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Crime Bill - Cabinet Media, Congressional Reports, Voting Histories, & Signing Ceremony [binder]
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CABINET AFFAIRS 111 1/2 DEOB - 10/27/94

CRIME BILL ARCHIVES (2 of 2)

christine Varney

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3710

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

1 box filed 10/27/94

2590

Cabinet Media

WASHINGTON

FAX

TO:

Christa Robinson

DATE:

8/26

PHONE:

NO. OF PAGES
(Including cover)

FAX:

PRIORITY:

Y

FROM:

Jennifer O'Connor

PHONE:

(202) 456-2572

FAX:

(202) 456-6704

MESSAGE:

Radio address list

Cabinet
media

August 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTA ROBINSON

FROM: JENNIFER O'CONNOR *me*

SUBJECT: RADIO ADDRESS

I cleared in the following people for 5pm:

Liz Arky
Carol Bergman
Jim Duke
Andy Fois

They will be in the West Wing Lobby at 5pm.

Ron Klain told me you had his information already.

Let me know if you need me to do anything else.

Pg. 1/2

TO: Jennifer O'Conner
 FROM: Jess Sarmiento
 DATE: August 15, 1994

✓ **Hörn - Los Angeles, CA**
 Los Angeles Times
 (714) 966-5600

Bentsen

Long Beach Press Telegram
 (310) 435-1161

Reno ✓

X *no one here*
Huffington - Santa Barbara, CA
 Santa Barbara News-Press
 (805) 564-5200

Bentsen

Ros-Lehtine - Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, FL
 Miami Herald
 (305) 350-2111

~~Reno~~~~Bentsen~~Peacock
622 2960

Ft. Lauderdale Sun Sentinel
 (305) 356-4000

Bentsen

+ **Diario Las Americas**
 (305) 633-3341

~~Reno~~

Bentsen

+ **El Nuevo Herald**
 (305) 350-2111

~~Reno~~

Bentsen

✓ **Gilcrest - Baltimore, MD**
 Baltimore Sun
 (410) 332-6000

Bentsen

Franks, B. - New York, NY
Smith - New York, NY
Lazio - New York, NY
Levy - New York, NY
Molinari - New York, NY
 New York Newsday
 (212) 251-6800

Reno

New York Daily News
 (212) 210-2100

Reno

New York Post
(212) 815-8000

Reno

✓ New York Times
(212) 556-1234

Bentzen

✓ Wall Street Journal
(212) 416-2000

Bentzen

Staten Island Advance
(718) 981-1234

Reno

Pryce - Columbus, OH
Columbus Dispatch
(614) 461-5000

Reno

McDade - Wilkes Barre, PA
Wilkes-Barre Times Leader
(717) 829-7100

Reno

Scranton Times
(717) 348-9100

Reno

Ridge - Erie, PA
Erie Morning News
(814) 870-1680

Reno

Philadelphia Inquirer
(215) 854-2000

Bentzen

Machtley - Providence, RI
Providence Journal
(41) 277-7000

Reno

Klug - Madison, WI
The Capital Times
(608) 252-6400

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR CABINET MEMBERS

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL^{R.E.}
JONATHAN PRINCE^{JP}

SUBJECT: Crime Bill radio over the weekend

The calls you will be making over the weekend are designed to intensify pressure on Republican "flip-floppers" -- Members of Congress who have voted for the Crime Bill this year, but helped to block it yesterday.

The attached list includes all 65 Republicans who voted for the Crime Bill in April. It also notes which of these Members were among the 38 Republicans who voted for the assault weapons ban in May; 28 Republicans voted for both.

19 of the 28 Republicans who have voted for everything in this bill, caved in to the NRA and the Republican leadership to block the Crime Bill. This group is Group A.

Group B is the remaining 36 Republicans who voted for the Crime Bill in April but voted against the rule yesterday. And the last group is the 10 Republicans who (along with Rep. Grandy who did not vote in April) supported the rule yesterday.

Talking points are attached. Thank you very much for your help with this.

PARTICIPANTS FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO
CONFERENCE CALL ON THE CRIME BILL

July 21, 1994

EDITORIAL WRITERS

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. St. Joseph (MO) News Press | Fred Slate | (816) 271 8546 |
| 2. Argus Leader (SD) | <i>Sid x falls</i> Rob Swenson | (605) 331 2322 |
| 3. St. Louis Post Dispatch | Dale Singer | (314) 340 8384 |
| 4. The Pantagraph (Bloomington) | Bill Wills | (309) 829 9411 ext 220 |
| 5. Bellville News (IL) | Carl Green | (618) 234 1004
ext 472 |
| 6. McAlester News (OK) | DON LUKE | (919) 426 3078 |

#

Jennifer
O'Garra
456-6704

LOUISIANA

Lafayette *Advertiser*

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston *Gazette*

ALABAMA

Huntsville *Times*

NORTH CAROLINA

Fayetteville *Observer*

VIRGINIA

Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*

TENNESSEE

Nashville *Tennessean*
Morristown *Citizen*

THE UNION LEADER (N.H.) 6/29/94

Clinton Drug Aide Touts Value of Crime Proposal

Dr. Lee Brown: 'We Don't Want To See It Delayed'

By JOHN DISTASO
Union Leader Staff

Dr. Lee Brown, the Clinton administration's "anti-drug czar," wants a \$30 billion crime bill passed into law, but he's not saying when that will happen.

Brown, whose official title is director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, said in an interview yesterday he hopes the bill is passed by the December congressional recess.

The bill is bogged down in a House-Senate conference committee. President Clinton's passage deadline of Memorial Day was missed and a Monday deadline (July 4) some lawmakers had envisioned for themselves will also not be met.

"There is so much in there that's good that we don't want to see it delayed," Brown said.

Brown stressed that funds for an additional 100,000 police officers, for drug treatment centers both in prisons and communities, for prison boot camps and to initiate the so-called "drug court concept" will truly make a difference in the seemingly endless battle against illicit drugs.

Brown made a stop at The Union Leader as part of a daylong visit which featured:

- Keynoting a forum on drug and crime issues organized by the Democratic Leadership Council in Manchester.

- Attending a law enforcement seminar organized by the Police Standards and Training Council and the U.S. Marshal's Office in Concord.

- Attending the opening of a new Odyssey House facility in Canterbury — a facility devoted to drug treatment of pregnant



Dr. LEE BROWN
Opposes legalizing pot

and post-partem women.

Brown arrived a day after state and federal authorities discovered the largest indoor grow of marijuana in the state's history — 1,274 plants — in New Hampton. A man was arrested in connection with the drug bust.

Brown, a former police commissioner in New York and Atlanta, and a former police chief in Houston, has seen drug problems tougher than those in New Hampshire.

But on the New Hampton bust and the rural drug problem in general, he said:

- All measures to fight illicit drugs are important, and the crime bill will help New Hampshire just as it will New York City.

- Marijuana should not be legalized.

"It's not bad because it's ille-

gal," he said. "It's illegal because it's bad."

Marijuana on the streets today is more dangerous than that dispensed two decades ago, Brown said.

"The potency is much greater," he said. "And research is quite clear that marijuana used on a continuous basis does great harm to the body."

"There is no medical use for marijuana that can't be satisfied by some other pill," he said.

The fact that a sweeping crime bill will eventually become law shows that rural Americans as well as those in the inner cities believe drugs and drug-related crime is a major problem, Brown said. And, he said, despite wrangling over relatively minor parts of the bill, it has bi-partisan support.

"You have Republican congressmen supporting things like prevention programs, and Democrats supporting more prisons," Brown said. "That's reflective of what we see going on in America. Americans now see the crime problem not as a black or white, Democrat or Republican, city versus rural area, but as an American crisis."

Brown said he is particularly excited about the bill's allocation of funds to set up drug treatment within the criminal justice system.

Brown, like Clinton, disagreed with Surgeon General Jocelyn Elders' suggestion last year that drug legalization should be considered as a way of fighting crime.

"The end result of legalization would be more drug use," said Brown.

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Drug czar says state not immune from 'twin evils'

Police not sole answer to drugs and guns

By JORDAN RAU
Monitor staff

Lee Brown, President Clinton's drug czar, visited New Hampshire yesterday to drum up support for the president's crime bill and help dedicate a new drug abuse treatment center in Canterbury.

Brown also participated in a drug and crime issues forum in Manchester along

■ A new residential drug abuse center opens in Canterbury. Page A-8.

with state Attorney General Jeffrey Howard and other state officials. Brown said the Clinton Administration is trying to target hard-core drug

addicts and increase drug treatment programs sponsored by the government.

But he said the government needs an integrated approach that includes health care reform, more law enforcement and better jobs, if it is going to make headway in reducing the use of drugs. While casual drug use has decreased, Brown said hard-core cocaine and heroin use has not.

"The crime bill is critical to do some of the things we want to do," Brown, the director of the White House office of National Drug Control Policy, said in an interview at the *Monitor*.

Brown, who was New York City's police commissioner before being tapped by President Clinton, said law enforcement efforts without drug treatment would not be effective.

"I can assure you that from a law en-

■ See DRUG — Page A-8

■ DRUG *Continued from Page A-1*

forcement background, if you double the prison space in the country, we'll fill it up for you," he said. "Law enforcement alone won't solve the problem. If we're going to have any impact, we've got to make sure to have treatment programs."

He also said politicians and parents must continue to hammer away at the dangers of drugs for their children. "We have to have a sustained message. It has to be a no-use message," he said.

Since 1988, the federal government has spent \$52 billion to efforts to combat illegal drugs. For next year, the administration is asking for \$13.2 billion to enhance its programs. Brown wants to in-

crease treatment programs for hard-core addicts and add more police officers on the streets.

Brown said curbing drug use is important to lower health care costs. He also said guns and drugs are the "twin evils" that have fueled the drastic rise in violence in inner cities. That violence, he said, is slowly spreading to suburbs, and even rural areas like New Hampshire will not be immune for long.

"We see a direct relationship between drugs and guns. It's kind of a badge of honor (among gang members) to have a 9 millimeter or an Uzi," he said. "There's no legitimate reason for civilians to have it weapons. No one goes

hunting with an assault weapon. They're tools of destruction."

He said the administration has already taken steps to reduce the ease with which criminals can purchase guns. He cited the ban on 19 types of assault weapons and the Brady Law. "If I can wait seven days to get my clothes back from the cleaners, why shouldn't I wait five days to have a gun," he said.

Brown said the battle to curb drugs requires aggressive action in many government agencies. Asked whether he likes being referred to as the nation's drug czar, Brown said, "Czars really have the authority to make things happen. I do a lot of coordinating."



KEN WILLIAMS / Monitor staff

Lee Brown, New York City's former police commissioner, was in the state yesterday touting a crime bill.

June 28, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL

FROM: Jennifer O'Connor 
SUBJECT: Cabinet Crime Interviews
CC: Liz Bernstein & Jonathan Prince

The Cabinet has completed interviews with newspapers or radio stations in the majority of targeted House districts. Attached are three pages. The first is a list of papers and radio stations with which interviews have been completed over the past week (since June 21). The second is a list that will be completed Thursday by Secretary Cisneros. And the third is the newspapers the Cabinet did not get to. We have radio time with the Attorney General for each of the next three days and we are trying to reach this third page of targets through radio with Reno.

Alas, I do not have clips. But I will share them when we have them. (For some reason, the agencies say it takes a week to get regional clips.)

