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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
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Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13839
Folder ID Number: 13839-010

Folder Title:
Crime Bill Signing--Detroit, Michigan 10/25/92 [OA 7582]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	23	2	1

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

Janie -
I stopped
by. (3.30)
Betsy

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION UNCLASS PAGES 4

FROM J BUANTON 7750 111.5
(NAME) (PHONE NUMBER) (ROOM NO.)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION FACTS & ACKS DETROIT / CHOO CHOO ONE
UPDATE FROM AIRHUS

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO	DEPT/ROOM NO.	PHONE NUMBER
<u>AF 1</u>	<u>CHRISTINA MARTIN</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

REMARKS: TODAY'S WASH. POST SAYS 8 PT. RACE! (42 DEMS / 34 POTUS)! MICHELE IS HAPPY.
SOUNDS GREAT ON SQUAWK BOX!

24 October 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: J. BUNTON 
SUBJECT: FACTS AND ACKS FOR DETROIT [IACP]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

POTUS INTRO: Chief Vaughn [C. Roland, President IACP]

DAIS: see attached [17 dais guests / one is Gov. Engler]

Generic "all the distinguished members of the Board"

Generic "all the distinguished Chiefs of Police from around the world - 78 countries"

BACKDROP: flags of all nations represented // IACP logo hangs center above flags -- looks like the UN]

FACT CHANGES:

page 1; graph 6: Scalia wants to change "millions" to "countless"

page 3; graph 1: change "That was" to "Arkansas had the nation's"

page 3; graph 2: according to 1983 UCR crime per 100,000 was 298. Scalia is suggesting we go with 1980 UCR which was over 300 [335 to be precise] -- rhetorically it's easier to say almost 300 // almost 600 [593 in 1991].

page 3; graph 3: delete "Three years ago the average Arkansas inmate was serving 31 months. But now -- they're down to 16." [No one at DOJ/or Tell or anywhere credible can substantiate the 31 months figure. Best to drop graph.]

page 4; graph 2: at the end say -- wanted, but still it's a substantial increase. [Anderson]

page 5; first sentence: add hits repeat armed offenders [add armed or gun lobby will have a cow.] [Anderson]

page 5; graph 3: add law abiding citizens ... to let them live free...

page 7; graph 2: after "national outrage" add comma ... delete "I applied to Congress to force them" and in its place add "forced Congress" [Anderson] -- on down delete "applying that formula" and replace with "bringing pressure to bear on Congress"

[Anderson]. -- Betsy said POTUS did not force Congress to do this.

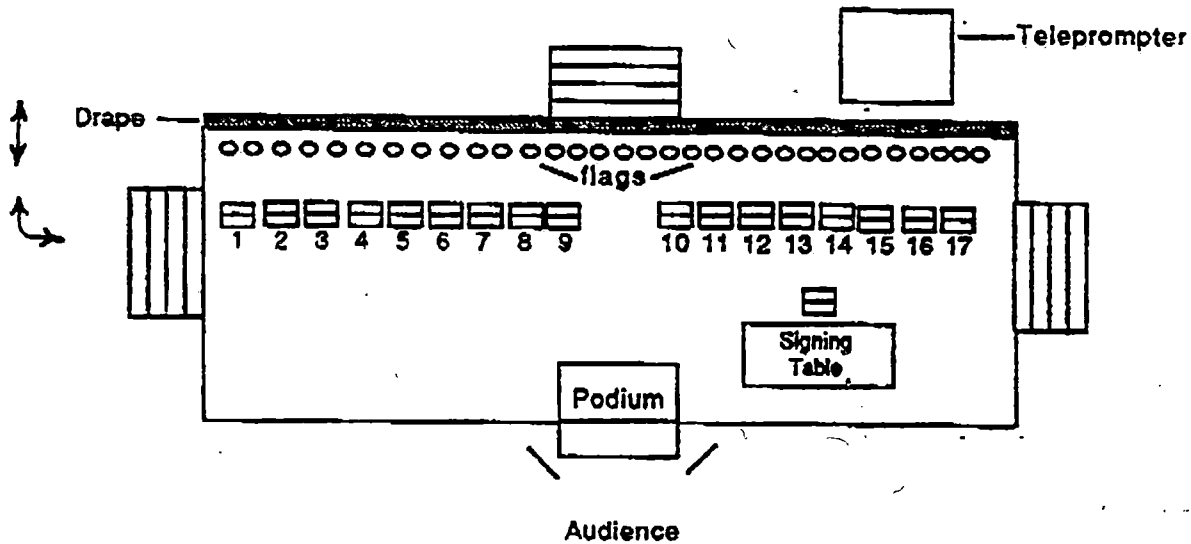
p. 8; graph 2: add they're down at the precinct...

NOTE: Scalia's [DOJ] budget numbers conflict with budget numbers in draft -- numbers in draft came from Janet Hale [OMB] and Ken Shwartz [OMB] confirmed by me and Betsy Anderson, yesterday in conference call. Many of his edits are obsolete because the draft changed dramatically from the one he commented on... [Remember the last crime speech -- he sent over the URGENT fact changes -- some of which were incorrect -- his credibility is questionable. Everything in speech can be backed up on paper -- from Betsy Anderson.

FOR WHAT IT'S WORTH: it would make sense -- flow wise to move the graph on p. 2 "The average Arkansas inmate servedthrough served 85 percent of his sentence." and insert it on page three before the graph -- "And this is my favorite -- Clinton says he wants to reverse what does he want to do -- turn 'em lose..."

LEAD IS MARTIN PAINE
SITE IS DAN RENBERG

DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Cobo Arena
International Assn. of Chiefs of Police
Sunday, October 25, 1992




1. MR. MAURICE HANNIGAN - Commissioner, California Highway Patrol
2. MR. DARRELL SANDERS - Chief of Police, Frankfort, Illinois
3. MR. JAMES ADKIN - Chief of Police, Windsor, Canada
4. MR. JOHN WHETSEL - Chief of Police, Choctaw, Oklahoma
5. MR. LEE BROWN - Retired Commissioner, New York City Police Department
6. MR. DANIEL ROSENBLATT - Executive Director, International Association of Chiefs of Police
7. THE HONORABLE JOHN ENGLER - Governor of Michigan
8. THE PRESIDENT
9. MR. C. ROLAND VAUGHN - President of International Association of Chiefs of Police, Chief of Police of Conyers, Georgia

PODIUM

10. MR. STEVEN HARRIS - Chief of Police, Redmond, Washington
11. MR. SYLVESTER DAUGHERTY - Chief of Police, Greensboro, North Carolina
12. MR. DAVID WALCHAK - Chief of Police, Concord, New Hampshire
13. MR. STANLEY KNOX - Chief of Police, Detroit, Michigan
14. MR. IVAR BOYE - Commissioner, Danish National Police
15. MR. GILBERT KLEINKNECHT - Associate Commissioner, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
16. MR. TED PEACOCK - Director, Department of Public Safety, Orem, Utah
17. MR. CHARLES REYNOLDS - Retired Chief of Police, Dover, New Hampshire

24 October 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
DAN MC GROARTY
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: J. BUNTON 
SUBJECT: UPDATE FROM AARHUS

Carol phoned in this a.m. from the "road". Said following is being considered:

Burlington, WI
Waukesha or Sussex, WI
Osh Kosh, WI
Stevens Point, WI
Chippewa Falls, WI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:

DAN MC GROARTY *DMG*

FROM:

KEN ASKEW *KA*

SUBJECT:

PROPOSED REMARKS AT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
POLICE CHIEFS

I. SUMMARY

On Sunday, October 25th at 10:00 a.m., you will deliver remarks to an audience of 5,000 members of the International Association of Police Chiefs and their spouses at their annual convention in Cobo Hall in Detroit, Michigan.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 18 minutes / teleprompter) highlight your crime bill.

Following your remarks you will sign the deadbeat dads and carjacking measures of your crime bill into law.

(Askew/Bunton)
October 23, 1992
5:00 p.m.
CRIME

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: INTERNAT'L POLICE CHIEFS
 COBO HALL, DETROIT
 SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1992
 10:00 A.M.

Thank you, Chief Vaughn [IACP President], for that kind introduction, and hello, everyone.

Today I want to talk about government's first and foremost function: to protect every citizen at home and on the street.

We just won a Cold War. Now we need to focus on enemy territory in our own neighborhoods back home, where grandparents and kids hide behind bars, prisoners in their own homes. That's a perversion of peacekeeping, and it absolutely must not stand.

Easier said than done -- but it can be done. We've slowed violent crime dramatically the past twelve years, and we're turning the tide on the drugs that so often fuel the fire.

You've watched it first-hand. America got soft on crime in the 60s, and for twenty years you paid for it. But we fought back, and for the first time in decades the overall crime index is actually down.

So with your help, we've stemmed the tide... prevented ^{DOJ} (millions) of crimes... but that's not enough.

Crime's a smart virus... always changing its face, and our laws need to react just as quickly... so we can beat it.

Take carjacking -- a brand-new word for a brand-new crime.

I want to tell you a story that just sickened Barbara and me when we saw it on TV. But it shows what we're up against. In broad daylight in a nice neighborhood near D.C. recently, a woman was forced from her car at a stop sign by two men, who then drove off. But she got tangled in her seatbelt outside the car. Or maybe she hung on. What mother wouldn't? Her baby was inside.

That woman was dragged for almost two miles before the thieves crushed her to death against a fence. And then they tossed her little baby out by the roadside like a piece of trash.

I know I'm preaching to the choir... but this sort of thing must provoke outrage. People who act like animals have no place in decent society. As far as this President's concerned, they can go to jail, they can stay in jail, and they can rot in jail.

There are so many issues in this Presidential campaign... where the differences among candidates couldn't be sharper. And crime is one of them: Bill Clinton and I are about as far apart as Barney Fife and the Terminator. //

I'll give him credit; he's learned to talk tough. But let me tell you, under the rhetoric, the Governor believes the same old baloney that it's society's fault when someone gets mugged, and society should pay. His record proclaims it.

MOVE TO P3. [The average Arkansas inmate served less than one-fifth of his sentence last year. The average federal inmate, though -- an inmate under my jurisdiction -- served 85 percent of his ~~SENTENCE~~.

There's more. Under Bill Clinton, Arkansas' violent crime rate went up almost 60 percent in the 80s -- more than twice the

ARKANSAS MAD (SCAMIA-DOJ)
national average. ~~That was~~ the nation's single-biggest increase
in serious crime during the decade.

There were about 300 violent crimes for every 100,000 people
in Arkansas in 1983. Last year, it was almost 600. It's doubled
on Governor Clinton's watch.

Three years ago, the average Arkansas inmate was serving 31
months. But now -- they're down to 16.

This one's my favorite. Just the other day, Governor
Clinton observed that America is number one in the world in the
percentage of people behind bars. And then he said he wants to
reverse that trend. What does he want to do? Turn 'em loose?

The evidence keeps piling up. Arkansas ranks near rock-
bottom for every important per-capita crime dollar it spends.
For prisons: 46th. Police officers: 49th. And for spending on
judicial and legal systems, Arkansas ranks 50th.

That's right. Dead last.

No wonder crime went ballistic in Arkansas during the 80s.
You're supposed to handcuff criminals -- not the police.

It's obvious the Clinton record isn't right for Arkansas,
and it isn't right for America. If you don't believe me, ask the
Fraternal Order of Police in Little Rock, Arkansas. They know
the Clinton record better than anyone, and they're joining hands
with their national organization -- to endorse me for President.

They've taken the time to look at my record. And given the
media -- that's not easy. Let me tell you four important things

DOJ
CAN'T
VERIFY/
SHOULD
DROP IT



CLINTON
SPEECH
JULY 1992
IN TEXAS

we've been doing to fight crime -- and we'll see if the press bothers to mention them.

First, more resources. I've consistently called for more federal money to fight crime. Since I took office, we've increased the crime budget by almost 50% -- not as much as I wanted, but it's a ^{still} ~~start~~ ^{substantial} increase. (Anderson)

I've also proposed a program to double Federal prison capacity during the 90s. We've hired more than 1200 new Federal prosecutors since 1989, just to fight fraud, violence and drugs. And we've assigned 300 FBI agents to help you fight gangs.

Second, reforming criminal justice. We need criminal punishment to be fair, fast and final, and we don't need laws that bend over backward for the criminal... while saying to the victim, "Tough luck, buddy." That means stopping the abuse of our appeals process... it means enforcing the death penalty... and it means letting cops use evidence seized in good faith.

And here's an interesting fact. Since 1989, we've given more than \$400 million dollars to help crime victims. Know where it came from? Criminal fines. Sometimes justice is poetic.

Third, targeting the violent repeat-offender. You know this guy. The one with the nasty habit of walking out of jail, right back into the lives of innocent people. He's a huge part of the problem. Put him away for good, and crime takes a holiday.

One of our federal efforts to do just that put 3300 of the most-dangerous fugitives in America behind bars in just a couple

Armed (Anderson)

of months last spring. And another one hits repeat offenders with federal charges that put them away much longer.

And fourth, taking back our neighborhoods. I believe in our Weed-and-Seed program. Tough laws won't fix everything. You have to save kids early, before they get sucked into crime. It all depends on the social soil you plant their dreams in.

So after you weed out the bad in a neighborhood, you seed it with good. We're trying pilot programs in 20 cities right now. With love and care, we can give kids a chance to escape the scars of a Cass Corridor in Detroit... a Cabrini-Green in Chicago... a Hough [HUFF] in Cleveland... or an East Lake Meadows in Atlanta.

We owe it to the overwhelming majority of people in these neighborhoods who are law-abiding citizens... to ^{let them (Anderson)} live free of terror from drugs and violence in their communities.

I've fought for all these initiatives. Not just tough talk -- we're taking action. But our action would be stronger if it were a part of a national crime strategy supported by Congress.

That's why, twelve-hundred and twenty-eight days ago, on June 15, 1989 -- the same day Mikhail Gorbachev first hinted the Berlin Wall might someday fall -- I sent a comprehensive crime bill to Capitol Hill. I extended my hand in partnership to Congress, and asked for help fighting crime on a national level.

I guess crime isn't as high on their list as it is on mine. Since I first sent that bill to the Hill in 1989, Americans have been assaulted to the tune of almost 60,000 murders, 260,000

rapes, 1.6 million robberies and 2.6 million assaults. And 69,000 of those violent crimes took place right here in Detroit.

Think about it. Enough Americans to fill Detroit four times over... were brutalized by assault, rape or murder while that bill languished on Capitol Hill. If you started putting victims here in Cobo Hall... they'd fill every one of these seats -- in a single day. Folks -- you're sitting in a victim's chair.

No wonder Americans stare at the news every night... shake their heads... and ask, why doesn't somebody do something about this incredible mess? People are dying in the streets!

Well, as frustrating as this crime bill has been for me... it's still my job as President to get results. So we've fought and won a couple of big battles the past few weeks. And today I'm proud to announce that right after this speech, I'm going to sit down here at Cobo Hall and sign two of the crime initiatives I've fought for... into tough new federal laws.

The first one severely punishes carjackers. I told Congress I wanted to make carjacking a federal offense with harsh penalties. Thugs who take cars at gunpoint should sit in a cell so long that when they get out -- they're too old to drive.

And the second one calls deadbeat dads on the carpet. Right now, a single mother in Detroit can struggle to keep the kids fed on a small salary while their father's on a lark in Chicago. He could be way behind in child-support, but no one can touch him over state lines. Well, that's a disgrace, and now the long arm

of the law can reach over that border, tap dad on his shoulder... and say, Buddy... time to pay up, or go up the river.

So there you have two tough new federal laws that go into effect today. We've been able to work with Congress to get them through. And you know why? Because national attention created national outrage, that ~~[I applied to Congress to force them]~~ ^{forced Congress} to act. It's a formula I want to use again and again in the next four years. So let me make you an offer. Stick with me in the election, and I'll stick with you after it, ~~applying that formula~~ ^{bringing pressure to bear on Congress} over and over until law enforcement in this country has the federal support it needs and deserves to do the job right.

Those two laws made it this year. But my crime bill had at least six other initiatives that Congress didn't pass -- that I happen to care a whole lot about. So next year, we're going after them as well. Given a new Congress -- with 150 new members next session -- we're going to pass those six items into law too.

So here's what to expect in a second Bush administration.

Number one, I want to strengthen laws dealing with sexual and domestic violence. For starters, we've got to protect the victim. It's bad enough a woman is attacked in the first place. Then she takes the stand for testimony -- and gets attacked by lawyers. I say that's two attacks too many.

And I want repeat offenders behind bars until trial. Today, even a repeat rapist can get arrested and be out on bond hours later. I say, detain him until trial and let the prosecution use past behavior against him. Right now, certain little details

can't even be mentioned in court -- like the fact that everyone within a country mile knows the guy has done this before. And that's wrong. Let him face what he's done and pay for it.

Number two, we've got to crush gang violence. I want gangs to be treated like the criminal enterprises they are, so we can go after the leaders with federal medicine they deserve. And I want to toughen penalties for using juveniles in crimes. Gangs can send under-age kids out to do their dirty work, because they're minors who'll get off easy if they're caught. I want to make the big boys pay.

Three, protection for the elderly. It's absurd that the folks who've contributed to society all their lives... have to live in terror just because some young punks see them as an easy target. I want to beef up the laws so instead of stalking the streets, mugging grandma -- they're down at ^{the (Anderson)} precinct, mugging for the police camera.

Four, Habeas Corpus reform. Habeas Corpus should protect the innocent, but it's turned into a perversion of the law. Some petitions can drag on for more than a decade. Criminal lawyers are abusing the law to postpone justice, and it's time to stop it. Let them have one Habeas petition and be done with it.

Five, a Federal death penalty. I think certain acts of violence deserve the ultimate penalty. Assassinations, murder for hire, terrorism, random drive-by shootings, gang massacres: These depraved people are merchants of death who trade in death so when they kill someone let's complete the transaction.

And six, firearms. This one's short and sweet. I want much-tougher penalties for criminal use of firearms. Period.

So there's a lot of work to be done. But America's worth it. For every hardened criminal you face down, there are countless thousands of good, decent Americans out there with strong values and big hearts. You don't hear from them much, but I happen to know on good authority that they appreciate you.

I know because they tell me.

So let me pass it on. America stands behind you. And I stand behind you, with the full weight of the Federal government.

And on behalf of all those unheard but grateful Americans... thank you -- all of you -- for putting your lives on the line every day. Now you pass it on. Go back and tell your brave men and women that we love you and we need you all.

You've done so much already... but there's more to be done.

To do it, I need your support. And I ask for your vote on November 3 -- because I want to be in Washington four more years fighting for the federal support you need to get your jobs done.

Thank you... God bless all the law officers across this great land... and God bless the United States of America.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

F A C S I M I L E

TO: Anna M. Wey
FROM: MARTIN PAINE
DATE: 10/24/92
TIME: 0953
of pages including cover sheet: 4

MESSAGE: ANNEX -

ATTACHED IS AN INFO SHEET
FOR JEANNIE BLOTTEN IN RESEARCH.



Telephone # of Sender: 313/354-2546

FAX
313 354-2

To: Martin Paine
From: Dan Rosenblatt
Re: IACP's Call for a Crime Commission
Date: October 24, 1992

During his inaugural address at IACP's 97th Conference in Tulsa, IACP President Lee Brown issued a call for a national commission on Crime and Violence. The commission, in essence, was to assemble some 20 officials from across the nation, from a variety of disciplines (schools, hospitals, churches, businesses, lawyers, legislators, etc.) to look at the causes of crime and violence in society and develop recommendations regarding to the problems identified. The final product of the effort would be a multi-disciplinary blue print for responding to crime + violence in the United States.

Lee's request was quickly supported by resolutions of the IACP leadership + general membership. It also received support from

-3-

Washington, is planning to re-invigorate the call for a commission in his inaugural on Wednesday night (October 28).

Should the President indicate his support for the concept on Sunday morning during his remarks, he will certainly demonstrate, again, his support for LACP, and law enforcement, along with his sincere desire to continue to do all he can to respond to crime, violence, and injustice in this country.

- 2 -

Other public interest groups such as the National Association of Counties, the US. Conference of Mayors, and NOBLE - the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

The IACP and its membership - individually - wrote the President asking for the establishment of the commission. In April, 1991, we were fortunate to have the opportunity to bring IACP's Board of Officers to the White House to meet with the President and to discuss the proposal along with several other law enforcement issues. The President seemed open to the idea but wasn't certain about why there was a need. As the discussion unfolded, the President had to leave the session and the conversation continued with Mr. Sununu + Thornburgh who, quite frankly, were clearly not in support of the concept.

