and ask its support for legislation prohibiting the importation, manufacture, sale, or transfer of these insidious gun magazines of more than 15 rounds.

The current debate was first sparked when an unstable gunman in Stockton, California, purchased an AKS-47 over the counter and used it to lay waste to an elementary school playground. Patrick Edward Purdy had no business buying that gun. He was arrested on his first weapons charge before his 15th birthday. And by his fourth firearms arrest, Purdy had finally turned 18, and with it chalked up the first of two adult convictions. Although for violent and weapons offenses, both convictions were misdemeanors. Purdy crawled through the loophole that bars only felons from buying guns and got that deadly AKS-47. That is outrageous.

And therefore, we also propose that Congress close this Purdy loophole and others like it that allow deadly weapons to fall into deadly hands. Again, that's just plain common sense. We must not allow deadly weapons to fall into deadly hands. But we need to do more than just enact new laws. And in a recent movie about the L.A. gang wars, a woman shouts encouragement to a cop on patrol, telling him: "You get them off the street." And he answers: "Lady, we're trying." And the woman offers a four word solution: "You need more help." And believe me, we know it. Our police need more help. And I'm here today to tell you that we're prepared to match rhetoric with resources and call on our cities and States to do the same.

The second front, if you will, of our new offensive calls for increased manpower and a new strategy on guns, a strategy based on models of proven effectiveness. I have directed the Attorney General and the Treasury Secretary, working together with State and local enforcement, to launch a comprehensive, coordinated offensive against our nation's most violent criminals. And I am requesting funding for hiring 825 new Federal agents and staff—375 at ATF, 300 at the FBI, and 150 Deputy U.S. Marshals. Many of these hirings will permit experienced investigators from all three agencies to promptly combat violent crime in the field.

Of course, arresting these thugs doesn't help if we don't have the muscle to prosecute each criminal to the fullest extent of the law. And that's why the third front of

was first sparked in Stockton, California—KS-47 over the waste to an elected. Patrick Edward lying that gun. He weapons charge. And by his fourth finally turned 18, the first of two adult violent and weapons were misde—through the loop—from buying guns—47. That is outra-

propose that Conophole and others weapons to fall into that's just plain not allow deadly hands. But we st enact new laws. about the L.A. gang encouragement to a n: "You get them e answers: "Lady, oman offers a four l more help." And . Our police need e today to tell you atch rhetoric with cities and States to

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this campaign calls for Congress to back up these new troops with 1,600 new prosecutors and staff. And now, there probably isn't a police officer here who hasn't seen a case where a dangerous felon—properly arrested, fully prosecuted, and sentenced to the maximum—walked out of jail early, sometimes years early, because prisons are bursting at the seams. That is not right.

Part of our common sense approach is a simple recognition that it doesn't do any good to provide new Federal agents, new assistant U.S. Attorneys, and new laws with long-term penalties if we don't have the prison cells to keep criminals where they belong. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link. And so, as the fourth front in this comprehensive effort, I am calling on the Congress to authorize an additional \$1 billion, over and above the \$500 million already slated for 1990, for Federal prison construction. These 24,000 new beds will boost Federal prison capacity by nearly 80 percent.

Not since Lincoln has a President stood in front of the Capitol and been just a few miles from the front lines of a war, never was the toll more visible than in the faces of the brave men and women, the families, gathered here today. And when I first stood here as President, over there, only moments after taking the oath of office, I made a promise: "This scourge will stop." And that's a promise that we intend to keep. Ladies and gentlemen, I offer my condolences for your fallen loved ones and for your fellow officers. And I salute your commitment, and I salute your courage, and as a citizen—grateful for the protection you have provided for me and my family and my fellow countrymen. I thank you, and I wish you Godspeed.

Thank you all, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:29 p.m. on the West Front of the Capitol. In his opening remarks, he referred to Suzy Sawyer, executive director of the Fraternal Order of Police Ladies Auxiliary; Dewey Stokes, national president of the Fraternal Order of Police; and Craig Floyd, president of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund.

White House Fact Sheet on Combating Violent Crime May 15, 1989

The President outlined today a comprehensive program to combat violent crime. The program is designed to strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system and the Federal, State, and local law enforcement partnership. The program is grounded in the President's belief that greater certainty of apprehension, prosecution, and punishment will help deter crimes of violence. It includes proposals to strengthen current Federal, State, and local laws, to step up enforcement and to hold perpetrators of crimes fully accountable for their actions.

The President is proposing a common sense approach to crime with initiatives to limit access to weapons by criminals, to reform the criminal justice system, to enhance enforcement and prosecution, and to expand prison capacity to ensure both the certainty and severity of punishment.

Fundamental Principles

Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them.

- A primary purpose of government is to protect citizens and their property. Americans deserve to live in a society in which they are safe and feel secure.
- Those who commit violent criminal offenses should, and must, be held accountable for their actions.
- Our criminal justice system must have as its objective the swift and certain apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration of those who break the law.
- Success in accomplishing our criminal justice system goals requires a sustained, cooperative effort by Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities.

The President today proposed a comprehensive four-part program to strengthen current laws, enhance enforcement and apprehension of criminals, facilitate prosecutions, and expand Federal prison capacity.

Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1989

I. STRENGTHENING CURRENT LAWS

To ensure that those who commit violent criminal offenses are held fully accountable for their actions, it is essential to eliminate certain gaps in existing law and to strengthen some existing statutes.

A. Enhanced Penalties for Firearms Violations

The President proposed seven changes in Federal firearms laws which would:

1. double the mandatory penalty from 5 to 10 years under 18 U.S.C. 924(c) for the use of a semiautomatic firearm during the commission of a violent crime or drug felony;
2. amend the Armed Career Criminal statute to count as predicate offenses acts of juvenile delinquency which if committed by an adult would constitute a serious drug offense; many youthful repeat offenders now escape the enhanced career criminal penalties because most of their prior offenses were charged as juvenile delinquency;
3. allow for pretrial preventive detention of defendants in cases involving certain serious Federal firearms and explosive offenses;
4. authorize criminal penalties and mandatory minimum sentences for theft of a firearm;
5. enhance penalties for smuggling firearms into the United States while engaged in, or in the furtherance of, drug trafficking;
6. require mandatory revocation of Federal supervised release for those possessing a firearm anytime before the term of their supervised release expires;
7. double the current penalty for a knowing and materially false statement on ATF Form 4473 to a maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment.

The President also urged all States to adopt model legislation providing mandatory minimum sentences for criminal offenses involving firearms to parallel Federal mandatory minimum provisions.

He directed the Attorney General to provide the States with related technical assist-

ance through the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC's). At present, 30 States have some provision for mandatory terms of imprisonment for use of firearms in the commission of a crime.

The President proposed providing a 5 percent bonus to the formula portion of drug law enforcement grants for those States which adopt this model legislation.

B. Restricting Plea Bargaining

If our criminal justice system is to achieve its objective of ensuring that those who commit violent firearms offenses are held fully accountable for their actions, plea bargaining practices nationwide must be reformed. Too often, serious felons walk away from court after pleading guilty to minor offenses and misdemeanors because overburdened prosecutors have accepted plea agreements rather than going to trial. The lesser charges result in lesser sentences or probation, and repeat offenders continue to beat the system. To speed an end to such plea bargaining:

1. The President directed the Attorney General to issue and fully implement guidelines for Federal prosecutors regarding plea bargaining under the Sentencing Reform Act to ensure that Federal charges always reflect both the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and the Department's commitment to statutory sentencing goals and procedures. This will ensure that Federal prosecutors seek minimum mandatory penalties for all violent firearms offenses.
2. The President urged State and local governments to reform their plea bargaining and sentencing practices along similar lines and to devote increased resources to prosecutions.

C. Enacting Death Penalty Procedures

The criminal justice system must accord paramount importance to the protection of innocent life. The murderous assault weapon armed gang member, the terrorist, the traitor, and the assassin, who threaten American lives and the Nation's security, must know that they will face the death penalty for their crimes.

The President proposed to restore an enforceable death penalty for the most aggravated Federal crimes. His proposal includes

adequate standards and constitutionally sound procedures for applying the Federal death penalty provisions that now appear in Federal statutes for homicide, espionage, and treason. It would also authorize the death penalty for a number of new offenses, such as murder for hire. In direct response to the increase in firearms-related violence, the proposal specifies that the use of a firearm in committing the offense or a previous conviction of a violent felony involving a firearm constitute aggravating factors justifying capital punishment.

D. Restricting Imported Weapons

When the study of imported weapons by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is completed, the administration will make permanent the temporary suspension on the imported weapons, if any, that fail to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 925).

E. Preventing Circumvention of Import Laws

The administration will propose an amendment to ensure that actions taken under the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 shall not be circumvented by domestic assembly of such weapons or any combination of domestic and foreign assembly of such weapons.

F. Restricting Gun Clips and Magazines

The administration will propose legislation prohibiting the importation, manufacture, transfer, or sale of gun magazines of over 15 rounds for use by private citizens.

G. Limiting Access to Weapons by Criminals

In addition to greater penalties for misusing firearms, it is also important to limit access to weapons by criminals. This can be facilitated in three ways:

1. Strengthening and Expanding Prohibitions on Access to Weapons by Criminals.

a. The President proposed to bar the sale of firearms to, or possession of firearms by, persons convicted of any violent offense, expanding the existing prohibition to cover individuals convicted of violent misdemeanor offenses.

b. The President also proposed to bar the sale of firearms to, or possession of firearms

by, persons who are convicted of any serious drug offense.

2. *Improving Mechanisms for Identifying Criminals Who Attempt to Purchase Firearms.* The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires the Attorney General to develop a system for the immediate and accurate identification of felons and others who attempt to purchase firearms, but are barred by Federal law [18 U.S.C. 922(g)(1)] from buying or possessing firearms. The initial stage of the study must be completed by November 18, 1989.

a. The President directed the Attorney General to expand the National Criminal Records Identification System Implementation study to include a review and evaluation of State and local procedures which have effectively limited criminal access to firearms and, based on that review and in consultation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, to develop recommendations for model State legislation and procedures to complement and enhance efforts to reduce felons' access to firearms.