Cabinet Press Interview Completed

	Name	Party	State	Region	Media Market	Major Paper	City Desk
Cisneros	Thornton	D	AR	S	Little Rock	AR Democrat Gazette	(202) 783-1760
Reno	Diaz-Balart	R	FL	S	Miami-Ft. Lauderdale	Miami Herald	(202) 383-6054
Reno	Fawell	R	IL	MW	Chicago	Chicago Tribune	(313) 222-3540
	Hastert	R	IL	MW	Chicago	Chicago Tribune	(313) 222-3540
Reno	Hyde	R	IL	MW	Chicago	Chicago Sun-Times	(313) 321-2522
	Porter	R	IL	MW	Chicago	Chicago Tribune	(313) 222-3540
Reno					Chicago	WBBM radio	
Reno					Chicago	WGN radio	
L. Brown	Michel	R	IL	MW	Peoria-Bloomington	Peoria Journal Star	(309) 686-3265
L. Brown	Long	D	IN	MW	Ft. Wayne	Ft. Wayne Journal Gazette	(219) 461-8335
L. Brown	Hamilton	D	IN	MW	Louisville	The Courier Journal	(502) 582-4691
Reno	Hayes	D	LA	S	Lafayette, LA	Lafayette Advertiser	(318) 235-8571
Reno	Blute	R	MA	NE	Boston	Boston Globe	(617)929-3192
	Torkildsen	R	MA	NE	Boston	Boston Globe	(617)929-3192
Shalala	Snowe	R	ME	NE	Bangor	Bangor News	(207)990-8239
Cisneros	Ramstad	R	MN	MW	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Paul Pioneer Press	(612)228-5490
Cisneros	Danner	D	MO	MW	Kansas City	Kansas City Star	(816)234-4900
Cisneros	Skelton	D	MO	S	Kansas City	Kansas Star	(816) 234-4900
Reno					Kansas City	WCMO radio	
Riley	Hefener	D	NC	S	Charlotte	Charlotte Observer	(704) 358-5000
Riley	Lancaster	D	NC	S	Greenville-New Bran	Greenville News	(202) 737-4092
Riley	Rose	D	NC	S	Wilmington	Fayetteville Observer	(910) 486-3586
L. Brown	Boehlert	R	NY	NE	Utica	Utica Observer Dispatch	(315)792-5020
L. Brown	McHugh	R	NY	NE	Watertown-Carthage	Watertown Daily Times	(315)-782-1000
L. Brown			NY	NE	Buffalo	Buffalo Daily News	
Reno	Regula	R	OH	MW	Cleveland	Cleveland Plain-Dealer	(216)344-4500
Riley	Spence	R	SC	S	Columbia	Thestate(columbia)	(803) 771-8441
Riley	Ravenel	R	SC	S	Florence-MyrtleBeac	Charleston Post Courier	(803) 577-7111
Cisneros	Brooks	D	TX	S	Beaumont-Port Arthu	Houston Chronicle	(713) 220-7491
Reno	Frost	D	TX	S	Dallas-Ft Worth	Dallas Morning News	(202) 662-7575
	Green	D	TX	S	Dallas-FT Worth	Dallas Morning News	(202) 662-7575
Reno			TX			KRLD Radio	
Reno			TX			WBAP radio	
Cisneros	Bonilla	R	TX	S	El Paso, San Antoni	San Antonio Express	(202)333-1570
Reno	de la garza	D	TX	S	McAllen-Brownsville	San Antonio Express	(210) 225-7411
Shalala	Roth	R	WI	MW	Green Bay Appleton	Green Bay Press Gazette	(414)-431-8400
Shalala	Klug	R	WI	MW	Madison	Madison Capital Times	(608)252-6400
Shalala	Barca	D	WI	MW	Milwaukee	Milwaukee Journal	(414)224-2000
Shalala	Obey	D	WI	MW	Wausau-Rhinelande	Wausau Daily Herald	(715)845-0656
Reno	Franks	R	NJ	NE	New York	New York Daily News	(212)210-1500
	Lazio	R	NY	NE	New York	New York Daily News	(212)210-1500
	Levy	R	NY	NE	New York	see NY papers above	
	Molinari	R	NY	NE	New York	Also see NY papers above	
	Roukema	R	NJ	NE	New York	New York Daily News	(212)210-1500
	King	R	NY	NE	New York	see NY papers above	
Reno						WCBS radio	
						WOR radio	
Reno	Castle	R	DE	NE	Philadelphia	WWDB radio	
	Holden	D	PA	NE	Philadelphia	"	
	Saxton	R	NJ	NE	Philadelphia	"	
	Weldon	R	PA	NE	Philadelphia	"	
Reno	Murphy	D	PA	NE	Pittsburgh	KDKA radio	
	Santorum	R	PA	NE	Pittsburgh	KQV radio	
Reno	Johnson	R	CT	NE	Hartford New Haven	WTIC radio Hartford	

Papers to be Done Thursday June 30

Cisneros	Gallegly R	CA	W	Los Angeles	LA Times	(213) 237-3243	202 293 4650
Cisneros	Franks R	CT	NE	Hartford New Haven	Hartford Courant	(203)241-3997	
Cisneros	Dingell D	MI	MW	Detroit	Detroit Free Press	(313)222-6600	
Cisneros	Kasich R	OH	MW	Columbus	Columbus Dispatch	(614)461-5200	
	Pryce R	OH	MW	Columbus	Columbus Dispatch	(614)461-5200	
Cisneros	Bentley R	MD	NE	Baltimore	Baltimore Sun	(202)452-8250	
Cisneros	Richardson D	NM	W	Alb	Alb Journal	505 823-3840	
Cisneros	Castle R	DE	NE	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Inquirer	(215)854-4500	
	Holden D	PA	NE	Philadelphia	Inquirer	(215)854-4500	(202)383-6000
	Saxton R	NJ	NE	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Inquirer	(215)854-5907	
	Weldon R	PA	NE	Philadelphia	Inquirer	(215) 854-4500	(202)383-6000
Cisneros	Machtley R	RI	NE	Providence	Providence Journal	(401) 277-7303	

Papers Reached By No One

Kanjorski	D	PA	NE	Wilkes Barre-Scrant	Times Leader	(717)829-7156	
Morella	R	MD	NE	Washington, DC	Washington Post	(202)334-7300	
Gillmor	R	OH	MW	Toledo	Toledo Blade	(419)245-6050	
Costello	D	IL	MW	St. Louis	St. Louis Post - dispatch	(314) 340-8222	
Murphy	D	PA	NE	Pittsburgh	Post Gazette	(412)263-1611	(202)662-7075
Santorum	R	PA	NE	Pittsburgh	Post-Gazette	(412)263-1611	(202)662-7075
Pickett	D	VA	S	Norfolk-Portsmouth	Norfolk Virginian Pilot	(202) 547-0519	
Sisisky	D	Va	S	Norfolk-Portsmouth	Richmond Times	(804) 649-6331	(202) 662-7669
Shays	R	CT	NE	New York	New York Times	(212)556-7000	
Gilman	R	NY	NE	New York	New York Post	(212)815-8500	
Hinchey	D	NY	NE	New York	Newsday + other NY papers	(212)251-6800	DC: (202)393-5630
Cooper	D	TN	S	Nashville	Nashville Tennessean	above	
Gordon	D	TN	S	Nashville	Nashville Banner	(202) 628-3100	
Hutto	D	FL	S	Mobile-Pensacola	Pensacola News Journal	(904) 435-8673	
Bereuter	R	NE	MW	Lincoln-Hastings	Lincoln Star	(402)473-7304	
Parker	D	MS	S	Jackson, MS	Jackson Clarion Ledger	(703) 276-5800	
Fowler	R	FL	S	Jacksonville	Florida Times Union	(904) 359-4280	(202) 628-3100
Cramer	D	AL	S	Huntsville-Florence	Huntsville Times	(205)532-4423	
Upton	R	MI	MW	Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids Press	(616)459-1455	
McCloskey	D	IN	MW	Evansville	Evansville Courier	(812) 464-7415	
Wise	D	WV	S	Charleston-Huntingt	Charleston Gazette	(304) 348-5100	
Leach	R	IA	MW	Cedar Rapids	Waterbo Cedar Rapids Gazette	(319)398-8254	
Boucher	D	VA	S	Bristol- Kingsport	Herald-Courier Virginian	(703) 669-2181	
Unsoeld	D	WA	W	Portland Or	Oregonian	503 221 8195	202 383 7814
Johnson	R	CT	NE	Hartford New Haven	New Haven Register	(203)789-5731	
De Fazio	D	OR	W	Eugene	Register Guard	503 485 1234	202 546 2547
Walsh	R	NY	NE	Syracuse	Syracuse Herald Journal	(315) 470-2265	
Ewing	R	IL	MW	Springfield	The State Journal Register	(217) 788-1519	
Poshland	D	IL	MW	Springfield-Decatur	Springfield Journal Register	(217) 788-1519	
Johnson	D	SD	MW	Sioux Falls	Sioux Falls Angus-Leader	(605)331-2300	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR: CAROLINE EDELMAN
MICHELLE CAVATAIO
CHARLOTTE HAYES
MIKE SIEGEL
LYNN FILUSCH
BIBB HUBBARD

FROM: Jennifer O'Connor 

SUBJECT: Crime Bill Regional Media

Attached is a list of the newspapers with which we would like you to arrange interviews with crime reporters between tomorrow and Friday. You may wish to schedule them individually, or in groups -- your choice. The goal is to place a story by the crime beat reporter in each paper this week.

Several of you have more time than is needed for these interviews. In those cases, I will work directly with you to arrange regional radio interviews.

Finally, attached is a preliminary set of talking points. You will get a final set later this evening or first thing in the morning.

Briefly, the basic theme for the Secretaries to punch home is that this is a bipartisan effort -- which is a first for a crime bill. In the past, Democrats and Republicans have been divided along the lines of prevention versus punishment. But no more. Now, for the first time, Democrats are introducing and voting for punishment provisions and Republicans are introducing and voting for prevention provisions. Across the main issues -- three strikes, community policing, prisons, sentencing reform and after school and other types of prevention programs -- there is bipartisan support. This unprecedented bipartisan response is due to the fact that Members have heard from the public that the choice between punishment and prevention programs is a false one. The public has pressed the Congress to support this bipartisan bill.

Please call me with questions at 456-2572. Thank you.

June 20, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL ^{RE}
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS

Subject: Press Calls on Crime Bill

There are three (3) key points that you should stress in your conversations with press regarding the Crime Bill.

- **BALANCE:** The Crime Bill is a comprehensive bill that takes a balanced approach to fighting crime. This legislation strikes a balance between policing, prevention, and punishment that is critical to stopping the cycle of crime and violence in this country.
- **BIPARTISANSHIP:** This Crime Bill has had bipartisan support from the outset. In both the House and Senate, in committee and on the floor, Democrats and Republicans alike have supported important crime-fighting measures that are included in the Crime Bill.

For example, Democrats voted for the 3-strikes provision and for increased funding to build more prisons; Republicans supported the President's call for 100,000 police officers, and sponsored prevention legislation.

Members of Congress know that crime is not a partisan issue. Their constituents have told them loud and clear that crime and violence is an American crisis. The old argument of prevention vs. punishment is no longer valid. One or the other does not fight crime; we need both. That is why we must continue to work together to pass this Crime Bill.

- **RESOURCES:** Unlike in 1991 and 1992, this Crime Bill commits real resources dedicated to fighting crime.

To: Jonathan Prince
Liz Bernstein
From: Jennifer O'C

Kids Crime Town
Hall in Chicago

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
JUNE 4, 1994

LEXIS
SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1

KIDS INVITE CLINTON TO HELP SAVE THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD

By V. Dion Haynes, Tribune Staff Writer.

The sparkling eyes and innocent faces of the Pullman Elementary School pupils belie the pain of watching their charming, historic neighborhood change.

A girl tells of how her energetic brother has become abusive toward family members; she suspects he's on crack.

A boy tells of being beaten up and having his bike stolen by gang members. Another girl tells of how she and her little sister long to go bike-riding again; now on warm spring days, they stay cooped in the house for fear of becoming murder statistics.

But these children of the Pullman area aren't just talking about the problems in their Far South Side neighborhood: They've written letters to politicians. They've formed a youth-advocacy organization, the Chicago Children Coalition. And they've even set up a "Town Hall Meeting for Children Only" on June 16.

And, as if that weren't enough, the pupils have launched a massive campaign to bring the Town-Hall-Meeting king himself-President Clinton -to their event.

So far Clinton hasn't responded to their invitation.

Nevertheless, the kids, not yet jaded to the ways of politics, are almost certain that a visit from the president would magically solve their troubles and help them reclaim their neighborhood.

"He's over the whole world, he can stop the violence," Troy Overton, a 10-year-old 5th grader, declared Friday.

Other students, though equally confident, were a little more concrete in their assessment of what a visit from Clinton could do.

"If the Congress makes a law (on crime), he will approve it if he hears what we're going through," said Jameka Benjamin, another 10-year-old 5th grader. Eleven-year-old James Williams, who is in the 6th grade, added: "Police around here don't do nothing. The president could get more police on the street to stop the violence."