We never heard another word from the Administration about this request. Our membership continues to support the idea; our incoming President, Chief Steven Harris of Redwood,

J

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 9

DATE 10/22/92

TO DAVID TELL

FAX NUMBER 336-7087

COMMENTS _____

FROM _____

OFFICE NUMBER _____

·H 6797
·63
1980

UNIFORM
CRIME
REPORTS

for the United States

PRINTED ANNUALLY—1980 by:
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535

ADVISORY: Committee on Uniform Crime Records
International Association of Chiefs of Police;
Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting
National Sheriffs' Association

SUMMARY

CRIME INDEX

CRIMES CLEARED

PERSONS ARRESTED

LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

APPENDICES

Table 4.—Index of Crime, State, 1980

Area	Population	Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total ¹	Violent crime ²	Property crime ³	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ¹
ALABAMA													
Standard Metropolitan													
Statistical Area	2,389,460												
Area actually reporting	99.8%	150,096		13,571	136,525	378	928	4,531	7,734	45,877	80,252	10,396	
Estimated totals	100.0%	150,451		13,601	136,850	379	930	4,539	7,753	45,977	80,455	10,418	
Other cities	652,679												
Area actually reporting	99.1%	29,141		2,350	26,791	51	123	408	1,768	8,415	17,166	1,210	
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,392		2,370	27,022	51	124	412	1,783	8,488	17,314	1,220	
Rural	819,327												
Area actually reporting	95.8%	10,224		1,294	8,930	76	100	145	973	4,300	4,082	548	
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,668		1,349	9,319	79	104	151	1,015	4,487	4,260	572	
State total	3,861,466	190,511		17,320	173,191	509	1,158	5,102	10,551	58,952	102,029	12,210	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,933.6		448.5	4,485.1	13.2	30.0	132.1	273.2	1,526.7	2,642.2	316.2	
ALASKA													
Standard Metropolitan													
Statistical Area	None												
Other cities	272,636												
Area actually reporting	99.2%	20,610		1,482	19,128	23	200	339	920	4,142	12,958	2,028	
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,776		1,494	19,282	23	202	342	927	4,175	13,063	2,044	
Rural	127,506												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,073		425	3,648	16	48	18	343	1,370	1,853	425	
State total	400,142	24,849		1,919	22,930	39	250	360	1,270	5,545	14,916	2,469	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		6,210.0		479.6	5,730.5	9.7	62.5	90.0	317.4	1,385.8	3,727.7	617.0	
ARIZONA													
Standard Metropolitan													
Statistical Area	2,043,448												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	187,725		14,519	173,206	208	1,031	4,815	8,465	50,176	111,966	11,064	
Other cities	327,401												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,906		1,903	22,003	33	105	302	1,463	5,377	15,496	1,130	
Rural	344,508												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,235		1,251	8,984	38	91	141	981	2,974	5,352	658	
State total	2,715,357	221,866		17,673	204,193	279	1,227	5,258	10,909	58,527	132,814	12,852	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		8,170.8		650.9	7,519.9	10.3	45.2	193.6	401.8	2,155.4	4,891.2	473.3	
ARKANSAS													
Standard Metropolitan													
Statistical Area	894,032												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	51,927		4,839	47,088	113	418	1,466	2,842	14,873	29,578	2,637	
Other cities	573,997												
Area actually reporting	98.3%	22,752		1,971	20,781	33	98	257	1,583	6,199	13,591	991	
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,145		2,005	21,140	34	100	261	1,610	6,306	13,826	1,008	
Rural	816,008												
Area actually reporting	96.4%	11,549		784	10,765	61	88	117	518	4,224	5,935	606	
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,974		812	11,162	63	91	121	537	4,380	6,154	628	
State total	2,284,037	87,046		7,656	79,390	210	609	1,848	4,989	25,559	49,558	4,273	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		3,811.1		335.2	3,475.9	9.2	26.7	80.9	218.4	1,119.0	2,169.8	187.1	
CALIFORNIA													
Standard Metropolitan													
Statistical Area	21,729,925												
Area actually reporting	99.8%	1,729,161		200,288	1,528,873	3,231	13,029	88,774	95,254	512,299	847,992	168,582	
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,731,996		200,555	1,531,441	3,234	13,047	88,886	95,388	513,119	849,496	168,826	
Other cities	767,089												
Area actually reporting	99.6%	61,048		4,968	56,080	69	303	1,025	3,571	14,808	37,893	3,379	
Estimated totals	100.0%	61,297		4,988	56,309	69	304	1,029	3,586	14,868	38,048	3,393	
Rural	1,035,666												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	50,039		4,747	45,292	108	342	505	3,792	17,151	25,526	2,615	
State total	23,532,680	1,843,332		210,290	1,633,042	3,411	13,693	90,420	102,766	545,138	913,070	174,834	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		7,833.1		893.6	6,939.5	14.5	58.2	384.2	436.7	2,316.5	3,880.0	742.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 75.—Number of Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, Rural Counties, October 31, 1980

County by State	Total police employees		County by State		Total police employees		County by State		Total police employees	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
ALABAMA										
Barbour	11	9								
Bibb	14	10								
Blount	21	18								
Bullock	3	3								
Butler	10	9								
Chambers	17	14								
Cherokee	6	6								
Chilton	14	12								
Choctaw	8	5								
Clarke	15	12								
Clay	10	8								
Cleburne	6	6								
Coffee	14	10								
Concuh	10	8								
Coosa	7	6								
Covington	14	11								
Crenshaw	5	4								
Cullman	36	31								
Dale	14	12								
Dallas	49	40								
De Kalb	23	20								
Escambia	16	15								
Fayette	11	10								
Franklin	10	8								
Geneva	10	10								
Greene	13	8								
Hale	10	7								
Henry	4	4								
Houston	58	42								
Jackson	22	18								
Lamar	14	12								
Lawrence	30	24								
Lee	35	31								
Lowndes	6	3								
Macon	14	12								
Marengo	16	16								
Marion	16	11								
Monroe	14	9								
Morgan	33	27								
Perry	13	11								
Pickens	7	6								
Pike	9	7								
Randolph	7	7								
Sumter	5	4								
Talladega	35	26								
Tallapoosa	13	11								
Washington	11	8								
Wilcox	8	5								
Winston	14	10								
ARIZONA										
Apache	25	19								
Cochise	99	73								
Cocouino	99	67								
Gila	49	36								
Graham	13	12								
Greenlee	99	18								
MoHAVE	19	69								
Navajo	60	39								
Pinal	136	103								
Santa Cruz	35	30								
Yavapai	95	75								
Yuma	84	74								
ARKANSAS										
Arkansas	12	7								
Ashley	20	11								
Baxter	20	17								
Boone	13	10								
Bradley	4	4								
Calhoun	7	6								
Carroll	15	10								
Chicot	10	8								
Clark	10	10								
Clay	10	5								
ARKANSAS—Con.										
Cleburne	14	11								
Cleveland	10	8								
Columbia	15	11								
Conway	13	9								
Craighead	24	16								
Cross	10	8								
Dallas	10	7								
Desha	11	7								
Drew	7	5								
Faulkner	21	13								
Franklin	15	10								
Fulton	8	4								
Garland	37	31								
Grant	9	5								
Greene	13	8								
Hot Spring	13	10								
Howard	12	8								
Independence	6	6								
Izard	3	2								
Jackson	16	10								
Johnson	8	5								
Lafayette	10	6								
Lawrence	9	6								
Lee	14	7								
Lincoln	7	5								
Logan	8	4								
Lonoke	7	7								
Madison	9	6								
Marion	9	8								
Mississippi	43	35								
Monteone	12	9								
Montgomery	6	6								
Nevada	10	5								
Newton	3	3								
Oachita	13	8								
Perry	9	8								
Phillips	17	10								
Pike	6	6								
Poinsett	10	10								
Polk	17	17								
Pope	32	22								
Pratt	14	8								
Randolph	7	7								
Saint Francis	24	17								
Sevier	5	5								
Sharp	7	5								
Stone	5	3								
Union	7	7								
Van Buren	22	18								
White	8	6								
Woodruff	15	12								
Yell	11	8								
CALIFORNIA										
Alpine	12	9								
Amador	29	27								
Butte	132	103								
Calaveras	42	35								
Colusa	34	28								
Del Norte	33	25								
EI Dorado	144	117								
Glen	39	31								
Humboldt	140	106								
Imperial	184	144								
Inyo	37	32								
Kings	89	72								
Lake	69	57								
Lassen	28	23								
Madera	67	52								
Mariposa	35	25								
Mendocino	117	93								
Merced	138	116								
Modoc	14	13								
Mono	49	41								
Nevada	72	55								
Plumas	43	39								
CALIFORNIA—Con.										
San Benito	26	22								
San Luis Obispo	152	104								
Shasta	151	111								
Sierra	18	17								
Siskiyou	51	39								
Sutter	86	65								
Tehama	49	39								
Trinity	30	24								
Tulare	289	238								
Tuolumne	66	48								
Yuba	72	49								
COLORADO										
Alamosa	16	14								
Archuleta	9	8								
Baca	8	3								
Bent	7	6								
Chaffee	18	11								
Cheyenne	7	5								
Clear Creek	24	17								
Conejos	4	4								
Costilla	7	6								
Crowley	2	2								
Custer	5	5								
Delta	18	16					</			

Table 71.—Number of Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, Cities 25,000 and over in Population, October 31, 1980

City by State	Number of law enforcement employees				Number of law enforcement employees					
	Total	Officers		Civilians		Total	Officers		Civilians	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
ALABAMA										
Anniston	106	80	4	9	13	114	82	6	5	21
Auburn	61	43	2	4	12	63	43	1	2	17
Bessemer	76	62	1	4	4	110	85	2	8	15
Birmingham	851	624	54	31	142	52	37	3	.....	12
Decatur	71	58	2	6	5	100	96	2	.....	12
Dothan	122	76	3	18	25	161	100	9	3	45
Florence	63	49	1	4	9	123	96	10	12	15
Gadsden	121	100	9	3	9	106	72	3	.....	22
Huntsville	305	224	5	19	57	96	63	2	9	22
Mobile	420	309	5	39	67	55	38	2	.....	24
Montgomery	471	334	39	24	74	80	57	2	.....	12
Phoenix City	59	44	3	4	15	208	135	5	19	14
Prichard	82	63	4	4	8	468	339	5	16	49
Selma	70	54	2	.....	7	195	136	3	11	104
Tuscaloosa	190	136	10	20	24	100	77	4	9	43
ALASKA										
Anchorage	334	227	25	12	70	228	133	8	13	40
ARIZONA										
Chandler	69	39	3	15	12	205	129	3	7	11
Flagstaff	70	47	1	4	18	87	74	3	1	9
Glendale	170	135	3	9	23	205	156	4	21	48
Mesa	336	238	7	30	61	292	192	7	32	68
Phoenix	2,262	1,572	50	200	440	69	50	1	1	17
Scottsdale	189	118	5	25	37	221	156	1	21	40
Tempe	219	157	9	25	30	108	65	1	15	27
Tucson	773	540	5	27	37	48	48	3	4	17
Yuma	94	73	2	52	16	79	50	1	5	23
ARKANSAS										
El Dorado	51	44	2	3	2	44	31	2	4	8
Fayetteville	52	41	1	5	5	562	22	2	1	187
Fort Smith	126	96	1	13	16	27	22	1	1	2
Hot Springs	80	59	1	6	11	47	37	1	3	6
Jacksonville	61	45	4	1	5	63	52	1	.....	10
Jonesboro	47	41	5	1	10	39	28	2	2	9
Little Rock	377	290	2	1	3	44	30	3	14	3
North Little Rock	126	108	1	24	16	66	46	1	3	10
Pine Bluff	120	102	1	1	10	206	147	7	18	38
West Memphis	48	48	5	2	48	59	49	3	2	8
CALIFORNIA										
Alameda	109	86	1	7	15	9,149	6,410	177	1,163	1,399
Alhambra	111	85	1	1	2	47	37	1	.....	6
Anaheim	370	262	9	21	24	84	65	.....	6	13
Antioch	66	51	1	3	78	47	36	1	3	7
Arcadia	83	67	2	1	15	47	36	2	12	7
Azusa	58	41	1	.....	3	184	130	.....	12	40
Bakersfield	259	186	6	8	15	47	42	1	1	7
Baldwin Park	78	56	2	7	11	36	28	.....	3	16
Bell	43	34	.....	2	3	47	36	.....	3	16
Bell Gardens	50	38	.....	2	9	47	36	.....	3	13
Berkeley	223	149	15	15	44	105	69	1	7	8
Beverly Hills	165	107	4	18	36	284	175	13	5	18
Brea	69	55	.....	18	11	114	78	6	39	64
Buena Park	132	90	2	12	14	58	49	2	1	14
Burbank	206	126	5	28	14	53	36	2	.....	10
Burlingame	60	41	1	3	15	59	49	.....	3	12
Campbell	50	38	.....	3	47	58	40	3	.....	12
Carlsbad	66	50	3	3	15	50	36	1	.....	12
Chico	51	40	3	3	11	51	38	1	.....	11
Chino	59	48	1	2	10	182	134	3	16	29
Chula Vista	128	89	1	7	8	101	69	5	5	27
Claremont	44	30	4	1	11	75	53	1	12	9
Clovis	59	44	.....	1	28	144	92	4	14	34
Compton	205	127	13	14	13	81	61	2	5	17
Concord	195	124	3	26	14	71	47	3	3	16
Corona	80	52	2	3	13	247	172	3	30	42
Costa Mesa	161	126	3	10	42	322	234	17	64	64
Covina	61	49	1	6	5	706	494	12	12	30
CALIFORNIA—Continued										
Culver City	13	9	.....	.....	13	251	182	7	11	51
Cypress	12	4	.....	.....	12	82	63	6	5	21
Daly City	4	9	.....	.....	4	43	37	1	2	17
Davis	142	31	.....	.....	110	85	2	8	15	15
Downey	5	6	.....	.....	52	100	96	3	.....	12
El Cajon	25	18	.....	.....	161	100	96	2	3	45
El Monte	9	4	.....	.....	123	96	72	10	12	15
Escondido	9	4	.....	.....	106	72	3	.....	22	22
Fairfield	57	39	.....	.....	96	63	.....	9	.....	24
Fontana	67	24	.....	.....	55	38	.....	2	.....	12
Fountain Valley	74	4	.....	.....	80	57	.....	3	7	14
Fremont	8	4	.....	.....	208	135	5	19	16	49
Fresno	15	7	.....	.....	468	339	5	19	16	104
Fullerton	7	7	.....	.....	195	136	3	11	11	43
Gardena	24	20	.....	.....	100	77	4	9	10	10
Garden Grove	7	7	.....	.....	194	133	8	13	13	40
Glendale	70	12	.....	.....	228	153	8	19	19	48
Glendora	12	15	.....	.....	60	39	3	7	7	11
Hawthorne	18	9	.....	.....	87	74	3	1	.....	9
Hayward	23	30	.....	.....	205	129	7	21	21	48
Huntington Beach	12	4	.....	.....	87	74	3	1	.....	9
Huntington Park	18	9	.....	.....	292	192	7	32	32	68
Inglewood	23	25	.....	.....	69	50	1	1	1	17
Irvine	440	200	.....	.....	221	156	4	21	21	40
La Habra	61	30	.....	.....	108	65	1	15	15	27
La Mesa	30	30	.....	.....	72	48	3	4	4	17
Livermore	440	200	.....	.....	64	48	5	.....	4	11
Lodi	37	27	.....	.....	79	50	1	5	5	23
Lompoc	30	27	.....	.....	66	50	.....	5	.....	9
Long Beach	150	52	.....	.....	44	31	.....	7	7	8
Los Altos	16	3	.....	.....	850	562	24	4	77	187
Los Angeles	16	3	.....	.....	27	22	2	1	1	2
Los Gatos	2	3	.....	.....	9,149	6,410	177	1,163	1,399	2
Manhattan Beach	5	5	.....	.....	47	37	1	.....	3	6
Manhasset Beach	2	2	.....	.....	63	52	1	.....	3	10
Manhasset Neck	5	5	.....	.....	39	28	.....	2	.....	10
Menlo Park	16	13	.....	.....	44	30	3	2	2	9
Merced	11	6	.....	.....	69	51	1	14	14	9
Milpitas	10	1	.....	.....	66	46	7	3	3	3
Modesto	48	24	.....	.....	206	147	3	18	18	10
Monrovia	3	1	.....	.....	59	49	.....	2	.....	8
Montebello	16	8	.....	.....	105	80	2	2	2	21
Monterey	15	2	.....	.....	61	48	.....	5	5	8
Monterey Park	5	2	.....	.....	92	62	1	7	7	22
Mountain View	5	.....	.....	.....	94	71	2	.....	2	19
Napa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	59	.....	7	7	19
National City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	65	.....	6	.....	12
Newark	15	7	.....	.....	47	36	.....	3	3	13
Newport Beach	24	21	.....	.....	47	36	1	.....	3	7
Novato	78	51	.....	.....	184	130	2	12	12	40
Oakland	11	3	.....	.....	42	30	.....	1	1	16
Oceanside	13	1	.....	.....	873	572	30	128	143	31
Ontario	13	1	.....	.....	148	102	2	13	13	31
Orange	16	8	.....	.....	144	102	3	14	14	25
Oxnard	59	41	.....	.....	102	72	6	6	6	37
Pacificia	13	7	.....	.....	163	120	3	10	10	30
Palm Springs	7	2	.....	.....	49	39	1	1	1	8
Palo Alto	44	33	.....	.....	105	69	1	7	7	8
Pasadena	36	28	.....	.....	114	78	13	5	5	18
Petaluma	14	14	.....	.....	284	175	6	39	39	64
Pittsburg	28	28	.....	.....	53	36	2	1	1	14
Placentia	47	38	.....	.....	59	49	.....	3	.....	10
Pleasant Hill	15	3	.....	.....	58	40	3	.....	3	12
Pleasanton	11	11	.....	.....	50	36	1	.....	.....	12
Pomona	11	3	.....	.....	51	38	1	.....	.....	11

Table 9.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, Rural Counties 25,000 and over in Population, 1980

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of months for which arson data were received. Arson figures are not shown if reports for less than 6 months were received. The Modified Crime Index total is the sum of all Crime Index offenses, including arson.

County by State	Crime Index total	Modified* Crime Index total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
ALABAMA										
Blount	299	299 (12)	4	1	5	1	105	151	32	..... (12)
Chambers	114	116 (12)	5	6	7	15	25	55	1	2 (12)
Cullman	910	917 (11)	2	4	6	16	329	479	74	7 (12)
Dallas	492	493 (12)	2	7	9	34	209	210	21	1 (12)
De Kalb	375	375 (11)	.....	1	2	6	208	130	28	..... (12)
Jackson	271	276 (12)	4	2	1	.....	121	104	39	5 (12)
Lawrence	455	455 (12)	7	.....	5	37	176	203	27	..... (12)
Lee	428	(0)	1	9	4	22	275	108	9	..... (12)
Morgan	539	547 (12)	4	6	13	26	183	260	47	8 (12)
Talladega	561	561 (11)	2	5	8	37	198	278	33	..... (12)
ARIZONA										
Apache	199	202 (12)	.....	2	1	9	54	125	8	3 (12)
Cochise	935	942 (12)	3	14	9	105	367	379	58	7 (12)
Coconino	692	697 (12)	.....	9	12	55	178	386	52	5 (12)
Mohave	1,400	1,422 (12)	2	6	21	133	391	723	124	22 (12)
Navajo	557	564 (12)	2	8	3	33	207	267	37	7 (12)
Pinal	2,029	2,056 (12)	12	21	48	238	597	1,007	106	27 (12)
Yavapai	1,037	1,044 (12)	1	5	7	58	356	546	64	7 (12)
Yuma	2,395	2,437 (12)	13	23	38	266	517	1,367	171	42 (12)
ARKANSAS										
Craighead	578	611 (12)	1	2	1	20	181	337	36	33 (12)
Garland	586	590 (12)	2	8	7	28	258	236	47	4 (12)
CALIFORNIA										
Butte	4,126	4,303 (12)	2	43	36	205	1,610	2,155	75	177 (12)
Butte Highway Patrol	180	(0)	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	31	145	..... (12)
Butte State Police	16	16 (12)	.....	.....	.....	1	4	11	.....	..... (12)
El Dorado	3,077	3,084 (12)	4	15	16	63	1,396	1,571	12	7 (12)
El Dorado Highway Patrol	132	(0)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	115	..... (12)
Humboldt	2,316	2,471 (12)	9	22	20	136	803	1,219	107	155 (12)
Humboldt Highway Patrol	12	(0)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	..... (12)
Imperial	1,693	1,735 (12)	6	5	22	121	492	919	128	42 (12)
Imperial Highway Patrol	25	(0)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	21	..... (12)
Kings	1,867	1,889 (12)	3	15	26	319	573	917	14	22 (12)
Kings Highway Patrol	97	(0)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	87	..... (12)
Lake	2,030	2,083 (12)	3	7	15	270	889	846	.....	53 (12)
Lake Highway Patrol	109	(0)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	..... (12)
Madera	1,879	1,946 (12)	7	13	29	191	730	899	10	67 (12)
Madera Highway Patrol	103	(0)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	101	..... (12)
Mendocino	1,575	1,639 (12)	4	21	29	183	582	701	55	64 (12)
Mendocino Highway Patrol	40	(0)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	38	..... (12)
Merced	2,259	2,275 (12)	3	26	38	125	751	1,315	1	16 (12)
Merced Highway Patrol	151	(0)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	146	..... (12)
Merced State Police	1	1 (12)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..... (12)
Nevada	1,902	1,939 (12)	3	8	24	81	847	939	.....	37 (12)
Nevada Highway Patrol	92	(0)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	82	..... (12)
San Luis Obispo	2,622	2,639 (12)	14	23	43	162	870	1,509	1	17 (12)
San Luis Obispo Highway Patrol	182	(0)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	31	150	..... (12)
Shasta	2,640	2,652 (12)	2	21	15	112	936	1,431	123	12 (12)
Shasta Highway Patrol	50	(0)	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	18	28	..... (12)
Shasta State Police	54	54 (12)	.....	.....	.....	3	5	45	1	..... (12)
Sutter	1,499	1,509 (12)	4	.....	7	114	578	792	4	..... (12)
Sutter Highway Police	60	(0)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	56	..... (12)
Tulare	5,183	5,569 (12)	15	41	113	528	1,832	2,654	.....	386 (12)
Tulare Highway Police	410	(0)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	398	..... (12)
Tuolumne	1,297	1,325 (12)	2	14	9	150	440	675	7	..... (12)
Tuolumne Highway Patrol	53	(0)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	..... (12)
Yuba	2,270	2,306 (12)	2	8	9	254	825	1,172	.....	..... (12)
Yuba Highway Patrol	108	(0)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	106	..... (12)
COLORADO										
Mesa	1,541	1,550 (11)	3	11	3	50	512	860	102	..... (12)

Table 7.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, Universities and Colleges, 1980

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of months for which arson data were received. Arson figures are not shown if reports for less than 6 months were received. The modified property crime total is the sum of all property crime offenses, including arson.