Model State legislation or procedures might include a reasonably structured waiting period or use other devices to facilitate accuracy in determining whether an individual seeking to purchase a weapon from a licensed gun dealer is ineligible by reason of Federal law. At present, more than 20 States have waiting periods, identification requirements, or other procedures which effectively limit criminal access to weapons.

b. The President urged States to transfer criminal history conviction, sentencing, and other case disposition records to the proper Federal authorities. He also directed the Attorney General to recommend additional improvements in the criminal records data system. The quality of criminal history data is a critical factor in crime control and prevention. At present, the only criminal history records consistently reported by States and localities are arrest records.

Timely and accurate reporting of conviction, sentencing, and other case disposition records is essential to the effective operation of the Nation's criminal justice system.

To improve the national data base, States should make such criminal record reporting mandatory and take steps to ensure that centralized State criminal history repositor-

ies are adequately funded and managed. In addition, States should maintain records and report on all serious crimes committed by juveniles who frequently continue their criminal careers into adulthood, but often escape early identification as repeat offenders and recidivists because their juvenile records are not reported.

3. Eliminating Loopholes and Clarifying Existing Offenses. The President also proposed to eliminate loopholes and clarify existing offenses related to the sale or transfer of firearms, in order to:

- a. facilitate the prosecution of unlicensed gun dealers engaged in illegal weapons transfers to aliens or transients;
- b. expand Federal jurisdiction to permit prosecution of transactions in stolen firearms and weapons lacking serial numbers in cases where the firearms have previously moved in interstate or foreign commerce (present law requires the firearms be moving in interstate commerce at the time of the offense);
- c. provide a uniform standard to determine whether a person is under Federal firearms disabilities based upon State convictions;
- d. require that persons convicted under State law of a serious drug offense or violent felony apply to Federal authorities in order to have their firearms rights restored;
- e. amend provisions regarding the disposal of forfeited firearms; and
- f. clarify the definition of burglary in the Armed Career Criminal Act to eliminate loopholes caused by differing State laws.

H. Making Drug Testing a Condition of Release

The President also proposed to authorize and fund nationwide implementation in 1990 of drug testing as a mandatory condition of Federal probation, parole, or supervised release. It is estimated that 81,500 people will be on some form of Federal supervised release in 1990. The Justice Department and the Federal Judiciary will coordinate implementation of this program.

The President urged States to adopt similar mandatory drug testing programs as a condition of parole.

II. AUGMENTING ENFORCEMENT

A primary purpose of government is to protect citizens and their property. This requires the sustained cooperative commitment of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials. Apprehending violent offenders requires increased enforcement personnel, improved cooperation among law enforcement authorities, and not permitting the exclusion of evidence on legal technicalities.

A. Additional ATF Special Agents

The President proposed to increase funds for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to provide for the hiring, training, and equipping of 375 ATF special agents, inspectors, and support personnel to investigate assault weapon and other firearms violations by armed career criminal and repeat offenders.

B. Additional U.S. Marshals

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Marshals to provide for about 150 additional positions for the Marshals Fugitive Investigations and Court Orders Program. This would direct greater Federal efforts to capturing fugitives and career criminals.

C. Additional FBI Agents

The President proposed to increase funds for the FBI to provide for about 300 additional positions for the Bureau's Violent Crime and Major Offenders Program and Organized Crime Program and to assist States and localities improve their efforts in fighting violent crime through greater Federal/State cooperation.

D. Coordinated Task Forces

The President directed the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury to develop a coordinated strategy for the deployment of the additional U.S. Marshals, ATF and FBI agents. Their deployment will emphasize working closely with State and local authorities in task forces to target and investigate career criminals who are subject to prosecution as repeat offenders under Federal firearms laws and related statutes.

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E. State and Local Resources

The President urged State and local authorities to increase their law enforcement resources devoted to identifying and apprehending violent criminal offenders.

F. Exclusionary Rule Reform

The President proposed to establish a general "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule which would permit evidence to be admitted if the officers carrying out a search or seizure acted with an objectively reasonable belief that their conduct was in conformity with fourth amendment requirements. The reform legislation would clarify that in the absence of explicit statutory authority for doing so Federal courts may only exclude evidence on the basis of constitutional violations.

III. ENHANCING PROSECUTION

In order to assure that criminals are held accountable for their offenses, certainty of prosecution must accompany severity of punishment. Federal, State, and local authorities must expand and coordinate their prosecutorial efforts.

A. Additional Assistant U.S. Attorneys

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Attorneys Offices to support 1,600 additional positions to handle the increased number of Federal defendants and to prosecute more drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters.

B. Additional Criminal Division Attorneys

The President proposed to increase funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 additional positions to focus on drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters, including activities to foster State and local cooperation and coordinated law enforcement strategies.

C. Additional Housing for Unsented Prisoners

The President proposed additional funds for the U.S. Marshals Service to provide transportation and 300,000 added jail days for unsentenced prisoners and pretrial detainees.

D. Additional Judicial Branch Resources

The President proposed increasing the administration's budget request for the Judi-

ciary by \$40 million for FY 1990 to cover costs associated with processing increased numbers of criminal defendants and for additional Federal criminal prosecutions.

E. Habeas Corpus Reform

The President proposed immediate enactment of habeas corpus reform to establish a general 1-year time limit on Federal applications by State prisoners and to require deference in Federal proceedings to the results of fair and reasonable State court determinations. This will correct the existing system of review, under which over 10,000 cases are annually filed in Federal court.

IV. EXPANDING PRISON CAPACITY

Prison overcrowding remains a national problem. The most acute problem is at the Federal level. At both the Federal and State level prison overcrowding is a factor in sentencing. At the State and local levels it is often responsible for the early release of convicted criminals.

A. Expanding Federal Prison Construction

The President proposed an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction, bringing the total 1990 budget to over \$1.5 billion. This will increase prison capacity by about 77 percent, adding over 24,000 new Federal prison beds. The present rated Federal prison capacity is 30,951 beds; the present Federal prison population is approximately 48,000.

B. Converting Unused Federal Properties

The President directed the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Education, and the Administrator of the General Services Administration to work with the Attorney General to identify expeditiously properties and facilities suitable for conversion for use as Federal prisons or jails.

C. Deporting Criminal Aliens

The President proposed to provide the Attorney General with \$14 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Executive Office for Immigration Review in order to expedite the deportation of convicted criminal aliens.

Crimes committed by aliens are rising disproportionately in relation to the general population and entailing more violent and drug-related crime.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has identified 9,254 aliens in its facilities, 20.6 percent of its total inmate population.

D. Encouraging State Prison Construction

The President commended and encouraged State prison construction efforts. States currently have construction of 63,452 new bedspaces underway. An additional 78,094 bedspaces are planned, and funding has been secured for their construction. Moreover, States have requested construction of 72,190 additional bedspaces.

E. Review of Court-Ordered Prison Caps

The President directed the Attorney General to conduct a review of the role of court orders and consent decrees in prison crowding situations, including an assessment of the scope of judicial authority in formulating and issuing such orders, the impact of such orders on the operation of prison systems and public security, and non-judicial means of addressing prison crowding. The Attorney General will report his findings to the President and recommend any necessary remedial actions.

Legislation to implement elements of this initiative will be transmitted shortly by the Attorney General.

FUNDING SUMMARY

Enforcement:	
BATF.....	\$18.8 million
U.S. Marshals.....	\$12.0 million
FBI.....	\$19.5 million
Prosecution:	
U.S. Attorneys.....	\$49.6 million
Criminal Division.....	\$5.4 million
Unsentenced Prisoner	
Support	\$13.0 million
Courts.....	\$40.0 million
Drug Testing:	
Mandatory Testing.....	\$10.7 million
Criminal Alien Deportation:	
INS.....	\$12.5 million

FUNDING SUMMARY—Continued

EOIR (Executive Office for Immigration Review).....	\$1.6 million
State Grant Bonus:	
Office of Justice Programs (Bonus).....	\$6.0 million
Subtotal (nonprison).....	\$189.1 million
Prisons:	
Federal Prison Construction.....	\$1.0 billion

This will bring the total 1990 prison construction budget to over \$1.5 billion, which includes \$115 million available from the Special Forfeiture Fund available to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and \$401 million in the original Bush Budget.

Total Increase ¹ \$1,189.1 billion

¹ This total can be accommodated within the overall domestic discretionary spending cap set in the Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

White House Statement on the President's Meeting With Cornelio Sommaruga

May 15, 1989

The President met today with Cornelio Sommaruga, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The visit provided an opportunity for President Bush to express American appreciation for the impressive humanitarian and human rights work of the ICRC around the world. ICRC efforts on behalf of refugees, the hungry, the displaced, political prisoners, and prisoners of war are well-known and well-respected.

The President and Mr. Sommaruga specifically discussed ICRC activities in Afghanistan and Sudan, and Mr. Sommaruga thanked President Bush for the recent special contribution of \$10 million as a humanitarian gesture for ICRC activities in these countries.

Step B.

POLICE MEMORIAL / PORTLAND, OREGON
SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1990 / 4:30 P.M.

Richard Chief Walker

THANK YOU BILL FOR THAT INTRODUCTION. IT'S ALWAYS
A PLEASURE TO BE WITH THE MAN WHO IS SO ABLY DIRECTING
OUR BATTLE AGAINST DRUG USE IN THIS COUNTRY. AND OF
COURSE, CONGRESSMAN DENNY SMITH -- ONE OF THE PEOPLE I
COUNT ON IN WASHINGTON IN OUR EFFORTS TO FIGHT CRIME.
SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERTS, ATTORNEY GENERAL
FROHNMAYER, MAYOR CLARK, CHIEF WALKER, CONGRESSMAN
SMITH, FRIENDS, RELATIVES, AND ADMIRERS OF PORTLAND'S
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- 2 -

IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO BE WITH YOU -- AND TO
OFFICIALLY DEDICATE A MONUMENT THAT EMBODIES INTEGRITY,
SACRIFICE, AND ABOVE ALL, COURAGE. QUALITIES THAT
DEFINE THE ESSENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS -- AND
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. //

IN THE BIBLE WE READ, "GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN
THAN THIS, THAT A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS
FRIENDS."