The children's dramatic call to action has many adults standing back in awe.

"I think it's admirable that they're not sitting on their hands like a lot of adults are," said Principal Mary Goosby.

"Maybe if the president realizes how important it is to the young people, then something can be done."

The children's campaign has drawn the attention of other adults—namely Pullman residents and business owners who are just as concerned about the seemingly overnight transformation of their neighborhood.

Founded by George Pullman, who revolutionized train travel with his Pullman railcar, the community still consists of row houses, Queen Anne-style buildings and quaint corner grocery stores of a bygone era. Several movies, including "The Fugitive" and "The Untouchables," were filmed there.

Yet in the last few years, crime has entered this community, considered a utopia by many residents during Pullman's day.

Many residents hope a Clinton visit will reverse the condition.

"My problems started last year. A guy came in and pointed a gun at me and took all my money," said Pat Pozioopoulos, who has operated the Athens Grocery Store for 22 years. "The problem is the drugs and gangs. That's it, nothing else."

The students first began tossing around the idea for an anti-violence campaign in April during their drug awareness class. Armed with confidence-building tips, the students decided that they wanted to do something to bring peace to the streets.

Those discussions evolved into the coalition, which will unite children from around the city to brainstorm ideas to improve the community; a letter-writing campaign to Gov. Jim Edgar, Mayor Richard Daley and gubernatorial candidate Dawn Clark Netsch; and the for-children-only Town Hall Meeting.

When a student suggested, almost in passing, that Clinton should be invited, the mind of Ziff Sistrunk, their drug-prevention teacher, began spinning. Since Clinton would be in town anyway in mid-June for the World Cup, Sistrunk wondered: Why not schedule the Town Hall Meeting for June 16?

And it just so happened that Sistrunk, a community activist, was among the housing advocates speaking with Clinton by phone in April during U.S. Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros' tour of Chicago Housing Authority buildings. So, he used the opportunity to extend Clinton a personal invitation to drop by.

"He was very cordial," Sistrunk said. "He said he would get back in touch with us."

But Sistrunk and the students refused to stop there. Sistrunk sent a follow-up letter and phoned the president's and first lady's secretaries. And he made appeals to area businesses, which donated hundreds of dollars.

All 630 pupils wrote invitations-on loose-leaf pages in pencil, crayons or pen-to the Clintons. And every day after school, several have been meeting to plan details of the as-yet unconfirmed visit.

"I want him to come so I can tell him, 'please let every child have their childhood back,' " said 6th grader Michelle Curatolo, 12. "Let them be free to live their life without worrying all the time about getting killed."

Sistrunk isn't naive about the possibility that Clinton might be unable to visit Pullman School.

If he doesn't, Sistrunk said, the children's disappointment would fade over time. Yet their determination to fight the problems in Pullman wouldn't.

"I always tell the kids you can't stop because you don't get everything you want," Sistrunk said. "This effort by the kids could be a model to help other kids around the world raise their voices."

May 27, 1994

DRAFT

To: Rahm Emanuel
Jennifer O'Connor

From: Michele Cavataio

Subject: Crime Bill strategy for ED

WASHINGTON EVENTS

Safe and Drug Free Schools Recognition Ceremony

June 2 and 3: Secretary and Deputy will be speaking to 270 representatives, three from each of the 90 schools to be honored, including principals, teachers and counselors. This group represents 29 States and D.C. Also, about 100 prominent educators and ED officials will be there.

Conference on Gun Violence

June 24: the Deputy Secretary will make remarks and moderate a panel on youth, guns, gangs and violence prevention. The conference will explore the gun problem in the U.S. and is supported by CDF, NAACP, NEA, Urban League, the National Association of Police Organizations, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and many other prominent groups.

Congressional Narcotics Abuse and Control Caucus

In June, the Secretary will meet with members (Rangel, Hughes, Ortiz, Towns, Mfume, Payne, deLugo, Oxley, Gilman, Dornan, Inhofe, Herger, Shays, Gillmor) to discuss the Department of Education's role in combating drug trafficking.

Remarks to Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee

June 9: Breakfast speech to the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee (possible topic: Safe Schools.)

Visit to G.R.E.A.T. program

We are working on a visit to the Treasury Department's Gang Resistance Education Awareness Training program in PG County, MD with Secretary's Riley and Bentson.

REGIONAL EVENTS

The Office of Public Affairs will develop a regional press strategy for each visit.

→ Las Vegas

The Secretary will do an event with the President of the National PTA after speaking at the Association's annual meeting on June 13. There are a number of possible prevention programs that relate to the Crime Bill which they can visit.

In addition, we can easily find other programs if you have something specific in mind.

Boys and Girls Club

An outstanding club in an abandoned 7-11 store in a high crime area. The Club opened with the help of an FBI special agent and Senator Reid is very supportive of their work.

Choice Tutorial Program

Sponsored by the Martin Luther King Foundation. An after school tutoring program in public housing and schools that has a community service component for the participants.

Project Chess

(Reno, the city)

Started by a foster grandmother. Focuses on teaching kids in high-risk neighborhoods to play chess as an educational tool and alternative activity. Very popular program with kids. Increases attention span, channels aggression through competition, and encourages thinking before acting.

Possible Site Visits:

Columbia, South Carolina

Fighting Back

Funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, is a community-based effort to reduce the demand for alcohol and other drugs. It has three particularly effective components

- Teenline: a hotline just for teens. Operated by trained high school and college-age youth who answer the phones and provide referrals and crisis intervention
- "Being Cool After School": an after school program for middle school students in the local Parks and Recreation Department. During the school year, these students participate in a mentoring program, learn a variety of life and communications skills, learn arts and crafts, and a variety of other activities. Plans are being made to expand the program into the summer.
- Murals Reflecting Prevention
Fighting Back has developed a competition with support from the US Dept of Education for young people to create murals with violence and drug prevention themes. Over 19 different groups are currently participating including schools, churches, YMCA, the local police department, etc. Murals will be portable and there will be a competition and awards ceremony for the outstanding murals. The Secretary give away the awards.

Pennsylvania

(ED is having some internal debate about whether we want to do a visit in Pennsylvania with Specter right now.) However, there are a number of good peer mediation and conflict resolution programs in or near Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. For example,

Karns City School District (N. or Pittsburgh)

Has a peer leadership program that uses conflict resolution and mentoring strategies in high school. Includes older students mentoring younger students and teaching them conflict management skills.

Student Anti-Violence Partnership of Philadelphia

The Student Anti-Violence Education program (SAVE) has worked primarily with pre-adolescents from inner city schools, shelters and camps to promote non violent conflict resolution. SAVE staff also work with parents to teach anger management and positive discipline.

→ New York / Connecticut

The Secretary and Deputy will be in New York City on June 21. We are investigating a Connecticut event with Senators Leiberman and Dodd in either Stamford, Norwalk or Bridgeport.

Bridgeport

Summer of Safety Program. A community service collaboration designed to reduce crime, violence, and fear in targeted neighborhoods.

Norwalk Economic Opportunity Now, Inc. (N.E.O.N.)

Nine week summer program focusing on community safety (Summer of Safety program.) Designed to reach 100 10-15 year olds. Run by the local community action agency which runs four community centers and which works closely with the Mayor's office and the Weed and Seed program. Activities include conflict resolution, guest speakers, parent activities, community projects, a mural in the inner city, media presentations by kids, learning to educate peers and family.

Vermont

The Deputy Secretary will visit Vermont on June 6. We are looking into the possibility of visiting a Murals Reflecting Prevention project in Poultney, VT. They are incorporating the murals project into their annual "No TV Week" to encourage families to spend time with their kids. Murals will be exhibited in a museum, and they will be featured in a calendar of prevention art work.

CRIME LEADERSHIP BRIEFINGS

Secretary: June 28

Dep Secretary: TBD

MEETINGS WITH ASSOCIATIONS

We plan to meet with the following associations during the second week in June to discuss school violence prevention and the Crime Bill. Some of the organizations have regular internet contact with their members; others have newsletters. We will ask them to disseminate information about the prevention components of the Crime Bill.

American Federation of Teachers
Council of Great City Schools
Council of Chief State School Officers
National School Boards Association
National Association of State Boards of Education
National Association of School Safety and Law Enforcement Officers
National Education Association
National Parent Teachers Association
American Medical Association
American Bar Association
United Federation of Teachers
Police Executive Research Forum
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Police Foundation

May 23, 1994
Safe and Drug-Free Schools Recognition Program

DATE: June 2-3, 1994
LOCATION: South Lawn or Washington Hilton Hotel
TIME: Open
FROM: Billy Webster, Chief of Staff
Michele Cavataio, tel. 401-1000

REQUEST: The President to address the award-winning representatives from 90 Safe and Drug-free Schools on the South Lawn.

PURPOSE: To honor the schools selected for national recognition for their comprehensive drug and violence prevention programs. Use this occasion to make a policy address (Crime Bill) and/or inform the representatives of the Administration's priority on ensuring the achievement of National Education Goal 6: "By the year 2000, every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning."

BACKGROUND: A seven year effort by the U.S. Department of Education, the Drug-Free School Recognition Program identifies and gives national recognition each year to public and private elementary and secondary schools that have demonstrated success in helping students resist or overcome the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs and in maintaining safe and disciplined campuses conducive to learning. Safe and Drug-Free School Status is awarded to schools that have successfully implemented provisions for the following: Recognizing, assessing, and monitoring the problem; setting, implementing, and enforcing policy; developing and implementing a drug education and prevention program; educating and training staff; promoting parental involvement and providing education and training; and interacting and networking with community groups and agencies.

After a selection process by State Departments of Education, the Department of Defense Dependents Schools, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Parent Teachers Association, the National federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth, and the Council of American Private

education, nominations are forwarded to the U.S. Department of Education. A 50-person panel of educators, community representatives, and evaluation experts reviews the nominations. The most promising schools are then visited by two site visitors for two days to verify the accuracy of the information the school has provided and to provide answers to questions raised by the review panel. After a review of the site visit report, the panel makes its recommendations to the U.S. Secretary of education, who announces the names of the schools selected.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION:

Four of the seven years the President has received the schools selected through the Department of Education's Safe and Drug-Free School Recognition Program.

TIME:

First choice: June 2-- Morning ceremony, preferably 10:00 or 11:00 a.m. Second choice (at South Lawn): Afternoon ceremony, preferably 3:00 or 4:00 p.m. Third choice: June 3-- Morning ceremony, preferably 10:00 or 11:00 a.m. Fourth choice: open.

DURATION:

First choice: Major policy address: 30-40 minutes. Second choice: Remarks or short speech: 20 minutes.

LOCATION:

South Lawn or Washington Hilton Hotel

PARTICIPANTS:

270 representatives, three from each of the 90 schools to be honored, including principals, teachers and counselors. Also, about 100 prominent educators and ED officials. List will follow.

REMARKS REQUESTED: First choice: Major address on role of schools in substance abuse and violence prevention. Second choice: remarks or short speech. Department of Education will prepare in cooperation with the White House communications staff.

MEDIA COVERAGE:

Open

RECOMMENDED BY:

Richard W. Riley, U.S. Secretary of Education

Date: 04/28/94 Time: 20:17

Hyde Explains Vote On Gun Ban Bill

(Capitol Hill) -- Congressman Henry Hyde sees ``a lot of danger'' in the proliferation of assault-style weapons.

The Illinois Republican says that's why he joined all but two House Judiciary Committee Democrats in voting for a ban on 19 such firearms. The full House could vote on it as early as next week.

Hyde says he decided to support the ban after reading about numerous crimes that involved weapons that would be banned. He says he can't justify weapons that exist only to kill a lot of people in a hurry.

Meantime, some members of President Clinton's Cabinet went to a firing range today to demonstrate the firepower of some of the weapons. Among them was Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, who once appeared in a National Rifle Association ad entitled, ``I am the N-R-A.''' The N-R-A opposes the ban.

(SOUND: 3:32 ped)

APNP-04-28-94 2018EDT

Date: 04/28/94 Time: 17:56

Weapons Ban Clears Committee With Unexpected Backing From Hyde

WASHINGTON (AP) Proponents of a ban on assault-style weapons got the unexpected support Thursday of Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., as the House Judiciary Committee approved a measure to prohibit 19 such firearms.