University/College	Student enrollment ¹	Violent crime total	Violent Crime					Property crime total	Modified* Property crime total	Property Crime									
			Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary			Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*							
ALABAMA																			
Auburn University	16,845	3					613	621 (12)	17	592	4	8 (12)							
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa	16,142	18		1	2	15	948	948 (12)	65	835	28	(12)							
University of Montevallo	2,479						38	38 (11)	6	32		(11)							
ARIZONA																			
Arizona State University	29,360	16			3	13	943	943 (12)	32	883	28	(12)							
Arizona Western College	2,041	6				6	46	46 (12)	9	37		(12)							
Central Arizona College	2,677	1				1	44	44 (12)	12	31	1	(12)							
Eastern Arizona College	1,908	6				6	50	50 (12)	30	20		(12)							
Northern Arizona University	10,786	5				5	530	530 (12)	86	429	15	(12)							
Pima Community College	11,231	3			1	2	128	131 (12)	16	110	2	3 (12)							
University of Arizona	25,381	18		3	9	6	1,417	1,430 (12)	96	1,283	38	13 (12)							
Yavapai College	1,763	2				2	36	36 (12)	2	32	2	(12)							
ARKANSAS																			
University of Arkansas	14,530	19			2	13	466	469 (12)	158	299	9	3 (12)							
University of Arkansas Medical Science	1,185	4		4	1	3	263	263 (12)	1	253	9	(12)							
CALIFORNIA																			
California State College:																			
Bakersfield	2,288	2				2	65	65 (12)	37	28		(12)							
San Bernardino	3,137						83	83 (12)	1	80	2	(12)							
Stanislaus	2,437	3				3	128	128 (12)	11	114	3	(12)							
California State Polytechnic University:																			
Pomona	12,502	5		2	1	2	317	317 (12)	15	285	17	(12)							
San Luis Obispo	14,677	5		2		3	394	402 (12)	73	310	11	8 (12)							
California State University:																			
Chico	12,262	8				7	425	427 (12)	41	378	6	2 (12)							
Dominguez Hills	5,195	6		1		1	203	203 (12)	59	120	24	(12)							
Fresno	12,402	7			5	5	339	340 (12)	32	293	14	(12)							
Fullerton	16,151	1		1	1		287	290 (12)	12	269	6	3 (12)							
Hayward	8,292	4					268	268 (12)	8	257	3	(12)							
Long Beach	23,177	6		1		2	373	377 (12)	15	313	45	4 (12)							
Sacramento	17,106	16		3	2	11	682	683 (12)	55	602	25	1 (12)							
San Diego	25,103	24			5	19	1,113	1,118 (12)	158	907	48	5 (12)							
San Francisco	18,192	20			7	13	459	463 (12)	43	398	18	4 (12)							
San Jose	19,574	40		7	9	24	515	517 (12)	69	425	21	2 (12)							
Humboldt State University																			
University of California:	6,644	2			1	1	208	208 (12)	14	193	1	(12)							
Berkeley																			
Davis	29,080	59		4	27	28	1,594	1,614 (12)	54	1,455	85	20 (12)							
Irvine	17,233	5		3		2	1,099	1,106 (12)	71	1,014	14	7 (12)							
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory	9,538	3		1		2	572	573 (12)	18	545	9	1 (12)							
Lawrence Livermore Laboratory	(2)	2					75	75 (12)	2	73		(12)							
Los Angeles	31,647	33				15	206	206 (12)		206		(12)							
Riverdale	4,420	9		4	14	6	1,890	1,891 (9)	308	1,440	142	1 (9)							
Sacramento Medical Center	(2)	11		2	1	6	277	281 (12)	13	247	17	4 (12)							
San Diego	10,803	11		1	4	6	221	222 (12)	21	195	5	1 (12)							
San Francisco Medical Center	(2)	11		3	1	7	833	835 (12)	146	652	35	2 (12)							
Santa Barbara	14,193	11		2	2	7	471	473 (12)	27	429	15	2 (12)							
Santa Cruz	5,547	18		5		13	691	691 (12)	64	617	10	(12)							
Stanford State University	4,245	8		2		6	388	388 (12)	33	348	7	(12)							
		5				5	159	162 (12)	25	132	2	3 (12)							

Table 6.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, Cities and Towns 10,000 and over in Population, 1980—Continued

City by State	Population	Crime Index total	Modified* Crime Index total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
ARIZONA—Continued											
Lake Havasu	15,925	953	961 (12)		5	5	55	279	534	75	8 (12)
Mesa	149,662	12,099	12,204 (12)	10	62	193	547	2,773	7,947	567	105 (12)
Nogales	13,968	895	896 (12)	1	2	3	51	386	396	56	1 (12)
Paradise Valley	11,176	651	652 (12)		2	8	22	293	287	39	1 (12)
Peoria	12,374	821	828 (12)		6	7	33	187	559	29	7 (12)
Phoenix	772,884	88,523	89,327 (12)	103	485	3,037	3,395	24,137	51,598	5,768	804 (12)
Prescott	20,081	1,113	1,128 (12)	1	4	12	58	228	748	62	15 (12)
Scottsdale	87,700	8,009	8,088 (12)	4	17	155	172	1,963	5,282	416	79 (12)
Sierra Vista	24,901	792	805 (12)	1	1	7	19	162	580	22	13 (12)
Tempe	106,306	11,046	11,139 (12)	7	76	199	487	2,602	7,196	479	93 (12)
Tucson	331,506	35,947	36,398 (12)	38	174	655	1,717	9,392	21,976	1,995	451 (12)
Yuma	41,968	3,774	3,830 (12)	3	16	53	180	822	2,485	215	56 (12)
ARKANSAS											
Arkadelphia	10,028	306	311 (12)		5	3	7	37	244	10	5 (12)
Benton	17,676	573	574 (12)		5	21	26	161	329	31	1 (12)
Blytheville	24,326	1,550	1,558 (12)	6	3	19	66	330	1,080	46	8 (12)
Camden	15,342	863	867 (12)		6	19	69	171	577	21	4 (12)
Conway	20,275	1,212	1,215 (12)		4	13	67	264	809	55	3 (12)
El Dorado	25,305	1,579	1,594 (12)	5	4	16	149	522	815	68	15 (12)
Fayetteville	36,165	1,486	1,488 (12)	4	7	24	37	424	885	105	2 (12)
Forrest City	13,756	972	974 (12)	1	3	11	76	240	598	43	2 (12)
Fort Smith	71,515	5,631	5,646 (12)	2	20	75	137	1,179	3,924	294	15 (12)
Hope	10,331	482	484 (12)	1	2	4	5	162	288	20	2 (12)
Hot Springs	35,810	1,972	1,973 (12)	1	12	28	277	533	1,034	87	1 (12)
Jacksonville	27,543	1,052	1,062 (12)		4	14	48	235	681	70	10 (12)
Jonesboro	31,419	1,367	1,376 (12)	1	12	7	12	447	811	77	9 (12)
Little Rock	153,831	17,851	17,963 (12)	43	189	792	1,341	5,236	9,342	908	112 (12)
Magnolia	11,937	168	168 (12)			4	6	23	134	1	1 (12)
Malvern	10,147	406	412 (12)	5	2	3	13	94	266	23	4 (12)
North Little Rock	64,391	5,261	5,291 (12)	8	39	136	298	1,402	3,133	245	30 (12)
Paragould	15,198	760	768 (12)	1	1	4	14	155	544	41	8 (12)
Pine Bluff	56,811	3,957	3,991 (12)	7	49	97	259	1,400	2,002	143	34 (12)
Rogers	17,351	613	619 (12)		3	7	42	173	335	53	6 (12)
Russellville	14,106	815	819 (12)		2	12	34	141	577	49	4 (12)
Searcy	13,645	461	463 (12)		2	7	2	87	339	24	2 (12)
Sherwood	10,474	315	317 (12)			3	2	55	238	17	1 (12)
Springdale	23,185	982	987 (12)		2	13	9	224	667	67	1 (12)
Stuttgart	10,999	218	219 (12)			1	19	42	148	8	1 (12)
Texarkana	21,338	1,676	1,681 (12)	2	8	23	40	293	1,232	78	4 (12)
Van Buren	11,996	873	877 (12)	3	1	4	15	279	522	49	1 (12)
West Helena	11,430	426	427 (12)	2			136	128	148	12	1 (12)
West Memphis	28,198	1,873	1,900 (12)	7	17	106	63	265	1,337	78	7 (12)
CALIFORNIA											
Alameda	63,700	4,186	4,226 (12)	3	20	229	156	859	2,615	304	1 (12)
Albany	15,101	1,063	1,068 (12)		4	59	77	347	486	90	2 (12)
Alhambra	64,616	4,389	4,445 (12)	4	24	239	162	1,464	2,069	427	1 (12)
Anaheim	218,468	17,131	17,227 (12)	19	112	622	525	5,996	8,290	1,567	1 (12)
Antioch	42,251	3,677	3,786 (12)	3	18	93	73	1,002	2,302	186	1 (12)
Arcadia	45,955	2,997	3,005 (12)	2	7	86	58	819	1,777	240	1 (12)
Arcata	12,465	851	856 (12)		6	8	12	181	624	20	1 (12)
Arroyo Grande	11,254	417	417 (12)			4	24	120	246	23	1 (12)
Artesia	14,180	908	921 (12)		5	56	98	276	412	61	1 (12)
Atwater	17,501	967	976 (12)		7	19	52	217	642	30	1 (12)
Azusa	27,311	2,614	2,640 (12)	3	16	131	171	813	1,295	183	1 (12)
Bakersfield	112,282	14,386	14,502 (12)	21	79	512	529	4,212	7,866	1,167	1 (12)
Baldwin Park	50,538	2,845	2,879 (12)	9	30	159	232	1,308	771	36	1 (12)
Banning	13,963	1,116	1,144 (12)	7	7	31	105	290	614	62	1 (12)
Barstow	17,590	1,507	1,513 (12)	1	15	41	160	281	851	158	1 (12)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.—Index of Crime, State, 1980

Area	Population	Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total ¹	Violent crime ²	Property crime ³	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ⁴
ALABAMA													
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,389,460												
Area actually reporting	99.8%	150,096		13,571	136,525	378	928	4,531	7,734	45,877	80,252	10,396	
Estimated totals	100.0%	150,451		13,601	136,850	379	930	4,539	7,753	45,977	80,455	10,418	
Other cities	652,679												
Area actually reporting	99.1%	29,141		2,350	26,791	51	123	408	1,768	8,415	17,166	1,210	
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,392		2,370	27,022	51	124	412	1,783	8,488	17,314	1,220	
Rural	819,327												
Area actually reporting	95.8%	10,224		1,294	8,930	76	100	145	973	4,300	4,082	548	
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,668		1,349	9,319	79	104	151	1,015	4,487	4,260	572	
State total	3,861,466	190,511		17,320	173,191	509	1,158	5,102	10,551	58,952	102,029	12,210	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,933.6		448.5	4,485.1	13.2	30.0	132.1	273.2	1,526.7	2,642.2	316.2	
ALASKA													
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None												
Other cities	272,636												
Area actually reporting	99.2%	20,610		1,482	19,128	23	200	339	920	4,142	12,958	2,028	
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,776		1,494	19,282	23	202	342	927	4,175	13,063	2,044	
Rural	127,506												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,073		425	3,648	16	48	18	343	1,370	1,853	425	
State total	400,142	24,849		1,919	22,930	39	250	360	1,270	5,545	14,916	2,469	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		6,210.0		479.6	5,730.5	9.7	62.5	90.0	317.4	1,385.8	3,727.7	617.0	
ARIZONA													
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,043,448												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	187,725		14,519	173,206	208	1,031	4,815	8,465	50,176	111,966	11,064	
Other cities	327,401												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,906		1,903	22,003	33	105	302	1,463	5,377	15,496	1,130	
Rural	344,508												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,235		1,251	8,984	38	91	141	981	2,974	5,352	658	
State total	2,715,357	221,866		17,673	204,193	279	1,227	5,258	10,909	58,527	132,814	12,852	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		8,170.8		650.9	7,519.9	10.3	45.2	193.6	401.8	2,155.4	4,891.2	473.3	
ARKANSAS													
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	894,032												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	51,927		4,839	47,088	113	418	1,466	2,842	14,873	29,578	2,637	
Other cities	573,997												
Area actually reporting	98.3%	22,752		1,971	20,781	33	98	257	1,583	6,199	13,591	991	
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,145		2,005	21,140	34	100	261	1,610	6,306	13,826	1,008	
Rural	816,008												
Area actually reporting	96.4%	11,549		784	10,765	61	88	117	518	4,224	5,935	606	
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,974		812	11,162	63	91	121	537	4,380	6,154	628	
State total	2,284,037	87,046		7,656	79,390	210	609	1,848	4,989	25,559	49,558	4,273	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		3,811.1		335.2	3,475.9	9.2	26.7	80.9	218.4	1,119.0	2,169.8	187.1	
CALIFORNIA													
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	21,729,925												
Area actually reporting	99.8%	1,729,161		200,288	1,528,873	3,231	13,029	88,774	95,254	512,299	847,992	168,582	
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,731,996		200,555	1,531,441	3,234	13,047	88,886	95,388	513,119	849,496	168,826	
Other cities	767,089												
Area actually reporting	99.6%	61,048		4,968	56,080	69	303	1,025	3,571	14,808	37,893	3,379	
Estimated totals	100.0%	61,297		4,988	56,309	69	304	1,029	3,586	14,868	38,048	3,393	
Rural	1,035,666												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	50,039		4,747	45,292	108	342	505	3,792	17,151	25,526	2,615	
State total	23,532,680	1,843,332		210,290	1,633,042	3,411	13,693	90,420	102,766	545,138	913,070	174,834	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		7,833.1		893.6	6,939.5	14.5	58.2	384.2	436.7	2,316.5	3,880.0	742.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

ROUGH DRAFT. PLS. COMMENT BEFORE FORMAL STAFFING AT 5:00.

(Askew/Bunton)
October 22, 1992
2:30 p.m.
CRIME

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: INTERNAT'L POLICE CHIEFS
 COBO HALL, DETROIT
 SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1992
 10:00 A.M.

Thank you for that introduction, and hello, everybody.

((Acknowledgements, local color, humor.))

I want to talk today about our government's first and most-basic function: to protect every American citizen from violence -
- at home and on the streets.

There's no point winning a Cold War if the neighborhoods back home are criminal territory, where grandparents and kids hide behind bars on windows, like prisoners in their own homes. That's perverse -- and it absolutely must change.

Easier said than done -- but it can be done. We've made progress already. You know better than anyone that we've slowed violent crime dramatically the past twelve years. And we're starting to turn the tide on the drugs that fuel the fire.

DAN
LEVINE
COS/AG BAR
514-3892

It's been tough. America got soft on crime in the 60s, and we paid for it. By the time we cracked down again in the 80s, violent crime had gone up 400% in twenty years. Since we fought back, it's gone up just 27% in about ten years, and the overall crime index is actually down.

So we've stemmed the tide, in a sense... prevented millions of crimes... but that's not enough. It's never enough.

LEVINE
COS/AG
BAR

Crime is a smart virus... always changing its face, and our laws need to react just as quickly... so we can beat it.

Here's a timely example. Carjacking -- a brand-new word for a brand-new crime. Someone figured out it's easy to steal a car that's already running, with keys in the ignition. But that means the criminal has to do away with a driver.

I want to tell you a story that sickened Barbara and me when we saw it on TV. But it shows what we're up against. In a nice neighborhood near D.C. recently, in broad daylight a woman sat in her car at a stop sign when two men forced her out and drove off.

But she got tangled in her seatbelt outside the car. Or maybe she hung on. What mother wouldn't? Her baby was inside.

That woman was dragged for almost two miles. The thieves finally crushed her to death by driving up against a fence. And they left her little baby laying near her body.

I know I'm preaching to the choir... I know you've got horror stories of your own, certainly here in Detroit... but we can't get jaded against outrage. This is sick, animal behavior, and we cannot as a nation abide it any longer.

People who do such things have no place in decent society. And as far as this President's concerned, they can go to jail... they can stay in jail... and they can rot in jail.

We need tough laws that don't bend over backwards sheltering the criminal... while saying to the victim, "Tough luck, buddy."

There are so many issues in this Presidential campaign... where the differences among candidates couldn't be more radical.

Crime is one -- Bill Clinton and I are about as far apart as Barney Fife and the Terminator. //

I'll give him credit. He's learned to talk tough. But let me tell you: When push comes to shove, what he really believes is that same old baloney that it's society's fault when someone gets mugged, and society should be punished.

His record practically shouts it. An average Arkansas inmate served less than one-fifth of his sentence last year. Compare that to federal inmates -- inmates under my jurisdiction.

SPRINGFIELD, MO
9/22/92

They serve at least 85 percent of their full sentence.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Violent crime ^{rate} in Arkansas went up almost 60 percent in the 80s -- [over twice the national average.] That was the nation's single-biggest increase in overall crime in the 80s, and the third-biggest in violent crime.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

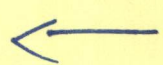
Look at violent crimes committed for every 100,000 people in Arkansas. They went from 289 in 1983... up to 593 last year.

Catch those criminals in 1989 and put them in an Arkansas jail -- and they'd serve 31 months, on average.

But just two years later -- they're serving only 16 months.

The evidence goes on. Arkansas ranks near rock-bottom for every important per-capita crime dollar it spends. For prisons: 46th. Police officers: 49th. And when it comes to spending on judicial and legal systems, Arkansas ranks 50th.

DOUBLE CHECK



0.2 in box
1 yr. 4 mos.
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

That's right. Dead last.

This one's my favorite. Just the other day, Governor Clinton observed that America's number one in the world in the

David Tell
ST. LOUIS CRIME SPEECH 9/28/92

SEE SCULLY NEWS
MIRA SPINE MISS

- * (1980) - genre to D. Tell
Crime index

percentage of people we have behind bars. And then he said he wants to reverse that. What does he want to do? Turn 'em loose?

No wonder crime went ballistic in Arkansas during the 80s. If you don't give law officers the tools they need, you can't expect them to hold the line.

His record and attitude are not right for Arkansas, and they're not right for America. If you don't believe me... just ask the Fraternal Order of Police in Little Rock, Arkansas. They know Bill Clinton's record best, and they're not endorsing their Governor ^efor President. They're joining hands with their national organization -- and endorsing me.

They're endorsing me because they're on the front lines... and they believe Americans deserve a government that attacks the problem by preventing and punishing crime.

That's why I've been fighting to see this country make strong federal moves to support our state and local police in new and concrete ways. We need to help you fight.

For four years, we've been working hard at the federal level to do just that. You don't hear about it because it's good news, which to the media means 'no news.' I think the media theme song must be: "Accentuate the negative... eliminate the positive."

Well, let me tell you four big things we've been doing to fight crime and we'll see if the press bothers to mention them.