- 3 -

THE MEN WE SALUTE TODAY LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR US.
WE MEET TODAY TO THANK THEM ON BEHALF OF EVERY
AMERICAN. //

THERE WILL BE TWENTY-ONE NAMES ON THE PORTLAND
POLICE MEMORIAL. NAMES LIKE MCCARTHY, OWENS, PALMER.
THEY RANGED IN AGE FROM 26 TO 68. YET THEIR STORY
ECLIPSES MERE STONE AND MASONRY -- AS STRIKING AS THEY
ARE.

- 4 -

EACH LIFE WAS PRECIOUS; EACH LOSS, SEARING AND
INDIVIDUAL. THEY LEFT BEHIND FATHERS, MOTHERS,
CHILDREN, WIVES.

THE FIRST TO GIVE HIS LIFE, THOMAS O'CONNOR, DIED
IN 1867. HE WAS SHOT IN A SALOON, TRYING TO BREAK UP A
BRAWL. LIKE OTHER COPS OF HIS DAY, HIS TASK WAS TO
CIVILIZE SOCIETY.

- 5 -

SIX YEARS AGO, STANLEY POUNDS BECAME PORTLAND'S LAST COP KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. HE KNEW -- AS WE DO -- THAT OUR TASK MUST BE TO DEFEND CIVILITY THROUGH AMERICA'S SYSTEM OF LAW.

ACHIEVING THIS WILL REQUIRE CHARACTER TO RIVAL THESE TWENTY-ONE POLICEMEN WHO GAVE OF THEMSELVES, AND THEIR LIVES. COPS WHO KNEW THAT IN A JOB WHERE ONE SEES -- TOO OFTEN -- MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN, ONE COULD ALSO PROVE MAN'S FIDELITY TO HONOR. //

- 6 -

THEY -- LIKE THE DISABLED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS HERE -- ARE HEROES OF THE GREAT PACIFIC NORTHWEST. WE MUST SALUTE THEM, REMEMBER THEM. BUT HOW?

FIRST, IN THE MOST ELEMENTAL SENSE, BY RECALLING WHAT THEY STOOD FOR -- AND AGAINST. THEY WERE MEN OF PEACE, FIGHTING CRIME. THEY STOOD FOR GOOD AGAINST EVIL. THEY KNEW THAT BLACK AND WHITE HATS WERE NOT HOLLYWOOD FICTION. THEY DESPISED THE CRUELTY OF THUGS WHO BRUTALIZE AMERICA'S QUIET, GENTLE, DECENT PEOPLE.

- 7 -

SECOND, WE CAN HONOR THEM BY ENACTING LAWS WHICH FREE OUR COUNTRY FROM THE FEAR OF CRIME AND DRUGS. WHEN WE ASK WHAT KIND OF A SOCIETY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE, OUR ANSWER IS A NATION IN WHICH LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE. WE MUST REJECT THOSE WHO SOFT-PEDAL THE NEED TO BE HARD ON CRIME. //

ONE YEAR AGO THIS WEEK, I STOOD ON CAPITOL HILL BEFORE A GROUP OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND ANNOUNCED MY COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME.

- 8 -

ONE YEAR LATER, CONGRESS HAS ADDRESSED PART OF THE PROBLEM BY PROVIDING THE NEW FEDERAL TROOPS WE ASKED FOR: NEW AGENTS -- TO ARREST VIOLENT CRIMINALS. NEW PROSECUTORS -- TO CONVICT THEM. AND NEW PRISONS -- TO HOLD THEM.

BUT OUR JOB ISN'T FINISHED -- IT'S JUST BEGUN. SO TODAY I CALL ON THE CONGRESS TO PASS THE MAJOR PART OF THE VIOLENT CRIME ACT.

- 9 -

LEGISLATION THAT WILL BACK UP OUR NEW LAWYERS WITH NEW LAWS -- LAWS THAT ARE FAIR, FAST, AND FINAL. //

FAIR -- AN EXCLUSIONARY RULE DESIGNED TO PUNISH THE GUILTY -- AND NOT GOOD COPS WHO HAVE ACTED IN GOOD FAITH. FAST -- WE NEED HABEAS CORPUS REFORMS TO STOP THE FRIVOLOUS APPEALS THAT ARE CHOKING OUR COURTS. AND FINAL -- FAIR, CONSTITUTIONALLY SOUND DEATH PENALTY PROVISIONS.

- 10 -

YOU KNOW MY BELIEF: FOR ANYONE WHO KILLS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER -- NO LEGAL PENALTY IS TOO TOUGH. AND THAT GOES FOR DRUG KINGPINS WHO THREATEN A FEDERAL WITNESS, JUROR, OR JUDGE. // WE WANT CONGRESS TO ENACT THE STEPS NEEDED TO EXPAND THE DEATH PENALTY. NOT SOME TIME. NOT SOME PLACE. BUT ACROSS AMERICA -- NOW. ///

THE VIOLENT CRIME ACT WILL ACHIEVE THESE REFORMS. YET FOR THE PAST YEAR IT HAS GATHERED DUST IN THE HOUSE -- AND SPAWNED WEAK IMITATIONS IN THE SENATE.

- 11 -

**AMERICA DESERVES BETTER. SO DO THE 163 POLICE OFFICERS
WHO DIED LAST YEAR. TOMORROW, THE SENATE BEGINS DEBATE
ON OUR CRIME LEGISLATION. I CALL ON IT TO HONOR THE
MEMORY OF POLICE BOTH LIVING AND DEAD. //**

**NOW, I KNOW: SOME SAY THERE ARE REASONS FOR CRIME.
I SAY: THERE IS NEVER AN EXCUSE. // YES, WE SUPPORT
PROGRAMS FOR REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY. WE SUPPORT
EDUCATION -- THE GOAL OF WHICH IS TO KEEP PEOPLE OFF OF
DRUGS AND AWAY FROM CRIME.**

- 12 -

**WE SUPPORT COUNSELING AND OTHER STEPS TO PREVENT CRIME.
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**THAT'S WHY OUR VIOLENT CRIME ACT IS BASED ON
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- 13 -

IF CAUGHT, THEY WILL BE PROSECUTED. AND IF CONVICTED, THEY WILL BE PUNISHED. BY TAKING HOODS OFF THE STREETS, WE CAN -- AND MUST -- TAKE BACK THE STREETS.
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ALREADY, WE HAVE ACTED ADMINISTRATIVELY TO ENSURE NO DEALS WHEN CRIMINALS USE A GUN. OUR VIOLENT CRIME ACT GOES STILL FURTHER. REMEMBER: IT DOES NO GOOD TO SEND LAW TROOPS INTO BATTLE WEARING HANDCUFFS.

- 14 -

SO I URGE THE SENATE -- AND IN COMING WEEKS, THE HOUSE -- TO ACT QUICKLY AND BUILD AMERICA UP BY OPPOSING THOSE WHO WOULD TEAR AMERICA DOWN. TOGETHER, LET'S PASS THIS BILL -- AND HELP WIN OUR WAR ON CRIME.

YET OUR WAR CANNOT BE WON ON THE FEDERAL LEVEL ALONE. HERE IN OREGON, AS ELSEWHERE, YOU KNOW THAT CRIME IS PERSONAL, NOT REMOTE. SO, LED BY YOUR OUTSTANDING CONGRESSMAN, DENNY SMITH, YOU'VE FOUNDED "OREGONIANS AGAINST CRIME" -- A CITIZENS' CRIME-FIGHTING GROUP OF 115,000 LAW-ABIDING OREGONIANS.

- 15 -

**WE CAN HONOR THE HEROES OF THE GREAT PACIFIC NORTHWEST
BY DOING, NATIONALLY, WHAT YOU ARE DOING LOCALLY. //**

**"OREGONIANS AGAINST CRIME" SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THE
ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVE THAT REQUIRES REPEAT, VIOLENT
CAREER CRIMINALS TO SERVE THEIR FULL SENTENCES BEHIND
BARS. NO PAROLE. NO TEMPORARY LEAVE. NO TIME OFF FOR
"GOOD BEHAVIOR." NO WEEKEND PASSES.**

- 16 -

**NONE OF THE MUMBO-JUMBO WHICH BLAMES THE FAILINGS OF
TV, SCHOOLS, OR THE OTHER SCAPEGOATS OF SOCIETY FOR THE
EVIL OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.**

**THIS INITIATIVE, SUPPORTED BY CLOSE TO ONE MILLION
OREGONIANS -- THE HIGHEST VOTE TOTAL IN THIS STATE'S
HISTORY -- LED THE OREGON LEGISLATURE LAST YEAR TO PASS
A FULL SLATE OF ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION -- FROM MORE
PRISON CELLS TO TOUGHER SENTENCING. // YOU HAVE SHOWN
THE WAY -- AND EVERY STATE SHOULD FOLLOW.**

- 17 -

SO I CALL ON ALL LEGISLATURES TO BOOST LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. THROUGH NEW PROSECUTORS, POLICE, NEW PRISONS. AND BY TOUGHENING CRIME LAWS AT THE STATE LEVEL -- INCLUDING THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THE KILLING OF LOCAL ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

THIS BRINGS ME TO THE FINAL WAY WE CAN HONOR THE HEROES OF THE GREAT PACIFIC NORTHWEST. WE MUST TELL THEIR STORY TO GENERATIONS YET UNBORN. LIKE THE STORY OF TWO MEN WHO ARE WITH US TODAY.

- 18 -

ONE IS SERGEANT EARL JOHNSON -- SHOT AND BLINDED WHILE TRYING TO COVER HIS FELLOW OFFICERS. // THE OTHER, STANLEY HARMON, WAS SHOT BY A DRUG ADDICT AND IS NOW A PARAPLEGIC. TO YOU -- TO YOUR COLLEAGUES: A GRATEFUL NATION SALUTES YOU. //

NOTHING WE SAY HERE CAN EQUAL THE SACRIFICE OF AMERICANS LIKE THESE. WHAT WE CAN DO IS ENSURE THEIR SACRIFICE WAS NOT IN VAIN. SO LET US HONOR THE MEN OF THIS MEMORIAL: ACTING NOT ONLY THROUGH WORDS, BUT DEEDS, TO ENSURE A FUTURE AS GREAT AS AMERICA HERSELF.

