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FolderID:

Folder Title:

Crime - Talking Points, Misc. Crime Bill [binder] [6]

Stack:

S

Row:

24

Section:

2

Shelf:

4

Position:

3

3-8-94

State

3 areas for fur w/o leg in short term

1. temporary imports

(repairs, returns, etc)

cl'd revoke exemption for guns

- thru Canada

- repair → return

- no way to ensure temporary imports ≠ get diverted

cl'd limit / clamp down on this

2. reimports of items that were of

US origin

- cl'd shut it down

- cl'd be a sign volume b/c of Vietnam + China → S. Korea

3. import license requests

- Treasury refuses imports from
particular countries

- wld take a long time
to advise in them

- also via a few places w/ foreign policy issues

Get USTR involved

ATF

- end user intent certification
for sporting goods exception

ans/rule

legal fix

repeal 1984 Andt

or

alter for Cong's intent
in 1984

- collector reg

(ireg/ legal A)

working group to figure out how
to turn down applications

- will USTR to ~~ADD~~ involved

~~Ambassador~~
Jed

Feb 25 - Casneros

39-94

Child Porn

recess

Report Card - 30¹² or thereabouts

Gens 22/24

Ynth - next week

recess

things they have done, free
mediation, innovative things
they have done

not worth doing unless POTUS
wants to use for

433-6864

Agenda for Crime-Tech meeting
April 15, 1994

1. Overview of event
 - a. Logistics and demonstration
 - b. Theme/message
 - c. Substantive policy announcements
 - MOU on wireless network
 - MOU on Defense/Justice technology cooperation
2. Paper
 - a. White House
 - Press release
 - 1 page description of MOUs
 - Vice President remarks
 - b. Agency
3. Congress
 - a. Notification/invitation
4. Participation from other Administration officials
5. Support from law enforcement community
6. Press:
 - Background briefing(?)
7. Other

- arrival
2 pm
- hallway
room
briefing
- tour

- desk on
podium
- 3 seated
2 stdg
- sign all
but 1 set
in pre-brief

- Audience
exact timing

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USING DEFENSE TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE WAR AGAINST CRIME

On April 20th, 1994, the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) will sign a five-year agreement to jointly develop and share technologies which are necessary for both law enforcement and military operations other than war.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding, DoD and DOJ will identify common needs and share the results of selected technology programs. DoD will also share existing equipment with DOJ for evaluation for law enforcement applications.

This partnership is the result of findings by DoD's Advanced Research Projects Agency and DOJ's National Institute of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation, which show a growing convergence between the technology requirements for law enforcement and for military operations other than war.

Examples of technologies that have both law enforcement and military applications include:

- Less-than-lethal weapons that use blinding light or sticky foam;
- Inexpensive night vision goggles;
- "Smart guns" that can only be fired by an authorized user;
- Virtual reality training, simulation and mission planning; and
- Devices that can detect bombs, mines, and weapons.

**Jane Alexander, Chairman
National Endowment for the Arts
Montana Cultural Congress & Rural Arts Roundup
Missoula, Montana
March 12, 1994**

I am delighted to be here in Montana, a state that has been called the "Last Best Place." And I am pleased to be here with U.S. Representative Pat Williams, whom we at the Arts Endowment have called our "Last Best Hope." Congressman Williams stood by the Endowment when few others would come to our defense. He fought hard for this agency, not because of pork barrel politics, not because it was popular politically, but because it was the right thing to do. A man of principle and integrity, he represents this state with distinction. He gets the job done.

And Pat Williams loves the culture of Montana. Who wouldn't? The challenging arts programs at Helena Presents, the Vigilante Theatre out of Bozeman that tours the state with Montana stories, the storytellers that make up Hellgate Writers here in Missoula, the Billings Symphony, the Montana Performing Arts Consortium, the cultures of Native Americans, the Hmong experience that was recently the subject of a fine exhibition at the Missoula Museum of Art. Or the cowboy poets like the inimitable Wally McCrae who summed up an old cowboy down on his luck in one stanza:

He rides his range in memory
His flick'ring fire grows cold.
I ease up. My eyes fill.
He's broke, afoot, and old.

Or Mela Mlekush from over in Winnet, who wrote about trying to define cowboy poetry:

The academics demand a definition
of cowboy verse and rhyme.
How can anyone define. . .
the rhythm of horses' hooves
on a shale hill
or the smell of bruised blue sage. . .

That's an image and a sensation of true poetry. We're proud of our partnership with Montana. In the most recent fiscal year, we awarded 29 grants for a shade over \$950,000 to Montana artists and arts organizations. And, I was pleased to learn while preparing for this trip, that Montana ranks 16th among the 56 states and territories in per capita spending on the arts. You may well be right -- this is the "Last Best Place."

Today I would like to talk about three waves of the future -- the not-so-distant future -- that have as much impact on Montana as they do the rest of the country. President Clinton, in his State of the Union Address, called for an American renewal in economics, schools,

values, and communities. The arts can lead the way in that renewal here in Montana and across the country.

Let me first address the arts and economic renewal. There's a case to be made right away about the current economic impact of the not-for-profit arts. A recent study by the National Assembly of Local Arts Agencies estimates that the not-for-profit arts in this country are responsible for over one million jobs, \$790 million in local government tax revenues, \$1.2 billion in state tax revenues, and \$3.4 billion back to the Federal government in income tax revenue from an economy that can be described conservatively as \$36.8 billion in direct expenditures alone. As the report demonstrates, governments provide seed money that has a tremendous return. The arts do indeed mean jobs and more business.

But the non-profit arts play an even more fundamental and important role in the local and national economy. The arts are about people -- talented, creative and innovative people, and they are also the most valuable resource to a growing economy. A recent article in The Economist stated:

The country needs urgently to renew and reorganize its investment in people. . . A country whose prosperity is based on creativity, flexibility and openness to change needs to equip its people accordingly.

Our prosperity has always been based on that individual creativity. In the future, according to that little girl on the MCI commercials on television, we will all be part of something called the information highway. Whatever that may ultimately become, one key issue emerges from the technological revolution that is occurring in the waning days of the 20th century. The big seven industries of telecommunications, software, entertainment, cable, broadcasting, publishing and consumer electronics will be the engine that drives the American economy, if it is not already doing so.

The research and development arm of much of the big seven industries is the non-profit arts sector. The arts are the training ground and crucible, for new ideas, new thinking. Last Sunday, in the New York Times Book Review, there was a sign of the quiet technological revolution when, for the first time I believe, a CD-ROM disc was reviewed. The CD is part of the Microsoft Art Gallery and on one disc is the entire art collection of the National Gallery, London. From the comfort of your den here in Missoula, you can see digital copies of the collection in England. Not only that, you can search the database for all images of a particular artist, or a particular image or motif. At the end of the review, the critic speculates that in the very near future you will be able to strap on a virtual reality helmet and visit a Renaissance palace chamber where several paintings once hung together, or experience a virtual wandering through the National Gallery itself or visit ruined churches made intact once again through the power of the computer. This is a brave new arts world, and I believe that the world will be accessible from every community in this

country by the beginning of the next century. The National Endowment for the Arts will be discussing this issue and all of the arts and technology issues during our upcoming conference in Chicago, April 14-16. I hope to see representatives from Montana there.

The implications of the technological revolution are staggering and complex. One idea that emerges is that the people who will succeed in tomorrow's world will need to be imaginative, creative, and perceptive. Artists will play a big role, for the arts are all about imagination, creativity, and perception. By supporting a climate of inquiry, we create a climate where our artists develop their talent, toughness and skills. Quite literally, many billions of dollars of our country's economic activity depend in part on the not-for-profit arts, and those arts, in turn, are dependent upon the network of public and private funders.

If we are to enjoy an economic renewal, we must strengthen our investment in creativity. That holds true even in a place as rural as Montana as it does across the country. What the arts are all about is not just creating more and better jobs, increasing the local tax base, attracting tourism and businesses, and spinning off indirect economic impact. The business of the arts is creativity, and an investment in the arts means equipping our people to face the challenges of tomorrow.

Such an investment in our economic renewal requires a concomitant investment in education. The arts provide insights, perceptions, the capacity for imagination and creativity that can transform the nature and quality of our everyday life. By actively participating in and learning dance, design, drama, literature, music, and the visual arts, people gain the tools for knowing the world through our most basic, ancient and ubiquitous form of expression and insight.

If we do not teach the universal language of mankind, we cannot hope to give our children a complete education. If we do not encourage the imagination, we cannot hope to have creative children. If we do not learn the history of ideas, emotions and aesthetics, we leave out the very foundation of the "whole" human.

Educator Howard Gardner has identified seven discrete ways people learn and create themselves: *language, math and logic, music, spatial reasoning, movement, interpersonal intelligence* -- how we know others -- and *intrapersonal intelligence* -- how we know ourselves. While schools most often structure curricula to work with students' linguistic, mathematical and logical strengths, an arts-based structure would include all seven ways of learning and thinking. This is a creative way of looking at how children learn, and creative and innovative approaches are the only way to solve the education crisis.

Beyond their intrinsic knowledge and skills, studies show the arts can:

- provide greater motivation to learn;

- increase attendance for students and teachers;
- build bridges to the community;
- engage students more fully in the learning process;
- give teachers a sense of renewal and challenge -- especially when the arts are integrated with other subjects;
- develop higher-order thinking and problem-solving skills.

I'll use myself as an example of how an education that includes the arts produces results. I was a good student and enjoyed school, in general, doing well in some subjects, particularly mathematics. But it was through theater that I felt most alive in school. I learned more on the stage than any place else. I was motivated to excel, encouraged to believe in myself, and gained the skills necessary for a successful career. Where would I have ended up had I not the opportunity to learn about theater in school? I do not know, but I do know I am grateful for all my theater training.

All children should have the same opportunity I had. I don't expect that the world would become flooded with actors or overrun with artists. What I would expect is that we could better educate our children and prepare them for the rest of their lives, if we tailor the way we teach to take advantage of the way they learn. Short of setting up multiple curricula for multiple intelligences, the only way to teach a diverse group of students is through a structure that is open to our human intelligences. That structure would be informed by the arts.

Quite simply, we can no longer afford to ignore the arts. If we invest our resources in values, in spirit, in creativity and imagination, we will build those better schools as proposed in the President's GOALS 2000: Educate America Act. I know that here in Big Sky country, communities are investing time, money, energy into their schools, renewing the notion that we are responsible for ensuring our children's future. And it doesn't stop there. We all have a commitment to learning that lasts from cradle to grave, and I would like to see more done for lifelong learning programs for the arts. From the very beginning, the National Endowment for the Arts has been concerned not only with lifelong education but in anticipation of technology as well. Our enabling legislation says that "democracy demands wisdom and vision in its citizens and. . . it must foster and support a form of education and access to the arts and humanities designed to make all people of all backgrounds and wherever located, masters of their technology and not its unthinking servant."

Hand in hand with education reform is a renewed commitment to our values and our communities. President Clinton asked us all to give our children a future:

"Let us take away their guns and give them books. Let us overcome their despair and replace it with hope. Let us, by our example, teach them to obey the law,

respect our neighbors, and cherish our values. Let us weave these sturdy threads into a new American community. . ."

The new American community is bound together with the sturdy thread of hope, values, spirit, and community. These are also the materials of our culture. We cannot forget that the strongest reason for an arts presence in our communities has to do its human necessity, its ancient ubiquitous correlation with the human spirit.

Art begins in the individual imagination. Perhaps as a consequence of a dream or an overheard conversation or the slanting light of a winter's afternoon or the movement of children at play. From the individual imagination of one creative thinker -- the artist -- the idea blossoms, and the artist creates a dance, a poem, a play, a melody, a painting, a new design.

Like a stone thrown into a pond, the inspiration ripples. One artists invites another to help make the idea a reality. And then another ripple out to another collaborator and facilitators. The inspiration ripples out to include others who spread the word. You find ways to get people into the theater, the museum, the symphony hall, the bookstores, the marketplace.