First, more resources. ^[59% SINCE 1989] My 1993 budget calls for almost 60% more federal money than crimefighters got when I took office. We've got a program to double Federal prison capacity during the

Betsy Anderson

1990s. We've hired more than 1,200 new Federal prosecutors since 1989 and told them to go after drug lords and violent criminals. And we've reassigned 300 FBI agents to help you fight gangs.

Betsy Anderson

Betsy Anderson

Second, reforming criminal justice. We want criminal punishment to be fair, fast and final, and we want victims to get at least the same respect. After all, they're the innocent ones.

That means stopping the ridiculous abuse of our appeals process... it means enforcing the death penalty... and it means letting cops use criminal evidence they seized in good faith.

And we've given more than \$200 million to crime victims since 1989, to help compensate their losses. You know where that money came from? Criminal fines. Sometimes justice is poetic.

Third, targeting the violent repeat-offender. You know this guy. The one with the nasty habit of walking out of jail, right back into the lives of innocent people. He's a huge part of the problem. Put him away for good, and crime takes a holiday.

One federal operation arrested 3300 of the most-dangerous fugitives in America in just 68 days last spring. And we're targeting repeat offenders with project Triggerlock, where the feds join state and local crimefighters work to take violent criminals to federal court. That way, we nail them on federal charges that put them away much longer. We just finished one of Triggerlock, and federal firearms prosecutions more doubled, to the average tune of 18 years with no parole.

Betsy Anderson

Can we say this?

And finally fourth, taking back our neighborhoods -- weed-and-seed program. I believe in this program because

laws won't fix everything. The other part of the crime problem has a more human face -- a kid's face. Tomorrow's criminals are just kids today. At some point early in life, a youngster at a critical juncture can be steered to a life of right... or a life of terrible wrong. It all depends on the kind of soil you plant these kids in... and how you nourish them.

So you weed the bad out of a neighborhood... and you [] with good. We're trying pilot programs in 19 cities right with (need funding figures). Maybe with love and care like our kids won't suffer the scars of another Cabrini-Green.

Weed & Seed Figures

We've fought for all four of these initiatives during my administration. Not just tough talk -- we're taking action. But the action would be more effective as part of a comprehensive national crime strategy with the full backing of Congress.

That's why, twelve-hundred and ²⁸XXX days ago, on June 15, 1989 -- the same day Mikhail Gorbachev first hinted the Berlin Wall might someday fall -- I sent a comprehensive crime bill to Capitol Hill. I offered the hand of partnership to Congress, and asked for help fighting crime on a national level.

I guess crime isn't as high on their list as it is on mine. Since I first sent that bill to them in 1989, here in the United States, we've had almost 60,000 murders, 260,000 rapes, 1,600,000 robberies and 2,600,000 assaults. [And ^{69,000}XXX of those violent crimes took place right here in Detroit.

Think about that. Enough people to fill the city of Detroit more than X times over... were brutalized while that bill

Detroit Anderson

→ '91 DETROIT POP. (1,036,246)

4,520,000 / 6 = 1,036,246
↓
4.3

2,600,000
1,600,000
260,000
60,000

4,520,000

*Leanne:
How many
on Cap. Hill?*

languished on the Hill. At any given minute in this country, Americans who are beaten, robbed, raped or killed could fill Cobo Hall. (Check.) *violent crimes /day; /hour; etc.* *this hall.*

I know the numbers are staggering. I know that Americans sit down in front of their TVs at night... watch the news and ask... why doesn't somebody do something about this incredible mess? People are dying in the streets, for Heaven's sake.

I couldn't agree more. And as frustrating as this crime bill has been for me... it's still my job as President to get results. So we've won some big battles in the past few weeks. I want to tell you about them, but I also want you to know what's on my overall crime agenda so you know what to expect in a second Bush term. I'm not asking for anything but common sense and reasonable justice... especially for women, children and elderly victims of crime.

Here are the eight goals I asked Congress to help me reach.

First, apprehend and severely punish carjackers, like the ones I just described. I want to make carjacking a Federal offense with harsh penalties. I want thugs who take cars at gunpoint to stay in a cell so long that when they get out -- they're too old to drive.

Second, call deadbeat dads onto the carpet. Right now, a single mother here in Detroit can be struggling to keep the kids fed and clothed on her small salary... while their father's in Chicago, picking out a new Chevy truck with terrycloth pom-poms and a gun rack. He could be 'way behind in child-support, but no

one can touch him because he's over state lines. Well, I think that's a disgrace, and it's about time the long arm of the law reaches out over that state line... taps that deadbeat dad on the shoulder... and says loud and clear -- time to pay up, buddy. Pay up... or go up the river.

Third, strengthen laws dealing with sexual and domestic violence. For starters, we need to protect the victim. It's bad enough a rape victim is attacked in the first place. Then she takes the stand and gets attacked by the rapist's lawyers. I say that's two too many attacks.

And I want repeat sex and domestic-violence offenders behind bars until trial. Today, even a repeat offender can get arrested and be out on bond hours later... stalking his next victim... or beating his wife and kids for turning him in. I want him detained until trial, and I want the prosecution to be able to use past convictions against him. Right now, certain details can't even be mentioned in court. So-called little details -- like the fact that everyone and their dog, within ten country miles, knows the guy has done this before. And that's wrong. Let him pay for what he's done.

Fourth, crack down on gang violence. I want gangs to be treated like the criminal enterprises they are. That way, we can go after the leaders, and we can deal harshly with them, and we can untie the hands of good cops so they can clean up decent neighborhoods. Little Dantrell Davis was killed by a gang sniper in Cabrini-Green last week. This was an innocent little seven-

USA
Today
10/21/92
P.1
below/over

year-old boy, on his way to school. And I say, the animal who shot him should be caged.

And I want to toughen the penalties for using juveniles in crimes. Gangs can send under-age kids out to do their dirty work, because they're minors who'll get off if they're caught. I want to make the big boys pay.

Fifth, protection for the elderly. It's absurd that the folks who've contributed to this society all through their lives have to live in terror when they're old and frail, just because some young punks see them as an easy target. I want to beef up the laws so instead of being on the streets mugging grandmothers -- they're down at precinct, mugging for the police camera.

Sixth, Habeas Corpus reform. Habeas Corpus is a fancy way of saying, if you're found guilty of something, you can challenge the decision in court. It's supposed to protect the innocent, but it's turned into a ridiculous perversion of the law. Can you believe that a lot of these petitions drag on for more than a decade? Criminal lawyers use it to postpone justice. A guilty verdict can mean seemingly endless appeals that choke our courts and delay justice. It's time we put a stop to this travesty. Let them have one Habeas Corpus petition and be done with it.

Seventh, a Federal death penalty. I think certain acts of violence deserve the ultimate penalty. I'm talking about assassinations, murder for hire, terrorism and other depraved acts. And add to that the new urban violence we see with gangs. Drive-by shootings, random violence, gang massacres -- these

people are merchants of death, who trade in death... so when they kill someone, let's complete the transaction.

And eighth, firearms. This one's short and sweet. I want much-tougher penalties for criminal use of firearms. Period.

Those are the eight things I felt most-strongly about when I sent my Crime Bill to Capitol Hill. I fought to get the comprehensive Bill passed, but Congress wouldn't do it. So we took each of the items to the mat individually, and today I'm proud to announce that right after this speech, I'm going to sit down at (place) and sign two of those measures into federal law.

They're the two measures I mentioned first, carjacking and deadbeat dads.

The carjacking bill isn't as tough as I wanted, but it's a start. It makes carjacking a Federal offense, and it makes the chop-shops that buy stolen cars Federally liable, too.

And the deadbeat dads bill lets the arm of the law reach over state lines and hold fathers responsible child support.

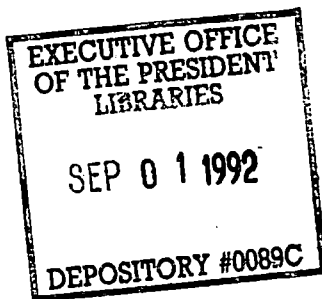
So there are two tough new laws, and next year, we're going after the other six on my agenda that Congress wouldn't pass.

((Conclusion. Any thoughts on effective close? A story would be best.))

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

for the United States
1991



SUMMARY

CRIME INDEX

CRIMES CLEARED

PERSONS ARRESTED

JUVENILES AND VIOLENCE

LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

APPENDICES

**PRINTED
ANNUALLY**

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Washington, D.C. 20535

ADVISORY:

Committee on Uniform Crime Records
International Association of Chiefs of Police;
Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting
National Sheriffs' Association;
Uniform Crime Reporting Data Providers Advisory Policy Board

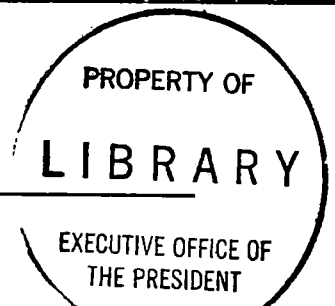


Table 5.—Index of Crime, State, 1991

Area	Population	Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total ¹	Violent crime ²	Property crime ³	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Armed
ALABAMA													
Metropolitan Statistical													
Area	2,756,875												
Area actually reporting	94.4%	175,490		27,642	147,848	367	1,155	5,618	20,502	40,399	94,373	13,076	
Estimated totals	100.0%	180,576		28,318	152,258	376	1,191	5,714	21,037	41,787	97,072	13,399	
Cities outside metropolitan areas													
Area actually reporting	93.6%	26,558		4,406	22,152	38	141	407	3,820	5,413	15,891	848	
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,363		4,706	23,657	41	151	435	4,079	5,781	16,970	906	
Rural													
Area actually reporting	85.1%	8,906		1,272	7,634	44	96	83	1,049	3,665	3,498	471	
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,461		1,494	8,967	52	113	97	1,232	4,305	4,109	553	
State Total	4,089,000	219,400		34,518	184,882	469	1,455	6,246	26,348	51,873	118,151	14,858	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		5,365.6		844.2	4,521.4	11.5	35.6	152.8	644.4	1,268.6	2,889.5	363.4	
ALASKA													
Metropolitan Statistical													
Area	234,571												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,686		1,669	14,017	25	264	542	838	2,489	9,967	1,561	
Cities outside metropolitan areas													
Area actually reporting	81.1%	7,627		802	6,825	4	94	60	644	1,035	5,049	741	
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,401		989	8,412	5	116	74	794	1,276	6,223	913	
Rural													
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,412		841	6,571	12	143	29	657	1,817	4,185	569	
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,412		841	6,571	12	143	29	657	1,817	4,185	569	
State Total	570,000	32,499		3,499	29,000	42	523	645	2,289	5,582	20,375	3,043	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		5,701.6		613.9	5,087.7	7.4	91.8	113.2	401.6	979.3	3,574.6	533.9	
ARIZONA													
Metropolitan Statistical													
Area	2,853,517												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	234,663		21,449	213,214	247	1,329	5,804	14,069	50,625	132,851	29,738	
Cities outside metropolitan areas													
Area actually reporting	95.4%	32,444		2,611	29,833	22	128	332	2,129	5,856	22,158	1,819	
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,021		2,738	31,283	23	134	348	2,233	6,141	23,235	1,907	
Rural													
Area actually reporting	87.2%	7,873		842	7,031	18	111	55	658	3,066	3,402	563	
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,027		965	8,062	21	127	63	754	3,515	3,901	646	
State Total	3,750,000	277,711		25,152	252,559	291	1,590	6,215	17,056	60,281	159,987	32,291	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		7,405.6		670.7	6,734.9	7.8	42.4	165.7	454.8	1,607.5	4,266.3	861.1	
ARKANSAS													
Metropolitan Statistical													
Area	951,102												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	75,669		9,945	65,724	136	703	2,550	6,556	16,649	43,466	5,609	
Cities outside metropolitan areas													
Area actually reporting	99.3%	33,625		3,004	30,621	58	212	578	2,156	7,891	21,122	1,608	
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,858		3,024	30,834	58	213	582	2,171	7,946	21,269	1,619	
Rural													
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,222		1,103	12,119	70	142	85	806	4,498	6,752	869	
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,222		1,103	12,119	70	142	85	806	4,498	6,752	869	
State Total	2,372,000	122,749		14,072	108,677	264	1,058	3,217	9,533	29,093	71,487	8,097	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		5,174.9		593.3	4,581.7	11.1	44.6	135.6	401.9	1,226.5	3,013.8	341.4	
CALIFORNIA													
Metropolitan Statistical													
Area	29,087,107												
Area actually reporting	99.9%	2,001,699		325,181	1,676,518	3,783	12,435	124,185	184,778	409,700	954,386	312,432	
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,001,776		325,191	1,676,585	3,783	12,435	124,189	184,784	409,716	954,426	312,443	
Cities outside metropolitan areas													
Area actually reporting	99.7%	33,471		3,260	30,211	25	218	575	2,442	7,233	20,923	2,055	
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,586		3,271	30,315	25	219	577	2,450	7,258	20,995	2,062	
Rural													
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,151		2,660	19,491	51	242	173	2,194	7,682	10,699	1,110	
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,151		2,660	19,491	51	242	173	2,194	7,682	10,699	1,110	
State Total	30,380,000	2,057,513		331,122	1,726,391	3,859	12,896	124,939	189,428	424,656	986,120	315,615	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		6,772.6		1,089.9	5,682.7	12.7	42.4	411.3	623.5	1,397.8	3,246.0	1,038.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

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1983

UNIFORM

CRIME

REPORTS,

for the United States

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U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535

ADVISORY: Committee on Uniform Crime Records
International Association of Chiefs of Police;
Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting
National Sheriffs' Association

SUMMARY

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CRIMES CLEARED

PERSONS ARRESTED

LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

APPENDICES

Table 4. — Index of Crime, State, 1983

Area	Population	Crime Index total	Modified Crime Index total ¹	Violent crime ²	Property crime ³	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arms
ALABAMA													
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,373,110												
Area actually reporting	99.4%	122,437		12,005	110,432	251	720	3,442	7,592	31,791	70,979	7,662	
Estimated Totals	100.0%	123,227		12,084	111,143	252	723	3,457	7,652	31,980	71,457	7,706	
Other Cities	697,054												
Area actually reporting	98.8%	29,768		3,324	26,444	47	138	329	2,810	7,171	18,280	993	
Estimated Totals	100.0%	30,123		3,364	26,759	48	140	333	2,843	7,256	18,498	1,005	
Rural	888,836												
Area actually reporting	93.7%	8,446		959	7,487	60	64	98	737	3,045	4,053	389	
Estimated Totals	100.0%	9,011		1,023	7,988	64	68	105	786	3,249	4,324	415	
State Total	3,959,000	162,361		16,471	145,890	364	931	3,895	11,281	42,485	94,279	9,126	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		4,101.1		416.0	3,685.0	9.2	23.5	98.4	284.9	1,073.1	2,381.4	230.5	
ALASKA													
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NONE												
Other Cities	331,875												
Area actually reporting	98.0%	22,873		1,982	20,891	31	344	436	1,171	4,041	14,368	2,482	
Estimated Totals	100.0%	23,350		2,023	21,327	32	351	445	1,195	4,125	14,668	2,534	
Rural	147,125												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,479		917	4,562	34	135	20	728	1,595	2,417	550	
Estimated Totals	100.0%	5,479		917	4,562	34	135	20	728	1,595	2,417	550	
State Total	479,000	28,829		2,940	25,889	66	486	465	1,923	5,720	17,085	3,084	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		6,018.6		613.8	5,404.8	13.8	101.5	97.1	401.5	1,194.2	3,566.8	643.8	
ARIZONA													
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,229,844												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	157,276		11,870	145,406	176	1,070	3,546	7,078	41,225	95,056	9,125	
Other Cities	368,244												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,526		1,746	21,780	20	99	279	1,348	5,468	15,342	970	
Rural	364,912												
Area actually reporting	91.7%	7,866		941	6,925	16	66	90	769	2,518	3,963	444	
Estimated Totals	100.0%	8,580		1,026	7,554	17	72	98	839	2,747	4,323	484	
State Total	2,963,000	189,382		14,642	174,740	213	1,241	3,923	9,265	49,440	114,721	10,579	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		6,391.6		494.2	5,897.4	7.2	41.9	132.4	312.7	1,668.6	3,871.8	357.0	
ARKANSAS													
Metropolitan Statistical Area	877,072												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	46,928		4,146	42,782	80	386	1,247	2,433	12,273	27,976	2,533	
Other Cities	597,844												
Area actually reporting	99.7%	24,262		2,091	22,171	33	130	280	1,648	6,384	14,854	933	
Estimated Totals	100.0%	24,323		2,096	22,227	33	130	281	1,652	6,400	14,892	935	
Rural	853,084												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,242		688	9,554	65	70	86	467	3,707	5,272	573	
Estimated Totals	100.0%	10,242		688	9,554	65	70	86	467	3,707	5,272	573	
State Total	2,328,000	81,493		6,930	74,563	178	586	1,614	4,552	22,380	48,140	4,043	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		3,500.6		297.7	3,202.9	7.6	25.2	69.3	195.5	961.3	2,067.9	173.7	
CALIFORNIA													
Metropolitan Statistical Area	23,984,650												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,620,907		189,132	1,431,775	2,564	11,736	85,074	89,758	442,823	832,885	156,067	
Other Cities	517,694												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	35,272		2,402	32,870	32	182	495	1,693	8,926	22,376	1,549	
Rural	671,656												
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,799		2,957	21,842	43	175	257	2,482	8,711	11,862	1,289	
Estimated Totals	100.0%	24,799		2,957	21,842	43	175	257	2,482	8,711	11,862	1,289	
State Total	25,174,000	1,680,978		194,491	1,486,487	2,639	12,093	85,826	93,933	460,460	867,123	158,988	
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		6,677.4		772.6	5,904.9	10.5	48.0	340.9	373.1	1,829.1	3,444.5	631.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

FACT CHECK

(Askew/Bunton)
October 22, 1992
(5:00 p.m.)
CRIME

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: INTERNAT'L POLICE CHIEFS
 COBO HALL, DETROIT
 SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1992
 10:00 A.M.

Chief Vaughn (C. Rowland), president ^{JACP}
Thank you for that introduction, and hello, everybody.

→ ((Acknowledgements, local color, humor.))

Today I want to talk about government's first and foremost function: to protect every American citizen from violence -- at home and on the streets.

There's no point winning a Cold War if our neighborhoods back home are ~~criminal~~ ^{ENEMY} territory, where grandparents and kids hide behind bars, like prisoners in their own homes. That's a perversion of the public peace, and it absolutely must not stand.

Easier said than done -- but it can be done. You know, better than anyone, that we've slowed violent crime dramatically the past twelve years. And we're starting to turn the tide on the terrible drugs that so often fuel the fire.

DAN
LEVINE
COS/DOJ
AG BAR
514-3892

I know it's been especially hard on you. America got soft on crime in the 60s, and you paid for it. By the time we cracked down again in the early 80s, violent crime had gone up 400% in twenty years. But in the ten years since then, it's gone up a little over 25%, and the overall crime index is actually down.

LEVINE

So with your help, we've stemmed the tide... prevented millions of crimes... but that's not enough. It's never enough.

Crime is a smart virus... always changing its face, and our laws need to react just as quickly... so we can beat it.

Here's a timely example. Carjacking -- a brand-new word for a brand-new crime. Someone figured out it's easy to steal a car that's already running, [with the keys in the ignition.]^{ee} But that means the criminal has to do away with a driver.

I want to tell you a story that just sickened Barbara and me [when we saw it on TV.]^{ee} But it shows what we're up against. In a nice area near D.C. recently -- in broad daylight -- a woman was forced from her car at a stop sign by two men who then drove off.

But she got tangled in her seatbelt outside the car. Or maybe she hung on. What mother wouldn't? Her baby was inside.

That woman was dragged for almost two miles. The thieves finally crushed her to death against a fence. And they tossed her little baby out by the roadside like a piece of trash.

I know I'm preaching to the choir... I know you've got horror stories of your own, [certainly here in Detroit.]^{ee} but we can't get jaded against outrage. This is sick, animal behavior, and we cannot as a nation abide it any longer.

People who do such things have no place in decent society. And as far as this President's concerned, they can go to jail... they can stay in jail... and they can rot in jail.

We need tough laws that don't bend over backwards sheltering the criminal... while saying to the victim, "Tough luck, buddy."

You know, there are so many issues in this Presidential campaign... where the differences among candidates couldn't be

more radical. Crime is one of them -- Bill Clinton and I are about as far apart as Barney Fife and the Terminator.

I'll give him credit, though. He's learned to talk tough. But let me tell you: When push comes to shove, what the Governor really believes is the same old baloney that it's society's fault when someone gets mugged, and society should pay.

His record practically shouts it. ^{OK} An ^{most} average Arkansas inmate^s served less than one-fifth of ^{their} his sentence last year.

SPRINGFIELD
9/22/92

Compare that to federal inmates -- inmates under my jurisdiction.