- 19 -

THIS MEMORIAL WILL BE A MONUMENT TO A NATION THAT IS RIGHT-MINDED AND RESOLUTE -- A PEOPLE AT ONCE UNAFRAID AND FREE. IT IS MY GREAT PRIVILEGE TO NOW OPEN THE TRIBUTE TO THE GREATEST HEROES ANY COUNTRY COULD HAVE -- THE PORTLAND POLICE MEMORIAL. GOD BLESS THEM, AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

AND NOW, CHIEF WALKER, LET US LOOK AT THE MODEL.

#

Steph B.

**POLICE MEMORIAL / PORTLAND, OREGON
SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1990 / 4:30 P.M.**

**DR. BENNETT, ATTORNEY GENERAL FROHNMAYER, SECRETARY
OF STATE ROBERTS, MAYOR CLARK, CHIEF WALKER,
CONGRESSMAN SMITH, FRIENDS, RELATIVES, AND ADMIRERS OF
PORTLAND'S FINEST.**

**IT IS A PRIVILEGE TO BE WITH YOU -- AND TO
OFFICIALLY DEDICATE A MONUMENT THAT EMBODIES INTEGRITY,
SACRIFICE, AND ABOVE ALL, COURAGE.**

- 2 -

**QUALITIES THAT DEFINE THE ESSENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS -- AND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. //**

**IN THE BIBLE WE READ, "GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN
THAN THIS, THAT A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS
FRIENDS." THE MEN WE SALUTE TODAY LAID DOWN THEIR
LIVES FOR US. WE MEET TODAY TO THANK THEM ON BEHALF OF
EVERY AMERICAN. //**

**THERE WILL BE TWENTY-ONE NAMES ON THE PORTLAND
POLICE MEMORIAL. NAMES LIKE MCCARTHY, OWENS, PALMER.**

- 3 -

THEY RANGED IN AGE FROM 26 TO 68. YET THEIR STORY ECLIPSES MERE STONE AND MASONRY -- AS STRIKING AS THEY ARE. EACH LIFE WAS PRECIOUS; EACH LOSS, SEARING AND INDIVIDUAL. THEY LEFT BEHIND FATHERS, MOTHERS, CHILDREN, WIVES.

THE FIRST TO GIVE HIS LIFE, THOMAS O'CONNOR, DIED IN 1867. HE WAS SHOT IN A SALOON, TRYING TO BREAK UP A BRAWL. LIKE OTHER COPS OF HIS DAY, HIS TASK WAS TO CIVILIZE SOCIETY.

- 4 -

SIX YEARS AGO, STANLEY POUNDS BECAME PORTLAND'S LAST COP KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. HE KNEW -- AS WE DO -- THAT OUR TASK MUST BE TO DEFEND CIVILITY THROUGH AMERICA'S SYSTEM OF LAW.

ACHIEVING THIS WILL REQUIRE CHARACTER TO RIVAL THESE TWENTY-ONE POLICEMEN WHO GAVE OF THEMSELVES, AND THEIR LIVES. COPS WHO KNEW THAT IN A JOB WHERE ONE SEES -- TOO OFTEN -- MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN, ONE COULD ALSO PROVE MAN'S FIDELITY TO HONOR. //

- 5 -

THEY -- LIKE THE DISABLED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS HERE -- ARE HEROES OF THE GREAT PACIFIC NORTHWEST. WE MUST SALUTE THEM, REMEMBER THEM. BUT HOW?

FIRST, IN THE MOST ELEMENTAL SENSE, BY RECALLING WHAT THEY STOOD FOR -- AND AGAINST. THEY WERE MEN OF PEACE, FIGHTING CRIME. THEY STOOD FOR GOOD AGAINST EVIL. THEY KNEW THAT BLACK AND WHITE HATS WERE NOT HOLLYWOOD FICTION. THEY DESPISED THE CRUELTY OF THUGS WHO BRUTALIZE AMERICA'S QUIET, GENTLE, DECENT PEOPLE.

- 6 -

SECOND, WE CAN HONOR THEM BY ENACTING LAWS WHICH FREE OUR COUNTRY FROM THE FEAR OF CRIME AND DRUGS. WHEN WE ASK WHAT KIND OF A SOCIETY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE, OUR ANSWER IS A NATION IN WHICH LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE. WE MUST REJECT THOSE WHO SOFT-PEDAL THE NEED TO BE HARD ON CRIME. //

ONE YEAR AGO THIS WEEK, I STOOD ON CAPITOL HILL BEFORE A GROUP OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND ANNOUNCED MY COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME.

- 7 -

ONE YEAR LATER, CONGRESS HAS ADDRESSED PART OF THE PROBLEM BY PROVIDING THE NEW FEDERAL TROOPS WE ASKED FOR: NEW AGENTS -- TO ARREST VIOLENT CRIMINALS. NEW PROSECUTORS -- TO CONVICT THEM. AND NEW PRISONS -- TO HOLD THEM.

BUT OUR JOB ISN'T FINISHED -- IT'S JUST BEGUN. SO TODAY I CALL ON THE CONGRESS TO PASS THE MAJOR PART OF THE VIOLENT CRIME ACT.

- 8 -

LEGISLATION THAT WILL BACK UP OUR NEW LAWYERS WITH NEW LAWS -- LAWS THAT ARE FAIR, FAST, AND FINAL. //

FAIR -- AN EXCLUSIONARY RULE DESIGNED TO PUNISH THE GUILTY -- AND NOT GOOD COPS WHO HAVE ACTED IN GOOD FAITH. FAST -- WE NEED HABEAS CORPUS REFORMS TO STOP THE FRIVOLOUS APPEALS THAT ARE CHOKING OUR COURTS. AND FINAL -- FAIR, CONSTITUTIONALLY SOUND DEATH PENALTY PROVISIONS.

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AMERICA DESERVES BETTER. SO DO THE 163 POLICE OFFICERS WHO DIED LAST YEAR. TOMORROW, THE SENATE BEGINS DEBATE ON OUR CRIME LEGISLATION. I CALL ON IT TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF POLICE BOTH LIVING AND DEAD. //

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NONE OF THE MUMBO-JUMBO WHICH BLAMES THE FAILINGS OF TV, SCHOOLS, OR THE OTHER SCAPEGOATS OF SOCIETY FOR THE EVIL OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.

THIS INITIATIVE, SUPPORTED BY CLOSE TO ONE MILLION OREGONIANS -- THE HIGHEST VOTE TOTAL IN THIS STATE'S HISTORY -- LED THE OREGON LEGISLATURE LAST YEAR TO PASS A FULL SLATE OF ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION -- FROM MORE PRISON CELLS TO TOUGHER SENTENCING. // YOU HAVE SHOWN THE WAY -- AND EVERY STATE SHOULD FOLLOW.

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#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON^{aw}
FROM: CURT SMITH ^(S)
SUBJECT: PORTLAND POLICE MEMORIAL REMARKS

I. SUMMARY

On Sunday, May 20, at 4:30 p.m., you will address about 1,500 people at a ceremonial groundbreaking of the Portland Police Memorial in the Portland Coliseum. Dr. Bennett, Congressman Denny Smith, Mayor Bud Clark, Attorney General Frohnmayer, Secretary of State Barbara Roberts, and Chief of Police Walker will accompany you.

II. DISCUSSION

The attached remarks (9 minutes, speechcards) hail the courage of those police officers who have risked and lost their lives in the line of duty. The text also calls on the Senate and House to pass the Violent Crime Control Act.

Friday 3:50 (Smith/Blessey)
confirmed w/ Chief Walker May 16, 1990
Becky 5 P.M.
Gordon James POLICE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLICE MEMORIAL
PORTLAND, OREGON
SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1990
4:30 P.M.

Dr. Bennett, Attorney General Frohnmayer, Secretary of State Roberts, Mayor Clark, Chief Walker, Congressman Smith, friends, relatives, and admirers of Portland's finest.

It is a privilege to be with you -- and to officially dedicate a monument that embodies integrity, sacrifice, and above all, courage. Qualities that define the essence of law enforcement officers -- and of the United States of America. //

In the Bible we read, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." The men we salute today laid down their lives for us. We meet today to thank them on behalf of every American. //

There will be twenty-one names on the Portland Police Memorial. Names like McCarthy, Owens, Palmer. They ranged in age from 26 to 68. Yet their story eclipses mere stone and masonry -- as striking as they are. Each life was precious; each loss, searing and individual. They left behind fathers, mothers, children, wives.

The first to give his life, Thomas O'Connor, died in 1867. He was shot in a saloon, trying to break up a brawl. Like other cops of his day, his task was to civilize society. Six years ago, Stanley Pounds became Portland's last cop killed in the line

of duty. He knew -- as we do -- that our task must be to defend civility through America's system of law.

Achieving this will require character to rival these twenty-one policemen who gave of themselves, and their lives. Cops who knew that in a job where one sees -- too often -- man's inhumanity to man, one could also prove man's fidelity to honor. // They -- like the disabled law enforcement officers here -- are heroes of the Great Pacific Northwest. We must salute them, remember them. But how?

First, in the most elemental sense, by recalling what they stood for -- and against. They were men of peace, fighting crime. They stood for good against evil. They knew that black and white hats were not Hollywood fiction. They despised the cruelty of thugs who brutalize America's quiet, gentle, decent people.

Second, we can honor them by enacting laws which free our country from the fear of crime and drugs. When we ask what kind of a society the American people deserve, our answer is a Nation in which law-abiding citizens are safe and feel safe. We must reject those who soft-pedal the need to be hard on crime. //

One year ago this week, I stood on Capitol Hill before a group of law enforcement officials and announced my comprehensive package to combat violent crime. One year later, Congress deserves our thanks for providing the new Federal troops we asked for: New agents -- to arrest violent criminals. New prosecutors -- to convict them. And new prisons -- to hold them.