"I can see a lot of danger in their proliferation," Hyde, a senior Republican on the committee, told reporters after he became the sole GOP member voting for the bill that passed 20-15. Two Democrats opposed it. Committee Chairman Jack Brooks of Texas and Rep. Rick Boucher of Virginia.

The full House scheduled a vote on it late next week. Its primary sponsor, Rep. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., had wanted an additional week to round up the 15-20 votes still needed to pass the measure.

A Justice Department official said the administration has told the House leadership it would like to have more time, but expects to be ready for a vote at the end of next week.

Brooks wasted no time getting the bill through committee. Schumer's subcommittee passed it just two days earlier.

The Clinton administration is putting on a series of media events to prompt phone calls to Congress supporting the measure.

Attorney General Janet Reno and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen have played prime roles.

On Thursday, at a firing range to demonstrate the firepower of some of the weapons, they were joined by Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy. The former Mississippi congressman has appeared in a National Rifle Association ad entitled, "I am the NRA," and was the keynote speaker at its 1990 convention, an aide said. The NRA strongly opposes the ban.

Bentsen fired a Colt AR-15, while a grinning Schumer fired a Intratec Tec-9, both of which would be banned by the pending bill. Afterward, Schumer commented, "It's got quite a kick."

The measure would stop the manufacture, sale and new possession of 19 specified semiautomatic assault-style weapons, bar production of copycat models and limit detachable magazines to 10 rounds.

At the same time, it would spare 650 named rifles and shotguns. Banned guns now legally in private hands also would be exempted, although people transferring those weapons to others would have to file a federal form.

The Senate approved a similar measure last November as part of its broader crime bill.

The House deliberately left it out of the crime bill that passed last week.

However, Brooks and key senators do not want to begin the House-Senate conference to resolve differences between the two crime bills without the House voting first on assault-style weapons.

The last House vote on restricting such firearms, in October 1991, lost by 70 votes, 247-177. Espy and Hyde opposed it.

Hyde said he decided Wednesday night to support the ban after reviewing documents detailing numerous recent crimes, including one in Chicago, that involved weapons that would be banned. The information was supplied by Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., who wrote the Senate measure.

"I'm sensitive to the right of people to own a weapon," Hyde said. "You have the right to defend yourself, especially in times

when law and order seems to be very much under siege. But the proliferation of weapons whose only purpose is to kill a lot of people in a hurry seems to me not to be justified."

Rep. Bill McCollum, R-Fla., contended that "there is no constitutional distinction" between the weapons that would be banned and those exempted.

"Criminals today are laughing at what we're doing here," commented Rep. George Gekas, R-Pa., saying they "know they will be able to find ... the banned weapons on the black market."

Meanwhile, Republicans announced they will conduct 41 town meetings on crime Saturday to "turn up the heat" on Democrats "to help turn out a better crime bill," in the words of Rep. Bill Paxon, R-N.Y. He is chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

The GOP is not trying to "take back" the issue from the Democrats, said Rep. Tom DeLay, R-Texas, the House Republican Conference secretary.

"The Democrats are assuming that we ever lost crime as an issue," DeLay said. "If you want to just talk blatant politics, they're playing right into our hands because they bring out weak bills."

The crime bill, approved 285-141 last week, drew the votes of 65 Republicans, more than one-third of the GOP's House members.

APNP-04-28-94 1757EDT

Date: 04/28/94 Time: 17:53

Assault weapons ban clears first hurdle

WASHINGTON, April 28 (April 28) UPI - Embattled legislation that would ban assault weapons cleared a major hurdle Thursday, passing the House Judiciary Committee, 20-15, with bipartisan support.

The vote was a boost to supporters of the bill, which so far has failed to gain a majority of the votes needed for passage in the full House. Members are expected to consider the bill as soon as next week.

Unexpected backing came from conservative Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., a senior member of the committee and an influential vote-getter in the House.

Hyde, who voted against an assault weapons ban in 1991 maintaining the standard anti-gun control argument that a ban would unfairly hinder sportsmen and other law-abiding citizens, said Sen. Diane Feinstein, D-Calif., had changed his mind.

Feinstein, who was largely responsible for getting the assault weapons ban included in the Senate's anti-crime package last year, had presented Hyde with some compelling statistics on fatal crimes involving assault weapons, focusing on Chicago.

"They (assault weapons) have no sporting use. They have no target use. Their only purpose is killing people and I don't see a justification for it," he said.

The bill would outlaw 19 types of semiautomatic assault weapons and would include 650 hunting and sporting rifles and shotguns. Rep. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., the main sponsor of the bill, says he is still 15 to 20 votes short of the majority 218 needed for passage.

After the vote, Schumer joined Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Attorney General Janet Reno at a Washington, D.C., police range to demonstrate the weapons' destructive power. The Clinton administration has been waging a full-court press in its public fight against crime to get the bill passed.

In prepared remarks, Bentsen decried what he sees as the irrationality of selling assault weapons to the general public. "You don't sell tanks at an auto dealership," he said. "Why should we sell war guns in a pawn shop?"

Reno, who declined to shoot any weapons, said earlier in her weekly briefing that "it's imperative that we get this bill passed."

"I think (opponents) are beginning to understand that these weapons have no sporting purpose, that there is no reason in the world for these weapons except to kill people," she said.

Date: 04/28/94 Time: 16:42

Weapons Ban Clears Committee With Unexpected Backing From Hyde

WASHINGTON (AP) Proponents of a ban on assault-style weapons got the unexpected support Thursday of Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., as the House Judiciary Committee approved a measure to prohibit 19 such firearms.

"I can see a lot of danger in their proliferation," Hyde, a senior Republican on the committee, told reporters after he became the sole GOP member voting for the bill that passed 20-15. Two Democrats opposed it. Committee Chairman Jack Brooks of Texas and Rep. Rick Boucher of Virginia.

The full House could vote on it as early as next week, although its primary sponsor, Rep. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., has said he prefers to wait another week. It could take that long, he said, for President Clinton and others to round up the 15-20 votes still needed to pass the measure.

A Justice Department official said the administration has told the House leadership it would like to have more time, but expects to be ready for a vote at the end of next week.

Brooks wasted no time getting the bill through committee. Schumer's subcommittee passed it just two days earlier.

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proliferation of weapons whose only purpose is to kill a lot of people in a hurry seems to me not to be justified."

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APNP-04-28-94 1642EDT

April 27, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL

FROM: Jennifer O'Connor

SUBJECT: Assault Weapons Newspaper Interviews Update

Completed:

Sec 11

Cisneros yesterday conducted interviews with crime reporters at:

Indianapolis Star
St Louis Post Dispatch
Cincinnati Enquirer
Milwaukee Journal
New York Daily News
New York Newsday

Sec 11

Shalala yesterday conducted interviews with crime reporters at:

Minneapolis Star Tribune
St. Paul Pioneer Press

AB -

Reno completed calls today with Editorial Boards of:

Sarasota Herald Tribune
Tallahassee Democrat
Tampa Tribune
Columbus Ledger and Enquirer
Winston Salem Journal
Raleigh News Observer
Columbia State
Norfolk Virginia Pilot
Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Philadelphia Inquirer
Buffalo News
Erie Times
Wilkes Barre Times Leader
Cleveland Plain Dealer
Miami Herald

1. On newspapers -
can the "Still to
Come" list to
get count of which
got done, which
didn't, and how
it went.

(on p. 2)

Dr.

Lee Brown completed interviews today with:

San Francisco Chronicle
Kansas City Star
Springfield Journal -- ed board

Invited But Uninterested (Note: we will try again with Reno or Bentsen on Monday):

Cisneros's staff could not generate interest in:
El Paso Herald Post
Albuquerque Journal

Riley's staff could not generate interest in:
Greenville News
Charlotte Observer
Lafayette Advertiser

Lee Brown's Staff could not generate interest in:
Columbus Dispatch
Daily Oklahoman

*****All of the "no interest" papers have been added to Reno or Bentsen's lists for Monday calls.

Still to Come:

Babbitt's interviews are scheduled for later today or Monday:

Bakersfield Californian
Sacramento Bee
Yakima Herald
Seattle Post

Mary Helen
Thompson
did it

BJ Thornbury
208-4123

or Kevin Sweeney
208-6416

Bentsen's interviews are 9:30 am Monday

Chicago Tribune
Chicago Sun Times
New York Times
Birmingham News
Dallas Morning News
Shreveport Times

Chris Peacock

622-2016

Plus the papers that refused Riley:
Lafayette Advertiser
Charlotte Observer
Greenville News

Cisneros is doing an additional round today or tomorrow

New York Post

LA Times

Memphis Commercial Appeal

Baltimore Sun

Atlanta Constitution

Mike Siegel
708-0980

Reno is doing an additional round Monday at 10:00am:

Flint Journal

Grand Rapids Press

Lansing State Journal

Traverse City Record Eagle

Rochester Post Bulletin

Lincoln Star

Sioux Falls Angus-Leader

Jackson Clarion Ledger

Arizona Republic

Reno Gazette

Julie Ambender
616-2777

Plus papers that refused Cisneros and Brown:

El Paso Herald Post

Albuquerque Journal

Columbus Dispatch

Daily Oklahoman

Papers that turned down the Attorney General (Hopeless cases?):

Watertown (NY) Daily Times

Utica Observer Dispatch

Harrisburg Patriot News

Providence Journal

Pensacola News Journal

Boston Globe

Greenville Daily Reflector

April 11, 1994

PHONE CALL TO CRIME & PUBLIC HOUSING TOWN HALL MEETING

Date: April 11, 1994
Location: Oval Office
Time: 10:20 a.m.
From: Christine Varney
Jennifer O'Connor

I. PURPOSE

To tell the residents of public housing in Chicago that your Administration is working to find a solution to their immediate crime problem: that a federal judge on Thursday barred building-wide "sweeps" for guns in public housing.

II. BACKGROUND

A. The Call

Secretary Cisneros is with Vince Lane and approximately 50 residents of public housing authority buildings in Chicago, including Robert Taylor Homes and Safeway Homes. They are participating in a Town Hall meeting at the Progressive Baptist Church to discuss the court decision banning "sweeps," and crime issues in the housing authority buildings in general. When you get on the line, Secretary Cisneros will open up by telling you that he is at the Church, who he is with and what he has been working on over the weekend. He will then turn the call over to you. He will be the only person on the line who can speak back to you. But the residents can hear you over a speaker. The Secretary has been careful not to make any specific promises other than that he and the Attorney General are working to find a solution to the injunction against sweeps. They will report to you on options shortly.

B. Secretary Cisneros' Trip

Responding to your directive to Attorney General Reno and Secretary Cisneros to find a constitutional way to allow gun sweeps in public housing, Secretary Cisneros went to Chicago yesterday. Over the course of the day, he met with housing authority staff, public housing residents and law enforcement officials to discuss the effectiveness of sweeps and the effect of the court injunction against them. He toured

the public housing buildings with Vince Lane, head of the Chicago Housing Authority. He also participated in a "Building Interdiction Team Effort" (BITE Team) tour last night which netted significant numbers of guns, drugs and cash. And he spent the night in Robert Taylor Homes last night.

He found that ongoing gang violence had been exacerbated by the court's decision and that there had been numerous incidences of gunfire since the decision was handed down. Last night, there were two shootings in public housing buildings, and Secretary Cisneros joined local authorities in their BITE Team response to those shootings.

The BITE team is what appears to be a constitutional way to accomplish some of the goals of a sweep. It includes only 18 or so people (and so is much smaller than a sweep, which includes more than 100 officials). BITE teams go to areas where there have been shots, ask the residents for written consent to search, and conduct searches. The search Secretary Cisneros was on last night netted heroin, crack, automatic weapons, revolvers, rifles and cash. He feels that although BITE Team tours are not as effective as sweeps, they are nevertheless useful tools.