And finally your work intersects with the life of the community at that moment of interaction between artist and audience. At a theater, or space in galleries and museums, or in books for poems, stories and novels -- there is a point where one artist's idea and vision are received by other human beings. At last we speak with one another, message to receiver, artist to audience, person to person.

What I am describing here is a process of ever-increasing circles. Shakespeare's plays began with the his company, went out to the Globe Theatre and reached Londoners, and ripple out again beyond that tiny O to the 18th century, to the 19th and 20th, to America, Europe, the world. The plays ripple out to schoolchildren in Missoula, Fort Peck and Miles City, to their parents on in the school auditorium, to our collective subconscious. Michelangelo lives in the Sistine Chapel. We hear echoes of Marian Anderson as we walk up the marble steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Every desert flower reminds me of Georgia O'Keeffe. A dancer in mid-air makes me concentrate on the landing. Good music rings through the ear to the heart. One line of poetry arrests me all night long. Art is all about values, for the arts resonate in the deep heart's core and reside in the conscience every day of our lives.

The arts give us hope, they move us, teach us, give voice to our imagination. The poet Samuel Hazo calls that "a voice that is common to all of us -- a voice not intended for multitudes, but for each of us in our individual and irreplaceable selves." That is the power of our product. The arts belong to and speak to our commonality and to our individuality. That is why the National Endowment for the Arts is part of the American renewal.

We need you -- as individuals and as part of the commonality of America -- to support the Arts Endowment, and the arts throughout Montana. My first goal as Chairman is to turn around the public image of the Arts Endowment, and I hope that Congress can renew the belief that while government cannot cure all of society's ills, it can help create a climate where art, culture, inquiry and expression are encouraged and supported. I count on my friends in Montana to be allies.

My second goal is to get the best art to the most people, by engaging individuals in the cultural life of their communities, and to outline how the arts can be a part of an American renewal, community by community. For those of you here that means becoming activists. The neighborhoods, and the people in the neighborhoods, make change happen. If "all politics is local," as Tip O'Neill said, all change is local, too. One person can make a difference.

In a report called Building Community, Ernest Boyer writes, "Art, if it is to build community, must be relevant to all. Citizens of all races and all ages must be engaged in and supportive of the programs." That means everyone is involved and all cultural expressions are included. The report recommends that a city, its leadership, its business and people ratify a commitment to the arts, connect the arts with the schools, expand financial support for the arts, build networks among a community's arts institutions, broaden the audience for the arts, and shape the future by building community.

Community renewal is all about partnerships: a strong and active local government, the state government, the federal government, businesses, and people in their neighborhoods, even when a "neighborhood" stretches from one ranch to another. You, in partnership with one another, are the key to community renewal. I know that community is important here in Montana and in Missoula. Your mayor, Daniel Kemmis, has written eloquently about the role of the individual and of "place" in forming and renewing our communities.

Mayor Kemmis writes of Montana and the West, "Hard country breeds capable people -- capable, among other things, of genuine democracy.... The question is whether . . . inhabitants of the West, can begin to turn to each other and begin to recognize what it is we have built together in terms of shared patterns of inhabitation and therefore of shared values. That is the challenge of the West." I agree that place helps define us and our challenge is how to shape and renew our sense of community through those values. The arts play a role in this, for they are one of the few occasions we come together as a community to attend a festival, experience a play, hear the communal voice of a poet, a singer, a painter.

For community and culture help give individuals a sense of who they are. Wally McCrae says of cowboys and ranchers, "We want to live according to our own sense of what's right. We want to be respected for our own ways, and part of that is teaching our kids to

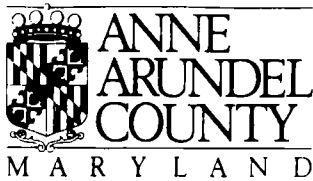
respect others who live differently than we do. Despite what you hear about rednecks, I would hope that none of my kids is racist, bigoted, or anti-gay. I grew up next to the Northern Cheyenne Reservation; half the kids I went to school with were Indians. It's a tremendous advantage to grow up understanding different cultures. In the West, we've learned to coexist with our differences. Most of us." And Wally McCrae, the poet lariat of Montana, heads for Elko, Nevada each winter to be with other cowboy poets to celebrate a way of life, a kind of community. This is democratic celebration of place and each other -- this community -- is what I hope will endure and be renewed here in the Last Best Place.

I wish I could take every Member of Congress and all of our critics to the Cowboy Poetry Gathering or to the Hmong exhibition at the Missoula Museum or to hear the Hellgate Writers or to the to the land of the Crow, the Blackfeet or the other tribes to see how essential the arts are to real people. We have a lot of work to do to convince our communities that the arts matter, the arts change lives, the arts are for everyone. I ask for you to be more than artists and administrators. I ask for your support of the Arts Endowment and the Montana Council on the Arts. I ask you to be patriots for the arts in your community.

The playwright Chekhov wrote, "I would like to be a free artist and nothing else, and I regret God has not given me the strength to be one." Part of his complaint, I think, stems from his sense of responsibility, not as an artist, but as a doctor to the poor Russian peasants in his community. At this stage in the struggle to preserve the ideals behind the Arts Endowment, we, too, have a responsibility to show how the arts can renew the spirit of our communities, of our nation.

Last week I heard that Susan Sontag had directed recently "Waiting for Godot," with no small irony, in Sarajevo. Yes, Sarajevo. Seven different theaters still operate today by candlelight in that war-torn city without electricity. Theater that begins with the vision of one bright imagination, the playwright, and ripples out to another artist, a third and a fourth to engage the community in that vision communicated and shared. It is testament to the necessity of the arts and the endurance of the spirit. Theater lives in Bosnia, because the people feel a responsibility to community, to theater, to the arts, and to hope. We share that responsibility, we share that hope.

Thank you.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTIONS
DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM
33 PAROLE PLAZA SUITE 203
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
(410) 222 - 7295

October 27, 1993

Ms. Lenora Holland
U.S. Public Health Services
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

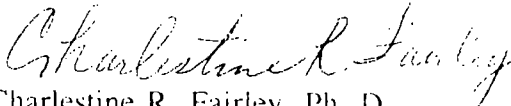
Dear Ms. Holland:

As you may see from the enclosed letter to Dr. Joycelyn Elders, we are requesting her to be the keynote speaker at our Community Certification Conference.

We would, however, like to meet with Dr. Elders to showcase our Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program and to discuss with her the particulars of the Conference and ways we could include her health care concerns as part of our conference program.

If you should need any additional information, please feel free to contact me at (410) 222-7295.

Sincerely,


Charlestown R. Fairley, Ph. D.
Director

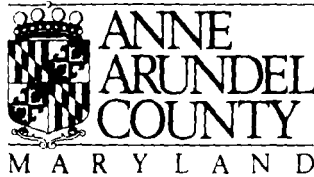
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speaker

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTIONS
DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM
33 PAROLE PLAZA SUITE 203
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
(410) 222 - 7295

October 27, 1993

Dr. Joycelyn Elders, M.D.
Surgeon General
U.S. Public Health Services
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

Attention: Ms. Lenora Holland

Dear Dr. Elders:

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention has approved funding for Anne Arundel County Department of Health Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program Office to coordinate and implement a county-wide Community Certification Conference on March 23, 24 & 25, 1994 at the Anne Arundel Community College in Arnold, MD.

The specific goal of the Community Certification Conference is to empower communities through intensive skill-building workshops and work sessions in strategic planning, community organization, and public-private partnerships. Our program agenda will be designed to help communities link services to needs and to reduce the risk factors within the community while strengthening the protective factors. It will also serve to enhance and promote our present Community Certification Program and provide an opportunity for communities throughout the county to network, share resources and solutions to the county-wide substance abuse problems.

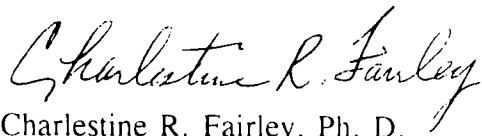
We would, indeed, be honored if you would agree to be our keynote speaker on March 23, 1994. We know your presence will certainly set the tone and atmosphere for our conference as we continue the process of "Empowering and Challenging Our Communities." Therefore, if your busy schedule will not permit you to join us on March 23rd, then perhaps you could speak on March 25th at our closing session. Our office is willing to

Page 2

arrange our conference agenda to meet your schedule. As an added incentive, the college is only 45 minutes away from Washington, and we would be more than happy to arrange transportation for you to the conference if necessary.

We have been in contact with your office to make them aware of this forthcoming request. If you need any additional information, please feel free to contact me at (410) 222-7295.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charlestine R. Fairley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Charlestine R. Fairley, Ph. D.
Director

Kettering Middle School

65 Herrington Drive
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772
Telephone: 336-4100

DATE:

1/24/94

No. of Pages:

(including this cover sheet)

DELIVER TO:

NAME:

Dr. S. Elders

OFFICE:

AH General

Fax No.

202 690-6498

SENT FROM:

NAME:

Dr. White Hood

OFFICE:

Kettering Middle

REMARKS:

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.....

Kettering Middle School

"A National Blue Ribbon School of Excellence"

65 Herrington Drive
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772
Telephone: 336-4100

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Coordinator

January 24, 1994

Surgeon General Dr. J. Elders
Office of the Surgeon General
Washington, D. C.

Attention Ms. Lenora Holland
Fax Number - (202) 690-6498

Dear Surgeon General Dr. Elders:

On behalf of the students, parents, and teachers at Kettering Middle, I cordially invite you to visit our school as a key note speaker for the "First Annual Wellness Symposium". We would like to have the symposium in March, 1994. Possible days include: March 1, 15, 16, 18, 24, April 6, or 21.

We would be honored if you would provide the opening message, a 20 - 25 minute presentation and meet with parents for a brief reception. March is the month we have selected to focus on wellness because it is also "Women's History Month". If you accept this gracious invitation, we will be able to provide our students with a "real-life" role model who has climbed the ranks to become the most outstanding woman in our nation.

You represent America's finest representative and model for all students regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, or gender. If March is not a good month for you, we would be honored to have you visit on one of the dates in April.

We have followed your work and are impressed with your personal and professional platform. Your stand on "contact smoking", AIDS awareness, anti violence, and exercise make you a wonderful presenter for young adolescents.

"Aim For The Top"

As you may know, Kettering Middle School is located in Prince George's County, near Prince George's Community College. Ninety percent of our students are African-American. In the Spring, Kettering was honored as one of the United States Department of Education's Blue Ribbon Schools.

We strive to maintain a constant dedication to continuous improvement through multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary lessons, teaching to learning styles, parent and community involvement, and outcome based principles.

Your message will have broad ramifications for every content area and can help us enhance learner outcomes. Our teachers believe that every child can learn and discover how their dreams can be realities. By visiting Kettering, you validate the importance of education, our teachers, and the responsibilities we must all face and enlarge.

Our children and parents will move closer to their dreams of quality life for all, as you provide them with current information and ideas. WE NEED YOUR HELP!

Please contact us within the next few days with a date for your visit. Heartfelt thanks. I am

Sincerely,


Marian White-Hood, Ph.D.
Principal

National Association of Secondary School Principals

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Emeritus

Focus on Adolescent Health: A Call for Action

By Gwendolyn J. Cooke

Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders stated in a recent interview in *The Washington Post* that her priority issues included: "First, dealing with health care reform and making sure we have universal access [for our citizens]," and, "The second thing is that we have to go out and market and sell prevention to this country. We'll never have adequate health care until we teach people how to be responsible and take care of their own health. We need comprehensive health education in our schools relating to teenage pregnancy, AIDS, violence, accidents, all the things that are killing our bright young people."