→ most

They serve at least 85 percent of their full sentence. ^{SPRINGFIELD}

Violent crime in Arkansas went up almost 60 percent in the 80s -- ^[27%] more than ^{LEVINE} twice the national average. ^[MORE THAN 58%] That was the nation's single-biggest increase in overall crime in the 80s, and the third-biggest in violent crime.

ST. LOUIS
9/28/92

Look at violent crimes committed for every 100,000 people in Arkansas. In 1983, there were 289. Last year -- up to 593.

DOUBLE
CHECK

Three years ago, the average Arkansas inmate was serving 31 months. But just three years later -- they're down to 16.

This one's my favorite. Just the other day, Governor Clinton observed that America is number one in the world in the percentage of people behind bars. And then he said he wants to reverse that trend. What does he want to do? Turn 'em loose?

The evidence keeps piling up. Arkansas ranks near rock-bottom for every important per-capita crime dollar it spends. For prisons: 46th. Police officers: 49th. And for spending on judicial and legal systems -- Arkansas ranks 50th.

SPRINGFIELD

That's right. Dead last.

No wonder crime went ballistic in Arkansas during the 80s.
If you don't give police the tools they need... you can't expect them to do their job.

Bottom line -- the Governor's record is not right for Arkansas, and it's not right for America. If you don't believe me... just ask the Fraternal Order of Police in Little Rock, Arkansas. They know Bill Clinton's record better than anyone... and they're not endorsing their Governor. They're joining hands with their national organization, and endorsing me for President.

They're endorsing me because they're on the front lines... where it's clear that America needs a government that attacks the problem... by preventing and punishing crime.

I believe it, too. That's why I've been fighting for strong federal support... so we can help our state and local police in new and concrete ways. We must help you fight.

For four years, I've been working hard to do just that. You don't hear about it -- it's good news, which to the media means no news. Well, they've got a lot of things wrong. I heard them on my train the other day, singing their theme song: "Accentuate the negative... eliminate the positive."

Well, let me tell you four big things we've been doing to fight crime and we'll see if the press bothers to mention them.

First, more resources. My 1993 budget calls for almost 60% ✓
DME
Appropriations
more federal money than crimefighters got when I took office.

We've got a program to double Federal prison capacity during the

BETSY ANDERSON
FACT SHEET

90s. We've hired more than 1,200 new Federal prosecutors since 1989, telling them to go after drug lords and violent criminals. And we've assigned 300 FBI agents to help you fight gangs. - ANDERSON

Second, reforming criminal justice. We want criminal punishment to be fair, fast and final, and we want at least the same respectful treatment for innocent victims.

That means stopping the ridiculous abuse of our appeals process... it means enforcing the death penalty... and it means letting cops use criminal evidence they seize in good faith.

And we've given more than \$200 million to crime victims since 1989, to help compensate their losses. You know where that money came from? Criminal fines. Sometimes justice is poetic. - ANDERSON

Third, targeting the violent repeat-offender. You know this guy. The one with the nasty habit of walking out of jail, right back into the lives of innocent people. He's a huge part of the problem. Put him away for good, and crime takes a holiday.

One of our ^{DOUBLE CHECK?} [federal] operations arrested 3300 of the most-dangerous fugitives in America in just 68 days last spring. And we're targeting repeat offenders with project Triggerlock, where the feds join state and local crimefighters to take violent criminals to federal court. That way, we nail them on federal charges that put them away much longer. We just finished year one of Triggerlock, and federal firearms prosecutions more than doubled, ^{Triggerlock} to the average tune of 18 years with no parole. - ANDERSON
NO - SEE ANDERSON EBOOKS

And finally fourth, taking back our neighborhoods -- our weed-and-seed program. I believe in this program because tougher

laws won't fix everything. The other side of crime has a more human face -- and too often, it's a child's face. At some point early in life, a kid at a critical juncture can be steered to a life of right or a life of terrible wrong. It all depends on the kind of soil you plant these kids in... and how you nourish them.

So you weed out the bad in a neighborhood... and you seed it with good. We're trying pilot programs in 19 cities right now. ^{20+VA} ← ANDERSON
With love and care like this, we give kids a chance to escape the scars of a [Cass Corridor in Detroit]... a Cabrini-Green in Chicago ... [a Hough in Cleveland]... or an [East Lake Meadows in Atlanta.]

We've fought for all these initiatives during my administration. Not just tough talk -- we're taking action. But our action would be more effective as a part of a comprehensive national crime strategy with the full backing of Congress.

That's why, twelve-hundred and twenty-eight days ago, on June 15, 1989 -- the same day Mikhail Gorbachev first hinted the Berlin Wall might someday fall -- I sent a comprehensive crime bill to Capitol Hill. I offered the hand of partnership to Congress, and asked for help fighting crime on a national level.

I guess crime isn't as high on their list as it is on mine. Since I first sent that bill to the Hill in 1989, here in the United States we've had almost 60,000 murders, 260,000 rapes, 1.6 million robberies and 2.6 million assaults. And 69,000 of those violent crimes took place -- right here in Detroit.

Think about that. Enough people to fill the city of Detroit four times over... were brutalized while that bill languished on

Capitol Hill. [(X) of those Americans were brutalized on Capitol Hill -- in the hard neighborhoods near the halls of Congress.]
The horrible truth is, if you started putting all the Americans who are beaten, robbed, raped or killed in this country into Cobo Hall, they'd fill every one of your seats -- in one day. [You're sitting in a victim's chair.]

No wonder Americans stare at the news every night... shake their heads... and ask, why doesn't somebody do something about this incredible mess? People are dying in the streets!

I could not agree more. And as frustrating as this crime bill has been for me... it's still my job as President to get results. So we've won some big battles in the past few weeks. I want to share them with you, but I also want you to know what's on my overall crime agenda, so you know what to expect in a second Bush term. I'm not asking for anything but common-sense justice, especially for women, kids and elderly victims of crime.

Here are the eight goals I asked Congress to help me reach.

One, severely punish carjackers, like the ones I just described. I told Congress I want to make carjacking a federal offense with harsh penalties. I want thugs who take cars at gunpoint to stay in a cell so long that when they get out -- they're too old to walk, much less drive.

Two, call deadbeat dads on the carpet. Right now, a single mother here in Detroit can be struggling to keep the kids fed on her small salary... while their father's in Chicago, picking out a nice new Jeep Grand Cherokee with a CD player and leather

seats. He could be way behind in child-support, but no one can touch him because he's over state lines.

Well, I think that's a disgrace, and it's about time the long arm of the law reaches out over that state line... taps that deadbeat dad on his shoulder... and says, Time to pay up, buddy. Time to pay up... or go up the river.

Three, strengthen laws dealing with sexual and domestic violence. For starters, we need to protect the victim. It's bad enough a rape victim is attacked in the first place. Then she takes the stand to testify -- and gets attacked by the rapist's lawyers. I say that's two too many attacks.

And I want repeat sex and domestic-violence offenders behind bars until trial. Today, even a repeat offender can get arrested and be out on bond hours later... stalking his next victim... or beating his wife and kids for turning him in. I want him detained until trial, and I want the prosecution to be able to use past ^{similar acts} ~~convictions~~ against him. Right now, certain details can't even be mentioned in court. So-called little details -- like the fact that everyone and their dog within a country mile knows the guy's done this before. And that's wrong. Let him face what he's done and pay for what he's done.

Four, crack down on gang violence. I want gangs to be treated like the criminal enterprises they are. That way, we can go after the leaders, and we can deal harshly with them, and we can untie the hands of good cops so they can clean up decent neighborhoods. Little Dantrell Davis was killed by a gang sniper

in Cabrini-Green in Chicago last week. This was an innocent little seven-year-old boy, on his way to school. And I say, the animal who shot him should be caged.

And I want to toughen the penalties for using juveniles in crimes. Gangs can send under-age kids out to do their dirty work, because they're minors who'll get off easy if they're caught. I want to make the big boys pay.

Five, protection for the elderly. It's absurd that the folks who've contributed to this society all their lives... have to live in terror when they're old and frail, just because some young punks see them as an easy target. I want to beef up the laws so instead of stalking the streets, mugging grandma -- they're down at precinct, mugging for the police camera.

Six, Habeas Corpus reform. Habeas Corpus should protect the innocent, but it's turned into a ridiculous perversion of the law. Can you believe that these petitions can drag on for more than a decade? The fact is, criminal lawyers are abusing the law to postpone justice, and it's time we stop this travesty. Let them have one Habeas Corpus petition and be done with it.

Seven, a Federal death penalty. I think certain acts of violence deserve the ultimate penalty. I'm talking about assassinations, murder for hire, terrorism and other depraved acts. And you can add the new urban violence we see with gangs. Drive-by shootings, random violence, gang massacres -- these people are merchants of death, who trade in death... so when they kill someone, let's complete the transaction.

And eight, firearms. This one's short and sweet. I want much-tougher penalties for criminal use of firearms. Period.

~~Those are the eight things I felt most strongly about when I sent my Crime Bill to Capitol Hill. I fought to get the comprehensive Bill passed, but Congress wouldn't do it. So we took each of the items to the mat individually, and today I'm proud to announce that after this speech, I'm going to sit right down here at Cobo Hall and sign two of those measures into law - the two that deal with carjacking and deadbeat dads.~~

ANDERSON

The carjacking bill isn't as tough as I wanted, but it's a start. It makes carjacking a federal offense, and it makes the chop-shops that buy stolen cars federally liable, too.

And the deadbeat dads bill lets the arm of the law reach over state lines and hold fathers responsible for child support.

So there are two tough new laws. And we've been able to work with the Congress to get these done. Next year, we're going after the other six on my agenda, and with the new Congress, a Congress with 150 new members, we'll pass these six as well.

There's a lot of work still to be done. But America is worth defending, at home as much as abroad. For every hardened criminal you face down, there are countless thousands of good, decent Americans out there with strong values and big hearts. You don't hear from them too much... but I happen to know, on good authority, that they appreciate you.

I know because they tell me.

So let me pass it on. America stands behind you. And I stand behind you, with the full weight of the Federal government.

And on behalf of all those unheard but grateful Americans... thank you -- all of you -- for putting your lives on the line every day. Pass it on. Go back and tell your brave men and women that we love you and we need you.

You've done so much already... but there's more to be done.

And so I'm asking for your vote on November 3 -- because I want to be in Washington four more years... to help you do it.

God bless you... God bless all the law-enforcement officers across this great land... and God bless the United States of America.

October 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO BILL KRISTOL

FROM: MATTHEW SCULLY

I came across some useful figures on violent crime in Arkansas. Maybe we should use them.

Rate of violent crime, 1983: 297.7 per 100,000 people.
1984: 321.4
1985: 347.6
1986: 394.8
1987: 412
1988: 422.7
1989: 473.7
1990: 532.2
1991: 593.3

Average length of stay in prison for all crimes in Arkansas:
1989: 31 months; 1990: 15 months; 1991: 16 months.

These figures appear in the current Uniform Crime Report of the Department of Justice.

F47 - Ken
Leanne
- DM

⇒ Cobo Hall

- and 6,500 (5,000)

10:AM

POTUS INTRO → Pres of Ass. C. Rowland Vaughn
CoP in Conyers, Ga.

* Unaware of any signing

Dan Rosenblatt send⁶ fax to advance

(Cell phone tomorrow)

Spouses in audience

Four-Point Crime-Fighting Strategy

- **Provide more criminal justice resources:**
 - President's FY93 Budget request would increase Federal resources devoted to fighting crime by 59% since 1989;
 - Will double Federal prison capacity during the decade of the 1990s;
 - Hired more than 1,200 new Federal prosecutors since 1989. (an increase of 40%) to address violent crime, drug trafficking and fraud;
 - Reassigned 300 FBI counterintelligence agents to join State and local law enforcement officers in task forces to combat violent street gangs.
- **Reform the criminal justice process to ensure that criminals receive fair, fast and final punishment and that the rights of crime victims are respected:**
 - Proposed comprehensive crime legislation to:
 - Reform the habeas corpus process to end repetitive and frivolous appeals;
 - Provide an enforceable Federal death penalty;
 - Permit use of evidence seized by police officers acting in good faith.
 - Through the Crime Victims Fund (funded by criminal fines), the Federal government has awarded \$201.3 million to States for victim compensation since 1989.
- **Focus Federal resources on high-impact operations that focus on repeat violent offenders that commit a disproportionate amount of crimes:**
 - Under Project Triggerlock, Federal, State and local authorities work together to target armed drug traffickers and other violent criminals for prosecution in Federal court. This allows armed criminals to be sentenced under Federal firearms law, which tend to be considerably tougher than comparable State laws.

- In the first full year of Triggerlock, Federal firearms prosecutions more than doubled.
 - Since Triggerlock's inception in April 1991, more than 8,000 defendants have been charged.
 - The average sentence received by an armed career criminal under Project Triggerlock is 18 year, with no parole.
- During Operation Gunsmoke, 3,300 of the most dangerous fugitives were arrested in 68 days during the spring of 1992.
- **Integrate law enforcement and social services to help revitalized crime-ravaged neighborhoods:**
 - Weed & Seed uses a neighborhood-focused, two-part strategy to control violent crime, and to provide social and economic support in areas where high crime rates and social ills are prevalent. The initiative first seeks to remove or "weed" gang leaders, violent criminals and drug dealers from the neighborhoods. Second, the initiative attempts to prevent a reinfestation of criminal activity by "seeding" the neighborhoods with public and private services, community-based policing, and the tax incentives of enterprise zones.
 - In 1991, Trenton, New Jersey; Kansas City, Missouri; and Omaha, Nebraska, were chosen as Weed & Seed pilot cities. In 1992, 16 additional cities were selected as demonstration sites. (See attached list; Detroit is not one.) In addition, the President announced a special \$19 million Weed & Seed grant for Los Angeles in May 1992 following the riots.

CITY

U.S. ATTORNEY

- 1) Atlanta, GA
- 2) Boston, MA
- 3) Charleston, SC
- 4) Chicago, IL
- 5) Denver, CO
- 6) Ft. Worth, TX
- 7) Los Angeles, CA
- 8) Madison, WI
- 9) Philadelphia, PA
- 10) Pittsburgh, PA
- 11) Richmond, VA
- 12) San Antonio
- 13) San Diego, CA
- 14) Seattle, WA
- 15) Washington, DC
- 16) Wilmington, DE

- Joe D. Whitley (Northern District)
- Wayne A. Bud
- E. Bart Daniel
- Fred L. Foreman (Northern District)
- Michael J. Norton
- Marvin Collins (Northern District)
- Lourdes Baird (Central District)
- Kevin C. Potter (Western District)
- Michael M. Baylson (Eastern District)
- Thomas Corbett (Western District)
- Richard Cullen (Eastern District)
- Ronald F. Ederer (Western District)
- William Braniff (Southern District)
- Mike McKay (Western District)
- Jay B. Stephens
- William C. Carpenter, Jr.

91 DETROIT POPULATION: 1,036,246



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VIOLENT CRIME

1989

MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT
159	366	3060	3025
178	341	3106	2958
<u>337</u>	<u>707</u>	<u>6,166</u>	<u>5,983</u>

1990

582	1,657	13,010	12,498
-----	-------	--------	--------

1991

615	1,427	13,569	12,651
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MURDER

RAPE

ROBBERY

ASSAULT

221

31,132

32,745

3,791

1,534

69,202

11
337

582

615

1,534

2

1,707

1,657

1,427

3,791

11

6,166

13,010

13,569

32,745

221

5,983

12,498

12,651

31,132



UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

Date: 10/22/92

FAX: (202) 324-6495

From: Front Office _____
Crime Statistics Unit _____
Research and Analysis Unit _____
Training and Development Unit _____
User Services Unit

Contact: Vicki Major Phone: 324-5015

Number of pages: 4 (including cover sheet)

To: Jeannie Buntor
White House Speech Office

*Violent crimes are offenses of murder,
forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated
assault.*

Table 8.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, Cities and Towns 10,000 and over in Population, 1991—Continued

City by State	Population	Crime Index total	Modified* Crime Index total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson*
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued											
Westfield	38,241	1,895	1,916		18	26	255	431	1,019	146	21
Weston	10,165	106	107					26	79	1	1
Westport	13,805	363	363		2	3	26	104	165	63	
West Springfield	27,443	2,900	2,918	2	11	44	181	583	1,634	445	18
Westwood	12,514	279	280		1	6	4	56	189	23	1
Weymouth	53,879	2,044	2,057		10	30	160	438	1,067	339	13
Wilbraham	12,592	368	368		1	2	13	98	195	59	
Wilmington	17,591	609			2	7	65	160	295	80	
Winchester	20,198	298	298		2	1	13	74	181	27	
Yarmouth	21,102	1,197	1,204		11	12	79	365	649	81	7
MICHIGAN											
Adrian	22,269	1,353	1,353			6	16	126	1,165	40	
Albion	10,144	645	646		5	13	41	139	436	11	1
Allen Park	31,335	1,478	1,479	1	4	38	43	217	903	272	1
Alpena	11,442	644	651	1	7	4	16	93	494	29	7
Ann Arbor ³	110,449	6,991	7,042	2	50	148	413	1,251	4,725	402	51
Auburn Hills	17,209	1,071	1,090	1	17	20	94	237	586	116	19
Battle Creek	53,958	6,339	6,380	12	72	234	604	1,507	3,503	407	41
Bay City	39,240	2,433	2,442	2	39	43	152	470	1,592	135	9
Benton Harbor	12,918	3,022	3,044	4	54	152	688	898	1,092	134	22
Benton Township	17,297	2,968	2,987	2	43	51	237	522	1,986	127	19
Berkley	17,092	478	479		3	12	26	66	351	20	1
Berrien Springs-Oronoko	11,837	339	340		1	3	21	50	249	15	1
Beverly Hills	10,692	236	292			1	6	42	223	14	6
Big Rapids	12,701	678	680		8	1	24	97	533	15	2
Birmingham	20,153	930	934	1	2	8	17	135	724	43	4
Blackman Township	20,652	699	702		6	3	6	85	564	30	3
Bloomfield Township	42,805	1,614	1,630		3	23	38	205	1,204	141	16
Bridgeport Township	12,846	449	451	1		14	29	108	289	8	2
Brownstown Township	18,958	981	990		6	12	55	174	606	128	9
Buena Vista Charter Township	10,985	1,414	1,432	2	10	52	122	269	912	47	18
Burton	27,832	1,963	1,973	1	21	37	90	350	1,341	123	10
Cadillac	10,183	646	652		7	2	25	86	506	20	6
Canton Township	57,486	2,451	2,472		33	25	80	388	1,666	259	21
Chesterfield Township	26,107	1,078	1,080		2	11	23	216	766	60	2
Clawson	13,982	460	462		8	7	27	73	314	31	2
Clay Township	13,517	432	434			1	3	85	335	8	2
Clinton Township	86,537	4,864	4,886	2	46	78	287	836	3,244	371	22
Clio-Vienna	15,962	998	1,003		5	5	106	162	664	56	5
Davison Township	14,785	373	374		7	3	10	92	241	20	1
Dearborn	89,984	7,582	7,604	6	11	198	315	745	5,487	820	22
Dearborn Heights	61,313	3,816	3,818	1	57	102	179	599	2,345	533	2
Detroit	1,036,246	127,080	128,604	615	1,427	13,569	12,651	26,059	44,019	28,740	1,524
De Witt Township	10,529	367	370		5	4	29	74	227	28	3
East Grand Rapids	10,891	257	257		3	4	1	33	201	15	
East Lansing	51,073	2,312	2,331		54	34	68	270	1,640	246	19
Ecorse	12,275	900	923		6	43	132	233	364	121	23
Emmett Township	10,848	639	645	1	4	13	15	178	393	35	6
Farmington	10,211	424	427		4	9	2	47	337	25	3
Farmington Hills	75,235	3,074	3,094	5	13	39	124	574	2,077	242	20
Ferndale	25,280	1,953	1,962		24	75	151	325	1,103	275	9
Flint	141,861	18,888	19,245	52	151	915	2,245	5,071	8,304	2,150	357
Flint Township	34,347	2,312	2,820	1	27	64	106	440	1,974	200	8
Fraser	14,007	846	851		4	11	54	104	596	77	5
Garden City	32,095	1,415	1,427	1	5	15	59	208	1,029	98	12
Genesee Township	24,281	1,037	1,060	1	13	27	83	305	524	84	23

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6.—Number of Offenses Known to the Police, Cities and Towns 10,000 and over in Population, 1990—Continued