But our job isn't finished -- it's just begun. So today I call on the Congress to pass the major part of the Violent Crime Act. Legislation that will back up our new lawmen with new laws -- laws that are fair, fast, and final. // Fair -- an exclusionary rule designed to punish the guilty -- and not good cops who have acted in good faith. Fast -- we need habeas corpus reforms to stop the frivolous appeals that are choking our courts. And final -- fair, constitutionally sound death penalty provisions.

You know my belief: For anyone who kills a law enforcement officer -- no legal penalty is too tough. And that goes for drug kingpins who threaten a Federal witness, juror, or judge. // We want Congress to enact the steps needed to expand the death penalty. Not some time. Not some place. But across America -- now. ///

The Violent Crime Act will achieve these reforms. Yet for the past year it has gathered dust in the House -- and spawned weak imitations in the Senate. America deserves better. So do the 163 police officers who died last year. Tomorrow, the Senate begins debate on our crime legislation. I call on it to honor the memory of police both living and dead. //

Now, I know: Some say there are reasons for crime. I say: There is never an excuse. That's why our Violent Crime Act is based on three principles. Criminals must understand that if they commit crimes, they will be caught. If caught, they will be prosecuted. And if convicted, they will be punished. By taking

hoods off the streets, we can -- and must -- take back the streets. //

Already, we have acted administratively to ensure no deals when criminals use a gun. Our Violent Crime Act goes still further. Remember: It does no good to send law troops into battle wearing handcuffs. So I urge the Senate -- and in coming weeks, the House -- to act quickly and build America up by opposing those who would tear America down. Together, let's pass this bill -- and help win our war on crime.

Yet our war cannot be won on the Federal level alone. Here in Oregon, as elsewhere, you know that crime is personal, not remote. So, led by your outstanding Congressman, Denny Smith, you've founded "Oregonians Against Crime" -- a citizens' crime-fighting group of 115,000 law-abiding Oregonians. We can honor the heroes of the Great Pacific Northwest by doing, nationally, what you are doing locally. //

"Oregonians Against Crime" successfully passed the anti-crime initiative that requires repeat, violent career criminals to serve their full sentences behind bars. No parole. No temporary leave. No time off for "good behavior." No weekend passes. None of the mumbo-jumbo which blames the failings of TV, schools, or the other scapegoats of society for the evil of certain individuals.

This initiative, supported by close to one million Oregonians -- the highest vote total in this State's history -- led the Oregon Legislature last year to pass a full slate of

anti-crime legislation -- from more prison cells to tougher sentencing. // You have shown the way -- and every State should follow. So I call on all legislatures to boost local law enforcement. Through new prosecutors, police, new prisons. And by toughening crime laws at the State level -- including the death penalty for the killing of local enforcement officers.

This brings me to the final way we can honor the heroes of the Great Pacific Northwest. We must tell their story to generations yet unborn. Like the story of two men who are with us today. One is Sergeant Earl Johnson -- shot and blinded while trying to cover his fellow officers. // The other, Stanley Harmon, was shot by a drug addict and is now a paraplegic. To you -- to your colleagues: A grateful Nation salutes you. //

Nothing we say here can equal the sacrifice of Americans like these. What we can do is ensure their sacrifice was not in vain. So let us honor the men of this memorial: Acting not only through words, but deeds, to ensure a future as great as America herself.

This memorial will be a monument to a Nation that is right-minded and resolute -- a people at once unafraid and free. It is my great privilege to now open the tribute to the greatest heroes any country could have -- the Portland Police Memorial. God bless them, and God bless the United States of America.

#

And now let's go and look at the model.

Stuffed

disabled - 2 will be in ceremony

how many - 1,500 -

time - 4:50

(Smith/Blessey)

May 15, 1990

5 P.M.

POLICE

1990 MAY 15 PM 8:19

Congressman Denny Smith

Mayor Bud Clark, families of the officers, ladies and gentlemen

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: POLICE MEMORIAL

PORTLAND, OREGON

SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1990

It is a privilege to be with you -- and to officially

dedicate a monument that embodies integrity, sacrifice, and above all, courage. Qualities that define the essence of law enforcement officers -- and of the United States of America. //

In the Bible we read, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." The men we salute today laid down their lives for us. We meet today to thank them on behalf of every American. //

There ~~are~~ ^{will be} twenty-one names on the Portland Police Memorial. Names like McCarthy, Owens, Palmer. They ranged in age from 26 to 68. Yet their story eclipses mere stone and masonry -- as striking as they are. Each life was precious; each loss, searing and individual. They left behind fathers, mothers, children, wives.

The first to give his life, Thomas O'Connor, died in 1867. He was shot in a saloon, trying to break up a brawl. Like other cops of his day, his task was to civilize society. Six years ago, Stanley Pounds became Portland's last cop killed in the line of duty. He knew -- as we do -- that our task must be to defend civility through America's system of law.

To achieve this will require character to rival these twenty-one policemen who gave of themselves, and their lives.

Chief Walker
Ralph D'Hara
(503) 746-3097

Bodlatts

Box from Ralph
O'Hara

Box from Ralph
O'Hara
Brid Simonson
Oregon Police
(503) 746-3097

Box from Ralph
O'Hara

Cops who knew that in a job where one sees inhumanity to man, one could also prove man

// They -- like the disabled law enforcement are heroes of the Great Pacific Northwest. remember them. But how?

First, in the most elemental sense, by stood for -- and against. They were men of They stood for good against evil. They knew that cops were not Hollywood fiction. They despised thugs who brutalize America's quiet, gentle

Second, we can honor them by enacting country from the fear of crime and drugs. of a society the American people deserve, our answer is a Nation in which law-abiding citizens are safe and feel safe. We must reject those who soft-pedal the need to be hard on crime. //

One year ago this week, I stood on Capitol Hill before a group of law enforcement officials and announced my comprehensive package to combat violent crime. One year ago this week, I called on the Congress to pass that package. I said: We need new laws -- to punish hoods. New agents -- to arrest them. New prosecutors -- to convict them. And new prisons -- to hold them.

Today, one year later, the Congress is still asleep -- even as violent criminals are awake and stalking the streets. In the last 12 months, 56 policemen have been killed. Yet our crime package is being watered down in the Senate -- and gathering dust in the House. America deserves better. I call on the Congress

accidental May 15
67
F.B.I. Wells

324-2614
Joan LeClair
54 killed

May 15 - today
→
don't include 2
officers in Chicago



Crime Park
Speech
5/15/89

and Hollis
x 7054

1989-163 (Craig Floyd 827-0518)

Publ Safety Officers Benefits Prog
724-4621
Dir. Bill Powers
Dick Candan

on taking it to

Cathy Granger

Hollis
F.B.I.
Cops
Officers

Hotfield opposed to death penalty.

(503) 796-3019

3

to build America up by opposing those who would tear America down. Wake up, pass that bill, and help win our war on crime. //

Now, I know: Some say there are reasons for crime. I say:

Crime Package There is never an excuse. That's why our crime proposals are based on three principles. Criminals must understand that if they commit crimes, they will be caught. And if caught, they will be prosecuted. And if convicted, they will do time. By taking hoods off the streets, we can -- and must -- take back the streets.

Accordingly, we propose to change the rules of the game. We want Congress to pass our 1990 National Drug Control Strategy. That means spending over 10 and a half billion dollars in FY 1991 for education, treatment, interdiction, and enforcement. We also want mandatory time for all firearms offenses. And an exclusionary rule designed to protect the truth and punish the guilty -- not the good cops who have acted in good faith. *Daniel does nothing Drug Strat.*

Already, we have acted administratively to ensure no deals when criminals use a gun. Our legislation goes still further. It provides habeas corpus reforms to stop the frivolous appeals that are choking our courts. And for the most heinous crimes -- you know my promise. For anyone who kills a law enforcement officer -- no legal penalty is too tough. We want Congress to enact the steps needed to implement the death penalty. Not some time. Not some place. But across America -- now. //

Yet our work cannot be on the Federal level alone. Here in Oregon, as elsewhere, you know that crime is personal, not remote. So you've founded "Oregonians Against Crime" -- a

Denny Smith initiative

*News from
Deputy Smith
off. 5/14/90* citizens' crime-fighting group of 115,000 law-abiding Oregonians.

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"Oregonians Against Crime" successfully passed the anti-crime initiative that requires repeat, violent career criminals to serve their full sentences behind bars. No parole. No temporary leave. No time off for "good behavior." No weekend passes. None of the mumbo-jumbo which blames the failings of TV, schools, or other staples of society for the evil of certain individuals.

This initiative, supported by close to one million Oregonians -- the highest vote total in this State's history -- led the Oregon Legislature last year to pass a full slate of anti-crime legislation -- from more prison cells to tougher sentencing // You have shown the way -- and every State should follow. So I call on all legislatures to boost local law enforcement. Through new prosecutors, police, new prisons. And by toughening crime laws at the State level -- especially the death penalty for the killing of local enforcement officers.

This brings me to the final way we can honor the heroes of the Great Pacific Northwest. We must tell their story to generations yet unborn. Like the story of two men who are with us today. One is Sergeant Earl Johnson -- shot and blinded while trying to cover his fellow officers. // The other, Stanley Harmon, was shot by a drug addict and is now a paraplegic. To you -- to your colleagues: A grateful Nation salutes you. //

Abil

*Oregon
Legis!*

Controversial

*Drug
Strat*

Letter

*high 11/11/90
5055496-3097*

Nothing we say here can equal the sacrifice of Americans like these. What we can do is ensure their sacrifice was not in vain. So let us honor the men of this memorial: Acting not through words, but deeds, to ensure a future as great as America herself.

This memorial will be a monument to a Nation that is right-minded and resolute -- a people at once unafraid and free. It is my great privilege to now open the tribute to the greatest heroes any country could have -- the Portland Police Memorial. God bless them, and God bless the United States of America.