C. The Policy

Because Secretary Cisneros and Attorney General Reno have not completed a recommendation to you, it is advisable that you not refer to any specific solutions in your call. You could instead reiterate the message that you have directed them to come up with a solution because of your commitment to this problem. Secretary Cisneros reported to us this morning he thinks there are several ways to assist the residents of the homes, including getting additional resources to the BITE Teams, enhancing security programs and tenant services, and some other options. He and the Attorney General will have a proposal to you soon.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Secretary Cisneros
Vince Lane, head of the Chicago Housing Authority
50 residents of Chicago Housing Authority Buildings

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photo only on your end, open press in Chicago. Your call will be piped into the White House Press Briefing Room.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

* The call is placed from the White House

- * Secretary Cisneros opens the call, telling you he is in a town hall meeting with public housing residents and that he is discussing sweeps and other crime issues with them.
- * Secretary Cisneros turns the call over to you and you speak for 5 minutes. Only Secretary Cisneros can speak back to you, although everyone can hear you.

VI. REMARKS

Rahm Emanuel will brief you.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

05-Apr-1994 10:01am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: James J. Jukes
 Office of Mgmt and Budget, LRD

SUBJECT: Agenda for 4:00 Meeting on Crime Bill (HR 4092)

The following is our proposed agenda:

1. Status report from Justice on the rule.
2. What are the most objectionable proposed amendments and what is our strategy for dealing with them? (OMB will supply a draft list of most objectionable amendments at the meeting.)
3. Should the Administration get on record opposing any amendments before a rule is issued? If yes:
 - Which amendments?
 - Who signs letter(s)?
 - Schedule for drafting, clearing, and transmitting the letter(s).
4. On which amendments should we expect to clear letters for transmittal immediately after a rule is issued?
5. Which (if any) amendments are likely to rise to the level of warranting opposition in a SAP to be sent to the House before floor action (but after Rules action)?
6. Should any amendments be endorsed on the record? If yes, how and when?
7. Trust Fund -- Likely to be an issue for conference, but not for House floor?

Distribution:

TO: Bruce N. Reed
TO: Jose Cerda, III
TO: Tracey E. Thornton
TO: Karen L. Hancox
TO: Rahm Emanuel

Los Angeles Times

DATE: 3-30-94PAGE: A5

Administration Acts to Seize Initiative on Crime Issue



Ronald K. Noble, assistant Treasury secretary for law enforcement, uses chart to demonstrate effect of new law on handgun purchases.

■ **Legislation:**
Republicans call the proposals 'tough talk, weak substance.'

By WILLIAM J. EATON
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—Hoping to build public enthusiasm for a controversial anti-crime bill in the House, the Clinton Administration on Tuesday claimed some advances in its war on crime but said that further progress depends on passage of the legislation.

Atty. Gen. Janet Reno, flanked by other top policy-makers, presided at a White House briefing apparently designed to take firm control of the crime issue and to repel demands from Republicans in Congress for tougher laws targeting hard-core criminals.

The House was unable to act on the crime-fighting bill before its two-week Easter break began last Friday because of a partisan dispute over the ground rules for debate. Speaker Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) said the bill will be the first item of business when lawmakers return April 12.

Among the controversial issues in the legislation are provisions that would expand the federal death penalty, require life sen-

tences for three-time violent offenders and allow 13- and 14-year-olds to be tried as adults for certain serious crimes. Floor battles seem assured over proposals to limit appeals of Death Row inmates and to allocate \$2 billion in grants to crime-prone communities.

House Republican leaders have called the Administration-backed bill a combination of "tough talk, weak substance and misdirected spending." The Senate passed its version of the crime bill last November and, after the House completes its work, a Senate-House conference committee will work out differences between the two measures.

Reuter

Reno said cooperation between federal and local law enforcement officials is beginning to show results. But she emphasized that more federal money is needed to help states build new prisons and carry out crime prevention programs.

"I'm not here to be a Pollyanna or pretend that the crime problem is being solved," she said. "We've made some headway but we've got more to do. . . . I think the American people want us all to work together in a nonpartisan, thoughtful way to get this crime bill passed."

She said that a provision in the Senate-passed crime bill that would help cities put 100,000

more police officers on the street over the next five years would produce a 40% increase in the national force of 250,000 law enforcement officers.

A smaller-scale Justice Department program already under way has allocated \$75 million to more than 100 cities and towns to pay for more than 1,000 new police officers, Reno said.

"Those that got the first grants tell me they are making a difference," she added. "Everywhere I travel, local officials say they need this help."

Henry G. Cisneros, secretary of housing and urban development, said a new "Operation Safe Home," which focuses federal

enforcement efforts on crime in public housing projects, has resulted in 24 arrests, 14 indictments and the recovery of 25 weapons and \$300,000 in drugs and cash during its first month.

His department also will make available \$232 million in grants to local public housing managers for programs designed to fight drug trafficking and drug-related crime in federal projects, Cisneros said, noting that \$500 million has been provided since the program's inception in 1989.

"I pledge to join the attorney general in her efforts . . . over the next several weeks to do everything we can to pass the crime bill," Cisneros said. "That

means going around the country, talking to citizens who in turn can express their opinions to their legislators, working as part of the White House team."

Ronald K. Noble, assistant Treasury secretary for law enforcement, reported positive results from the first month under the new federal law that requires a five-day waiting period for purchases of handguns while police do background checks.

In Houston alone, he said, 199 persons have been stopped from buying guns since the law took effect. Forty-eight were denied guns in Dallas and 41 were denied in Ohio, including eight fugitives.

Date: 03/29/94 Time: 11:23

Cabinet officials cite successes in crime fight

WASHINGTON, March 29 (March 29) UPI - A lineup of cabinet officials in U.S. President Bill Clinton's administration reported progress Tuesday in seeking to control the crime problem with the hiring of additional police officers, increased deportation of alien criminals and more background checks on gun buyers.

The officials stressed the administration's initiatives and actions to implement them so far, including the allocation of \$150 million to hire 2,000 additional police officers.

U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno reported the Justice Department has awarded 108 jurisdictions since last December nearly \$75 million to hire more than 1,000 police officers. In April, another \$75 million will be awarded to hire another 1,000 officers.

She also reported the Justice Department has deported 20,015 criminal aliens imprisoned in the United States under a new streamlined hearing program.

U.S. Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros reported the Operation Safe Home initiative, aimed at combating violent crime in public and assisted housing, has resulted in 24 arrests, 14 indictments, the recovery of more than 25 weapons and the seizure of \$300,000 in drugs and cash.

The administration's drug policy director Lee Brown allocated \$3 million in discretionary funds to institute new high-intensity surveillance of drug-trafficking areas in the Baltimore-Washington region based on the success of programs in Los Angeles, Houston, New York and Miami.

Since the Brady gun control law was signed last Feb. 28, the number of background checks on gun buyers has jumped to 17,000 a week. The system also has resulted in many denials in major cities, according to Treasury officials.

Treasury officials also reported that under a coordinated plan the federal inspection of firearms licensees resulted in interviews of 271 licensees, of which 18 were issued or retained. The remainder were revoked, surrendered or not renewed, an 88 percent reduction.

In addition, the so-called ''Streetsweeper-Striker 12'' assault weapon was reclassified to destructive-device status.

Date: 03/11/94 Time: 16:44

Shalala Calls Domestic Violence 'Terrorism in the Home'

WASHINGTON (AP) Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala decried domestic violence as "terrorism in the home" Friday and called upon Americans to wake up to the problem.

She promised the Clinton administration would do its part, including establishing a national telephone hot line for victims of domestic abuse that is awaiting congressional approval.

Four million women each year "are terrorized by the men they know," Shalala said Friday at a conference on family violence organized by the American Medical Association.

Twenty to 30 percent of the injuries that send women to emergency rooms are inflicted by their partners, she said. Shalala said there has been a "conspiracy of silence" about the problem, which afflicts poor, middle-class and wealthy families alike.

Dr. Robert E. McAfee, president-elect of the American Medical Association, said that too often physicians "focus on the twisted ankle, the broken rib" and accept without questioning a patient's claim that she fell down the stairs. Less than 15 percent of the time do they put their finger on what actually happened, he said.

"This country has to wake up to the very real consequences of this violence," Shalala said. "We see women in emergency rooms holding almost clutching the hand of their abusers. They're holding onto their worlds. They're holding onto their sole means of support."

"Domestic violence is terrorism terrorism in the home and that is what we should call it."

She said the Clinton administration was committed to ending the "conspiracy of silence" and getting the public health and criminal justice systems to work together to combat the problem.

The Senate-passed crime bill includes the Violence Against Women Act, which would authorize \$1.8 billion over five years to help police, prosecutors, women's shelters and community prevention programs, she said.

It also includes money for the national hot line.

Shalala said police departments need to get tough with abusers and file complaints on behalf of victims.

After Newport News, Va., adopted a mandatory arrest policy, the number of homicides linked to domestic violence dropped precipitously, she said. In 1984, 13 of the 20 murders there were related to family violence; in 1992, none were.

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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

prison systems to make sure that they are able to house the violent criminals for the length of time the judges are sentencing them. The bill will provide \$3 billion in grant money to state and local governments to operate prisons and to make sure that we have truth in sentencing for violent offenders.

Programs to deal with youthful and drug offenders are in the crime bill, and they are critically important. Community after community have had the chance to visit our local drug court in Miami and want to replicate it but don't have the resources. Those resources would be provided in the crime bill.

And prevention programs that give kids something to say yes to. Our youth employment skills program, keeping schools open later are all in the crime bill and I think are critical provisions. We have announced a plan to restore funding for burn grant* multijurisdictional task forces, which so many sheriffs have pointed out is so critical to their efforts.

But the one aspect of our crime bill that I think is so critically important is the provision for the \$100,000 police officers for community policing. In every community I have been to police departments either want to start it or have started it on a very small scale and want to expand it. Right now at the Department of Justice we are halfway through our police hiring grants program, a program designed to make a down payment on the 100,000 police officers. Four months ago we gave out our first grant; to date we have passed out \$75 million for over 100 cities and towns to hire 1,000 new police officers. And those that got the first grants tell me they're making a difference. By the end of April when the program is complete we will have put 2,000 police officers on the streets in about 200 communities.

But for each jurisdiction we will have been able to help under this program, 15 more have applied. Three thousand cities, towns, counties and states have applied for this program. Some came in late and are not eligible, which brings the total to more. And we will only be able to assist approximately 200.

Everywhere I travel local officials say they need this help. The crime bill presents an unprecedented effort to tackle this problem. Its 100,000-use street-level police officers -- a 40-percent increase in the current national force of 250,000 street-level law enforcement officers -- is a vital effort.

We have much to do. I think the American people want us all to work together in a nonpartisan, thoughtful way to get this crime bill passed, that focuses on punishment that's fair and that fits the crime and that provides prevention alternatives that can make a difference.

I'd now like to introduce Secretary Henry Cisneros of HUD to talk about the work -- the really excellent work that's being done in Safe Home.

SECRETARY CISNEROS: Thank you very much, General. I was pleased to be here a month ago with the Attorney General, with Secretary Bentsen, and with Dr. Brown to discuss the initiation of an administrative initiative announced by the Vice President entitled Operation Safe Home. The thrust is to bring together the resources of multiple federal agencies and focus on those environments where people live with federal assistance; that is to say, public housing environments -- which, unfortunately, are seed beds for much crime in our central cities -- and assisted housing.

There was some skepticism raised at that time as to whether this was just an announcement or whether we intended to really put muscle behind it. I'm pleased to be here today to give you a sense of what the first month's results are on Operation Safe Home.

Our interagency approach to Operation Safe Home has led to 24 arrests and 14 indictments and the recovery of more than 25 weapons and \$300,000 in drugs and cash. The white collar portion of Operation Safe Home, which deals with equity skimming and diversion of funds destined for housing repairs or other housing needs, has yielded six indictments and a guilty plea. The multifamily skimming effort has led to four civil settlements, with \$9.9 million in repayments to multifamily projects, and \$2.1 million to HUD, a double damages judgment of \$1.6 million.

Let me give you an example of how Operation Safe Home works on the ground. On March 16th, as part of a task force effort in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, a team of 60 federal agents and police officers, DEA, FBI, HUD Office of Inspector General, and state and local law enforcement agencies arrested 12 individuals and seized drugs and firearms at and near public housing developments. The individuals were charged with selling and distributing drugs, firearms and risking injury to children.