City by State	Population	Crime Index total	Modified* Crime Index total	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Ferocious rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Aron*
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued											
Somerville	76,210	3,175	3,196	2	8	137	338	683	1,085	922	21
South Hadley	16,685	336	336		1	1	36	60	188	50	
Springfield	156,983	14,648		13	132	999	2,268	3,530	4,816	2,890	
Taunton	49,832	1,968	1,976		12	58	179	551	799	369	8
Uxbridge	10,415	218	222		1	1	39	43	116	18	4
Waltham	57,878	1,397	1,397	1	8	21	37	500	647	183	
Webster	16,196	411	413		7	4	39	130	207	24	2
Westboro	14,133	398	398	1		2	24	67	268	36	
Westfield	38,372	1,647	1,659		12	14	145	405	902	169	12
Weston	10,200	138	140			1		36	95	6	2
Westwood	12,557	311	314		1	3	9	60	213	25	3
Weymouth	54,063	2,141	2,150		9	16	214	524	1,018	360	9
Wilbraham	12,635	325	326		1	2	17	62	183	60	1
Wilmington	17,651	589	594		7	8	56	116	318	84	5
Winchester	20,267	287	287		2	2	6	81	173	23	
Woburn	35,943	1,733	1,751	1	7	20	29	185	1,110	381	18
Yarmouth	21,174	1,335	1,349	2	16	14	80	509	665	49	14
MICHIGAN											
Adrian	22,097	1,302	1,306			7	19	133	1,119	24	4
Albion	10,066	342	344		3	5	24	62	244	4	2
Allen Park	31,092	1,350	1,350			26	74	238	808	204	
Alpena	11,354	602	607		5	4	16	96	460	21	5
Ann Arbor	109,592	9,212	9,249	1	63	125	391	1,453	6,811	368	37
Auburn Hills	17,076	1,058	1,066		27	38	76	204	584	129	8
Bay City	38,936	2,493	2,509	1	43	30	115	525	1,674	105	16
Benton Harbor	12,818	2,905	2,939	11	48	107	646	807	1,135	151	34
Benton Township	17,163	2,904	2,911	1	19	43	206	548	1,966	121	7
Berkley	16,960	501	501		3	7	35	53	380	23	
Berrien Springs-Orenoko	11,746	331	333		2	2	9	68	240	10	2
Beverly Hills	10,610	258	261		1	1	7	30	203	16	3
Big Rapids	12,603	727	728		14	3	16	115	562	17	1
Birmingham	19,997	733	735		2	12	5	88	563	63	
Blackman Township	20,492	669	674		6	8	33	99	492	31	5
Bloomfield Township	42,473	1,624	1,634		1	17	40	261	1,172	133	10
Bridgeport Township	12,747	424	427		2	13	31	74	288	16	3
Brownstown Township	18,811	865	870		5	12	60	147	513	128	5
Buena Vista Charter Township	10,900	1,158	1,171	2	12	39	167	225	646	67	13
Burton	27,617	2,191	2,197	2	12	42	109	370	1,438	218	6
Cadillac	10,104	651	653		8	1	29	78	512	23	2
Canton Township	57,040	2,603	2,616	1	18	19	65	338	1,923	239	13
Chesterfield Township	25,905	1,058	1,061	1	7	4	19	202	756	69	3
Clawson	13,874	504	505		4	5	14	76	365	40	1
Clinton Township	85,866	4,467	4,495	3	33	93	252	774	2,846	466	28
Clio-Vienna	15,839	856	861	2	6	5	79	147	563	54	5
Davison Township	14,671	422	424		5	2	10	90	268	47	2
Dearborn	89,286	7,225	7,232	5	12	153	335	471	5,140	1,109	7
Dearborn Heights	60,838	3,623	3,634	1	38	124	160	590	2,131	579	11
Detroit	1,027,901	125,325	126,631	582	1,657	13,010	12,498	26,063	41,139	30,376	1,306
De Witt Township	10,448	399	402		6	4	16	77	274	22	3
East Grand Rapids	10,807	235	236			1	1	18	203	12	1
East Lansing	50,677	2,030	2,077	1	16	27	73	249	1,483	181	47
Ecorse	12,180	1,019	1,038	9	10	63	172	229	362	174	19
Emmett Township	10,764	628	635	1	2	10	26	168	387	34	7
Escanaba	13,659	663	663		6	1	17	53	572	14	
Farmington	10,132	392	395		1	3	8	55	310	15	3
Farmington Hills	74,652	2,737	2,751		20	30	133	600	1,761	193	14

RETURN A RECORD CARD

89
YEAR

MICH
STATE

DETROIT

AGENCY

225
SMSA

M182349 1 3
ORI GR DIV

1,039,599
POPULATION

08/04/90
DATE

MONTH	1	2	3	4A-D	5	6	7	TOTAL 1-7	8	EXPANDED INDEX TOTAL	POLICE OFFICERS		
	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY- THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT				ARSON	KILLED FEL	NEG	ASSAULTED
JANUARY	51	103	1188	838	2719	3725	2529	11153		11153			
FEBRUARY	44	111	948	686	2256	3040	2116	9201		9201			7
MARCH	42	126	975	758	2384	3638	2324	10247		10247			6
3MO. TOT	137	340	3111	2282	7359	10403	6969	30601		30601			5
APRIL	55	123	857	842	2109	3700	2085	9771		9771			18
MAY	47	110	868	958	2434	3700	2085	10202		10202			7
JUNE	45	144	898	941	2431	3456	2264	10179		10179			3 A
6MO. TOT	284	717	5734	5023	14333	21259	13403	60753		60753			6 A
JULY	63	129	1008	1086	2748	3858	2434	11326		11326			34
AUGUST	46	366	137	996	2688	3821	2445	11111		11111			7
SEPTEMBER	53	100	1076	943	2390	3774	2569	10905		10905			7
9MO. TOT	446	1083	8796	8046	22159	32712	20851	94095		94095			1
OCTOBER	68	142	1029	1075	2429	3948	2526	11217		11217			49
NOVEMBER	58	97	1007	995	2335	3809	2413	10714		10714			6
DECEMBER	52	102	1070	888	2108	3108	2333	9661	1531	11192			12 A
12MO. TOT	624	1424	11902	11006	29031	43577	28123	125687	1531	127218			9 A
TOT CLEARED	432	627	1213	4074	1829	5404	4454	18033		18033			76
JUV CLEARED	15	46	53	304	107	255	453	1233		1233			

MONTH	RAPE		ROBBERY				AGGRAVATED ASSAULT				BURGLARY			MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT		
	FORCIBLE	ATTEMPT	GUN	KNIFE	OTHER WEAPON	STRONG- ARM	GUN	KNIFE	OTHER WEAPON	PERSONAL WEAPON	FORCIBLE ENTRY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY	ATTEMPTED ENTRY	AUTOS	TRUCKS BUSES	OTHER
JANUARY	83	20	468	128	224	368	345	163	294	36	2428	74	217	2179	346	4
FEBRUARY	94	17	381	102	176	289	308	145	222	11	2026	44	186	1804	302	10
MARCH	106	20	356	117	188	314	325	137	276	20	2160	37	187	1970	346	8
3MO. TOT	283	57	1205	347	588	971	978	445	792	67	6614	155	590	5953	994	22
APRIL	102	21	319	89	175	274	330	169	336	7	1893	40	176	1775	293	17
MAY	92	18	322	106	173	267	379	158	404	17	2198	42	194	1762	303	20
JUNE	119	25	304	93	148	353	370	178	379	14	2214	63	154	1928	310	26
6MO. TOT	596	121	2150	635	1084	1865	2057	950	1911	105	12919	300	1114	11418	1900	85
JULY	108	21	329	143	172	364	414	224	424	24	2514	56	178	2065	339	30
AUGUST	119	18	347	108	152	371	386	195	385	30	2422	67	199	2060	356	29
SEPTEMBER	93	7	446	38	177	355	376	176	372	19	2165	62	163	2151	390	28
9MO. TOT	916	167	3272	984	1585	2955	3233	1545	3092	178	20020	485	1654	17694	2985	172
OCTOBER	121	21	409	105	189	326	397	226	423	29	2174	69	186	2149	348	29
NOVEMBER	79	18	469	85	155	298	389	199	380	27	2096	37	202	2063	333	15
DECEMBER	81	21	546	82	166	276	348	214	304	22	1903	49	156	1962	353	12
12MO. TOT	1197	227	4696	1256	2095	3855	4367	2184	4199	256	26193	640	2198	23870	4025	228
T CLEARED	534	93	356	119	237	501	1436	1057	1494	87	1597	55	177	3818	573	63
J CLEARED	30	16	11	1	10	31	108	52	137	7	91	5	11	379	56	18

OCT-22-1992 12:16 FROM FBI UCR TO 94566218 P.04/04

rose 1.4% last month, joining August's 12.8% jump. If mortgage rates continue to climb, new construction may get an additional boost. 1B.

By Gary Visgalits, USA TODAY

partment denies Ross Perot's claim that am Hussein before gulf war; others say aid Iraq's nuclear quest. 4A.

four thousand photographs of dead U.S. since Vietnam War will be analyzed, answers to fates of those who served. 4A.

Annette Hank, left, is director of Urban Concern After School Program, one of several options, including TV, students now have for getting help with homework. Special education report. 7-10A.

PONDERING STRIKE: Los Angeles teachers vote on whether to take 12% pay cut or strike. Some hope strike authorization will help negotiations. 3A.

TAX BILL: Conservative Republicans and others are putting pressure on President Bush to sign \$27 billion tax bill. 4A.

Scientists hope to sample air that's free tants from 300-year-old coffin. 11A.

DRUG: New drug Finasteride eases glands in about one-third who have the ective as surgery, says study. 1D.

P: Frozen chunks of airplane waste can sometimes it lands in people's homes. 3A.

EBATE: Helping kids learn. In USA "We need a president who will jump I keep his foot on the pedal." 14A.

"education local," says D.L. Cuddy. 14A.

Thompson, Mazda marketing v.p., says take a statement. . just like men." 7B.

record sales for third quarter. 1B.

attorney fights country-club snub. 5B.

st of USA TODAY's Super 25, picked ll season began, are team leaders. 1,10C.

Conference statistics, NFL. 6-8C.

survive "Irrelevant" comment by Ross toes! Sometimes," says one resident. 1D.

ACT-UP founder, can be soft-spoken. 8D.

snow blankets some of Northeast; sun great Plains, clearing in Northwest. 16A.

y

FORMATION HOT LINE: 1-900-555-5555
minute; list of services. 9D

USA TODAY 4 SECTIONS

Classified 9-11D
Crossword 10D
Editorial/Opinion 14-15A
Lotteries 15C
State-by-state 11A
Stocks 8,10-11B

32 USA TODAY, a division of Gannett Co., Inc.

SHOTS®
t shape the nation

ink of an eye
Professor Joe Vecce says the more blinks, s level. Average blinks per minute during the three presidential debates.

USA TODAY

Braves 3-2 for a 2-1 Series lead.
Candy Maldonado drove in the winning run with a single off

But Tuesday night, when the flags were marched onto the field for the singing of the national an-

stand sold 50 shirts in an hour.
► Series report, 1,3,4C

By H. Darr Be
FAN APPRECIATION: Norma Brodie at SH

Water risk in 130 cities: Lead



POOR CONDITIONS: Betty Minor climbs through a hole in the wall of a Cabrini-Green apartment.
By Robert Davis, Sun-Times via AP

Breast cancer, fat: No link

By Tim Friend
USA TODAY

After nearly 10 years of warning women that too much fat in the diet may cause breast cancer, doctors are now saying never mind.

Results of the Nurses Health Study, involving 89,494 women, all but rule out a link between dietary fat and breast tumors, says David Hunter of the Harvard School of Public Health.

It also found no reduction in breast cancer from eating more fiber.

In an editorial accompanying the report in today's *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Geoffrey Howe, of Canada's National Cancer Institute, says the eight-year study is considered the largest and most conclusive so far.

Caveats: no findings on whether a very low-fat diet — less than 15% of daily calories — or eating less fat as a child and young adult reduces risk.

The findings don't mean it's OK to eat a high-fat diet. Fat is a risk factor in:

► Colon cancer, the third leading cause of women's cancer deaths.

► Heart disease, the leading cause of death in women.

Researchers now will check other factors, such as lack of exercise and obesity, that may play a role in breast cancer.

CHICAGO'S PROJECTS

LIFE, DEATH IN 'LITTLE HELL'

COVER STORY

Boy's slaying spurs another effort to help

By Kevin Johnson and Andrea Stone
USA TODAY

'Fundamental flaw': Housing that 'stacks poor people on top of poor people'

CHICAGO — Violence is claiming the lives of the children of Cabrini-Green.

Seven-year-old Dantrell Davis was the latest victim, felled last week by a sniper as he walked to school from what is arguably the nation's most-notorious public housing project.

Cabrini-Green. In Chicago, no name invokes a grimmer image of urban blight, violence and poverty than this 70-acre, 7,000-person "city" of isolation and dead-end despair.

Cabrini-Green. Three dead children in eight months, a rubble-strewn, graffiti-covered war zone just blocks from some of the richest downtown real estate in the USA.

Tuesday, Mayor Richard M. Daley did the local equivalent of sending in the Marines, directing a massive and controversial search for the weapons and drugs that have made life here live up to its one-time name: "Little Hell."

But the question remains: Can anything, can anyone, fix Cabrini-Green?

And the question resonates nationwide — in Philadelphia, Detroit and Kansas City — where 3.8 million people live in public housing, many of them in high-rises like those at Cabrini-Green, poor stacked on top of poor.

For decades, people have been trying to do something

By Rae Tyson
USA TODAY

Unhealthy levels of poisonous lead have been detected in 130 water supplies serving 32 million people, an unprecedented new EPA study says.

"We're talking about the No. 1 health problem facing us," says Dalsy Alford, health chief for Cleveland, one city whose water systems exceed limits.

Most at risk: children and pregnant women. Even low levels of lead in kids can cause behavioral problems, learning disabilities and stunted growth.

The Environmental Protection Agency's study covers 660 water systems in the 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam and the District of Columbia.

The agency tested tap water in houses where risk was highest — those with lead service lines or interior lead pipes or soldering.

The EPA says findings don't represent average lead levels in the communities because many newer homes don't have such pipes. Among findings:

► Some of the biggest water supplies have lead levels higher than federal limits, including New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston and Phoenix.

► Highest level was found in Charleston, S.C., with lead 14 times higher than allowable.

► The nine other systems among the worst 10 had levels more than four times the limit.

EPA will repeat tests in January; remedial efforts begin next year and finish by 1997.

Affected customers are getting notifications from water departments and tips on how to minimize exposure.

EPA chief William Reilly says, "I don't think it's a crisis," but "we are concerned about the high levels found."

Environmentalists warn lead problems exist in cities not on the EPA list.

"Our concern is, people will get the message that their water is safe when it is not," says Erik Olson of the Natural Resources Defense Council, which sued EPA last year for tougher lead standards.

The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund said Tuesday it's suing Mississippi, claiming poor kids aren't being protected from lead poisoning.

10 WORST

Charleston, S.C.
Escambia County, Fla.
Newton, Mass.
Framingham, Mass.
Utica, N.Y.
Jersey City, N.J.
Somerville, Mass.
Broward County, Fla.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Malden, Mass.

COMPLETE

Campaign a meg with v

By Richard Bene
USA TODAY

If the president — and this campaign TV miniseries, the

► More people Monday's final debate than either overnight TV rat

► A record 80 are giving the election thought," reports USA TODAY/C

poll. At this time, 69% were that in

► Analysts predict a higher turnout in 1988 when 50.1% age population p

"This is the years ... are looking for leadership," says of Emory Univer

is relevant again. More than 90 m

tuned in to Monday's major network debate for Thursday

ate was 84 million first debate Oct. 1

And that does PBS, C-SPAN and

The latest poll Monday's debate Clinton an 18 p

President Bush a lead over Ross P

The Bush campaign's aggressive stance to help Charles Black shift the race 5 to and it will be con

► Campaign ind

Calif. town awaits q

By Maria Goodavage and Sally Ann Stewart
USA TODAY

PARKFIELD, Calif. — Scientists issued a first-ever earthquake prediction Tuesday, warning residents in seven counties to brace for a big one by late Thursday.

The warning came on the heels of Monday night's 4.7 magnitude quake in this tiny (pop. 34) central California ranching town-smack on the infamous San Andreas fault.

"We're predicting a 6, but it could be stronger," says David Oppenheimer of the U.S. Geological Survey.

The odds: a 37% chance. Scientists came up with

the warning after quakes at Parkfield and 1966 — both 6 on the Richter

preceded "by a shock," says Oppenheimer.

The town has meters, wires and drums to detect water movement

"This experiment basket we've put in," says Oppenheimer.

Every quake lessens chances. Van Gorder of San po's Red Cross chances: "We've our volunteers ready as well ev

► Town 'not wor

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VIOLENCE IN OUR CITIES

Nation's cities face mounting crime woes

'No one cares about people' in the projects

Continued from 1A

COVER STORY

about Cabrini-Green. But the efforts, and their symbolism, weren't a blip upon the nation's consciousness until 1981, when former mayor Jane Byrne moved to Cabrini-Green for three weeks to dramatize her concern about the complex's terrible living conditions.

In the end, despite periodic crackdowns and publicity, little has changed — and many say Daley's actions are in vain.

"Hell no, this ain't going to work," says resident Enna Williams, 42, whose son is hiding from gang members who threatened to kill him. "The gangs are too strong."

"It's the same thing as when Jane Byrne moved into Cabrini-Green," sighs city council official John Reyes. "Crime went down, but the minute she moved out, crime went up."

Even people outside the city don't have much faith.

"I had no sense, viscerally or visually, how bad it was," says New York City Housing Authority chief Sally Hernandez Pintero, who recently visited here. "We had to leave at four (o'clock) before the gangs began shooting."

Now, the earth settles on Dantrell Davis' new grave and police, once again, fan out across Cabrini-Green's lawns.

Tuesday, as weary, skeptical residents watched from windows, the complex reverberated with generators, circular saws, hammers and welding equipment as workers sealed four nearly vacant buildings.

One of them was where Anthony Garrett, a reputed gang leader who told police he was out for revenge against a group of teen-agers, is accused of perching as he aimed his rifle in Davis' path.

Police also plan to:

halls fill with angry residents calling for change, public housing remains low on the nation's political agenda.

"You don't hear public housing addressed in the presidential debates," says Victor DeLuca, chairman of the Newark (N.J.) Coalition for Low-Income Housing. "No one cares about people (there), so anything goes."

After World War II and until the '60s, public housing was built in record numbers.

The goal was to build integrated, mixed-income developments where residents paid according to their income.

High-rise buildings were popular in big cities, where land near downtown was expensive and architects wanted open green space for recreation.

It proved a tragic choice.

Parents can't keep an eye on their kids from 22 stories up.

Elevators, stairwells, dark hallways and lobby corners prove ideal hiding places for criminals and drug dealers.

Gangs regularly take over vacant apartments.

Here, living in the high-rises proved to be so bad that the project is divided by class:

► Residents in the heavily boarded-up high rise units are at the bottom of the project's pecking order.

► Higher up are those who live in more recently built garden apartments.

► Those considered well-off live in townhouses.

"We have got to change the fundamental flaw that stacks poor people on top of poor people," says Chicago Housing Authority head Vincent Lane.

High-rise construction alone is not to blame for the problems that haunt the nation's

Crackdown at Cabrini-Green

Six people have been killed at the Cabrini-Green housing project in Chicago this year, including a 7-year-old boy who was shot by a sniper last week on his way to school. Mayor Richard Daley has ordered new security measures in the 83-building complex:

Part of Daley's plan

- Close four low-occupancy, high-rise addresses that attract gangs.
- Seal first-floor apartments at high-rise buildings and relocate residents to restrict the flow of intruders, weapons and drugs.
- Armed security guards and police officers would stand watch around the clock.
- Metal detectors and turnstiles would further restrict access.

Cabrini-Green facts

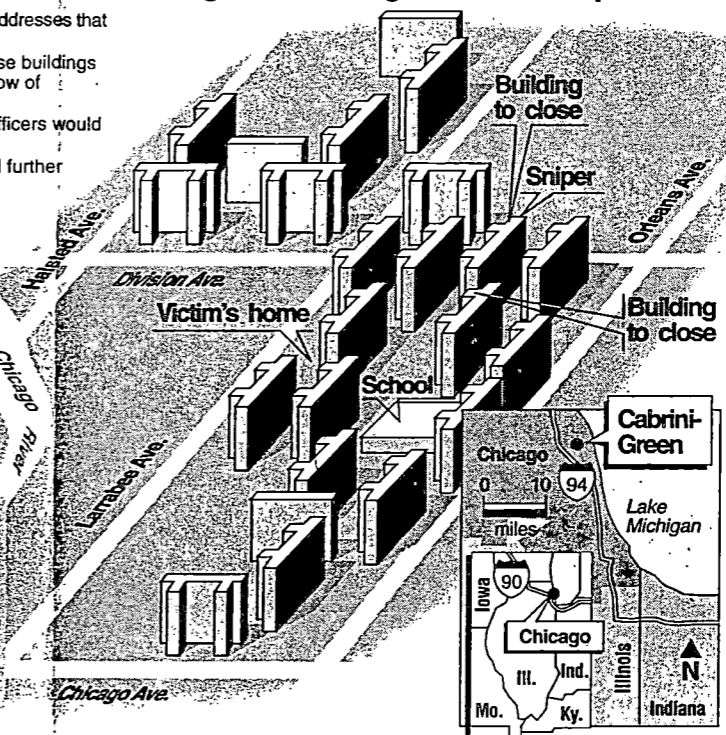
- Buildings:
 - High rise 23
 - Low rise 60
- Population: 6,991
- Racial makeup: 99.9% black
- Age breakdown: 56% of current residents are under 20
- Name: Development named after Mother Frances Cabrini, the first American-born saint; and former labor leader William Green

Cabrini-Green crime

	1991	1992 ¹
Murder	4	5
Criminal sexual assault	21	15
Serious assault	261	159
Robbery	77	53
Total violent crime	363	232
Monthly rate per 1,000 residents	4.3	5.5

1 — First six months

High-rise buildings in the development



Source: Chicago Housing Authority, Department of Housing and Urban Development, USA TODAY research.