#

Symbolic groundbreaking

5/11/90

Dragon

Memorial for 21 officers killed in
line of duty

* Self-enforcement - youth @ risk
Prevention program
Prevention self-esteem
a education drug prevention

Adults talk to kids
Point of light

Kids: 1st grade - 12th
2nd yr in schools 10 yrs. in summer

Self Enhancement

Ray Leary (503) 249-1721
Tony Hopson

Lt. Mike Govey (503) 796-3361 (w)
Chief Walker (503) 996-3342

major b-ball players
backdrop: police officers & kids

In Coliseum
Portland Trail Blazers

local landmark
Williamette River
Pioneer Square
Mount Hood
large downtown

one hour from coast one hr. from mountains

Chuck Wheeler
673-2520
drug office

ord. - 1,500

low endor.
bus. communities
families

low enforcement friends

model of memorial - might be used to push

for killed & disabled

Natl Peace Officers Week
3/15 Natl Peace Officers Week
Kennedy 5/3/61 PL 87-54

- National perspective
- state
- federal
- local

problems of law enforcement - danger
now so w/ drugs

Chief will speak about Farland Memorial

Disabled officers read names of
people who died
(one in wheel chair, one in blind)

Acknowledged.

Mayor Walker
Repres. from Gov's off.

~~at~~ invited all MDC's

Police Survivors Comm.
Susan Sawyer
Ralph Dillara

Thomas G. O'Connor killed in 1867
subject in local saloon shooting
up the place. Diner ran out &
found O'Connor. O'Connor & subject
were both killed in shoot out
[Shoppers] 1874
Charles Schoppe
saloon shoot-out
had resigned that morning
killed last day

Albert D. Moe 1914
in train hold-up
suspects killed
in railroad yard
passengers on board
office

Ralph Stahl - 1915
Sergeant in charge of auto theft
detail - found stolen car; was driving
it back to station; another officer
saw stolen car & shot & killed Stahl

Charles M. White 1934
golden
he & partner trying to ~~steal~~ steal
patient. Flushed in the stomach & died

Stanley D. Bonds 1944
84
automobile accident - killed instantly

David Croather 1979 27 yrs. old
 narcotics division - search warrant
pounded on door, broke off door
& subject w/ saved off shot gun; shot
round & killed Croather
single parents will but there
Mrs Ralph D. Croather
(803) 236-8076

Roy E. Mizner 1956
Vernon J. Shredner
hit at intersection by drunk driver
killing both officers

Disabled
(Sergeant) Earl Johnson - mental subject - shooting up
neighborhood; went to cover officers. When he

got out of car was shot. Blinded
by shot gun pellets in eyes. Partial sight

(Gottalman) Stanley Harmon
~~3 months ago~~ drug addict shooting
up neighborhood
shot from 2nd story of now paraplegic
afterwards killed himself

~~ed~~

Senate endangered of being watered down
House gathering dust.

Threw a stun grenade in the

Officer held in last part
hostage by 2 H.H. men
druggies after
they had robbed
a grocery & gunpoint
was disarmed.
Then disarmed
one of the suspects
& freed shot him.
Other suspect
killed himself
Dance & Randall
Harry Sawyer

Williams' Doves
Zack Doves
(512) 477-1994

Police officer will be
Lemon shot in leg
one month ago

Jeannette Stevenson

trying to arrest drunk

driver took officers

San
hooky 2 hours in
his
out of hospital
3 weeks ago

2. Pursuant to section 1121 of the 1988 Act, the tariff provisions necessary to give effect to the Nairobi Protocol were enacted in terms of the provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202). However, because of the repeal of the TSUS and the enactment of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), effective on January 1, 1989, and pursuant to section 1204 of the 1988 Act (19 U.S.C. 3004), it is necessary to provide for the equivalent tariff treatment in the HTS of the articles covered by section 1121.

3. Section 1204(b) of the 1988 Act directs the President to proclaim such modifications to the HTS as are necessary or appropriate to implement the applicable provisions of statutes enacted, executive actions taken, and final judicial decisions rendered after January 1, 1988, and before the effective date of the HTS.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483), as amended, authorized the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder.

Now, Therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including but not limited to sections 1121 and 1204 of the 1988 Act and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, do proclaim that:

(1) The HTS is modified as provided in the annex to this proclamation.

(2) The amendments to the HTS made by this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after May 30, 1989.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:22 a.m., May 16, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 15.

The annex to the proclamation will be printed in the Federal Register of May 17.

Remarks at the National Peace Officers' Memorial Day Ceremony May 15, 1989

Thank you, Suzy. If it doesn't start clearing up, we're issuing snorkels to everybody out there. *[Laughter]* Thank you, Suzy Sawyer, and of course, to Dewey Stokes and Craig Floyd, my respects as well. You have great leadership, and I salute them. I want to say how pleased I am that the Secretary of the Treasury is with me, Nick Brady; our Attorney General, the able Dick Thornburgh; and our drug czar, Secretary Bill Bennett. The fact that we four are here is intentional. It sends the signal of our commitment and of our interest. And I know Members of Congress are here as well. I spotted my own Senator, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, and Senator Pete Wilson. But I'm going to be in trouble because I can't see over there—who else is there. But I know many are sitting right over here, and we salute them. I see Senator Ford and others. And we're just delighted that they are here today.

Last fall a retired New York police lieutenant gave me badge number 14072, and I have it with me today—the badge his son wore the day he was gunned down by a gang of cocaine cowards. Matt Byrne asked me to keep Eddie's badge as a "reminder of all the brave police officers who put their lives on the line for us every single day." Matt, your son's badge, as I have told you, is kept in my desk at the Oval Office. And during the debate on gun-related violence that has raged in this country the past several months, neither it nor what it represents has ever been far from my mind. I've heard the many voices, the courageous and the compassionate, the wounded and the widowed, and I salute the survivors that are here today.

We gather today to respond to those voices and to honor the fallen by launching a national strategy, a partnership with America's cities and States, to take back the streets. It calls for a return to common

ation will be
ister of May '17.

Peace Ceremony

doesn't start clear-
els to everybody
hank you, Suzy
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is well. You have
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Nick Brady; our
le Dick Thorn-
r, Secretary Bill
four are here is
gnal of our com-
est. And I know
here as well. I
r, Senator Phil
ator Pete Wilson.
rouble because I
else is there. But
right over here,
Senator Ford and
ighted that they

York police lieu-
ber 14072, and I
ne badge his son
med down by a
Matt Byrne asked
as a "reminder of
rs who put their
very single day."
have told you, is
Oval Office. And
related violence
try the past sev-
or what it repre-
om my mind. I've
e courageous and
ounded and the
survivors that are

espond to those
llen by launching
partnership with
, to take back the
turn to common

sense. And it begins with a clear-eyed vision of the kind of problems we face, the kind of people we are, the kind of values that we hold, and the kind of nation we intend to bequeath to our children.

The problem is violent crime, and in particular, the blood that's been shed by increasingly sophisticated guns in the hands of a new class of criminals. Usually, but not always, the deaths are tied to a cycle of dollars and drugs and dependency. The principles are simple. My generation well remembers what some believe was FDR's finest speech: The "Four Freedoms," an address to a joint session of the Congress. And the last, often forgotten, but arguably the most fundamental of those freedoms was simply this: freedom from fear. Our sworn duty to "insure domestic Tranquility" is as old as the Republic, placed in the Constitution's preamble even before the common defense and the general welfare. And so, when we ask what kind of society the American people deserve, our goal must be a nation in which law-abiding citizens are safe and feel safe.

To achieve this goal, people must be held accountable for their actions, and that's common sense. Most Americans are law-abiding, and most believe that there is such a thing as right and wrong, good and evil. And whether it's the brutalization of a young runner in a park or terrorizing a young man on to a crowded highway, these are acts that cannot be excused or explained away. A common sense approach to crime means that if we're going to affect people's behavior we must have a criminal justice system in which there is an expectation that if you commit a crime you will be caught; and if caught, you will be prosecuted; and if convicted, you will do time. For far too long, a privileged class of violent and repeat offenders have calculated that crime really does pay, that our criminal justice system is a crapshoot where the risks are worth the rewards. Well, it's time we change the odds and up the stakes enormously.

And we will lead the way. We'll do our part and then some. But no Federal effort can succeed without the full partnership of the cities and the States that you so nobly represent. Unfortunately, nowhere is your front-line role more evident than in the

honor roll that will be read today: of 161 officers killed in the line of duty last year, 152 were State or local cops. And you are the first line of defense, and your respective governments have an obligation to adopt tough legislation and provide the resources—in police, prosecutors, and prisons—to fully back you up.

At the trial of Eddie Byrne's executioners, there was testimony that the hit was ordered from prison to send a message to the people behind the badge. And one witness said that they hoped to see the attack on the television news at Riker's Island. Well, today we have a message of our own: We're going to take back the streets by taking criminals off the streets. And it is an attack on all four fronts: new laws to punish them, new agents to arrest them, new prosecutors to convict them, and new prisons to hold them.

I am announcing today—and there is no more fitting place than right here—a comprehensive new offensive for combating violent crime—for Eddie Byrne, for every officer we honor here today, and for America. The first front of this campaign, new laws, starts with the semiautomatic and so-called assault weapons that criminals have taken as their gun of choice. And again, common sense has to play an important part in this discussion. The fact of the matter is, nearly half the households in this country have guns, and guns are already out there. And the overwhelming majority are legitimately owned for legitimate purposes. But in contrast to legitimate gun ownership is the chilling fact that something like 80 percent of all firearms used by felons are stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. Throughout our nation's history, the hard lesson we've learned is that criminals will get guns. And so, let me be very clear about our response: The right to own a gun is not a license to harm others.

And so, first I am calling on Congress today to do for dangerous firearms what it has wisely done for dangerous drugs: to double the mandatory minimum penalties for the use of semiautomatic weapons in crimes involving violence or drugs. And the math is simple: Anyone who uses a semi-automatic for crime, or so much as has one on them during a crime, will do an auto-

matic 10 extra years in Federal prison. No probation. No parole. No matter which judge they get.

And secondly, we just can't plea bargain away the lives of your loved ones, the lives of our cops and kids. And I'm directing the Attorney General to advise America's prosecutors to end plea bargaining for violent Federal firearms offenses. Those who use guns will do time—hard time.