Today HUD is announcing the availability of \$232 million under a program known as Drug Elimination grants, the public housing drug elimination program, which will be available to local housing authorities to control and prevent drug use, drug trafficking and drug-related crime in these communities. Since 1989, when this program began, over 1,700 grants, totaling over \$500 million, have been awarded to housing authorities. So you can see if we've awarded over \$500 million from 1989 to the present, and this year, today, we're making available \$232 million, almost half of the total, we have increased the amount of money available for this program. It goes directly to housing authorities for their use in attempting to get a handle on these problems.

HUD has also made available \$75 million for what are called family assistance centers. These are family living environments in public housing where young people can have access to educational opportunities, recreational opportunities, and employment opportunities. And we tie those carefully into our anticrime

strategies.

All of this will tie into the President's \$6 billion anticrime initiative. One step in which HUD is involved is the encouragement of police residency in public housing and in central city settings, and I'm very pleased to say we're having tremendous success in persuading housing authorities to give up units so that police officers can come in at discounted or no rents and live in public housing development. It does seem to make a substantial difference.

So my message today is, in summary, threefold: First, when we work together this way we can produce results. And the last month has proven results already in public housing and housing settings. Secondly, a key is that the federal agencies work together in unprecedented ways. I want to thank the Attorney General because of the Justice Department entities involved in this effort -- DEA and the FBI, the U.S. Attorneys -- and the Treasury because of the role of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; and the Secret Service, which gets involved in money laundering investigations -- all of which have collaborated to produce these successes and many more that we believe will be coming. It is reinventing government at its best when agencies can cross territorial lines, jurisdictional lines, and work together for results.

Finally, I pledge to join the Attorney General in her efforts over the next month -- over the next several weeks, I should say -- to do everything we can to pass the crime bill. That means going around the country talking to citizens who, in turn, can express their opinions to their legislators, and working as part of the White House team to pass this important measure which will build upon the successes as additional funds are available for both prevention and enforcement and punishment phases.

It's my pleasure now to introduce my esteemed colleague, Dr. Lee Brown, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

DR. BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

I also appreciate the opportunity to be here this morning to participate in the update on the administration's efforts to combat crime and violence and drug abuse.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy supports this nation's criminal justice efforts by coordinating and overseeing both the international and domestic antidrug abuse programs for all executive branch agencies. Additionally, the office serves to ensure that federal antidrug efforts support those of state and local governments through collaborative initiatives.

While the results of these initiatives may overlap with those of my colleagues here with me today, it is a coordination and a funding role played by ONDCP which is so very vital to success. The

office has made some major inroads toward advancing President Clinton's goal to institute a sustained, organized, disciplined approach to combat crime, drugs, and violence. I want to briefly describe some of the initiatives that highlight the ONDCP's efforts toward achieving that goal.

ONDCP fosters collaborative federal, state and local antidrug efforts through its high-intensity drug trafficking area, or a program we call the HIDA program. During the past year, ONDCP provided funding to five HIDA regions around the country. This funding supports over 150 federal, state and local initiatives which include multiagency task force operations, intelligence-sharing networks, and investigative support centers. These HIDA programs target what we call gateway areas for drugs entering this country by working toward dismantling significant drug trafficking or money laundering organizations in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Houston, and along the southwest border.

Last year, these major task force operations seized more than 17 tons of cocaine and over \$241 million in drug-related assets. While these statistics may reflect the outstanding efforts of several law enforcement agencies, it's significant to stress that it was through the HIDA program that federal, state and local agencies came together to conduct these joint operations.

I have been involved in law enforcement over 30 years at the local level, and during that time I've seen the conflict and the lack of cooperation between state and -- particularly state and local and the federal agencies. That is not the case today. Never in the history of my career have I seen a better working relationship between federal, state and local agencies than is the case now.

This year this administration has taken another important step in combatting drug abuse by integrating treatment services into the HIDA program. Last month I designated the Washington-Baltimore region a high-intensity drug trafficking area. The primary focus of this HIDA, which is expected to be a prototype for future initiatives, will be to reduce hardcore drug use through the region by coordinating treatment services with law enforcement programs.

I think we all know that jails around the country are filled with nonviolent criminals who commit minor crimes so they can buy their daily doses of crack or heroin. This HIDA will not only work to reduce the amount of drugs available to those chronic hardcore drug users, but it will also work to minimize the impact of the heroin addict who steals the carton of cigarettes from the 7-11 by treating the cause or the problem of his addiction. The logic is quite clear. We have to not only deal with the problem itself, that is the crime; but also try to stop the problem by dealing with the addiction. And that's consistent with the strategy the President released, the national drug control strategy the President released a few weeks ago.

This will, in turn, free up jail space and other law enforcement resources which can be used to investigate and also incarcerate violent offenders. To be successful, this program will require the coordination of not only federal, state and local law enforcement, but also the treatment community and the courts. I've allocated \$3 million in initial funding for this year toward the development and implementation of specific programs which will facilitate this coordination.

Through its role as a policy development and coordination office, ONDCP serves to integrate the many functions of the more than 50 federal agencies involved in the nation's antidrug efforts with those of state and local governments. We feel very strongly that this coordination, this working together, will be the process by which we can take back the streets of our cities block by block. And that's the objective; to make sure that this country is a safer country.

I also join the Attorney General and Secretary Cisneros in saying that the passage of the crime bill is extremely important. I'm particularly interested in seeing the 100,000 more police officers be made available to the police departments throughout this country, primarily to implement the concept of community policing. I know community policing works. It worked when I served as police chief in Houston, Texas. It worked when I was the police commissioner of New York City. In fact, in New York City, after only one year we saw crime go down in every major index category, and that had not occurred in the 36-year history of that department.

So it's important that we get about the business of passing the crime bill, working together as partners with state and local and federal agencies and the American public in order to make a difference.

Now I'm pleased to introduce the Assistant Secretary of Treasury Ron Noble.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Good morning. This Thursday, March 31st, is the 13th anniversary of the attempted assassination of President Reagan and the wounding of former White House Press Secretary James Brady, someone who many of you knew. And therefore, in our view, it is fitting to discuss the impact of the Brady Law.

We all recall the challenges and the complaints many people had about how ineffective Brady would be. But if we look at this chart, we see the impact it's already had. In Houston, there were 2,183 forms processed and 199 denials. In Dallas, we see 48 denials. In Ohio, we see 41 denials and 8 were for fugitives. So we see the impact Brady is having. We're making it more costly, more expensive for people to purchase firearms. Convicted felons are trying to do it; fugitives are trying to do it; it's having a very real impact. And but for the work of the Attorney General and my colleagues up here and the President, Brady probably -- would not

have been passed.

Also in the area of federal firearms licensing reform, prior to this year, there were only 240 inspectors at ATF processing federal firearms license applications. And the process was so rubber-stampish, if you will, that even dogs were receiving federal firearms licenses. And early this last year the New York City Police Department, in conjunction with ATF, embarked on a pilot project that, during last year, resulted in a 94-percent reduction of those people who received federal firearms licenses.

Now, why is that important? It's important because with 284,000 federal firearms license holders, which we currently have, it's impossible to regulate; it's impossible to do the sort of tracing that you need to go. Again, this will cost money, and the Secretary and the President are supporting an increase in licensing cost to cover the cost of doing the background inspections that you and I would want before giving someone the privilege of selling firearms.

Also, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, we continue to pursue what Treasury calls Achilles Project, where we target armed career criminals -- people who have had three serious violent felony convictions or drug trafficking convictions -- where if they're convicted of being in possession of a firearm after having these three violent felony convictions on their record or drug trafficking convictions, they go away for a minimum of 15 years -- in another important initiative that we're working in conjunction with the Department of Justice as well as the initiatives with HUD and with ONDCP.

So while I agree with the Attorney General and everyone else who says it's difficult to highlight in a very brief period what differences we've made, we are making differences. The cooperation which has been referred to is more difficult to quantify, but it's a spirit that makes all the difference in successful investigations versus unsuccessful turf battles.

One other area that I'd like to highlight is the Treasury Department has the ability to reclassify certain weapons as destructive devices if they don't satisfy any legitimate sporting purpose. The Secretary did that on February 28th; he reclassified an item called the Street Sweeper, which looks like the old tommy gun, but discharges shotgun shells instead of bullets, and discharges 12 shotgun shells within three seconds. The same weapon was found fully loaded and operational at the residence of one of the people who is suspected to have been involved in the shooting of the Hasidic Jews on the Brooklyn Bridge this year.

So in conjunction with the Department of Justice, HUD and with ONDCP, we at Treasury are committed to a coordinated effort to try to make a difference in the crime problem confronting this country. Thank you.

Questions

Q Is there any hang-up in passage of the crime bill?
Are you running into a problem?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I don't see any hang-up in the passage of it. I think it's just important that we focus on it as soon as Congress returns and that we all work together to fashion a balanced bill that punishes the dangerous and that does -- develops prevention programs with our communities that can keep kids from crime.

Q General Reno, you might say that this briefing may have been called because the administration wants to present this united front. You may have seen this report, report out of U.S. News and World Report in particular, which says that the working group report on crime which is not being released by the White House suggests that that report is, in a sense, too soft compared with what the public mood might be right now. Could you respond to that?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I don't know -- I didn't see the article so I can't respond to the article.

Q It says that the --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: One of the things I learned never to do is to respond to articles that I haven't read. But I'll be happy to read it and have Carl give you a response.

Q Well, have you seen the working group report?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, I haven't.

Q It's like an 89-page report.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, I haven't.

Q Are you advocating the truth in sentencing as part of the prison grants?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I think what we've got to do is to work with states to get dollars to them in ways that count so that they can begin to achieve truth in sentencing. I think it's important that we have -- work with them to set standards that they can meet and that end up ultimately making sure that these dangerous offenders get the sentence they deserve, and then actually serve it. Nothing is so frustrating for the American people than to see somebody out in 20 to 30 percent of the sentence when they were dangerous offenders.

Q You were using the figure, 100,000 new cops. In New York, Mayor Giuliani says that doesn't meet the truth in

packaging provisions and that actually it's funding of 20,000 cops for five years and only 75 percent funding. So it's really only 15,000 cops. Is that accurate or is that unfair?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I haven't heard his comment. What we have tried to do is to work with mayors throughout the country to make sure that what is provided for is something that is actually delivered. As a prosecutor on the streets of Miami, I used to get frustrated when I would hear federal promises that didn't materialize. And we want to make sure that there's funding in the crime bill to provide support for 100,000 police officers. We've always talked about developing a match. For those communities that can't provide the match there would be waiver programs. But we're dead-set and determined to make sure that when we promise something we deliver it.

Q But is it 20,000 times five years, or is it 100,000 for a period?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: It's 100,000 cops developed within the next five years.

Q So it is 20,000 -- funding for 20,000 each year?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: We would hire 100,000 over the next five years. Whether it was 20,000 for five years -- I'm not sure where he's coming from. But I'll be happy to contact his office and --

Q What I'm trying to understand is whether -- is it 100,000 different people or 20,000 people --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: It would be 100,000 different people is the aim.

Q I understand you said that you put the money out for the first 1,000 --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Yes.

Q -- and you've had good results. What were the good results?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I am told -- I visited in Orlando, for example, and I am told in their community policing initiative that they are having an impact. I have not gotten the statistics from them, but in all those that have received the grants and have had time to see them begin to be implemented or enhanced, I am told that they are making a difference.

Q Ms. Reno, at one point months ago you said that just having more police officers may not be the answer for all police departments, that some police chiefs felt that they really couldn't absorb more police officers. Are you certain that these 100,000 new

officers will be utilized properly?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I have never been so certain of it after talking with police chiefs around the country, visiting community policing initiatives, talking to citizens in the community. The desperate need that police departments have around the country to have police officers and this additional support that will permit them to transition to community policing is echoed everywhere I go. It's gotten so if I go to a community that's applied for a grant I can barely get out of the community without everybody saying, where is my money; why haven't you given me a grant?

I am absolutely convinced that the monies will be used wisely. I am absolutely convinced that just money for policing won't work, but money for sound community policing that focuses on targets in the community where priorities are developed with citizens in the community, where citizens are involved, and prevention efforts are implemented again with citizens can make a difference.