By Bob Laird, USA TODAY

'Vigilante' security under fire

By Mary-Ann Bendel
Special for USA TODAY

LOS ANGELES — A fast-growing alternative to short-staffed police departments here: Hire your own force.

In a development that has critics charging vigilantism, managers of low-income apartments across the region are turning to the private security industry to defend against the rise of gangs and drug dealers.

Richard Hall, owner of H & H Guard Service, is swamped with calls from all over southern California from landlords not understanding how to deal with the slick new breed of drug dealer.

Hall routinely clears dealers out — potentially creating more clients for himself, because dealers "just move two blocks over," he says. "The problem doesn't go away."

James Keyes, director of security for Security Marshals in Hollywood, says business is up "at least 15 percent. The riots were the big reason, but crime is up generally."

Apartment buildings in Hispanic immigrant neighborhoods are among the major users of private security, largely because people are afraid that a call to authorities will wind up drawing the attention of immigration officials.

But critics say the rent-a-cop alternative can be far worse.

"Some of these rent-a-cops are untrained thugs, a 300-pound Joe with an unlicensed gun," says Luke Williams, director of El Rescate, a community advocacy group.

Williams reports routine civil rights abuses. "The 'Hey baby, give me a smile'" remarks by guards to teen-age girls in basements, he says,

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Candidates' housing ideas 'superficial'

By Betsy Miner
USA TODAY

The three presidential candidates have talked little about ways to improve public housing in the USA.

dents to buy and restore condemned housing.

► President Bush touts federal programs that provide grants to help low-income people buy homes and let tenants buy buildings from private owners.

Source: Chicago Housing Authority, Department of Housing and Urban Development, USA TODAY research.

gan snooting."

Now, the earth settles on Dantrell Davis' new grave and police, once again, fan out across Cabrini-Green's lawns.

Tuesday, as weary, skeptical residents watched from windows, the complex reverberated with generators, circular saws, hammers and welding equipment as workers sealed four nearly vacant buildings.

One of them was where Anthony Garrett, a reputed gang leader who told police he was out for revenge against a group of teen-agers, is accused of perching as he aimed his rifle in Davis' path.

Police also plan to:

► Shut first-floor apartments and move their occupants to new locations. Tuesday, yellow-hatted workers sealed doors with cement blocks, welded new steel gratings on entrances and moved furniture from vacated apartments.

► Require tenant identification cards for entry.

► Limit access through floor-to-ceiling turnstiles at building exits and place metal detectors at entrances — though no money is available for those yet.

► Hire armed guards.

"I think this program will work," says Marnetta Young, 28. "The gangs are scared already."

"We're living in a police state. We're getting punished for what other people do," complains Rochelle Williams, 20, who walks by with her son, Xavier, 1. "But as long as it helps, I'll put up with it."

She may have to.

Even as local newspapers demand action and community

Here, living in the high-rises proved to be so bad that the project is divided by class.

► Residents in the heavily boarded-up high rise units are at the bottom of the project's pecking order.

► Higher up are those who live in more recently built garden apartments.

► Those considered well-off live in townhouses.

"We have got to change the fundamental flaw that stacks poor people on top of poor people," says Chicago Housing Authority head Vincent Lane.

High-rise construction alone is not to blame for the problems that haunt the nation's public housing:

► Federal and local funding to public housing withered as the Reagan and Bush administrations favored voucher subsidies to private renters over those in publicly-owned units. Aging structures deteriorated and few new ones were built.

► Income guidelines were tightened and the projects increasingly became home to the poorest of the poor.

► Mismanagement by local officials led to neglect of maintenance, security and other services. In addition to Chicago's, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has taken over 41 other housing authorities, including those in Detroit, Philadelphia, Kansas City and Washington.

"Too many times (public housing) is used as a political football by local leadership," says HUD Assistant Secretary Joseph Shiff.

But not all public housing residents are victims.



By Raif-Finn Hestoft/SABA

'GANGS ARE SCARED': Cabrini-Green resident Marnetta Young thinks the cleanup is working. 'The gangs are scared already.'

Residents in New York's 156,000 public housing units — the most of any city — enjoy a lower crime rate than surrounding neighborhoods and the city as a whole.

Tenant patrols, a separate 2,500-member housing police force, a balanced ethnic mix, and a stable core of working-class residents — long gone in most other cities' projects — share the credit, observers say.

In addition, the city has a task force of housing police that help remove drug dealers and eliminate conditions that let crime fester: bad lighting, broken locks and graffiti.

Housing officials here are trying to learn from New York. Here at Lake Parc Place, a high-rise development on Chicago's south side, half of the 282 units are reserved for

working-class families.

The idea: "You're reintroducing a healthy mix of people, some working, some not. You have role models again, instead of generation after generation of people living on public aid," says Chicago Housing Authority spokesman Andre Gardner.

"When folks see a different way, they pick up on that and live a different lifestyle."

It's a lifestyle few even hope to achieve at Cabrini-Green.

"At about 10 o'clock every night they start shooting from one end to the other," says Cabrini-Green resident Yvette Johnson. "It's not like they're shooting at anybody, it's like it's target practice. It's too much. It's a sad tragedy."

Contributing: Bruce Frankel in New York and Jessica Lee

Candidates' housing ideas 'superficial'

By Betsy Miner USA TODAY

The three presidential candidates have talked little about ways to improve public housing in the U.S.

When they have, they've barely scratched the surface of the problem, says a national housing expert.

"Generally all of them are very superficial," says Susan Joel, assistant sociology professor at the University of Redlands, Calif. "The problem is there's not enough housing. What's there isn't habitable. There are 1.3 million public housing units in the U.S. — a tiny percentage."

Democrat Bill Clinton wants to give public housing residents more power through programs like one in Chicago that has helped residents clean up buildings and get rid of criminals.

He also wants to properly fund and maintain public housing. "That would be great. If he can do it, he'll be the first person since 1918," Joel says.

Clinton also would encourage low-income resi-

dents to buy and restore condemned housing.

President Bush touts federal programs that provide grants to help low-income people buy homes and let tenants buy buildings from private owners.

But, "if you sell all the public housing, where is the tiny safety net of affordability for others?" Joel says.

Ross Perot, in his book, *United We Stand*, says existing experimental public housing programs work, but not well enough.

The law restricts what public housing tenants can do with the buildings they buy and fix up.

"They have to sell it back to the government," he says in the book. "Sometimes you wonder if the people who write these laws know anything about human nature."

But Joel says the candidates should look beyond public housing and come up with new ideas to subsidize housing for the poor.

"They're talking about Band-Aids. What we need is a comprehensive plan," Joel says.

hoods are among the major users of private security, largely because people are afraid that a call to authorities will wind up drawing the attention of immigration officials.

But critics say the rent-a-cop alternative can be far worse.

"Some of these rent-a-cops are untrained thugs, a 300-pound Joe with an unlicensed gun," says Luke Williams, director of El Rescate, a community advocacy group.

Williams reports routine civil rights abuses. "The 'Hey baby, give me a smile'" remarks by guards to teen-age girls is harassment, he says.

Los Angeles police investigator Richard Rudell is concerned, too. His division regulates state-licensed private patrols, and he says most comply with the law, but some newer, unlicensed patrols answer to no one.

"Most of these guys were canned by legitimate security companies," Rudell says. "They enjoy beating the snot out of people. This is strictly illegal."

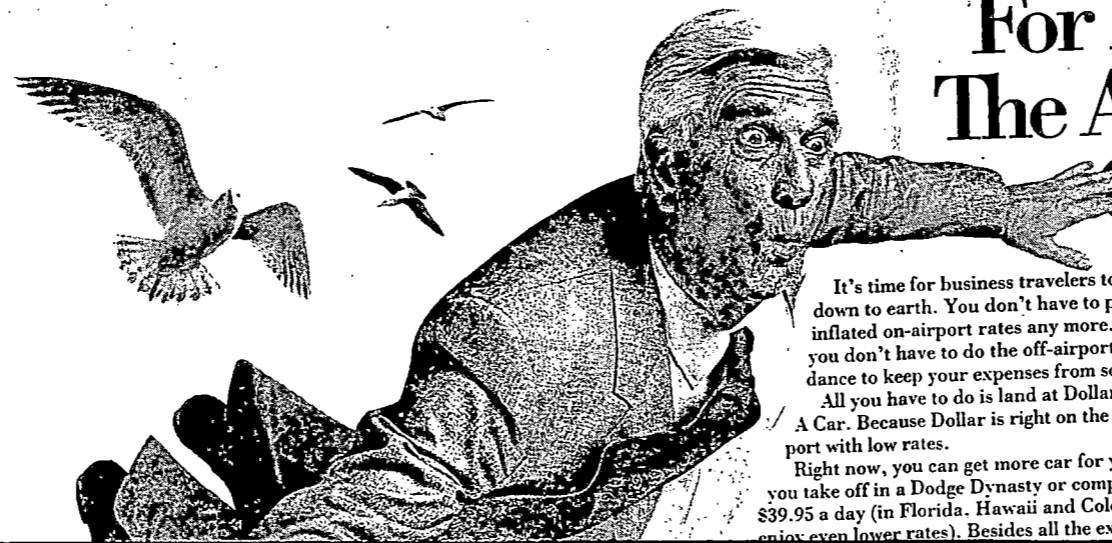
Says lawyer Barry Litt, who represents tenants of slum buildings: "A lynch mob right out of an old Western movie — vigilantism in its worst form."

But building owners say they're running out of options. Robert Abbati of RTI Property Inc. hasn't turned to private security at a problem building in Wilmington, but he understands the appeal.

"Many people have their backs to the wall," he says. "In fact, police are scared to come in some parts of this city."

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10/22 10:45

Jamie
Ken called.
Can't find any evidence
that this Police event
involves an endorsement.
He needs to know.

JK

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Radisson
313-822-4500

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Detroit, MI.
* metro pop of Detroit

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Crackdown in
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→ [Bill Lucas] DOT → Dir. com. relations service
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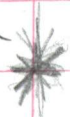
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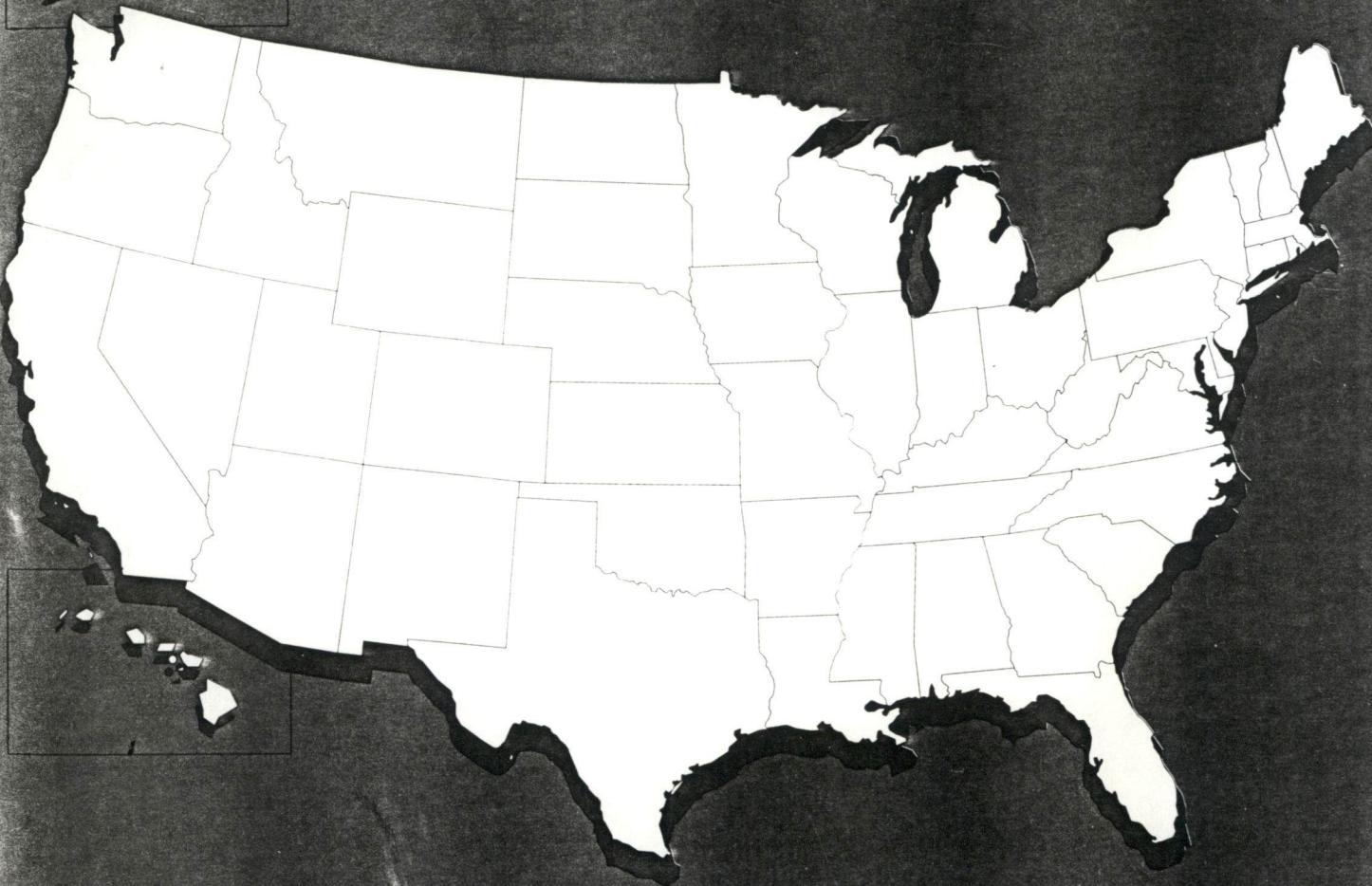
~~* Frank Schultz
 Public Affairs / PDJ~~

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 Metro St. Area





Crime in the United States 1991



UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Release Date
Sunday
August 30, 1992

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

for the United States
1991

SUMMARY

CRIME INDEX

CRIMES CLEARED

PERSONS ARRESTED

JUVENILES AND VIOLENCE

LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

APPENDICES

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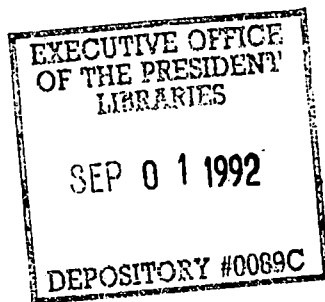
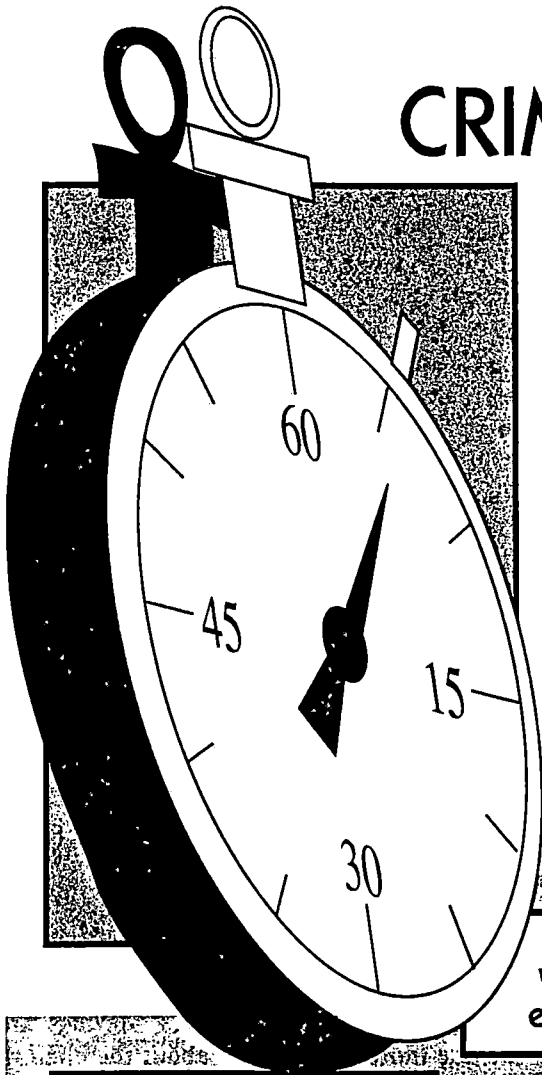


CHART 2.1

CRIME CLOCK 1991



one
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE
every 2 seconds

one
VIOLENT CRIME
every 17 seconds

one
PROPERTY CRIME
every 2 seconds

one
MURDER
every 21 minutes

one
FORCIBLE RAPE
every 5 minutes

one
ROBBERY
every 46 seconds

one
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every 29 seconds

one
BURGLARY
every 10 seconds

one
LARCENY-THEFT
every 4 seconds

one
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every 19 seconds

The Crime Clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of the Part I Offenses; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

10/23 10:55 am



Dan,

Pls see. espec the structural pt I make on pp 7-8 about linking the topic & the 2 bills (Askew/Bunton)

October 22, 1992
5:00 p.m.
CRIME

RBL

2 OCT 22 P5:40

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

INTERNAT'L POLICE CHIEFS
COBO HALL, DETROIT
SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1992
10:00 A.M.

Thank you for that introduction, and hello, everybody.

((Acknowledgements, local color, humor.))

Today I want to talk about government's first and foremost function: to protect every American citizen from violence -- at home and on the streets.

Not really the point or true. Why not be more positive? We won the CW. So I know we can win back our neighborhoods.

There's no point winning a Cold War if our neighborhoods back home are criminal territory, where grandparents and kids hide behind bars, like prisoners in their own homes. That's a perversion of the public peace, and it absolutely must not stand.

Easier said than done -- but it can be done. You know, better than anyone, that we've slowed violent crime dramatically the past twelve years. And we're starting to turn the tide on the terrible drugs that so often fuel the fire.

I know it's been especially hard on you. America got soft on crime in the 60s, and you paid for it. By the time we cracked down again in the early 80s, violent crime had gone up 400% in twenty years. But in the ten years since then, it's gone up a little over 25%, and the overall crime index is actually down.

So with your help, we've stemmed the tide... prevented millions of crimes... but that's not enough. It's never enough.

*This line: (1) doesn't really flow from the previous
(2) sounds like false empathy.
I think I'd cut & go straight to the pt of the P*

Crime is a smart virus... always changing its face, and our laws need to react just as quickly... so we can beat it.

Here's a timely example. Carjacking -- a brand-new word for a brand-new crime. Someone figured out it's easy to steal a car that's already running, with the keys in the ignition. But that means the criminal has to do away with a driver.

I want to tell you a story that just sickened Barbara and me when we saw it on TV. But it shows what we're up against. In a nice area near D.C. recently -- in broad daylight -- a woman was forced from her car at a stop sign by two men who then drove off.

But she got tangled in her seatbelt outside the car. Or maybe she hung on. What mother wouldn't? Her baby was inside.

That woman was dragged for almost two miles. The thieves finally crushed her to death against a fence. And they tossed her little baby out by the roadside like a piece of trash.

I know I'm preaching to the choir... I know you've got horror stories of your own, certainly here in Detroit... but we can't get jaded against outrage. This is sick, animal behavior, and we cannot as a nation abide it any longer.

People who do such things have no place in decent society. And as far as this President's concerned, they can go to jail... they can stay in jail... and they can rot in jail.

We need tough laws that don't bend over backwards sheltering the criminal... while saying to the victim, "Tough luck, buddy."

You know, there are so many issues in this Presidential campaign... where the differences among candidates couldn't be

more radical. Crime is one of them -- Bill Clinton and I are about as far apart as Barney Fife and the Terminator.

I'll give him credit, though. He's learned to talk tough. But let me tell you: When push comes to shove, what the Governor really believes is the same old baloney that it's society's fault when someone gets mugged, and society should pay.