And third, when a criminal carries a gun and someone dies, they must pay with their own lives. We are calling on Congress today to enact the steps necessary to implement the death penalty and to newly designate the use of a firearm as an aggravating factor for determining whether the death sentence should be imposed.

And I call on America's Governors to match this Federal initiative and propose these same three standards at home: mandatory time, no deals without cooperation, and the death penalty where appropriate. Your States owe it to those here today, and to the American people.

And fourth, 2 months ago, at my direction, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms suspended the importation of certain so-called assault weapons. ATF is continuing its examination to determine which, if any, of those weapons are not acceptable under standards in existing law. And at the conclusion of this study, and after careful consideration, we will permanently ban any imports that don't measure up to these standards.

Recently the U.S. News cover story on guns summed up a related challenge: "the difficulty in drafting laws that will separate assault weapons used in crime from semi-automatics frequently used for legitimate hunting and sport." And there is substantial controversy and debate on this point. You're all well aware of that. But one thing that we do know about these assault weapons is that they are invariably equipped with unjustifiably large magazines. The notorious AKS-47, for example, comes with a magazine that pumps off 30 explosive bullets without reloading. And that is why—fifth—we stand on the steps here in front of the Capitol and ask its support for legislation prohibiting the importation, manufacture, sale, or transfer of these insidious gun magazines of more than 15 rounds.

The current debate was first sparked when an unstable gunman in Stockton, California, purchased an AKS-47 over the counter and used it to lay waste to an elementary school playground. Patrick Edward Purdy had no business buying that gun. He was arrested on his first weapons charge before his 15th birthday. And by his fourth firearms arrest, Purdy had finally turned 18, and with it chalked up the first of two adult convictions. Although for violent and weapons offenses, both convictions were misdemeanors. Purdy crawled through the loophole that bars only felons from buying guns and got that deadly AKS-47. That is outrageous.

And therefore, we also propose that Congress close this Purdy loophole and others like it that allow deadly weapons to fall into deadly hands. Again, that's just plain common sense. We must not allow deadly weapons to fall into deadly hands. But we need to do more than just enact new laws. And in a recent movie about the L.A. gang wars, a woman shouts encouragement to a cop on patrol, telling him: "You get them off the street." And he answers: "Lady, we're trying." And the woman offers a four word solution: "You need more help." And believe me, we know it. Our police need more help. And I'm here today to tell you that we're prepared to match rhetoric with resources and call on our cities and States to do the same.

The second front, if you will, of our new offensive calls for increased manpower and a new strategy on guns, a strategy based on models of proven effectiveness. I have directed the Attorney General and the Treasury Secretary, working together with State and local enforcement, to launch a comprehensive, coordinated offensive against our nation's most violent criminals. And I am requesting funding for hiring 825 new Federal agents and staff—375 at ATF, 300 at the FBI, and 150 Deputy U.S. Marshals. Many of these hirings will permit experienced investigators from all three agencies to promptly combat violent crime in the field.

Of course, arresting these thugs doesn't help if we don't have the muscle to prosecute each criminal to the fullest extent of the law. And that's why the third front of

was first sparked in Stockton, California, KS-47 over the waste to an elected. Patrick Edward saying that gun. He weapons charge And by his fourth finally turned 18, the first of two adult violent and weapons were misde- through the loop- from buying guns -47. That is outra-

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this campaign calls for Congress to back up these new troops with 1,600 new prosecutors and staff. And now, there probably isn't a police officer here who hasn't seen a case where a dangerous felon—properly arrested, fully prosecuted, and sentenced to the maximum—walked out of jail early, sometimes years early, because prisons are bursting at the seams. That is not right.

Part of our common sense approach is a simple recognition that it doesn't do any good to provide new Federal agents, new assistant U.S. Attorneys, and new laws with long-term penalties if we don't have the prison cells to keep criminals where they belong. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link. And so, as the fourth front in this comprehensive effort, I am calling on the Congress to authorize an additional \$1 billion, over and above the \$500 million already slated for 1990, for Federal prison construction. These 24,000 new beds will boost Federal prison capacity by nearly 80 percent.

Not since Lincoln has a President stood in front of the Capitol and been just a few miles from the front lines of a war, never was the toll more visible than in the faces of the brave men and women, the families, gathered here today. And when I first stood here as President, over there, only moments after taking the oath of office, I made a promise: "This scourge will stop." And that's a promise that we intend to keep. Ladies and gentlemen, I offer my condolences for your fallen loved ones and for your fellow officers. And I salute your commitment, and I salute your courage, and as a citizen—grateful for the protection you have provided for me and my family and my fellow countrymen. I thank you, and I wish you Godspeed.

Thank you all, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:29 p.m. on the West Front of the Capitol. In his opening remarks, he referred to Suzy Sawyer, executive director of the Fraternal Order of Police Ladies Auxiliary; Dewey Stokes, national president of the Fraternal Order of Police; and Craig Floyd, president of the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund.

White House Fact Sheet on Combating Violent Crime May 15, 1989

The President outlined today a comprehensive program to combat violent crime. The program is designed to strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system and the Federal, State, and local law enforcement partnership. The program is grounded in the President's belief that greater certainty of apprehension, prosecution, and punishment will help deter crimes of violence. It includes proposals to strengthen current Federal, State, and local laws, to step up enforcement and to hold perpetrators of crimes fully accountable for their actions.

The President is proposing a common sense approach to crime with initiatives to limit access to weapons by criminals, to reform the criminal justice system, to enhance enforcement and prosecution, and to expand prison capacity to ensure both the certainty and severity of punishment.

Fundamental Principles

Four principles underlie the goals of our criminal justice system and the means for accomplishing them.

- A primary purpose of government is to protect citizens and their property. Americans deserve to live in a society in which they are safe and feel secure.
- Those who commit violent criminal offenses should, and must, be held accountable for their actions.
- Our criminal justice system must have as its objective the swift and certain apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration of those who break the law.
- Success in accomplishing our criminal justice system goals requires a sustained, cooperative effort by Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities.

The President today proposed a comprehensive four-part program to strengthen current laws, enhance enforcement and apprehension of criminals, facilitate prosecutions, and expand Federal prison capacity.

Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1989

I. STRENGTHENING CURRENT LAWS

To ensure that those who commit violent criminal offenses are held fully accountable for their actions, it is essential to eliminate certain gaps in existing law and to strengthen some existing statutes.

A. Enhanced Penalties for Firearms Violations

The President proposed seven changes in Federal firearms laws which would:

1. double the mandatory penalty from 5 to 10 years under 18 U.S.C. 924(c) for the use of a semiautomatic firearm during the commission of a violent crime or drug felony;
2. amend the Armed Career Criminal statute to count as predicate offenses acts of juvenile delinquency which if committed by an adult would constitute a serious drug offense; many youthful repeat offenders now escape the enhanced career criminal penalties because most of their prior offenses were charged as juvenile delinquency;
3. allow for pretrial preventive detention of defendants in cases involving certain serious Federal firearms and explosive offenses;
4. authorize criminal penalties and mandatory minimum sentences for theft of a firearm;
5. enhance penalties for smuggling firearms into the United States while engaged in, or in the furtherance of, drug trafficking;
6. require mandatory revocation of Federal supervised release for those possessing a firearm anytime before the term of their supervised release expires;
7. double the current penalty for a knowing and materially false statement on ATF Form 4473 to a maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment.

The President also urged all States to adopt model legislation providing mandatory minimum sentences for criminal offenses involving firearms to parallel Federal mandatory minimum provisions.

He directed the Attorney General to provide the States with related technical assist-

ance through the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees (LECC's). At present, 30 States have some provision for mandatory terms of imprisonment for use of firearms in the commission of a crime.

The President proposed providing a 5 percent bonus to the formula portion of drug law enforcement grants for those States which adopt this model legislation.

B. Restricting Plea Bargaining

If our criminal justice system is to achieve its objective of ensuring that those who commit violent firearms offenses are held fully accountable for their actions, plea bargaining practices nationwide must be reformed. Too often, serious felons walk away from court after pleading guilty to minor offenses and misdemeanors because overburdened prosecutors have accepted plea agreements rather than going to trial. The lesser charges result in lesser sentences or probation, and repeat offenders continue to beat the system. To speed an end to such plea bargaining:

1. The President directed the Attorney General to issue and fully implement guidelines for Federal prosecutors regarding plea bargaining under the Sentencing Reform Act to ensure that Federal charges always reflect both the seriousness of the defendant's conduct and the Department's commitment to statutory sentencing goals and procedures. This will ensure that Federal prosecutors seek minimum mandatory penalties for all violent firearms offenses.
2. The President urged State and local governments to reform their plea bargaining and sentencing practices along similar lines and to devote increased resources to prosecutions.

C. Enacting Death Penalty Procedures

The criminal justice system must accord paramount importance to the protection of innocent life. The murderous assault weapon armed gang member, the terrorist, the traitor, and the assassin, who threaten American lives and the Nation's security, must know that they will face the death penalty for their crimes.

The President proposed to restore an enforceable death penalty for the most aggravated Federal crimes. His proposal includes

adequate standards and constitutionally sound procedures for applying the Federal death penalty provisions that now appear in Federal statutes for homicide, espionage, and treason. It would also authorize the death penalty for a number of new offenses, such as murder for hire. In direct response to the increase in firearms-related violence, the proposal specifies that the use of a firearm in committing the offense or a previous conviction of a violent felony involving a firearm constitute aggravating factors justifying capital punishment.

D. Restricting Imported Weapons

When the study of imported weapons by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is completed, the administration will make permanent the temporary suspension on the imported weapons, if any, that fail to meet the criteria specified in the Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 925).

E. Preventing Circumvention of Import Laws

The administration will propose an amendment to ensure that actions taken under the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 shall not be circumvented by domestic assembly of such weapons or any combination of domestic and foreign assembly of such weapons.

F. Restricting Gun Clips and Magazines

The administration will propose legislation prohibiting the importation, manufacture, transfer, or sale of gun magazines of over 15 rounds for use by private citizens.