Dr. Elders' vision parallels the thinking underlying the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, a tool to monitor the prevalence of youth behaviors that most influence a young person's health. In her statement, she enumerates two of the six health-risk behaviors: injury behaviors (accidents and violence), and sexual behaviors (teenage pregnancy and AIDS). The remaining behaviors include drug and alcohol use, tobacco use, dietary behaviors, and physical activity.

The Role of the School

Although school leaders are divided regarding the role the school should play concerning adolescent health issues, a growing number of communities are developing collaboratives to gather the information needed to discuss the topic fully, and to arrive at collective decisions for what to do next. With a common vision, principals, health and human service providers, elected officials, parents, and others can devise plans so that adolescents' risk behaviors are significantly reduced.

Gwendolyn J. Cooke is NASSP's director of urban services.

In this issue, assertive leadership is advocated. Sarah Brady cites for us alarming figures about school violence associated with the use of guns. She acknowledges that new laws will not address the problem. Although the solution is complex, she proposes that schools use curricula and strategies that work, including outreach to the medical community and the media.

Diane Scott-Jones challenges school leaders to ask, "Whose Problem?" and, "What Can We Do?" to the issue of adolescent childbearing. She provides several solutions that should promote proactive thinking and problem solving by vertical teams in schools. Norris Haynes describes a middle school teen parenthood prevention program that proved successful in changing students' sexual attitudes and behavior, and was effective in reducing the rate of teen pregnancy in the school over a three-year period.

Youth violence is not limited to African American youth, as one could readily conclude from the national media and many local and regional media outlets. Cowart and Cowart enlighten us to the importance of economic and cultural differences that contribute to the cycle of violence in the Asian community. The lesson: "the model minority" image of Asian Americans must not be allowed to impede proactive policy and practices to ensure equal educational opportunity for these young people.

A review of at-risk behaviors exhibited by adolescents is sometimes frightening and paralyzing. Hansen proposes that teachers and administrators look to the psychological literature for models that result in humane, inclusive, participatory environments.

Griesemer and Hough propose an integrative and comprehensive approach to health care as a means of developing healthy adolescents, who eventually become healthy citizens. They describe a partnership between a university and a sports medicine center that validated six format configurations to address the adolescent health issue of physical activity, the Centers for Disease Control's sixth at-risk behavior category.

An individual school's efforts are profiled by Bruce Nicholson. School leaders might use the categories of service cited as starting points to assess the various at-risk behavior options available in their schools. The use of surveys is advocated as one useful tool to discern students' concerns for specific issues.

Mediation as a strategy to prevent and/or reduce violence in

and outside the school setting is described by Smith. Several collaboratives are reviewed and documented.

A magic wand will not make adolescent health issues disappear from schools. In this issue we have presented solutions that include better integration of services within the school, and collaboration models with varied institutions and agencies outside the school. Principals should choose the approach that best meets their school's needs. What is important is that adolescent health issues are no longer a part of the "hidden curriculum."

Nutritional Images

Kids just want to have fun. Television, radio, video, and print materials bombard young people with images of physical perfection. And, these commercials are taking a toll on our young. What prices are paid for esoteric purposes? Anorexia nervosa, bulimia, chemical imbalances, depression, poor self-esteem, and any number of social ills infiltrate the soul and body.

A call for increased attention to better eating habits is needed, now. School personnel can help to initiate an action plan that can defeat this socially driven quest to "be perfect" in accordance with standards that are misleading and, quite frankly, harmful to our youth.

The need for good eating practices must be emphasized and support provided by health agencies and school districts. Young people contribute approximately 15 billion dollars a year to fast food and junk food industries. Principals and teachers should collaborate with the school food service providers, school nurse, and nutritionist to develop consumer-sensitive "prods" which advocate for the consumption of fruits, natural juices, and vegetables as quick "snack attack" food sources.

American students are becoming more concerned about health care issues, and an initiative to accelerate improved nutritional practices can be done via a collaborative of home, community, and school. The impact that a healthy student constituency can have on a school community will be evidenced in improved learning modes which will improve the ABC's of schooling: attitude, aptitude, and attendance; behavior patterns; brain cell enhancement; and improved development of competencies pursuant to lifelong learning. After all, it is true, we are what we eat.

Janie Hill Hatton is principal, Milwaukee (Wis.) Trade and Technical High School, and National Principal of the Year for 1993.

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January 24, 1994

Surgeon General Jocelyn Elders
Park Lawn Building
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
Fax 690-6498

Attn: Mike Russell INVITE

Dear Dr. Elders:

Can you speak here Thursday evening, February 17, with 28 reporters and editors from across the country here for a week-long seminar on health care finance?

This would be a great audience to discuss your views on preventive medicine, early intervention and related matters.

You would speak for about 25 minutes after dinner, then respond to questions.

Among the newspapers represented by reporters, Washington correspondents and editorial writers are the Louisville Courier Journal, the Detroit Free Press, the Philadelphia Inquirer, The Washington Post, the St. Paul Pioneer Press, the Sacramento Bee, Detroit News and Indianapolis Star.

I will call in a few days to see if you can join us. If that time is out, there may be another time that might better fit your schedule. I would appreciate a call sooner if you cannot meet with us at all.

With best wishes and appreciation.

Sincerely,

Howard Bray

Enc.

Please Post

Fellowships for Journalists

The Knight Center for Specialized Journalism at the University of Maryland invites applications from experienced reporters and editors for its 1994 courses:

What journalists said about their experience in previous Knight Center courses:

"Stimulating and story-generating."

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PHIL CANITO, *Akron Beacon Journal*

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PETER ARIAN HABER, *AP New York*

"Insightful, provocative."

—CAROL CARSON, *Greenville Post Tribune*

"Many, many story ideas."

SHARLA SMITH, *Austin American Statesman*

PAYING FOR HEALTH CARE

February 13-18

Changing the system

Deadline: January 7

U.S. WORKERS & WORLD TRADE

April 10-15

Mexico and related developments.

Deadline: March 2

COVERING APPELLATE COURTS

May 1-3

State & Federal, civil & criminal

Deadline: March 23

THE INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY

June 5-10

Technology, business, society

Deadline: April 27

CRIME IN AMERICA

October 16-21

Causes, treatments, policies.

Deadline: September 7

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Trends, lifestyles, issues

Deadline: November 2

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To apply, send five copies each of: a resume, a statement of up to 500 words giving the reasons for applying, a supervisor's strong nominating letter, which also agrees to cover salary and travel, and three published articles (editors may send edited work, broadcast journalists should send one audiotape or VHS videotape) to:

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Nancy P. Gannon
Director
Education Division
Center to Prevent Handgun Violence
Washington, DC

Bebbs B. Chorak
Deputy Director
Juvenile Justice Programs
NICEL (National Institute for Citizen Education and the Law)
Washington, DC

Lawrence Dieringer
Executive Director
Educators for Social Responsibility
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Home/School/Community Partnerships

Independence D-E

In order to effectively prevent violence, schools must work as partners with a host of community organizations, families and other outside groups. This panel will share a variety of coordinated efforts where schools, families and communities have joined together to fight and protect against the problems of violence in their areas. Opportunities for attendees to discuss these coordinated approaches will be provided following the panel presentation.

Moderator:

Richard Murphy
Former Commissioner
New York City Department of Youth Services
Fund for the City of New York
New York, New York

Presenters:

Shawn Dove
Co-Director
Countee Cullen Beacon Community Center
New York, New York

David Nee
Executive Director
William Caspar Graustein Memorial Fund
New Haven, Connecticut

MISC

Tuesday (continued)

Valerie J. Goddard

Special Agent
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
G.R.E.A.T. Program
Washington, DC

Connie Roberts

Director
New Beginnings
Department of Social Service
San Diego County, California

Improved School Climate*Independence F-G*

One strategy in reducing school violence is to improve the overall school climate; that is, the role of students and families in the development and design of school programs and policies; relationships of students and faculty/staff; the attitudes of youth toward each other. This panel will explore four (4) different approaches to improving school climate. Attendees are encouraged to participate in discussing this issue as part of the question and answer session following the panel presentation.

Moderator:

Ruby Takanishi

Executive Director
Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development
Washington, DC

Presenters:

Gus Frias

Criminal Justice Specialist
Office of Education
Los Angeles County, California

*Ollie Mills***Information Sharing Issues in School-Based
Coordinated Programs***Wilson-Roosevelt*

This panel will be on discussing the SMART program, which is funded by the Departments of Education and Justice in Norfolk, Virginia, and Anaheim, California. Through SMART, data is collected from law enforcement, schools, social service and health agencies on various areas related to student performance. The focus will be on how the compilation of comprehensive data

Tuesday (continued)

has been used to enhance school performance. The panel will also discuss any gaps in information or factors hindering success.

Moderator:

William Delk
Principal
Northside Middle School
Norfolk, Virginia

Presenters:

John C. Aluisi
Database Manager
Management Information Systems
Norfolk Public Schools
Norfolk, Virginia

Thomas J. Connelly
Director
Special Counseling Programs
Wappinger Central School District
Wappinger Falls, New York

Michael A. Aquino
Investigator
Anaheim Police Department
Anaheim, California

**Alternative Development Programs for
Adjudicated Youth**

Independence H-I

Panel members will discuss promising day treatment programs, boot camps, and wilderness programs.

Moderator:

James C. Howell
Director
Research and Program Development
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
U.S. Department of Justice

Tuesday (continued)

Presenters:

Yitzhak Bakal
Executive Director
North American Family Institute, Inc.
Danvers, Massachusetts

LaWanda Ravoira
State Director
PACE (Practical and Cultural Education) Center for Girls, Inc.
Jacksonville, Florida

O.B. Stander
Chief Operating Officer
Associated Marine Institutes
Tampa, Florida

Substance Abuse Prevention Programs

Conference Theatre

Panelists will discuss the relationship of violence and substance abuse and will describe programs that prevent both substance abuse and violent behavior among young people. Such programs help young people to resist other negative behaviors and to develop into healthy adults.

Moderator:

Paul J. Goldstein
Associate Professor
University of Illinois at Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Presenters:

David L. Rosenbloom
Project Director
Join Together
Boston, Massachusetts

Phillip L. Hobbs
Principal
Eastmoor High School
Columbus, Ohio

Anne T. Ganey
Project Coordinator
Community Drug Prevention Project
Mankato, Minnesota

Tuesday (continued)

10:45 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. BREAK

**11:00 a.m. - 12:45 p.m. Youth Caucus
Meeting and Lunch**

Franklin Square

**11:00 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. Concurrent Workshops:
Community and Neighborhood**

Community Policing*Independence B-C*

*Panel members will discuss the implementation of
community policing in their respective jurisdictions, highlighting
successes as well as problem areas.*

Moderator:

Craig Uchida
Acting Director
Office of Criminal Justice Research
National Institute of Justice
U.S. Department of Justice

Presenters:

Billy J. Sifuentes
Senior Officer
Austin Police Department
Austin, Texas

Gary Cordner
Assistant Professor
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, Kentucky

Charles H. Ramsey
Deputy Chief
Chicago Police Department
Chicago, Illinois

Richard H. Girgenti
Director of Criminal Justice and Commissioner
New York Division of Criminal Justice Services
Albany, New York

Tuesday (continued)

Increasing Employment*Cabin John-Arlington*

This panel will discuss the high unemployment levels in inner-city neighborhoods and possible approaches to increasing employment levels in these communities, including the Boston Compact, the Entitlement Demonstration, the School to Work Programs, and the YES Program in the Crime Bill.

Moderator:

Marion W. Pines
Senior Fellow
Institute for Policy Studies
Johns-Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Presenters:

Robert J. Ivry
Senior Vice President
MDRC (Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation)
Entitlement Program
New York, New York

David Lah
Labor Economist
U.S. Department of Labor

Dennis Lieberman
Labor Economist
U.S. Department of Labor

Community Development*Wilson-Roosevelt*

This panel will discuss approaches to community development in high-poverty neighborhoods. The Administration's Empowerment Zone and Youth Fair Chance demonstrations will be discussed as well as other public and private community development initiatives.