His record practically shouts it. An average Arkansas inmate served less than one-fifth of his sentence last year. Compare that to federal inmates -- inmates under my jurisdiction. They serve at least 85 percent of their full sentence.

Violent crime in Arkansas went up almost 60 percent in the 80s -- more than twice the national average. That was the nation's single-biggest increase in overall crime in the 80s, and the third-biggest in violent crime.

Look at violent crimes committed for every 100,000 people in Arkansas. In 1983, there were 289. Last year -- up to 593.

Three years ago, the average Arkansas inmate was serving 31 months. But just three years later -- they're down to 16.

This one's my favorite. Just the other day, Governor Clinton observed that America is number one in the world in the percentage of people behind bars. And then he said he wants to reverse that trend. What does he want to do? Turn 'em loose?

The evidence keeps piling up. Arkansas ranks near rock-bottom for every important per-capita crime dollar it spends. For prisons: 46th. Police officers: 49th. And for spending on judicial and legal systems -- Arkansas ranks 50th.

That's right. Dead last.

No wonder crime went ballistic in Arkansas during the 80s.
If you don't give police the tools they need... you can't expect them to do their job.

Bottom line -- the Governor's record is not right for Arkansas, and it's not right for America. If you don't believe me... just ask the Fraternal Order of Police in Little Rock, Arkansas. They know Bill Clinton's record better than anyone... and they're not endorsing their Governor. They're joining hands with their national organization, and endorsing me for President.

They're endorsing me because they're on the front lines... where it's clear that America needs a government that attacks the problem... by preventing and punishing crime.

I believe it, too. That's why I've been fighting for strong federal support... so we can help our state and local police in new and concrete ways. We must help you fight.

For four years, I've been working hard to do just that. You don't hear about it -- it's good news, which to the media means no news. Well, they've got a lot of things wrong. I heard them on my train the other day, singing their theme song: "Accentuate the negative... eliminate the positive."

Well, let me tell you four big things we've been doing to fight crime and we'll see if the press bothers to mention them.

First, more resources. My 1993 budget calls for almost 60% more federal money than crimefighters got when I took office.

We've got a program to double Federal prison capacity during the

? Unclear

for?

4

This would be a good plan to refer to our tripling Fed support for state + local Law enforcement (Doubtless, but I believe it's correct)

90s. We've hired more than 1,200 new Federal prosecutors since 1989, telling them to go after drug lords and violent criminals. And we've assigned 300 FBI agents to help you fight gangs.

Second, reforming criminal justice. We want criminal punishment to be fair, fast and final, and we want at least the same respectful treatment for innocent victims.

That means stopping the ridiculous abuse of our appeals process... it means enforcing the death penalty... and it means letting cops use criminal evidence they seize in good faith.

And we've given more than \$200 million to crime victims since 1989, to help compensate their losses. You know where that money came from? Criminal fines. Sometimes justice is poetic.

Third, targeting the violent repeat-offender. You know this guy. The one with the nasty habit of walking out of jail, right back into the lives of innocent people. He's a huge part of the problem. Put him away for good, and crime takes a holiday.

One of our federal operations arrested 3300 of the most-dangerous fugitives in America in just 68 days last spring. And we're targeting repeat offenders with project Triggerlock, where the feds join state and local crimefighters to take violent criminals to federal court. That way, we nail them on federal charges that put them away much longer. We just finished year one of Triggerlock, and federal firearms prosecutions more than doubled, to the average tune of 18 years with no parole.

And finally fourth, taking back our neighborhoods -- our Weed-and-Seed program. I believe in this program because tougher

Went
word
"disgusting"
"sick" ?

laws won't fix everything. The other side of crime has a more human face -- and too often, it's a child's face. At some point early in life, a kid at a critical juncture can be steered to a life of right or a life of terrible wrong. It all depends on the kind of soil you plant these kids in... and how you nourish them.

So you weed out the bad in a neighborhood... and you seed it with good. We're trying pilot programs in 19 cities right now. With love and care like this, we give kids a chance to escape the scars of a Cass Corridor in Detroit... a Cabrini-Green in Chicago ... a Hough in Cleveland... or an East Lake Meadows in Atlanta.

We've fought for all these initiatives during my administration. Not just tough talk -- we're taking action. But our action would be more effective as a part of a comprehensive national crime strategy with the full backing of Congress.

That's why, twelve-hundred and twenty-eight days ago, on June 15, 1989 -- the same day Mikhail Gorbachev first hinted the Berlin Wall might someday fall -- I sent a comprehensive crime bill to Capitol Hill. I offered the hand of partnership to Congress, and asked for help fighting crime on a national level.

I guess crime isn't as high on their list as it is on mine. Since I first sent that bill to the Hill in 1989, here in the United States we've had almost 60,000 murders, 260,000 rapes, 1.6 million robberies and 2.6 million assaults. And 69,000 of those violent crimes took place -- right here in Detroit.

Think about that. Enough people to fill the city of Detroit four times over... were brutalized while that bill languished on

Capitol Hill. (X) of those Americans were brutalized on Capitol Hill -- in the hard neighborhoods near the halls of Congress. The horrible truth is, if you started putting all the Americans who are beaten, robbed, raped or killed in this country into Cobo Hall, they'd fill every one of your seats -- in one day. You're sitting in a victim's chair.

No wonder Americans stare at the news every night... shake their heads... and ask, why doesn't somebody do something about this incredible mess? People are dying in the streets!

I could not agree more. And as frustrating as this crime bill has been for me... it's still my job as President to get results. So we've won some big battles in the past few weeks. I want to share them with you, but I also want you to know what's on my overall crime agenda, so you know what to expect in a second Bush term. I'm not asking for anything but common-sense justice, especially for women, kids and elderly victims of crime.

That's the formula you + I are going to use against anyone

Here are the eight goals I asked Congress to help me reach.

One, severely punish carjackers, like the ones I just described. I told Congress I want to make carjacking a federal offense with harsh penalties. I want thugs who take cars at gunpoint to stay in a cell so long that when they get out -- they're too old to walk, much less drive.

I need to find Congress to not let the excuses for

Two, call deadbeat dads on the carpet. Right now, a single mother here in Detroit can be struggling to keep the kids fed on her small salary... while their father's in Chicago, picking out a nice new Jeep Grand Cherokee with a CD player and leather

I think it will flow better for the listener if you put your A from a 10 on this at here. If we got this one done. Not as tough as I'd like, but it's a start. Will sign here today. And you know why I got it done? B/c that's the incredible not/outrage that

Got this one done, too
(etc)

seats. He could be 'way behind in child-support, but no one can touch him because he's over state lines.

Well, I think that's a disgrace, and it's about time the long arm of the law reaches out over that state line... taps that deadbeat dad on his shoulder... and says, Time to pay up, buddy. Time to pay up... or go up the river.

Three, strengthen laws dealing with sexual and domestic violence. For starters, we need to protect the victim. It's bad enough a rape victim is attacked in the first place. Then she takes the stand to testify -- and gets attacked by the rapist's lawyers. I say that's two too many attacks.

And I want repeat sex and domestic-violence offenders behind bars until trial. Today, even a repeat offender can get arrested and be out on bond hours later... stalking his next victim... or beating his wife and kids for turning him in. I want him detained until trial, and I want the prosecution to be able to use past convictions against him. Right now, certain details can't even be mentioned in court. So-called little details -- like the fact that everyone and their dog within a country mile knows the guy's done this before. And that's wrong. Let him face what he's done and pay for what he's done.

Four, crack down on gang violence. I want gangs to be treated like the criminal enterprises they are. That way, we can go after the leaders, and we can deal harshly with them, and we can untie the hands of good cops so they can clean up decent neighborhoods. Little Dantrell Davis was killed by a gang sniper

At Now, I've got other on my agenda, too. We together, we can get them done too. If you stay with me first in the election then afterwards. Make a pact.

in Cabrini-Green in Chicago last week. This was an innocent little seven-year-old boy, on his way to school. And I say, the animal who shot him should be caged.

And I want to toughen the penalties for using juveniles in crimes. Gangs can send under-age kids out to do their dirty work, because they're minors who'll get off easy if they're caught. I want to make the big boys pay.

Five, protection for the elderly. It's absurd that the folks who've contributed to this society all their lives... have to live in terror when they're old and frail, just because some young punks see them as an easy target. I want to beef up the laws so instead of stalking the streets, mugging grandma -- they're down at precinct, mugging for the police camera.

Six, Habeas Corpus reform. Habeas Corpus should protect the innocent, but it's turned into a ridiculous perversion of the law. Can you believe that these petitions can drag on for more than a decade? The fact is, criminal lawyers are abusing the law to postpone justice, and it's time we stop this travesty. Let them have one Habeas Corpus petition and be done with it.

Seven, a Federal death penalty. I think certain acts of violence deserve the ultimate penalty. I'm talking about assassinations, murder for hire, terrorism and other depraved acts. And you can add the new urban violence we see with gangs. Drive-by shootings, random violence, gang massacres -- these people are merchants of death, who trade in death... so when they kill someone, let's complete the transaction.

And eight, firearms. This one's short and sweet. I want much-tougher penalties for criminal use of firearms. Period.

Those are the eight things I felt most-strongly about when I sent my Crime Bill to Capitol Hill. I fought to get the comprehensive Bill passed, but Congress wouldn't do it. So we took each of the items to the mat individually, and today I'm proud to announce that after this speech, I'm going to sit right down here at Cobo Hall and sign two of those measures into law - the two that deal with carjacking and deadbeat dads.

The carjacking bill isn't as tough as I wanted, but it's a start. It makes carjacking a federal offense, and it makes the chop-shops that buy stolen cars federally liable, too.

And the deadbeat dads bill lets the arm of the law reach over state lines and hold fathers responsible for child support.

So there are two tough new laws. And we've been able to work with the Congress to get these done. Next year, we're going after the other six on my agenda, and with the new Congress, a Congress with 150 new members, we'll pass these six as well.

There's a lot of work still to be done. But America is worth defending, at home as much as abroad. For every hardened criminal you face down, there are countless thousands of good, decent Americans out there with strong values and big hearts. You don't hear from them too much... but I happen to know, on good authority, that they appreciate you.

I know because they tell me.

Work
in
above

So let me pass it on. America stands behind you. And I stand behind you, with the full weight of the Federal government.

And on behalf of all those unheard but grateful Americans... thank you -- all of you -- for putting your lives on the line every day. Pass it on. Go back and tell your brave men and women that we love you and we need you.

You've done so much already... but there's more to be done.

And so I'm asking for your vote on November 3 -- because I want to be in Washington four more years... to help you do it.

God bless you... God bless all the law-enforcement officers across this great land... and God bless the United States of America.

Lets use his tag line from the last debate, which we'll use in ~~ad~~ our last ~~ad~~ ads, too

I need your support. I ~~ask~~ ask for your vote.

(Askew/Bunton)
October 23, 1992
~~5:00 p.m.~~ *11am*
CRIME

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: INTERNAT'L POLICE CHIEFS
 COBO HALL, DETROIT
 SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1992
 10:00 A.M.

Thank you for that introduction, and hello, everybody.

Today I want to talk about government's foremost function:
to protect every citizen from violence at home and on the street.

There's no point winning a Cold War if our neighborhoods
back home are enemy territory, where grandparents and kids hide
behind bars, like prisoners in their own homes. That's a
perversion of public peace, and it absolutely must not stand.

Easier said than done -- but it can be done. You know
perfectly well that we've slowed violent crime dramatically the
past twelve years. And we're starting to turn the tide on the
terrible drugs that so often fuel the fire.

And I know it's been especially hard on you. America got
soft on crime in the 60s, and for twenty years you paid for it.
But we've turned things around, and now the overall crime index
is actually down for the first time in decades.

So with your help, we've stemmed the tide... prevented
millions of crimes... but that's not enough. It's never enough.

Crime is a smart virus... always changing its face, and our
laws need to react just as quickly... so we can beat it.

Take carjacking -- a brand-new word for a brand-new crime.

I want to tell you a story that just sickened Barbara and me when we saw it on TV. But it shows what we're up against. In broad daylight in a nice area near DC recently, a woman was forced from her car at a stop sign by two men who then drove off. But she got tangled in her seatbelt outside the car. Or maybe she hung on. What mother wouldn't? Her baby was inside.

That woman was dragged for almost two miles. The thieves finally crushed her to death against a fence. And they tossed her little baby out by the roadside like a piece of trash.

I know I'm preaching to the choir... but this sort of thing must provoke outrage. Perpetrators of this sick, animal behavior have no place in decent society. As far as this President's concerned, they can go to jail... and they can rot in jail.

You know, there are so many issues in this Presidential campaign... where the differences among candidates couldn't be bigger. Crime is one of them -- Bill Clinton and I are about as far apart as Barney Fife and the Terminator.

I'll give him credit; he's learned to talk tough. But let me tell you, when push comes to shove, the Governor believes the same old baloney that it's society's fault when someone gets mugged, and society should pay. His record proclaims it.

The average Arkansas inmate served less than one-fifth of ^{Most} his sentence last year. But the average federal inmate -- an inmate under my jurisdiction -- served ^{at least} 85 percent of his.

Violent crime in Arkansas went up almost 60 percent in the 80s -- more than twice the national average. Arkansas had the

nation's single-biggest increase in overall crime in the 80s, and the third-biggest in violent crime.

Look at violent crimes committed for every 100,000 people in Arkansas. In 1983, there were 289. Last year -- up to 593.

Three years ago, the average Arkansas inmate was serving 31 months. But just three years later -- they're down to 16.

This one's my favorite. Just the other day, Governor Clinton observed that America is number one in the world in the percentage of people behind bars. And then he said he wants to reverse that trend. What does he want to do? Turn 'em loose?

The evidence keeps piling up. Arkansas ranks near rock-bottom for every important per-capita crime dollar it spends. For prisons: 46th. Police officers: 49th. And for spending on judicial and legal systems, Arkansas ranks 50th.

That's right. Dead last.

No wonder crime went ballistic in Arkansas during the 80s. If you handcuff police, you can't expect them to do their job.

The Governor's record is not right for Arkansas, and it's not right for America. If you don't believe me, just ask the Fraternal Order of Police in Little Rock, Arkansas. They know the Clinton record better than anyone, and they're joining hands with their national organization to endorse me for President.

They've taken the time to look at my record. And by the way, that's not easy, given the national media. Let me tell you four big things we've been doing to fight crime and we'll see if the press bothers to mention them.

First, more resources. My 1993 budget calls for almost 60% more federal money than crimefighters got when I took office. We've got a program to double Federal prison capacity during the 90s. We've hired more than 1,200 new Federal prosecutors since 1989, telling them to go after violence and drugs. And we've assigned 300 FBI agents to help you fight gangs.

Second, reforming criminal justice. We need criminal punishment to be fair, fast and final, and we don't need laws that bend over backward for the criminal... and say to the victim, "Tough luck, buddy." That means stopping the abuse of our appeals process... it means enforcing the death penalty... and it means letting cops use evidence seized in good faith.

We've given more than \$200 million to crime victims since 1989, to help compensate their losses. You know where that money came from? Criminal fines. Sometimes justice is poetic.

Third, targeting the violent repeat-offender. You know this guy. The one with the nasty habit of walking out of jail, right back into the lives of innocent people. He's a huge part of the problem. Put him away for good, and crime takes a holiday.

^{last spring} One of our [federal] operations to do just that arrested 3300 of the most-dangerous fugitives in America in just 68 days [last spring.] And another one hits repeat offenders with federal charges that put them away much longer.

And fourth, taking back our neighborhoods. I believe in our weed-and-seed program. Tough laws won't fix everything. You

have to save kids early, before they get sucked into crime. It all depends on the social soil you plant them in.

So after you weed out the bad in a neighborhood, you seed it with good. We're trying pilot programs in 20 cities right now. With love and care, we can give kids a chance to escape the scars of Cass Corridor in Detroit... Cabrini-Green in Chicago ... Hough in Cleveland... or East Lake Meadows in Atlanta.

I've fought for all these initiatives. Not just tough talk -- we're taking action. But our action would be stronger as a part of a national crime strategy with full support of Congress.

That's why, twelve-hundred and twenty-eight days ago, on June 15, 1989 -- the same day Mikhail Gorbachev first hinted the Berlin Wall might someday fall -- I sent a comprehensive crime bill to Capitol Hill. I offered a hand of partnership to Congress, and asked for help fighting crime on a national level.

I guess crime isn't as high on their list as it is on mine. Since I first sent that bill to the Hill in 1989, Americans have been assaulted to the tune of almost 60,000 murders, 260,000 rapes, 1.6 million robberies and 2.6 million assaults. And 69,000 of those violent crimes took place right here in Detroit.

Think about that. Enough people to fill the city of Detroit four times over... were brutalized by assault, rape or murder while that bill languished on Capitol Hill. If you started putting all of them here in Cobo Hall, they'd fill every one of your seats -- in one day. You're sitting in a victim's chair.

No wonder Americans stare at the news every night... shake their heads... and ask, why doesn't somebody do something about this incredible mess? People are dying in the streets!

Well, as frustrating as this crime bill has been for me... it's still my job as President to get results. So we've won some big battles in the past few weeks. I want to share them with you, but I also want you to know what's on my overall crime agenda for a second Bush term. I want eight points of common-sense justice, especially for women, kids and the elderly.

One, severely punish carjackers. I told Congress I want to make it a federal offense with harsh penalties. I want thugs who take cars at gunpoint to sit in a cell so long that when they get out -- they're too old to walk, much less drive.

Two, call deadbeat dads on the carpet. Right now, a single mother in Detroit can struggle to keep the kids fed on her small salary while their father's on a lark in Chicago. He could be way behind in child-support, but we can't touch him over state lines. Well, that's a disgrace, and it's time the long arm of the law reaches over that state line, taps dad on his shoulder... and says, Buddy... time to pay up, or go up the river.

Three, strengthen laws dealing with sexual and domestic violence. First, protect the victim. It's bad enough a woman is attacked in the first place. Then she takes the stand and gets attacked by lawyers. I say that's two attacks too many.

And I want repeat offenders behind bars until trial. Today, even a repeat rapist can get arrested and be out on bond hours

later. I say, detain him until trial and let the prosecution use past behavior against him. Right now, certain little details can't even be mentioned in court -- like the fact that everyone within a country mile knows the guy has done this before. And that's wrong. Let him face what he's done and pay for it.

Four, crush gang violence. I want gangs to be treated like the criminal enterprises they are, so we can go after the leaders with federal medicine they deserve. Little Dantrell Davis was killed by a gang sniper in Cabrini-Green last week. A 7-year-old on his way to school! I say, cage the animal who shot him.

And I want to toughen penalties for using juveniles in crimes. Gangs can send under-age kids out to do their dirty work, because they're minors who'll get off easy if they're caught. I want to make the big boys pay.

Five, protection for the elderly. It's absurd that the folks who've contributed to this society all their lives... have to live in terror when they're old and frail, just because some young punks see them as an easy target. I want to beef up the laws so instead of stalking the streets, mugging grandma -- they're down at precinct, mugging for the police camera.

Six, Habeas Corpus reform. Habeas Corpus should protect the innocent, but it's turned into a perversion of the law. Some of these petitions can drag on for more than a decade. Criminal lawyers are abusing the law to postpone justice, and it's time to stop it. Let them have one Habeas petition and be done with it.

Seven, a Federal death penalty. I think certain acts of violence deserve the ultimate penalty. Assassinations, murder for hire, terrorism, random drive-by shootings, gang massacres: These depraved people are merchants of death who trade in death so when they kill someone let's complete the transaction.

And eight, firearms. This one's short and sweet. I want much-tougher penalties for criminal use of firearms. Period.

Today I'm proud to announce that after this speech, I'm going to sit down here at Cobo Hall and sign two of those eight initiatives into law: Carjacking and deadbeat dads.

The carjacking bill isn't as tough as I wanted, but it's a start. It makes carjacking a federal offense, and it makes the chop-shops that buy stolen cars federally liable, too.

And the deadbeat dads bill lets the arm of the law reach over state lines and hold fathers responsible for child support.

Two tough new laws. And we've been able to work with the Congress to get these done. Next year, we're going after the other six items on my agenda, and with a new Congress with 150 new members, we'll pass them as well.

There's a lot of work to be done. But America's worth defending. For every hardened criminal you face down, there are countless thousands of good, decent Americans out there with strong values and big hearts. You don't hear from them much, but I happen to know, on good authority, that they appreciate you.

I know because they tell me.

So let me pass it on. America stands behind you. And I stand behind you, with the full weight of the Federal government.

And on behalf of all those unheard but grateful Americans... thank you -- all of you -- for putting your lives on the line every day. Now you pass it on. Go back and tell your brave men and women that we love you and we need you all.

You've done so much already... but there's more to be done.

And so I ask for your vote on November 3 -- because I want to be in Washington four more years... helping you do it.

God bless you... God bless all the law officers across this great land... and God bless the United States of America.