G. Limiting Access to Weapons by Criminals

In addition to greater penalties for misusing firearms, it is also important to limit access to weapons by criminals. This can be facilitated in three ways:

1. Strengthening and Expanding Prohibitions on Access to Weapons by Criminals.

a. The President proposed to bar the sale of firearms to, or possession of firearms by, persons convicted of any violent offense, expanding the existing prohibition to cover individuals convicted of violent misdemeanor offenses.

b. The President also proposed to bar the sale of firearms to, or possession of firearms

by, persons who are convicted of any serious drug offense.

2. *Improving Mechanisms for Identifying Criminals Who Attempt to Purchase Firearms.* The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires the Attorney General to develop a system for the immediate and accurate identification of felons and others who attempt to purchase firearms, but are barred by Federal law [18 U.S.C. 922(g)(1)] from buying or possessing firearms. The initial stage of the study must be completed by November 18, 1989.

a. The President directed the Attorney General to expand the National Criminal Records Identification System Implementation study to include a review and evaluation of State and local procedures which have effectively limited criminal access to firearms and, based on that review and in consultation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, to develop recommendations for model State legislation and procedures to complement and enhance efforts to reduce felons' access to firearms.

Model State legislation or procedures might include a reasonably structured waiting period or use other devices to facilitate accuracy in determining whether an individual seeking to purchase a weapon from a licensed gun dealer is ineligible by reason of Federal law. At present, more than 20 States have waiting periods, identification requirements, or other procedures which effectively limit criminal access to weapons.

b. The President urged States to transfer criminal history conviction, sentencing, and other case disposition records to the proper Federal authorities. He also directed the Attorney General to recommend additional improvements in the criminal records data system. The quality of criminal history data is a critical factor in crime control and prevention. At present, the only criminal history records consistently reported by States and localities are arrest records.

Timely and accurate reporting of conviction, sentencing, and other case disposition records is essential to the effective operation of the Nation's criminal justice system.

To improve the national data base, States should make such criminal record reporting mandatory and take steps to ensure that centralized State criminal history repositor-

ies are adequately funded and managed. In addition, States should maintain records and report on all serious crimes committed by juveniles who frequently continue their criminal careers into adulthood, but often escape early identification as repeat offenders and recidivists because their juvenile records are not reported.

3. *Eliminating Loopholes and Clarifying Existing Offenses.* The President also proposed to eliminate loopholes and clarify existing offenses related to the sale or transfer of firearms, in order to:

- a. facilitate the prosecution of unlicensed gun dealers engaged in illegal weapons transfers to aliens or transients;
- b. expand Federal jurisdiction to permit prosecution of transactions in stolen firearms and weapons lacking serial numbers in cases where the firearms have previously moved in interstate or foreign commerce (present law requires the firearms be moving in interstate commerce at the time of the offense);
- c. provide a uniform standard to determine whether a person is under Federal firearms disabilities based upon State convictions;
- d. require that persons convicted under State law of a serious drug offense or violent felony apply to Federal authorities in order to have their firearms rights restored;
- e. amend provisions regarding the disposal of forfeited firearms; and
- f. clarify the definition of burglary in the Armed Career Criminal Act to eliminate loopholes caused by differing State laws.

H. Making Drug Testing a Condition of Release

The President also proposed to authorize and fund nationwide implementation in 1990 of drug testing as a mandatory condition of Federal probation, parole, or supervised release. It is estimated that 81,500 people will be on some form of Federal supervised release in 1990. The Justice Department and the Federal Judiciary will coordinate implementation of this program.

The President urged States to adopt similar mandatory drug testing programs as a condition of parole.

II. AUGMENTING ENFORCEMENT

A primary purpose of government is to protect citizens and their property. This requires the sustained cooperative commitment of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials. Apprehending violent offenders requires increased enforcement personnel, improved cooperation among law enforcement authorities, and not permitting the exclusion of evidence on legal technicalities.

A. Additional ATF Special Agents

The President proposed to increase funds for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to provide for the hiring, training, and equipping of 375 ATF special agents, inspectors, and support personnel to investigate assault weapon and other firearms violations by armed career criminal and repeat offenders.

B. Additional U.S. Marshals

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Marshals to provide for about 150 additional positions for the Marshals Fugitive Investigations and Court Orders Program. This would direct greater Federal efforts to capturing fugitives and career criminals.

C. Additional FBI Agents

The President proposed to increase funds for the FBI to provide for about 300 additional positions for the Bureau's Violent Crime and Major Offenders Program and Organized Crime Program and to assist States and localities improve their efforts in fighting violent crime through greater Federal/State cooperation.

D. Coordinated Task Forces

The President directed the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury to develop a coordinated strategy for the deployment of the additional U.S. Marshals, ATF and FBI agents. Their deployment will emphasize working closely with State and local authorities in task forces to target and investigate career criminals who are subject to prosecution as repeat offenders under Federal firearms laws and related statutes.

E. State and Local Resources

The President urged State and local authorities to increase their law enforcement resources devoted to identifying and apprehending violent criminal offenders.

F. Exclusionary Rule Reform

The President proposed to establish a general "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule which would permit evidence to be admitted if the officers carrying out a search or seizure acted with an objectively reasonable belief that their conduct was in conformity with fourth amendment requirements. The reform legislation would clarify that in the absence of explicit statutory authority for doing so Federal courts may only exclude evidence on the basis of constitutional violations.

III. ENHANCING PROSECUTION

In order to assure that criminals are held accountable for their offenses, certainty of prosecution must accompany severity of punishment. Federal, State, and local authorities must expand and coordinate their prosecutorial efforts.

A. Additional Assistant U.S. Attorneys

The President proposed to increase funds for the U.S. Attorneys Offices to support 1,600 additional positions to handle the increased number of Federal defendants and to prosecute more drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters.

B. Additional Criminal Division Attorneys

The President proposed to increase funds for the Justice Department Criminal Division to support 168 additional positions to focus on drug cases, weapons offenses, and other priority matters, including activities to foster State and local cooperation and coordinated law enforcement strategies.

C. Additional Housing for Unsentenced Prisoners

The President proposed additional funds for the U.S. Marshals Service to provide transportation and 300,000 added jail days for unsentenced prisoners and pretrial detainees.

D. Additional Judicial Branch Resources

The President proposed increasing the administration's budget request for the Judi-

ciary by \$40 million for FY 1990 to cover costs associated with processing increased numbers of criminal defendants and for additional Federal criminal prosecutions.

E. Habeas Corpus Reform

The President proposed immediate enactment of habeas corpus reform to establish a general 1-year time limit on Federal applications by State prisoners and to require deference in Federal proceedings to the results of fair and reasonable State court determinations. This will correct the existing system of review, under which over 10,000 cases are annually filed in Federal court.

IV. EXPANDING PRISON CAPACITY

Prison overcrowding remains a national problem. The most acute problem is at the Federal level. At both the Federal and State level prison overcrowding is a factor in sentencing. At the State and local levels it is often responsible for the early release of convicted criminals.

A. Expanding Federal Prison Construction

The President proposed an additional \$1 billion for Federal prison construction, bringing the total 1990 budget to over \$1.5 billion. This will increase prison capacity by about 77 percent, adding over 24,000 new Federal prison beds. The present rated Federal prison capacity is 30,951 beds; the present Federal prison population is approximately 48,000.

B. Converting Unused Federal Properties

The President directed the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Education, and the Administrator of the General Services Administration to work with the Attorney General to identify expeditiously properties and facilities suitable for conversion for use as Federal prisons or jails.

C. Deporting Criminal Aliens

The President proposed to provide the Attorney General with \$14 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Executive Office for Immigration Review in order to expedite the deportation of convicted criminal aliens.

Crimes committed by aliens are rising disproportionately in relation to the general population and entailing more violent and drug-related crime.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has identified 9,254 aliens in its facilities, 20.6 percent of its total inmate population.

D. Encouraging State Prison Construction

The President commended and encouraged State prison construction efforts. States currently have construction of 63,452 new bedspaces underway. An additional 78,094 bedspaces are planned, and funding has been secured for their construction. Moreover, States have requested construction of 72,190 additional bedspaces.

E. Review of Court-Ordered Prison Caps

The President directed the Attorney General to conduct a review of the role of court orders and consent decrees in prison crowding situations, including an assessment of the scope of judicial authority in formulating and issuing such orders, the impact of such orders on the operation of prison systems and public security, and non-judicial means of addressing prison crowding. The Attorney General will report his findings to the President and recommend any necessary remedial actions.

Legislation to implement elements of this initiative will be transmitted shortly by the Attorney General.

FUNDING SUMMARY

Enforcement:	
BATF.....	\$18.8 million
U.S. Marshals.....	\$12.0 million
FBI.....	\$19.5 million
Prosecution:	
U.S. Attorneys.....	\$49.6 million
Criminal Division.....	\$5.4 million
Unsentenced Prisoner Support	\$13.0 million
Courts.....	\$40.0 million
Drug Testing:	
Mandatory Testing.....	\$10.7 million
Criminal Alien Deportation:	
INS.....	\$12.5 million

FUNDING SUMMARY—Continued

EOIR (Executive Office for Immigration Review)	\$1.6 million
State Grant Bonus:	
Office of Justice Programs (Bonus).....	\$6.0 million
Subtotal (nonprison).....	\$189.1 million

Prisons:

Federal Prison Construction.....	\$1.0 billion
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This will bring the total 1990 prison construction budget to over \$1.5 billion, which includes \$115 million available from the Special Forfeiture Fund available to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and \$401 million in the original Bush Budget.

Total Increase ¹ \$1,189.1 billion

¹ This total can be accommodated within the overall domestic discretionary spending cap set in the Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

White House Statement on the President's Meeting With Cornelio Sommaruga

May 15, 1989

The President met today with Cornelio Sommaruga, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The visit provided an opportunity for President Bush to express American appreciation for the impressive humanitarian and human rights work of the ICRC around the world. ICRC efforts on behalf of refugees, the hungry, the displaced, political prisoners, and prisoners of war are well-known and well-respected.

The President and Mr. Sommaruga specifically discussed ICRC activities in Afghanistan and Sudan, and Mr. Sommaruga thanked President Bush for the recent special contribution of \$10 million as a humanitarian gesture for ICRC activities in these countries.