Moderator:

Marvin R. Cohen
Director
Children, Youth, and Families Initiative
Chicago Community Trust
Chicago, Illinois

Tuesday (continued)

Presenters:**Sheryll Cashin***Director*National Economic Council
The White House**Karen Dates***Network Operations Specialist*Mayor's Office of Employment Services
Baltimore, Maryland**Benson Roberts***Vice President*LISC (Local Initiatives Support Corporation)
Washington, DC**Juvenile Justice Programs***Independence D-E*

*Panel members will highlight models that work in
intervening with violent delinquents.*

Moderator:**John J. Wilson***Acting Director*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
U.S. Department of Justice**Presenters:****Gordon Bazemore***Associate Professor*School of Public Administration
Florida Atlantic University
Fort Lauderdale, Florida**Rich Gable***Director*National Center for Juvenile Justice
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania**Donna Martin Hamparian***Juvenile Justice Consultant*

Columbia, Ohio

Tuesday (continued)

Weed and Seed*Independence F-G*

Panel members will discuss Weed and Seed efforts at their respective sites focusing on (1) what the sites have accomplished in the four basic elements of the Weed and Seed strategy (law enforcement, community policing, prevention/early intervention/treatment, and neighborhood restoration); (2) the neighborhood focus of the Weed and Seed strategy; (3) lessons learned that may be useful to other sites; and (4) plans for the period after the three years of Weed and Seed funding are over.

Moderator:

Terrence S. Donahue
Acting Director
Executive Office for Weed and Seed
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice

Presenters:

Beverly Watts Davis
Executive Director
San Antonio Fighting Back
San Antonio, Texas

**Reducing Gun Violence in the Community
and the Home**

Conference Theatre

This panel will focus on a broad range of community-based initiatives to decrease gun violence and its impact on victims and their families.

Moderator:

N. John Wilder
Deputy Mayor
Criminal Justice and Drug Control Policy
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Tuesday (continued)

Presenters:

Arthur Kellerman
Director
Center for Injury Control
Emory University School of Public Health
Atlanta, Georgia

Ann Parry
Director
Institute for Choosing Non-Violence
Chicago, Illinois

Willy G. Lipscomb, Jr.
District Court Judge
36th District Court
Detroit, Michigan

Hate Violence*Independence H-1*

This panel will address issues of hate-motivated violence perpetrated by or against youth. Hate that is likely to provoke violence is usually rooted in racial or ethnic tensions. Hate violence against gay, lesbian, and bisexual youth must also be addressed, considering consequences such as a disproportionate rate of high-school drop-outs and of teenage suicides.

Moderator:

Judith M. Filner
Program Director
National Institute for Dispute Resolution
Washington, DC

Presenters:

Michael Lieberman
Washington Counsel
Anti-Defamation League
Washington, DC

Ronald Wakabayashi
Executive Director
Los Angeles County Commission on Human Rights
Los Angeles, California

Tuesday (continued)

Cheryl Schwartz

Director

Youth Services

Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Community Services Center of Colorado
Denver, Colorado

Jamie Battaglia

Administrative Assistant/Intern

Healthy Boston Coalition for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth
Boston, Massachusetts

12:15 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. BOX LUNCH

Constitution Ballroom

Networking Session

1:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Keynote Speaker

Independence Ballroom

Albert Gore, Jr.

Vice President of the United States

1:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Preparation for Town Hall

2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Town Hall Meeting

Independence Ballroom

Richard W. Riley

Secretary

U.S. Department of Education
Washington, DC

Lee P. Brown

Director

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Washington, DC

4:00 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.

Break

4:15 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.

Community Planning Sessions

Constitution A

Constitution B

Independence B-C

Independence D-E

Independence F-G

Tuesday (continued)

5:45 p.m. - 6:15 p.m. **Community Planning
Facilitators' Meeting** *Constitution A*

7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. **Youth Reception at Hard Rock Cafe**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1994

8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. **Coffee Service**

8:00 a.m. - 8:20 a.m. **Youth Meeting** *Youth Suite*

8:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. **Report Back on Results
of Community Planning Sessions** *Independence Ballroom*

John A. Calhoun
Executive Director
National Crime Prevention Council
Washington, DC

9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. **Plenary Panel: Youth
Reporting Back from Caucus Meetings** *Independence Ballroom*

Moderator:

Donna E. Shalala
Secretary
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Tabitha Soren
MTV

10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. **Plenary Panel:
Addressing Concentrated Poverty and Crime** *Independence Ballroom*

This plenary panel will discuss how cities can address the issue of concentrated poverty and crime. The panel will discuss the allocation of city resources to high-poverty, high-crime neighborhoods, and the need to have suburban areas share resources with inner cities. The panel will also discuss the break-up of Chicago's Cabrini-Green public housing complex; as well as

Wednesday (continued)

the Gautreaux Program, which enabled families to move out of inner cities into the suburbs.

Moderator:

William Gorham
President
Urban Institute
Washington, DC

Presenters:

David Rusk
Former Mayor of Albuquerque
Author
"Cities Without Suburbs"
Washington, DC

Alexander Polikoff
Executive Director
BPI (Business and Professional People for the Public Interest)
Chicago, Illinois

Vincent Lane
Chairman
Chicago Public Housing Authority
Chicago, Illinois

12:00 p.m. - 12:30 p.m. **Closing Plenary Speaker** *Independence Ballroom*

Carl Upchurch
President
National Council for Urban Peace and Justice
Newark, Ohio

Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work



Conference sponsored by

U.S. Department of Justice
Contact: Polly Williams
202-307-0703

U.S. Department of Health
and Human Services
Contact: Victor Zonana
202-690-6343

U.S. Department of
Education
Contact: David Thomas
202-401-1579

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development

Department
of the Treasury

Office of the National Drug
Control Policy

YOUNG PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS TO SHARE YOUTH VIOLENCE SOLUTIONS WITH TOP ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

Each day, homicide ends the lives of 20 young Americans, ages 15-24. And each school day, more than 150,000 students stay home not because they're ill, but because they're afraid they might be knifed, shot or beaten up.

This rising toll has prompted the administration to convene a second national conference on youth violence, "Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work." Teams of local officials from over 35 communities will participate.

The August 15-17 forum, at the Grand Hyatt, 1000 H Street NW in Washington, D.C., is jointly sponsored by the Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services, with assistance from Labor, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, and the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Vice President Gore will be the featured speaker as part of a 2 p.m. town meeting on Tuesday, August 16. Attorney General Janet Reno will open the conference, and HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala, Education Secretary Richard W. Riley, Treasury Secretary

-MORE-

- 2 -

Lloyd Bensten, and HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros will participate as well.

"To defeat crime and violence, America must come together," said Reno. "We know that preventing delinquency and preventing violence go hand in hand. There are communities around this country where it's working. It will take all of us working together to get the good news out."

"Violence is corrosive, debilitating and on the rise," added Riley. "A recent survey of students in 10 inner-city schools found that 45 percent had been threatened with a gun or shot at while on the way to or from school. The new Goals 2000 Act includes a Safe Schools provision to help assure safe, disciplined, drug-free schools."

"Of course, some of the Safe Schools funds will go to metal detectors and additional security guards," added Deputy Education Secretary Madeleine Kunin, "but just as critical, schools must change the climate and teach young people how to resolve conflicts peacefully."

"It's important for us not merely to recognize the seriousness of the problem, but to focus aggressively on solutions," said Shalala, returning to theme of this year's conference. "We need to share what has worked in communities so far, and we need to work seriously to develop new approaches and new partnerships. Most of all, we need to listen to our young people's ideas and experiences."

Fifty young people will participate in the conference, both as part of the teams from 35 communities and in youth caucuses. They will offer their suggestions for solving youth violence during a youth panel on the last morning of the conference.

Altogether, over 600 representatives of these communities, the federal government, and national organizations will be in attendance.

-MORE-

- 3 -

The conference will highlight more than 100 promising programs to solve youth violence, and participants will focus on "what works."

Sessions topics include: "Mentoring," "Peer Involvement," "Domestic Violence," "School Safety," and "Reducing Gun Violence in the Community and the Home."

After these panels and workshops, participants will meet in community planning sessions to bring what they have learned to solving youth violence. A summary report on the conference proceedings will be issued.

The vice president will participate in a town meeting that features cabinet members and representatives of successful violence prevention programs. The meeting will be broadcast on some PBS stations across the country.

Other highlights include presentations by Deborah Prothrow-Stith, assistant dean of Harvard's School of Public Health; a young survivor of violence, Ralph Green; Vincent Lane, chairman, Chicago Public Housing Authority; and closing remarks by Carl Upchurch, founder and president of the National Council for Urban Peace and Justice.

###

NOTE TO EDITORS: Complete conference agenda and more detailed information are available upon request.

Tomorrow P. 1/3



Solving Youth Violence: Partnerships That Work

Conference sponsored by

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U.S. Department of Health
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Fifty young people will participate in the conference, both as part of the teams from 35 communities and in youth caucuses. They will offer their suggestions for solving youth violence during a youth panel on the last morning of the conference.

Altogether, over 600 representatives of these communities, the federal government, and national organizations will be in attendance.

-MORE-

- 3 -

The conference will highlight more than 100 promising programs to solve youth violence, and participants will focus on "what works."

Sessions topics include: "Mentoring," "Peer Involvement," "Domestic Violence," "School Safety," and "Reducing Gun Violence in the Community and the Home."

After these panels and workshops, participants will meet in community planning sessions to bring what they have learned to solving youth violence. A summary report on the conference proceedings will be issued.

The vice president will participate in a town meeting that features cabinet members and representatives of successful violence prevention programs. The meeting will be broadcast on some PBS stations across the country.

Other highlights include presentations by Deborah Prothrow-Stith, assistant dean of Harvard's School of Public Health; a young survivor of violence, Ralph Green; Vincent Lane, chairman, Chicago Public Housing Authority; and closing remarks by Carl Upchurch, founder and president of the National Council for Urban Peace and Justice.

###

NOTE TO EDITORS:

Complete conference agenda and more detailed information are available upon request.

Remarks Prepared For
Richard W. Riley
U.S. Secretary of Education

Anti-Crime Conference with the Vice President
Washington, D.C.
Tuesday, August 16, 1994

Yesterday, I had the good fortune to introduce the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, at this Conference.

- * parents are terribly concerned about children's safety and education.
- * wonder why their children can't go to the bathroom safely.
- * parents also tell me, particularly poor parents, that they know that a good education is a proven way to escape from violence.

First, good schools help to stop crime and violence.

- * most kids go to safe schools.
- * when kids are learning, violence declines.
- * this is why the President's education agenda is centered on high standards -- getting parents and families reconnected to learning -- new commitment to excellence -- ending what I call the tyranny of low expectations -- making sure schools are less boring, more engaging, challenging.
- * The surest and fastest way to create an angry, 19-year-old, illiterate and violent dropout is to give that young person a watered-down curriculum early on.
- * Over 80 percent of all the people in America's prisons are high school dropouts. 80%!
- * In their anger, these young people have made ignorance a symbol of their despair.
- * If we can give young people good schools and after-school programs that keep them out of trouble, doesn't that make a lot more sense than building more prisons?

Second, schools are not islands separate from the rest of the community. Indeed, quite the opposite is true. They are usually the first public institution that deals with society's problems.

- * If a community wants to get rebuilt, start with a school.
- * In some neighborhoods, schools often only public institution still functioning.
- * Recognize that you can't get much learning done when a 14-year-old decides to prove his manhood by bringing a gun to school.
- * Schools can set a strong positive example for both academic and community standards.