Q If I might follow, you paid some attention to the crime problem here in Washington. And the District has about 50 percent more police officers per capita than the next largest city, yet clearly it's got a big crime problem nonetheless. What is the problem here, do you suppose, if it's not -- obviously it's not just more police officers -- I mean, not more police officers certainly the sole answer.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Well, as I have suggested, I don't think just more police officers. I think they have to be used the right way. I've obviously not made a close analysis of the District's issues, but I have asked Eric Colder*, the United States Attorney, to work with the Chief of Police and work with public officials to do what is -- anything the federal government can appropriately do to address the problem of focusing on the bad guys, the career criminals, taking steps to identify them and proactively go after them and make the arrest, apprehend the fugitives, get them sentenced to appropriate sentences, while at the same time developing appropriate prevention programs.

SECRETARY CISNEROS: General, if I may say a quick word on the District, because I think that sometimes that's trotted out as -- and it's not exactly a good comparison. And Lee Brown, as a police chief, may want to add a word.

The District of Columbia bears a different burden than any other city of 650,000 people, or so, as a result of the fact that it's the Nation's Capital. So it must allocate police officers to everything from traffic control to coordination with Executive Protective Services in the embassy areas and so forth; unusual number of parades and other civic gatherings and so forth. My guess is that while that number stands out, 50 percent more per capita, it really is because it's the District, because it's the Nation's Capital. And those police officers are not assigned to -- the presumption in the question is not as accurate as one might think.

Q Secretary Cisneros, do you have any idea how many police officers have taken up this offer to move into the public housing?

SECRETARY CISNEROS: I don't have an exact number for you, but it's happening in more communities and faster than I might have imagined. And if you are interested, I could actually take you to people who are doing that right here in the District of Columbia. We have several police officers who have now moved into housing developments.

But I would say, in many communities across the country it is happening. We're also now taking the next logical step which is to find ways to provide discounted housing for officers who want to live in central city neighborhoods, not public housing but in neighborhoods, by making HUD-owned homes, the so-called HUD homes that we take by foreclosure, available on some discounted basis to police departments for officers who want to live in the city.

Q Are they told if they move in there with these discounts that if trouble breaks out it's assumed that they'll try to do something about it?

SECRETARY CISNEROS: A police officer, of course, is never truly off duty, carry weapons even when they're off duty in most jurisdictions. And so the assumption is, first of all, that their very presence, the fact that they drive a cruiser home, the fact that -- in many communities -- that they arrive in a uniform, that people know that they're there makes a difference.

Now, will they come out in the middle of a disturbance? Many will do that because it's their perception of their role as a police officer.

Lee, you might want to say a word on this concept -- in his role as a former police chief.

DR. BROWN: It's very consistent with the concept of community policing. It gives the police officer an ownership of a geographical area. I visited those locations myself, particularly one in Elgin, Illinois, and talked to the residents of the public housing community there. And they told the story of a dramatic and drastic and significantly important change for the better in the living conditions there as a result of having the police officers there.

And that is one of the reasons that the administration is so high, the President is so high on the concept of community policing, because it represents, if you would, a new way of thinking about police work, a new way of delivering police services. It involves a partnership between the police and the people to identify problems that are of concern to the residents -- not so much how the police see the problems but how the people see the problems -- and

then jointly coming together to determine what are the best solutions to address the problem. And then using the resources of the police, other governmental agencies, the private sector and individuals to solve the problem.

And that's what's exciting about seeing this really quiet revolution take place in law enforcement today, supported by -- will be supported by the resources provided by the crime bill when passed by the Congress.

The additional police officers are important for community policing. An example being when I went to New York as the police commissioner -- the police officers spend 95, 96, 97 percent of their time just answering 911 calls. You can imagine that you can't really take the time to know the problems, to know the people to solve the problems if you're spending your eight-hour tour of duty just running 911 calls. You can also imagine there's not much job satisfaction in doing that.

In the community policing, officers will have the time to work on solving problems; thus, having a better utilization of the resource of the police department. So it's important to have the police officers, the bodies, to do community policing. And as I said, you can't solve problems if you have no time to do so. And you end up going back to the same locations over and over again. And so that's the reason you find that there's such great support throughout the policing field as well as the administration for the concept of community policing.

Q Is the death penalty posing an obstacle --

Q Could I -- I'm sorry, I have a question about the Treasury chart. These numbers -- are they handguns? In other words, in Houston, do we read that 199 people were told they could not buy a handgun?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Yes.

Q So that means that 2,183 people were told that, yes, they could buy a handgun. Does that mean the sale went ahead necessarily, probably?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: If forms were processed, assuming they had the money, the sales went ahead.

Q Does that -- I mean, if you look at that, since February 28th, which is -- what -- three or four weeks ago, 2,183 handguns were bought in Houston. I mean, looking at these numbers another way, do you feel like maybe -- to me that's kind of stunning, to think --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: To me it's stunning that there are over 200 million handguns in the U.S. That's stunning, but what's more stunning is that there are people with records trying to

buy these handguns and that we're able to catch them and stop them.

Q Clearly, that's a good thing, but I just wondered if it makes you think about taking this a step farther, to banning handguns or --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: No. No.

Q Why not?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Because the problem that we're trying to address with Brady and that we have addressed with Brady is we're trying to address the problem of the wrong people having handguns. Now, a law-abiding American citizen who wishes to own a firearm should not be prevented from owning a firearm. That's a --

Q Why should they have one?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: First of all, there's a constitutional right to bear arms we hear about time and time again.

Q There is?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: I think there's a constitutional right to bear arms. And I also think there's a right, an individual right to protect himself or herself or one's family. So from my perspective, I don't do anything and wouldn't suggest anything that would impinge upon a U.S. citizen's right to purchase a firearm.

Q Are you a member of the NRA?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: One might think so in light of my answer, right?

Q Are you?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: I am not.

Q Under Brady, the local law enforcement --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: I just want to respond. I am a college professor, law professor on leave. I may be returning more quickly than I'd like but -- (laughter.) That's my individual position. That's my individual position, just for the record.

Q You have not at this point ruled on --

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Okay. It's my individual position, please.

Q Brady requires the local law enforcement establishment to make a reasonable effort. There are more and more

reports that many of these law enforcement agencies don't have the resources to make that reasonable effort, and that some even disagree with having to do it under Brady. My question is, has Treasury tried to force and follow up, and do you have the authority?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: We've tried to work cooperatively with state and local law enforcement officers. The starting point -- we worked very closely with the Justice Department -- was deciding who ought to be the chief law enforcement officer for each state. Ought it be one central locale like a state police department where they might have the resources to do the kind of comprehensive check? Or ought it be a local police chief who would know when an application came through with a false address that it was a false address? We try to work cooperatively with state and local law enforcement officers.

We believe one of the biggest controls or checks to make sure that Brady is followed is if that chief of police in some town in the U.S. doesn't do a Brady check, and that convicted felon purchases a firearm and hurts someone you know or someone in the town or someone in the community, that's a tremendous chilling effect, a tremendous check, a tremendous encouragement to make sure that people follow Brady. But beyond that, the law, as I understand it -- and I've just been reading memos recently; there's a question as to what action, if any, can be taken if a law enforcement officer in a particular state says I just don't want to do a check, I don't want to take reasonable steps or reasonable efforts --

Q You mean you don't have the authority?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Authority in terms of we have authority at Treasury over the federal firearms licence dealer. That's who we have control over. So at Treasury we don't have authority over the particular chief of police requiring him or requiring her to do it. But you can see that a lot of people are doing it. So if there's a possibility that one police officer or one county isn't doing it, I guess that's theoretically possible.

Q Does Justice have any authority over that?

Q Is the death penalty posing an obstacle to passage of the crime bill? That has been true traditionally. I guess the death penalty is in the Senate bill. There's opposition to it in the House.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, I don't think so. I think everybody understands that there are provisions that they may oppose, but we are trying to work together to fashion a balanced bill that meets both the desires and appropriate aims for punishment and prevention.

In answer to your question, we are working -- want to work with state and local law enforcement to make sure that the Brady Bill is enforced as appropriate. And I think working together,

explaining what can be done when you identify the number of people who are denied weapons, we can have an impact.

Q Will expansion of the death penalty, though, wind up being part of this compromise? What will happen to it?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Yes, I believe it will.

Q Can you just explain -- there were 50 denied in Dallas for reasons other than criminal history. What are the reasons? Are these all drug addicts?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: No, there are a number of reasons. You can be mentally unstable. You could have been --

Q I know, but you don't know what they are?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: I don't have it for you, but I can provide it to you later, okay. Thank you.

Q General, in view of yesterday's action by the Supreme Court on the insanity defense, what's your position on that?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: One thing I learned long ago is to never comment on a Supreme Court opinion until I've read it, and I haven't had a chance to read it.

Q -- it wasn't even a statement, it was just they wouldn't take the case. They let the Montana court ruling stand.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Again, the dumbest thing anybody can do is comment on a case when they haven't read it.

Q Is the Justice Department involved in the Colosio investigation at all? Can you answer that?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, I can't.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

10:40 A.M. EST

WEEK FIVE MARCH 28 to APRIL 3

Policy Announcement

Custom's Anti-Smuggling Program. Currently, Custom's 2,800 agents, who have primary responsibility for our border security, are authorized to conduct complete investigations into all import/export offenses – except those involving drugs. Since 1981, Justice has "cross-designated" some Customs agents to conduct drug smuggling investigations. Presently, 1,300 Customs agents have temporary drug investigative authority, while Customs' other 1,500 agents are not permitted to share responsibility for this work. We hope to correct this inefficiency by extending to all Customs agents the authority to investigate smuggling crimes – including drug-related ones. This will make significant federal resources available immediately to combat drug-related crime at no additional cost to the taxpayer.

Cabinet Events

Mar 30- Secretary Cisneros' national community development conference will include
Mar 31 segments related to crime and violence.

WEEK ONE FEBRUARY 28 to MARCH 6

Policy Announcements

Brady Bill Implementation. Through Monday, we will be working to maximize the news around the implementation of the Brady Bill. This will include Cabinet travel, briefings by Treasury and ATF officials, and release of a Justice Department report on the use of guns purchased at dealers by violent criminals.

Street Sweeper Ban. Secretary Bentsen will announce a ban on the Street Sweeper/Striker 12 shotgun – an anti-terrorist weapon originally developed in South Africa that was banned from importation in 1984 and is now produced domestically. This assault weapon would be banned as part of the Feinstein-DeConcini-Metzenbaum assault weapons ban, but ATF can effectively ban this weapon immediately as a "destructive device." You approved taking this course of action in a Reed/Cerda memorandum dated November 10, 1993.

Violent Crime Initiative. Attorney General Reno and Secretary Bentsen – joined by the heads of all the federal law enforcement agencies – will announce the National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative. This proposal directs each United States Attorney to convene a working group of all law enforcement agencies in the district involved in addressing violent crime. These groups identify priority violent crime problems in their area – like gang violence – in order to launch a coordinated federal-state-local attack. Upon request, the Justice Department will provide from its headquarters a response team of federal prosecutors, experienced in violent crime and narcotics prosecutions, to assist in local law enforcement efforts.

Drug Courts. The current Drug Court provision in the Senate crime bill does not cover the full range of criminal justice drug treatment opportunities – enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, and corrections, including probation, parole, and innovative programs like boot camps. And the House is not on record in support for Drug Courts. We have worked with Justice – as well as a group of Drug Court judges – to draft a much more flexible grant program, which Representative Schumer has asked to introduce on the Administration's behalf. We hope to have Representatives Schumer, Washington and the Attorney General introduce the new drug court legislation this week. Lee Brown will also highlight the proposal in a speech.

Cabinet Events

Feb 28 Secretary Bentsen will visit the 5th Police Precinct in Washington, DC, and view some of the weapons they have confiscated on the streets of DC.

Feb 28 Attorney General Reno will do a street walk in Boston, followed by a press conference at Police Headquarters to discuss the success Boston has had with its background check system.

Lee Brown will join DC's Police Chief, former heavyweight boxing champion Riddick Bowe, and others in destroying the more than 2,000 guns collected by Bowe's gun buy-out program.

Secretary Riley will visit the Frederick Douglas High School in Baltimore and discuss the recent increase in violence.

Secretary Pena will address the mid-year conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Virginia.

WEEK TWO MARCH 7 to 13

Policy Announcement

Ban importation of military surplus firearms and inexpensive handguns. The importation of large numbers of surplus military rifles and handguns from Eastern Bloc countries, China, and, soon, Vietnam is a serious emerging problem. We are working with State and Treasury to formulate a mechanism to ban the importation of these guns through authority provided you in the Arms Export Control ACT (AECA).