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- * Recognize the value of character education.
 - * Example: Princess Whitfield -- Hine Junior High School -- no metal detectors, high crime area.
 - * Example: William Lusain -- Hancock Central High School, Hancock, Georgia -- strict discipline, scores now above county average (last speaker at Cynthia McKinney forum in Georgia).
 - * Example: West High School, Denver -- gang violence down in largely Hispanic neighborhood because of active community involvement, scores up.
 - * Example: Safe Haven Program -- Browne JHS -- you visited with U.S. Attorney Eric Holder -- police, grandparents, college students, parents all volunteer.
- * Crime bill has funds for community-based partnerships with a heavy emphasis on the primary role of schools. (Family and Community Endeavor School Program -- \$230 million authorized for five years).
- * Safe and Drug-Free School section of our Elementary and Secondary Education Act being redesigned to be more effective (President Clinton is recommending a 50% increase for this program for 1995).

Third, schools need to do a better job connecting students to the job market. We have to be able to answer a question students always ask -- how will school make a difference in their lives?

- * GOALS 2000 ACT -- voluntary national education goals.
- * School-to-Work Act -- will reach 75% of high school graduates who don't go directly on to a four-year college.

Fourth, strong families make for strong schools;

- * In a 1993 survey on violence in schools, half the students with below-average grades reported that their parents had spent little or no time with them on school work.
- * We will be making a major effort in the Fall when schools open again to reconnect parents to education.

Sum Up: every dollar we invest in our schools -- every effort we make to raise standards and make schools a lot less boring -- every prevention program that builds around our schools and learning -- that keeps a kid out of trouble -- is, to my mind, a smart way to end the violence.

President's Statement: Tough and Smart Is Excellent Strategy In Dealing with Drugs and Violence Among Youth In School and in the Community.

Tough

- Schools must have clear, firm rules and fair enforcement of those rules regarding alcohol, drugs and violence. Schools and neighborhoods must be drug and violence-free.
- Young people who cross the line with guns in school must be dealt with quickly, but not left to roam streets. Boot camps and other avenues are needed.

Smart: Prevention -- Strong Families, Strong Schools, Strong Communities

- Reinforce support for families and their involvement in school activities -- academic and extracurricular -- after all, a parent is the first and most important teacher. (Security Dad's in schools, Family Involvement Initiative).
- Help schools and communities redesign their schools to help students succeed in achieving high standards. They should know that success comes from hard work, build self-discipline, and feel they can have a good future. (Denver's West High School, Goals 2000: Educate America Act).
- Violence and conflict resolution, connecting schools with communities and providing mentors -- a caring adult role model. (Hine Middle School, Drug-free and Safe Schools).
- Give young people something to say "yes" to. After-school programs, school-to-work opportunities, school-to-college opportunities, and something productive to do -- recreation, sports, the arts, engaging homework and community service to help communities help themselves. (Beacon Schools in New York City School-to-Work and Prevention in Crime Bill).
- Investing in Safe Schools.

President Clinton is recommending an almost 50% increase for 1995 in Safe and Drug-Free Schools (an increase of \$185 million over 1994 appropriation of \$395 million).

Crime Bill invests in enforcement, community policy and prevention (for example, the Family and Community Endeavor School Programs -- \$230 million over 5 years).

Today, over at the Hilton,

- 2d year

**THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT**

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1994**

CONTACT: 202-456-7035

**GORE JOINS BENTSEN, RENO IN CRIME TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION
Vice President Announces Inter-Agency Agreements Between Justice, Treasury, DOD**

WASHINGTON -- To illustrate how the use of technology can help fight rising crime, Vice President Al Gore today (4/20) joined Administration officials in a demonstration of wireless and dual-use technologies that can be used for law enforcement purposes. He also announced two inter-agency agreements that will increase cooperation between the Departments of Justice, Treasury, and Defense in using technology to help combat crime.

"The technologies demonstrated today provide powerful new weapons in the war against crime," the Vice President said. "Technological advances make it possible to fight crime safer and smarter than ever before. They increase safety, enhance productivity for our law enforcement officials, and save taxpayer dollars."

The Vice President joined Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bensten, Attorney General Janet Reno, Deputy Secretary of Defense John Deutch, and Office of National Drug Control Policy Director Lee Brown in the demonstration, which included a wide variety of technologies that will help fight crime or support law enforcement.

In addition, the Vice President announced two inter-agency Memorandums of Understandings. The first MOU, between the Departments of Justice and Treasury, establishes an agreement to develop a wireless telecommunications network for use by federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. This agreement implements one of the recommendations of Vice President Gore's National Performance Review to make the federal government work better and cost less. The second MOU, between the Departments of Defense and Justice, is a five-year agreement to jointly develop and share technologies that are necessary for both law enforcement and military operations other than war.

Secretary Bentsen said, "We want to invest in crime-fighting technology, we want to do it so local and state police benefit, and we want to do it so costs don't go through the roof. That's why I'm so eager to sign up Treasury in a partnership with Justice to develop cost-effective and efficient technology."

"New technologies increase the effectiveness of law enforcement, offer police officers greater options for apprehension, and improve the safety of the public," said Attorney General Reno. "Today's agreements will unite the efforts of the Justice Department with those of Defense and Treasury to help make these technologies available to our nation's law enforcement community."

(MORE)

Deputy Secretary Deutch said, "Today's Memorandum of Understanding formalizes our ongoing relationship with the Department of Justice. It comes at a time when budgets are decreasing and yet we need different capabilities and equipment to accomplish our peacekeeping and humanitarian missions. We are finding that these requirements are similar in many cases to the needs of law enforcement agencies, and we look forward to cooperating in this area."

The demonstrations included an automated booking system to electronically record fingerprints and mug shots, laser-assisted computer imaging equipment for examining ballistics, and a portable/hand-held/single-step device to retrieve more readable fingerprints at crime scenes. They also viewed technology that provides police cars with mainframe database information such as criminal records and traffic violations, and allows them to file reports from their cars. Several non-lethal weapons for use in pursuit of a suspect or while a suspect is in custody also were displayed.

##



Department of the Treasury/Department of Justice



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WIRELESS USERS GROUP

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Departments of Justice and Treasury to establish the Federal Law Enforcement Wireless Users Group was signed on April 20, 1994 by Secretary of the Treasury Lloyd Bentsen and Attorney General Janet Reno. This group will be responsible for developing a wireless telecommunications network for use by federal, state and local law enforcement officials. A nationwide wireless network will give law enforcement officials a powerful new weapon in the war against crime, while saving taxpayers dollars.

This agreement implements one of the recommendations of the Vice President's National Performance Review. Currently, law enforcement officials at all levels of government have separate wireless networks, many of which cannot communicate with each other. This makes it difficult for them to coordinate law enforcement actions, share resources and leverage their purchasing power.

In addition to Justice and Treasury, agencies such as the Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the National Communications System, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the Department of Defense will join in this effort.

A nationwide wireless network will have a number of benefits for the government and the U.S. citizens:

- Police will have electronic access to information such as fingerprints, mug shots, stolen vehicle files and weapons files any time, any where. This can prevent the release of wanted criminals. The ability to quickly pass the description of a suspect over a common radio channel can result in quick apprehension and arrest.
- The network can also be used by public safety officials to respond rapidly and effectively to natural disasters and other national emergencies.
- The cost of developing a wireless infrastructure that can be used by a wide range of government users will be much lower than the cost of providing individual systems for each government agency.

- The network will be more efficient in its use of spectrum. Spectrum is very valuable because of the wide range of commercial and public applications of wireless technologies.



Department of Defense/Department of Justice



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING:

OPERATIONS-OTHER-THAN-WAR AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Departments of Defense and Justice was signed on April 20, 1994, by Deputy Secretary of Defense John Deutch and Attorney General Janet Reno. The Memorandum formalizes a five-year, interagency alliance on problems common to the military and law enforcement communities.

The Defense Department is becoming more and more involved in Operations-Other-Than-War, which can include missions such as peacekeeping and humanitarian aid. These new missions are quite different from traditional wars of attrition and destruction. The special tactics, training and equipment needed for operations other than war are, in many cases, similar to the intensified threat faced by law enforcement agencies due to the widespread availability of increasingly powerful weapons, rising violence and continuing distribution of illegal drugs. In addition, in most cases, military rules of engagement for operations other than war place severe limitations on casualties and collateral damage.

This convergence of roles has come at a time of a shrinking Federal budget. Developing a joint technology base for common hardware requirements will help leverage limited development funds in both departments. Defense contractors will have the benefit of expanded markets for their products, and government acquisition costs should decrease through economies of scale.

In recent months of discussion, the Departments of Defense and Justice have identified five classes of capabilities that need dramatic improvement in both communities:

- ° Information systems to provide fast, comprehensive situational awareness and reliable systems to discriminate friend from foe
- ° Sensors, surveillance and detectors to provide improved vision at night and through obscuring terrain and buildings, and systems to remotely detect guns and explosives
- ° Less-than-lethal technologies to expand the spectrum between the gun and personal persuasion
- ° Protection of dismounted personnel

- Simulation to assist in training, rehearsal, mission planning and post-mission evaluation

The Memorandum of Understanding program will be led by a Joint Program Steering Group with representation from both departments. The Group will be located at the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Several candidate programs are currently being considered by the Steering Group: the Personal Status Monitor to passively monitor vital signs and provide the location of wounded law enforcement officers and soldiers, an uncooled night vision sensor, improved body armor, various simulation technologies, technologies being sponsored under the Defense Department's Counter-Drug program, and the Army's 21st Century Land Warrior program for enhanced capabilities for dismounted soldiers.

TECHNOLOGIES TO BE DEMONSTRATED

Automated Booking System (DEA). ABS was developed and implemented in 1990. It electronically records fingerprints, mug shots, and evidentiary photos. ABS is currently used only by DEA, but DEA is developing the technology for universal use. Originated in 1990. It revolutionizes current booking practices.

- With ABS booking procedures have been dramatically streamlined. Without ABS, a complete booking takes ninety minutes. ABS reduces the time to 15 minutes.
- The traditional ink blotting method, about a 30% rejection rate. ABS reduces the rejection to 0%.
- Information that was traditionally difficult to obtain (e.g., comparable fingerprints, *modus operandi* comparisons, and photograph comparisons) can be retrieved in minutes.
- Eventually, this electronic database will identify people automatically as they are brought into the station.

Operation CeaseFire (ATF). Through laser-assisted computer imaging equipment, examination of ballistic becomes much more efficient and effective. In addition, CeaseFire utilizes investigative support from the National Tracing Center, Firearms Technology branch, and the ATF forensic library.

CeaseFire was developed by ATF and is being piloted at the D.C. Police Department (MPD).

Magic Wand/Electronic Footprint (DOJ/NIJ).

Currently, fingerprints on the scene are difficult to obtain, particularly if they are on non-porous surfaces. The Magic Wand, a portable/hand-held/single-step device was developed by NIJ at relatively low R & D cost (\$100,000). It dyes fingerprints and unites them with superglue to produce a readable image. Not only are the prints more accurate than with the traditional dusting method, but they can be retrieved at the scene without the need for expensive and intrusive laboratory work. Retrieving prints at the scene also increases the likelihood of early identification.

Non-lethal Weapons (display board). Most of these project began in 1992 and 1993 in an attempt to give alternatives to officers in pursuit of a suspect or having disciplinary programs with a suspect in custody. The display will include diagrams/photos of: Airbag Restraints (for rear seat of patrol car); "Smart Guns" (fire only from authorized user); Retractable Spiked Barrier Strips (for use on Fleeing Vehicles); Fleeing

Vehicle Tagging System; and a Hands-Free Locator/Transmitter (to help locate and assist officers).

Smart Police Car (Anne Arundel P.D.). the "Smart Car" is a term coined by Chief Robert Russell of the Anne Arundel County (MD) P.D. to describe the Joint Test Program between his department and Westinghouse. They are evaluating a Mobile Data System (MDS). MDS provides officers access to more timely and accurate data resulting in a significant improvement in their effectiveness.

The Smart Car is equipped with a terminal that provides access to mainframe databases while the driver is away from the station. Officers have the ability to interface with a Motorola message switching system that links the communications with and among all stations and vehicles. Information relating to criminal record, traffic violations, and general information (e.g., maps) are all available in the car. In addition, the officer is able to file a report without having to go back to the police station, thus enable the officer to remain on the beat for longer stretches.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AND THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

1. **PURPOSE:** This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes the Federal Law Enforcement Wireless Users Group (FLEWUG) as a joint Agency initiative to share information concerning wireless communications issues among federal law enforcement agencies and to plan, coordinate and implement future shared use wireless telecommunications systems and resources.
2. **AUTHORITY:** This MOU is established in accordance with Recommendation IT04 of the National Performance Review and as a joint Justice-Treasury initiative to plan and coordinate a future shared wireless telecommunications network for use nationally by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.
3. **SCOPE:** This initiative will focus on the planning, development and subsequent implementation of a National Law Enforcement and Public Safety Wireless Network that:
 - a. Meets the functional requirements of all member agencies.
 - b. Incorporates spectrally efficient technologies consistent with the needs of the law enforcement and public safety community.
 - c. Incorporates security features and mechanisms to assure the privacy, confidentiality and integrity of information communicated, processed and stored within the wireless network.
 - d. Enhances interoperability between federal, state and local law enforcement and public safety agencies.
 - e. Supports the National Security and Emergency Preparedness missions of the federal law enforcement and public safety community.
4. **OBJECTIVES:** To provide the law enforcement and public safety community with a land mobile radio/wireless telecommunications system that enhances the safety of law enforcement and public safety personnel, contributes to improved mission effectiveness, and maximizes the operational efficiency of communications systems supporting law enforcement and public safety activities.

To achieve these objectives, the FLEWUG will:

- a. create a charter that defines the functions, goals and objectives of the FLEWUG.
- b. develop a Program Management Plan that outlines the functional requirements of member agencies, identifies potential operational or technical problems and solutions, defines evaluation methodologies and proposes milestones.
- c. identify personnel and funding resources required to meet the milestones outlined in the FLEWUG Program Plan.
- d. work closely with other federal organizations and activities involved in radio spectrum planning and land mobile radio/wireless standards development.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES:

- a. Establishment of FLEWUG: In consideration of the magnitude of this effort, each Department agrees to provide one full time employee to serve as a Co-chair of the FLEWUG. Each Department agrees to provide other employees and resources as needed to support the Users Group.
- b. The FLEWUG will provide advice and recommendations from the federal law enforcement perspective to other federal agencies or committees involved in the development of policy relative to wireless communications.

6. MEMBERSHIP:

- a. The membership of the FLEWUG will consist of one representative from each of the federal government law enforcement agencies. Other representatives from each government entity that has interests, duties or responsibilities directly related to the objectives of the FLEWUG may be invited to participate as required.
- b. These other entities may include the National Telecommunications Information Administration, the National Communications System, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Communications Interoperability Working Group of the Office of Drug Control Policy, the Department of Defense, and others as determined by the FLEWUG.

7. The FLEWUG will report progress on this initiative to the Government Information Technology Services Working Group on a quarterly basis. The FLEWUG will report on its activities semi-annually to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Law Enforcement, to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Information Systems, to the Director of Investigative Agency Policies of the Department of Justice, and to the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Information Resources Management.
8. TERMS OF AGREEMENT: This agreement will continue in force indefinitely, subject to an annual review by the signatories.

CONCURRENCES:

Attorney General

DATED: _____

Secretary of the Treasury

DATED: _____

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AND
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ON
OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**

I. General

A This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets forth an agreement between the Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Justice (DOJ) to conduct a program to enhance DoD Operations Other Than War (OOTW) and DOJ and other Law Enforcement (LE) operations through a sharing and joint development, to the extent permitted by law, of technology and systems applicable to both.

B This MOU stems from recent findings of DoD's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) and DOJ's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) concerning the application of advanced technology to law enforcement. In general, these findings reflect a growing convergence between the technology required for military operations and the technology required for law enforcement. Moreover, recent technological advances suggest a current ability to enhance the effectiveness of both OOTW and LE missions.

II. Concept

The program objective is to develop and exploit advanced technology and systems that will permit accomplishment of OOTW and LE missions. The agreement establishes a development and application program based on competition among candidate technologies, components, and systems. Testing and objective evaluation will ensure the quality of the competition.

III. Implementation

A This is a 5-year MOU, extendable upon agreement of the parties. Day-to-day management of the program will be the responsibility of a Joint Program Steering Group (JPSG). The Chairman of the JPSG shall be a member of the ARPA staff, while the Deputy Chairman shall be appointed by the DOJ. Technical program managers will be provided by both signatories. The JPSG shall identify technologies of interest, formulate program plans, manage development, conduct technology demonstrations and evaluations, develop transition strategies, and report on progress. User organizations designated by the signatories, or "test bed units," will test and evaluate transitioning products. The remainder of FY94 will be devoted to choosing technology programs for FY95, setting up the joint organization, identifying test bed units, and beginning selected efforts. During the first quarter of FY95, the JPSG members will physically move to ARPA in order to begin intensive management of the joint OOTW/LE program. The JSPG will

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consist of at least one representative from ARPA and one representative from the Army, and two representatives from DOJ.

B. Policy guidance of the joint program will be supplied by a Senior Review Group (SRG) that shall meet twice a year or as required. The SRG will be cochaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Deputy Attorney General or their representatives. The SRG will review progress and general direction, approve budgets, and facilitate technology transition to applications.

C. The JPSG will designate areas of common technological need and provide management of projects conducted under the MOU. It is anticipated that JPSG projects will generally be of three types.

1. Existing Equipment: DoD, at its discretion, may select existing equipment in its inventory to be made available to DOJ for evaluation for law enforcement applications. DOJ will fund its own evaluation activities.

2. Current Programs: Appropriate ongoing technology programs at DoD or DOJ will be shared. The receiving agency will be responsible for funding any optimization or modification necessary to make the products suitable to perform their missions.

3. New Technology Projects: New technology projects may be initiated under this MOU pursuant to mutual agreement of the parties. Such projects shall receive funding, pursuant to such mutual agreement and in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, from both DoD and DOJ throughout the development cycle. Each Department is expected to fund that part of the project necessary to integrate the technology into its own operational missions.

IV. Responsibilities

1. DoD shall:

- a. Designate a Co-Chair of the SRG.
- b. Designate a Chairman of the JPSG to serve as the principal DoD Point Of Contact.
- c. Designate at least one other member of the JPSG.
- d. Pursuant to paragraph III C (1) & (2) above, identify technologies and systems for selection under this MOU.
- e. Pursuant to paragraph III C (3) above, cooperate in developing new technology projects.

2. DOJ shall:

- a. Designate a Co-Chair of the SRG.
- b. Designate a Deputy Chairman of the JPSG to serve as the principal DOJ Point Of Contact.
- c. Designate at least one other member of the JPSG.
- d. Pursuant to paragraph III C (2) above, identify technologies and systems for selection under this MOU.
- e. Pursuant to paragraph III C (3) above, cooperate in developing new technology projects.

3. Joint Responsibilities:

- a. Each Department is responsible for identifying its requirements and candidate technology projects to be conducted under this MOU. These projects will be defined under Annexes as specified in Section VII.
- b. Each Department may provide representatives to participate in biannual program reviews. Such reviews promote informal exchange of ideas and technology and ensure complementary pursuits by each organization.
- c. Each Department, by mutual agreement, may act as the executive agent for the other for specific projects defined under Annexes to this MOU.
- d. Neither Department shall release to any third party information that originated with the other Department or was derived from such information, without obtaining approval from the originating Department. Requests for information under the Freedom Of Information Act shall be referred to the Department of origin of the information requested.

V. Agreements, Support, and Resource Requirements.

A. Applicability: This MOU applies to both signatory Departments and shall apply to any and all of their respective employees, agents, and consultants involved in technologies and projects that fall under this MOU.

B. Amendments and additions: Amendments and/or additions to this MOU may be made at any time during its effective period as a joint action by both signatory parties.

C. Termination: Either party may terminate this agreement upon 30 days written notice to the other party. Disposition of any projects in

progress at the time of notification of the termination of this agreement shall be determined by mutual agreement of the parties.

D. Coordination: The biannual review, requests for changes, and interpretation of the general provisions of this MOU shall be approved by the senior points of contact designated below:

1. For DoD: Deputy Secretary of Defense
2. For DOJ: Deputy Attorney General

VI. Resolution of Conflicts

Nothing in this MOU shall take precedence or negate in any way the policy, directives, and procedures of the respective signatory Departments. Conflicts between this document and any other Departmental guidance shall be referred to the respective point of contact for resolution. If a satisfactory resolution cannot be achieved at this level, the responsible points of contact shall refer the matter to the signatories of this MOU through their respective channels.

VII. Program Annexes

The details of specific projects to be conducted under this MOU and funding allocations shall be enumerated under annexes to this MOU. Annexes must be signed by the JPSG Chairman.

VIII. Review

The joint program initiated by the Memorandum of Understanding shall commence upon signature by both parties. The program shall continue for 5 years, unless terminated earlier in accordance with Section V.C.

IX. National Security Information

Security classification guidance for activities covered by this MOU is defined in the regulations governing the department named as Executive Agent pursuant to paragraph IV. 3. (c) above for those activities.

X. Implementation

DoD and DOJ agree to the provisions of this MOU as indicated by the signatures of their duly appointed authorized representatives.

Attorney General

Date:

Secretary of Defense

Date:

GDE Systems Inc

Remote Consultation Information Systems (RCIS™)

Technology Description: The Remote Consultation Information System (RCIS™) is a copyright name of a system designed by a joint venture formed by GDE Systems, Inc., San Diego, CA; InterDigital Communications Corporations, King of Prussia, PA; University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville, VA; and the David Sarnoff Research Center, Princeton, NJ. The RCIS™ is a man-portable communicator which will provide: 1) full-color video; 2) two-way voice quality audio; 3) a Global Positioning System (GPS); and 4) Vital Life Signs Monitoring (VLSM), all linked to a remote support location computer workstation via spread-spectrum low-probability-of-intercept, Broadband Code Division Multiple Access (B-CDMA™) operating within the existing cellular telephone and emerging Personal Communications Systems infrastructure.

Technology Impact: Public-safety, law enforcement, disaster and emergency response officials operate under constant threat from crisis situations. RCIS™ takes advantage of recent advances in wireless communications and electronic miniaturization to provide police officers and emergency response crews with the option of remotely conferencing with functional experts. The system's main benefit is its ability to project the knowledge of experts to any location via real-time B-CDMA™ wireless networks that support two-way audio/video, vital life sign monitoring, Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies and data transmission (criminal profiles). For example, in an "officer down" situation other police often have little idea of what to expect until they reach the scene of injury. Using RCIS™ would provide a monitoring station with readouts on the wounded officer's vital life signs supplemented with real-time video visualization information and exact street location. In this scenario, RCIS™ would save precious seconds in emergency response time, and better prepare incoming police for a crisis situation.

Program History: Last year when the Advanced Research Projects Agency announced the Technology Reinvestment Project we formed a joint venture with the companies named above. We made use of technologies previously designed to benefit only Defense and Intelligence users. We developed a system which has direct application to law enforcement and the police officer in the field. We established a working relationship with the National Institute of Justice, and Mr. David Boyd - Director, Science & Technology. Based on research done by the partners in the joint venture, we estimate that there are over 432,000 street officers who could be wearing an RCIS™ instead of the standard walkie-talkie radio. The cost of the RCIS™, once in production, would be equivalent to the standard Walkie-Talkie radio.

Future Program Plans: The joint venture partners have created a business plan which defines the RCIS™ development and market strategies in detail. We have enlisted the aid of Chief Steven Bishop of Kansas City, Missouri, to assist in the design of the RCIS™ product and be the initial test and evaluation site. We are continuing to look for high volume manufacturing partners, and cellular communications partners.



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

April 20, 1994

Lee P. Brown, Director

ONDCP's Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center has been developing and testing a new generation of navigation, surveillance and command systems for use by law enforcement officers to detect illegal drug trafficking. Via a radio link, the system allows surveillance teams, employing laptop computers installed in their squad cars, to conduct operations while they exchange information with the main command center at headquarters.

From their squad cars, the law enforcement agents can track the locations of drug traffickers' vehicles carrying covertly emplaced homing devices, display the city street and building information, receive information about the suspects, and coordinate mobile surveillance teams. The new technology blends satellite communications, advanced homing devices and computer-generated maps to identify remote locations.

This tactical technologies program integrates advanced technologies, such as those derived from Department of Defense programs, into the law enforcement "concept of operations" of the future. We can now use equipment, rather than human resources, to perform many of the highly dangerous surveillance and forensic data collection activities.

For example, the capability to rapidly setup and execute covert surveillance operations -- that heretofore required extensive and lengthy planning and intensive manpower resources to carry out -- can be improved dramatically with advanced technology. A micro-miniaturized recorder capable of forensic quality audio recording is being developed. This device can be used undercover to monitor and execute covert surveillance operations, as well as, to collect evidence for subsequent prosecution.

ONDCP has leveraged the audio technology advancement to provide quality video recording, as well as audio, using a modified audio module in the "drop and run" video system. Ultimately, these units will be programmed from remote locations to operate as desired (turn on/off, record/playback). In all, these technologies provide a more responsive and less costly operation with less risk to agents' lives.

There has been a compelling need for more effective tracking devices in performing surveillance functions

that are typically labor intensive. These "taggants" or beacons enable the tracking of suspect targets without physically following the suspect. While being more effective, these devices also free up costly and precious human resources for other tasks. Improvements for acoustic monitoring are also under development and a new system is currently in the prototype stage ready for testing by the FBI this fall.

The global positioning system (GPS) was developed for the military and uses satellites and ground receivers/transmitters to determine positional information. Civil aviation and maritime industries have been able to benefit from this technology, however, the size of the power sources and electronics components were prohibitive for most counterdrug enforcement applications. Advances in power source technology and miniaturization spearheaded by Department of Defense now provide the means to monitor positional information without the large power supplies and electronics payloads previously required to support the transmitter and receiver components. Positional reporting systems now use equipment the size and weight of a cigarette package with accuracies of one square meter.

Signal intercept equipment can be useful for monitoring the traffickers -- but oftentimes the same or better equipment is in the traffickers' hands. They are able to monitor drug enforcement officials as they communicate with their forces to plan their operation, preposition their personnel and execute a covert operation. ONDCP is exploring technologies for defeating the traffickers communications with providing advanced low probability of intercept transmitters and receivers for our agents.

ONDCP also has developed technology testbeds which provide central and fully instrumented locations to evaluate promising technologies in an operational environment. ONDCP's goal of using testbeds is to assess promising technology for its technical feasibility, operational utility, and the costs to support the equipment in the field before committing to acquisition of the system. Use of the testbed, with its complement of experts, scientists and engineers, also accelerates the process in arriving at the proper design and allows us to rapidly field the most advanced and practical equipment.

CRIME NOTES

PRESIDENT'S ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1994

THE CRIME BILL: FIGHTING CRIME IN SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS

Through its support of the Crime Bill, the Administration is taking a balanced approach to fighting crime, ensuring that small towns and rural areas are not left out when it comes to crime punishment and prevention efforts.

Several elements of the Administration's anti-crime plan directly benefit rural areas and small towns by increasing the resources available to reduce crime. They include:

- * Putting 100,000 police officers into Community Policing efforts, developing partnerships with rural and smaller localities to create safer communities. Special set-asides in the House Crime Bill target up to 50% of resources allocations for rural areas.
- * Developing locally-based strategies and providing additional resources which target gang-related and violent crime through the Administration's new Anti-Violent Crime Initiatives, which combines the best efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce crime.
- * Reducing the amount of drug trafficking in rural areas by authorizing additional funds for drug enforcement assistance to rural state and local law enforcement.
- * Senate Crime bill provisions which create Drug Free Truck Stops and Safety Rest Areas by enhancing the penalties for distributing drugs within 1,000 feet of a truck stop or roadside rest area.
- * Provisions in the Senate Crime bill which redouble efforts to reduce rural domestic violence and child abuse through state and local government grants expanding the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence and child abuse cases, providing treatment and counseling to victims, and developing education and prevention strategies.

--end--

NOTE FROM THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON:

Thank you again for your interest in the President's anti-crime initiative. With CRIME NOTES, the White House Office of Public Liaison is working to keep you informed about the ongoing efforts of the President and his Cabinet to fight crime and violence. We hope that it is helpful.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 29, 1994

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO,
SECRETARY OF HUD HENRY CISNEROS,
DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY LEE BROWN,
AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TREASURY RON NOBLE

The Briefing Room

10:00 A.M. EST

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Our National Violent Crime Initiative is underway with a federal prosecutor now designated to coordinate our efforts in every one of the 94 districts in the country, with joint local, federal strategies for attacking violent crime already underway in many of the districts. I have had an opportunity to visit districts, to talk with state and local law enforcement, to talk with federal officials who are working with them. And I'm advised that we have not seen such cooperation in many years.

We have further to go, however. Our Weed and Seed program is reaching more communities now, up to 20 sites from 10 last year, apprehending more criminals, and developing more prevention programs that have proven to be successful. Our PAC program is working with local officials to bring new direction and energy to community crime prevention efforts.

As I travel across the country I hear real enthusiasm for these combined state and federal efforts that bring a focus on law enforcement, on the violent criminals, on what the federal government can do to assist local government in terms of law enforcement. I also see us coming together with cities and communities across this nation in crime prevention efforts, using the Office of Justice Programs, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Weed and Seed to work with them as true partners in providing monies that are truly needed.

But I'm not here to be a Pollyanna or to pretend that the crime problem is being solved. We've made some headway, but we've got more to do. The crime bill is now pending in the House and it has many helpful provisions. One of the refrains I hear as I travel across this nation is the need for more support for state

**Briefing Paper
International Enforcement Branch
Prepared by: David G. Harper
March 24, 1994**

Purpose: To provide the most current information and chronology of events regarding the assassination of Mexican Presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio in Tijuana, Mexico.

On March 23, 1994, at approximately 7:08 p.m. (Central), Luis Donaldo Colosio was fatally wounded while campaigning for president in Tijuana, Mexico. Colosio was widely believed to be the next president of Mexico. The Mexico Country Office (MCO) advised ATF Headquarters of the attack at 9:20 p.m. (Eastern).

The MCO contacted Mexican investigators shortly after the attack and offered ATF assistance. The MCO was advised that Colosio, who was representing the PRI in upcoming elections, had suffered gunshot wounds to the head and abdomen. Colosio died while undergoing surgery at approximately 10:30 p.m. (Central) at Tijuana General Hospital.

Immediately following the assassination, Mexican police arrested Mario Aburto Martinez, age 23, and Vincente Mayoral Valenzuela, age 45. Martinez was allegedly the gunman and Valenzuela was arrested as a possible accomplice. One firearm was recovered.

Mexican authorities have provided ATF with a description of the murder weapon. The firearm is described as a Taurus, .38 caliber, revolver, bearing serial number 958400. The firearm description has been relayed to the National Tracing Center (NTC). Preliminary results revealed the following:

The firearm was initially sold by the manufacturer to International Distributors of Florida.

On November 3, 1975, the firearm was among a shipment of 80 firearms sold to the Microsight Company, Belmont, California.

On January 27, 1977, the firearm was sold to the F. Bob Chau Gun Shop Incorporated, Oakland, California. NTC records revealed that this establishment is no longer in business.

-2-

The out-of-business records maintained by the NTC revealed that on February 4, 1977, the firearm was sold to William Harms Hogue, 1155 Rhoda Way, Concord, California. Hogue presented a California driver's license as proof of identity.

In reference to Hogue, records checks have been conducted with local and national police agencies with negative results.

Efforts are currently underway by the San Francisco Field Division to complete the trace of the firearm.

The President of Mexico, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, has directed the Attorney General of Mexico, Diego Valdez, to personally supervise the investigation. The MCO is working closely with the Attorney General's office with regard to the circumstances surrounding the firearm and its relationship to the two suspects.

The MCO arranged for ATF Special Agents Moreno and Davis from the San Diego Field Office to examine the firearm in Tijuana. This examination was conducted at approximately 1:30 p.m. on March 24. The firearm was determined to be a Taurus, Model 80, .38 caliber, revolver, bearing serial number 958400.

On the evening of March 24, ATF special agents contacted William Hogue at his current residence, 3686 Mount Diablo Boulevard, Apt. #3, Lafayette, California. Hogue advised that he purchased the firearm for use in his private security company, Hogue Security Incorporated. The company was sold to Stanley Smith Security Company, San Antonio, Texas, in September 1980. Hogue indicated that all records and property of Hogue Security Incorporated were transferred to the Stanley Smith Security Company at the time of the sale.

Special Agents of the Houston Field Division contacted officials of the Stanley Smith Security Company on that same evening. These officials attempted to locate records regarding the acquisition of the Hogue Security Company. No record of acquisition or disposition of the firearm could be located. The Houston Field Division advised that the records of the regional office in Seattle, Washington, will be researched on March 25, when the office is opened for business.

Technology & Crime Distribution List

		Phone	Fax
Liz Bernstein	WH	456-2801	456-2239
Albert Brandenstein	Director, CTAC	395-6781	395-6775
Jose Cerda	DPC	456-5568	456-7028
Thomas Espy	DOC	482-5061	482-2693
Timothy R. Fain	OMB	395-3561	395-7285
Jami Floyd	OVP	456-7871	456-6231
Tom Kalil	NEC	456-2801	456-2223
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Kent Markus	Justice	514-3008	514-0467
Bruce W. McConnell	OMB	395-3785	395-7285
Bill McDonnell	Treasury	622-0260	622-1423
Michael R. Nelson	OSTP	456-6039	456-6023
Jen O'Connor	WH	456-2572	456-6704
Jonathan Prince	WH/Comm	456-7151	456-2362
Andy Tomback	Treasury	622-1820	622-1423
Keith Walton	Treasury	622-1448	622-1423

ALICIA BROWN

BIOGRAPHY

Alicia Brown is a 14-year-old junior at Elliot Junior High School in the District of Columbia. She is a native of the DC area, having been born at Columbia Hospital.

As a member of the Greater Washington Boys & Girls Clubs Eastern Branch, Alicia has appeared on the Phil Donahue show and has testified before a subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice to discuss the issue of guns and violence.

Since the age of 12, guns have affected Alicia's life, having claimed five of her friends, including one whose death she witnessed.

Alicia lives in the Southeast area of Washington with four generations of family, including her great grandmother, Louise Patterson, her grandmother, Patricia Johnson, her mother Isha Williams and her three brothers and sisters: John Nathan (10), Angel (12) and Amber (7).

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL, INC.

**TAKE A BITE OUT OF
CRIME®**

National Crime Prevention Coalition

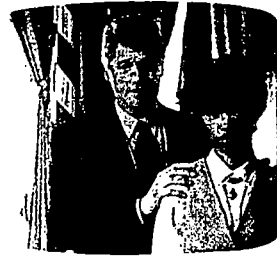
MESSAGES FROM PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON



"PRESIDENT CLINTON & ALICIA" :60 CNCP-4560 (Also available in :30, CNCP-4130.)



ALICIA: Use t' look forward to Friday night. And then, all of my friends together—the fun we used to have. Lookin' right, you know. I danced. And just havin' a good time. There was a knock at the side door. The music was loud. The boy had opened it—We was laughin' and teasin' one another—Gunshot. Three shots—three shots fired. He was killed. That somebody that you knew of was now gone. It really hurt.



ALICIA: Why did this have to happen? PRESIDENT CLINTON: Unfortunately, Alicia's story is all too common. Too many children have had their childhood taken from them. Fear of violence is robbing our nation's children of their future. We must take away that fear and give them hope. As a parent, I want this violence to stop. And, as your President, I'm committed to ending it. We must give Alicia, and all our children, back their childhood. Working together, we can. ANNCR VO: Do something now. Call 1-800-WE PREVENT.

"PRESIDENT CLINTON/PRISONERS" :30 CNCP-4230



(SFX: GUN SHOT) PRESIDENT CLINTON (VO): Too many children in this nation are being held prisoner. Their captors are fear and violence. Their playgrounds are no place to play in.



As a parent, I want this violence to stop. (OC) As your President, I'm committed to ending it. We must strengthen our families, neighborhoods and communities. We *must* give our children a future. We must take away their fear and give them hope. ANNCR VO: Do something now. Call 1-800-WE PREVENT. PRESIDENT CLINTON: We must give our children back their childhood. Working together, we can.

Volunteer Agency: Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising
Campaign Director: Robert A. Marchese, Aetna Life & Casualty

Sponsors: National Crime Prevention Coalition
and the U.S. Department of Justice

Ad Council

BACKGROUND FOR INTRODUCTION OF CRIME PREVENTION PSAS THE WHITE HOUSE, THURSDAY MARCH 17, 1994 10:00 AM EST

SYNOPSIS:

President Clinton filmed a public service announcement in the Cabinet Room of the White House on February 10, 1994 along with eighth grade student Alicia Brown of Eliot Junior High School, Washington. The PSA grew out of the mutual interests of The White House, The National Crime Prevention Council and The Advertising Council, to stem the escalating incidences of violent crime in America. The Ad Council, in routine conversations, suggested the use of President Clinton in an on-going public service campaign with the National Crime Prevention Council. These spots are part of a pool of 19 crime prevention public service announcements.

- o In both the 60-second and 30-second versions of the two public service announcements for TV, Ms. Brown recalls the shooting death of a young friend and the President comments that "Fear of violence is robbing our nation's children of their future... We must give Alicia, and all our children, back their childhood. Working together, we can."
- o The third spot, a 30-second commercial dramatization of scenes showing how children have lost their freedom to play in their own neighborhoods, the President comments that "Too many children in this nation are being held prisoner. Their captors are fear and violence... We must give our children a future."
- o Both commercials and related radio announcements ask the audience to call 1-800-WEB PREVENT for a booklet of information on what individuals can do to reduce crime.
- o The TV messages also show the 14-year-old Advertising Council icon, McGruff the Crime Dog and his familiar slogan "Take a bite out of crime."
- o The advertising will be distributed this month (March) to all PSA-using radio and television (including cable) outlets in the U.S. Stations will run it pro-bono. The campaign will have an estimated life of 12 months before "wear out."

SPONSORS:

The Advertising Council, New York, coordinates production and distribution of the advertising. Founded in 1942 to mobilize America for victory in World War II, The Ad Council administers 30 current campaigns that ran last year in a total of \$600 million in donated media. Americans know other Ad Council work like the United

Negro College Fund- "A mind is a terrible thing to waste;" The Peace Corps, "The toughest job you'll ever love;" Drunk Driving Prevention's "Friends don't let friends drive drunk;" and auto safety belt education's "You can learn a lot from a dummy - Buckle your safety belt."

This specific campaign is sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), which has conducted a campaign through the Ad Council since 1980. The NCPC manages the day-to-day activities of the national education campaign supported by the 123 members of the National Crime Prevention Coalition. The NCPC is a non-profit organization in Washington which helps people to prevent crime and build safer communities. Its programs are partially funded by the Office of Justice Programs of the U.S. Department of Justice.

CREDITS:

The Advertising was created pro-bono by volunteer advertising agency Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising, New York.

HOW IT WORKS:

Ad Council campaigns are based on the premise that individual choice and individual action can make a difference in solving social problems. This campaign offers a chance for hope and faith that Americans can successfully reduce crime and its consequences. It tells them why and for those who call for more information, it tells them how.

The 12-page brochure sent to those who respond to the ads is called, "Stop the Violence. Start Something."

THE BROCHURE OFFERS:

- o Ten things to teach kids, e.g. settle arguments with words, not fists and don't form an audience when other kids are arguing.
- o Ten things adults can do, like don't carry a weapon. "You lose, whether you use it or it's used on you."
- o Ten things you and your neighbors can do, such as work with schools to establish drug-free, gun-free zones. Work with recreation officials to do the same for parks.
- o The booklet also provides referral to 12 national organizations that can help with a variety of problems.
- o More than 100,000 requests have been filled in the last 18 months.
- o A random survey shows that seven out of ten who recalled the booklet had taken action at an individual level; half the respondents had taken neighborhood-level violence prevention steps.

DOES IT WORK?

PSAs have helped to almost eradicate polio and measurably reduce highway fatalities from drunk driving and neglect to wear seat belts as well as achieve numerous other societal goals.

The Crime Prevention Coalition campaign, which last year ran in \$50 million in donated media (twice the Ad Council average), conducted a survey on the effectiveness of its advertising in 1993. Among findings:

- o Eighty percent of U.S. adults say they have seen or heard McGruff commercials.
- o Fifty-four percent of these said they are more concerned about crime than before getting the message, and 30% said they are more knowledgeable about protecting themselves.
- o Ninety-eight percent of law enforcement officers knew of the media campaign and of those, 85% said they are especially effective for children.
- o About 1/5 had taken specific action as a result of having seen the PSAs.

And unlike some product advertising, Americans genuinely like and welcome public service commercials. Another survey on public attitudes toward television conducted last year by Network Television Association (NTA) and the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) revealed that 90 percent of the public approves of PSAs.



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Executive Secretary
B. D. "BUD" STONE
Past President PORAC
Berkeley, CA

TO: Jose Cerda, Office of Domestic Policy
FROM: Beth McGee, Director of Communications
DATE: March 14, 1994
RE: Law Enforcement Steering Committee March on Crime/Meeting with President Clinton

Per our discussion on Friday, March 11, the Law Enforcement Steering Committee (LESC), representing over 450,000 law enforcement officers throughout the country, would like to meet with President Clinton to discuss the anti-crime legislation pending in Congress.

The LESC is also planning a March on Crime and we would like to invite President Clinton to join with us in the event. The March on Crime would ideally take place as the full House of Representatives considers anti-crime legislation after Easter recess the week of April 11. If the House consideration is scheduled for before Easter recess, then we could proceed with the march as a Conference Committee on crime convenes.

The March on Crime would consist of law enforcement officers from the different LESC groups marching up to the Capitol and holding a press conference calling upon Congress to pass a crime bill immediately to help the police fight the war on crime.

With crime still topping the polls as the number one issue of concern, we believe that a march by the nation's police demanding a crime bill would focus a great deal of attention on legislators to pass a bill promptly. Obviously, police clamoring for a crime bill is a good hook and would generate great media coverage.

We believe that a March on Crime would be a tremendous event for the Administration to stand with police supporting the President's crime bill.

The LESC consists of the following groups: Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, Fraternal Order of Police, International Brotherhood of Police Officers, Major City Chiefs, National Association of Police Organizations, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, National Sheriffs' Association, National Troopers Coalition, Police Executive Research Forum, Police Foundation.

Again, we would like President Clinton's participation in both or one of the above mentioned events on crime and look forward to your favorable consideration.

Date: 03/11/94 Time: 18:32

House Panel Toughens and Approves 3-Strikes Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) A federal three-strikes and life imprisonment bill took a step closer to law Friday as a House panel approved a version stronger than one sought by the Clinton administration.

The House Judiciary subcommittee on crime also approved measures creating 50 new federal death penalty statutes, allowing juveniles 13 and older to be tried as adults for violent crimes, and authorizing billions for crime prevention.

The panel sent 10 bills to the full Judiciary Committee for expected action next week, and subcommittee Chairman Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., said he expected the full committee to approve them all.

Attorney General Janet Reno praised the panel's work, starting with the three-strikes proposal even though it is more expansive than what the department had sought.

The legislation, she said, would "permanently incapacitate the most dangerous, repeat violent offenders."

The crime prevention initiatives, she said, will "reduce crime by giving young people something to say 'Yes' to." And she lauded the panel's support for drug courts, which she pioneered as chief prosecutor in Miami, and its passage of the death penalty expansion, although she personally opposes capital punishment.

Schumer anticipates one bill passed Friday will run into trouble on the House floor. It calls for an "escape valve" that allows first-time, non-violent, low-level drug offenders to avoid stiff mandatory minimum sentences. It passed the subcommittee on an 8-5

The three-strikes provision, approved 10-3 by the panel, started out as the Justice Department's proposal, mandating a life term for those convicted of three violent felonies if the third conviction was in federal court.

But by a 7-6 vote, the panel approved an amendment by Rep. Steven Schiff, R-N.M., allowing one of the two prior convictions to be a serious drug felony. The amendment would still require that the offense bringing the case to federal court and subjecting the person to a life term be a violent felony.

Two Democrats Reps. Romano Mazzoli of Kentucky and Dan Glickman of Kansas and the panel's five Republicans supported the amendment.

Rep. Craig Washington, D-Texas, said it amounted to "deluding the American people that we're doing something and we're not" because it will affect relatively few prisoners.

"This is helping to get members of Congress re-elected, and that's all," said Washington, whose re-election bid ended with a primary loss Tuesday.

The Senate passed several three-strikes provisions as part of a crime bill last year, including one that counts both violent and serious drug-related felonies and doesn't limit the number of drug felonies that can be counted.

Although Sheila Anthony, the assistant attorney general for legislative affairs, had urged passage of the administration's position without the drug-related felonies, a Justice Department official said Friday "we have no problem" with the version approved by the House subcommittee.

The panel voted 10-3 to create about 50 new federal death

penalties. The Senate has passed a similar measure.

Many were death penalty crimes before the Supreme Court in 1972 set aside capital punishment, but the expansion includes new crimes such as drive-by shootings.

Five Republicans and two Democrats joined to approve a measure allowing prosecution of juveniles 13 and older as adults if they commit certain violent offenses.

Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun, D-Ill., had originated this idea with an amendment that became part of the crime bill. However, the Senate version requires trying the juveniles as adults, while the House bill gives discretion to prosecutors and judges.

A crime-prevention bill passed by voice vote after the panel voted 9-4 for an amendment by Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., upping the total by \$4 billion, to \$6.3 billion. Rep. Jim Ramstad, R-Minn., joined Democrats in supporting the amendment.

Other legislation approved by the subcommittee would:

Allow victims of violence or sexual abuse to be heard at the sentencing portion of trials.

Make insurance fraud a federal offense.

Ensure that child assault victims need not suffer permanent injury for an assailant to be convicted.

Crack down on international child-sex rings and child pornography.

APNP-03-11-94 1832EST

Tuesday

~~SECRET~~ February 15, 1994
Addendum Pool report #1A
Peace Officer Academy

The President toured the peace officer training academy and saw a demonstration of police defense tactics in a room with rubber mats. The President joked when he first greeted the instructors: "You'll take me down, they'll put it on the news and you'll be famous and millions of people will love you." The instructors laughed as did the press. The President witnessed a number of tactics in which officers demonstrated arresting suspects.

The President then visited a shooting range. At one point the press was lined up in front of a police officer demonstrating how to point a weapon. The President joked: "I did not try to get them to have a loaded weapon."

The President watched the instructor, Janet Wood Jones, fire at a target. The President wore appropriate shooting goggles and earphones. He did not fire a gun himself. The President made one last joke. "I wonder what it would do to the crime rate if we could show this demonstration."

-30-30-30-

Matt Cooper, U.S. News & World Report
Ann Devroy, The Washington Post