Cabinet Events

Mar 9 Secretary Riley, Lee Brown, and Ron Noble will attend a Leadership Day for California, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Mar 11 Secretary Cisneros will announce the publication of \$251.7 million in Drug Elimination Grants.

WEEK THREE MARCH 14 to 20

Policy Announcements

Jobs and Crime Prevention. We will announce a series of measure to help fight crime through job programs and other crime prevention initiatives. We hope to build on the Ounce of Prevention Council by adding elements of the Youth Fair Chance Initiative developed by Secretaries Reich, Cisneros, and the Attorney General. We hope to introduce the Ounce of Prevention Council as separate legislation, broaden its mission to include a jobs program targeted to youth in high-crime areas, require that

participants sign a pledge to remain drug-free, crime-free and not father any illegitimate children, broaden its membership to include the Secretaries of Commerce and Treasury, and increase its 5-year authorization to \$1 billion.

Child Pornography. The Justice Department is currently finalizing a proposal to augment the Administration's child pornography enforcement efforts. It includes a 50% increase in the number of prosecutors assigned to these cases as well as other changes.

Cabinet Events

Mar 16 Attorney General Reno, Secretary Riley, and Lee Brown will attend a Leadership Day for Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

WEEK FOUR MARCH 21 to 27

Policy Announcements

Law Enforcement Technology. We are working to develop technology and defense conversion initiatives that can be used to support law enforcement efforts. The complete package will include an acceleration of Justice and Defense efforts to apply defense conversion efforts to law enforcement – providing access to Defense Department equipment and technologies. It will also include measures to maximize the Information Highway as a tool for law enforcement and will expand cooperative projects of the ONDCP's research arm and ARPA.

Improve Boot Camps. Justice is in the process of finalizing the most comprehensive evaluation of boot camps to date. It is expected to support the conventional wisdom – boot camps are slightly more effective and less costly than conventional prisons but have not lived up to original expectations. We are working to offer a package of improvements prior to the report's issuance in mid-April.

Announce expected Crime Bill benefit to states. After the House has completed drafting its version of the Crime Bill, we can release a report that indicates the range, in dollars, of benefit for each state.

Cabinet Events

Mar 24 Attorney General Reno will attend a Leadership Day for North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and Washington.

February 28, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINE VARNEY

FROM: Jennifer O'Connor
SUBJECT: Violent Crime Initiative

The logistics for tomorrow's event are as follows:

TENTATIVE

12:15 pm Conference Call

Attorney General Reno, Asst. Secretary of Treasury for Enforcement Ron Noble, FBI Director Louis Freeh and Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms John McGaw will place a call to 300 federal law enforcement officials involved in the administration's Violent Crime Initiative. They will brief the law enforcement officials about the initiative and stress its importance.

If things work out as planned, there will be some interaction with some of the officials in the field. And the call will be fed to the press and filmed and photographed by the Pool. The call will take place in the Roosevelt Room.

12:45 pm Pre-Brief for the White House Press Briefing
The Vice President will join the other program participants in the Roosevelt Room for a pre-brief. You will run the pre-brief.

Pre-Brief Participants:

Vice President Gore,
Attorney General Reno,
Treas. Asst. Sec. Ron Noble,
FBI Director Freeh,
ATF Director John McGaw,
MD Attorney General Joe Curran,
Plymouth, MA District Attorney and President of the
National District Attorneys Association Bill O'Malley,
Greensboro, NC Police Chief and President of the
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Sylvester Daughtry

You will walk the participants through the Program.

Program:

Vice President Gore

-- 3 min. Remarks. Kicks off the event, discusses the need for this initiative, describes it in broad terms, acknowledges the participants and any other law enforcement officials in the room,. Then he turns the whole event over to the Attorney General and he leaves.

Attorney General Reno

-- 5 min. Remarks. Describes the program in detail. Tells a success story about the US Attorney in Conn. Introduces Ron Noble.

Ron Noble

-- 2 min. Remarks. Describes ATF's role. Introduces Louis Freeh.

Louis Freeh

-- 2 min. Remarks. Describes FBI's role. Introduces Joe Curran.

Joe Curran

-- 1 min Remarks. Tells how this initiative will help the Attorneys Generals in the states. Introduces Bill O'Malley.

Bill O'Malley

-- 1 min. Remarks. Tells how this initiative will help the District Attorneys. Introduces Sylvester Daughtry.

Sylvester Daughtry

-- 1 min. Remarks. Tells how this initiative will help local police.

Then Attorney General Reno moderates questions.

**VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S TALKING POINTS
NATIONAL ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME STRATEGY
Tuesday, February 29, 1994**

INTRODUCTION

THANK YOU FOR JOINING US HERE TODAY. I HAVE THE PLEASURE OF INTRODUCING A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WILL BE JOINING FORCES UNDER A NEW ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVE. THEY REPRESENT BOTH FEDERAL AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.

-- ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO

-- RON NOBLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

-- F.B.I. DIRECTOR LOUIS FREEH

-- JOHN MAGAW OF THE A.T.F.

AND FROM THE LOCAL LEVEL.

-- OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL

-- OF THE NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION

AND -- SYLVESTER DAUGHTREY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE

NATIONAL ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME STRATEGY

TODAY WE ARE HERE BECAUSE WE ALL RECOGNIZE THAT VIOLENT CRIME HAS REACHED EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS. VIOLENT CRIME -- AND ESPECIALLY GANG VIOLENCE -- NOT ONLY THREATENS THE SAFETY OF AMERICANS, BUT

FORCES THEM TO LIVE THEIR LIVES IN CONSTANT FEAR.

SINCE 1970, THE PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT CRIME HAS DOUBLED. YET THE PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS INCARCERATED FOR VIOLENT CRIME IN FEDERAL AND STATE PRISONS HAS REMAINED THE SAME OR EVEN DECREASED. WE CANNOT ALLOW THIS TREND TO CONTINUE.

THIS ADMINISTRATION IS COMMITTED TO PROVIDING STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH THE TOOLS THEY NEED TO PREVENT CRIME AND TO FIGHT IT WHERE IT OCCURS. THROUGH THE CRIME BILL AND THE POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT WE ARE SEEKING TO PROVIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY WITH 100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS. THIS WILL ENABLE LOCAL AGENCIES TO ENFORCE THE LAWS.

UNDER THE INITIATIVE UNVEILED HERE TODAY WE WILL ADD THE NECESSARY INVESTIGATIVE AND PROSECUTORIAL TOOLS -- TOOLS THAT WILL NOT ONLY ENABLE THEM TO REACT TO CRIME, BUT TO PRO-ACTIVELY ATTACK CRIME TO ROOT OUT THE MOST SERIOUS CRIMINALS IN THE COMMUNITY.

THE INITIATIVE DOES NOT REQUIRE NEW LEGISLATION OR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES -- BUT SIMPLY A COMMITMENT TO MORE EFFECTIVELY USE WHAT WE ALREADY HAVE IN A WAY THAT IT HASN'T BEEN USED BEFORE.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE WELL-ARMED WITH INVESTIGATIVE AND PROSECUTORIAL WEAPONS TO FIGHT VIOLENT CRIME. THEY POSSESS WEAPONS, OFTEN UNAVAILABLE TO THE STATES, THAT COULD HELP APPREHEND CRIMINALS AND PUT THEM AWAY FOR GOOD.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT -- ON THE OTHER HAND -- IS UNIQUELY SITUATED TO UNDERSTAND THE COMMUNITIES THEY SERVE AND ASSESS THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEMS THEY FACE. THEY ARE THE ONES THAT ARE OFTEN ON THE FRONT LINE IN THE WAR ON CRIME.

THE INITIATIVE THAT THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS SEIZED UPON DIRECTS FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TO JOIN LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE TRENCHES.

TODAY'S INITIATIVE TO JOIN FORCES IS AN IDEA THAT MOST WOULD

THINK ALREADY HAS BEEN DONE. BUT IT ISN'T. NOT IN THE SYSTEMATIC MANNER WE WILL OUTLINE FOR YOU -- AND CERTAINLY NOT ON A NATIONAL LEVEL. IT'S AN IDEA THAT THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS SEIZED UPON BECAUSE IT WORKS. WHEN FEDERAL AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WORK TOGETHER WE HAVE A BETTER CHANCE TO WIN THE BATTLES THAT LIE AHEAD.

Federal Anti-Violent Crime Enforcement Initiative: March 1, 1994

ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO:

TALKING POINTS

- The goal of the President's Initiative is simple: Amass every law enforcement weapon at our disposal -- federal, state and local -- and target those weapons directly at violent criminals.

- We are determined to get at the problem of *violent crime particularly / gang* youth violence by wielding the same weapons used so successfully against organized crime:

- Undercover operations and stings;
 - Electronic surveillance;
 - Investigative grand juries;
 - The Federal Witness Protection program.
- Here is what the Clinton Administration intends to do:

Federal Anti-Violent Crime Enforcement Initiative: March 1, 1994

- First, the Department of Justice will create a new Violent Crime Section and form Violent Crime Response Teams. The members of these strike teams will be prosecutors experienced in convicting violent criminals and narcotics traffickers. The Violent Crime Response Teams will be at the ready -- available to travel across the country to help design tough investigations and winning prosecutions.

- Second, we will use all of the weapons in the federal law enforcement arsenal *to work w/states and local communities*

They include:

- Effective investigative procedures, including Title III electronic surveillance; investigative grand juries; and immunity.

- The long reach of federal resources and processes across state and local jurisdictional boundaries.

- Support resources, including the Witness Protection Program, money for undercover drug buys, informant payments, and rewards; and expert technical services.

Federal Anti-Violent Crime Enforcement Initiative: March 1, 1994

- Federal immigration laws, which can be used to rapidly disable criminal aliens who are committing violent crimes.
- Effective federal laws, including penal statutes that target continuing criminal enterprises, sentencing laws that guarantee convicts will serve 85 percent of their prison time; and asset forfeiture laws.
- Third, we will re-direct our federal law enforcement resources at violent criminals. Under the leadership of Director Freeh, the FBI is already shifting 600 agents from administrative functions to criminal investigations focusing on violent crime and other high priority areas.
- Fourth, we will create working partnerships among federal, state and local law enforcement. We are instructing every United States Attorney to work with all state and local law enforcement agencies to convene urgent summits in their areas.
- This working group of police and prosecutors will identify and prioritize the most severe violent crime problems. In many cases this will be the growing problem of gang violence.

Federal Anti-Violent Crime Enforcement Initiative: March 1, 1994

- The working group will inventory all available law enforcement resources and determine what federal investigative and prosecutorial tools can be used to attack violent crime and drugs.

- That working group will coordinate the comprehensive federal, state and local push against violent criminals.

- I intend that the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative will focus like a laser on gang violence. Our working groups of local, state and federal law enforcement will set the battle plan.

- We'll decide on the most promising avenues of investigation: Undercover narcotics buys -- wired informants -- electronic surveillance -- the insertion of an undercover police officer into the gang or drug ring. All of these weapons will be considered, and the best ones will be wielded.

- We'll find the best statutory tools available: pre-trial detention laws -- stiffer federal sentences -- state and federal prosecutions for narcotics and firearms offenses -- and laws targeting criminal enterprises. All will be evaluated, and the best legal options will be chosen.

Federal Anti-Violent Crime Enforcement Initiative: March 1, 1994

- We'll pursue the investigation. Here we will draw on the special strengths of the state, federal and local agencies. If the investigation calls for electronic surveillance, federal help will be needed. If the strategy involves flipping a vulnerable gang member or drug runner, the federal Witness Protection Program will be used. If undercover operations are used, state and local resources will probably be most useful.

- We'll make our cases and win our prosecutions. This means that, under the Clinton Administration, United States Attorneys will assign federal prosecutors full-time to anti-gang work.

- We've had tremendous success against organized criminals. Of course, the Crips and Bloods present different challenges than did Gotti and Gambino. I am nonetheless confident that the deployment of full-time federal prosecutors to the anti-gang battle will produce important results.

This, then, is the Clinton Administration's Anti-Violent Crime Enforcement Initiative. Together with the Crime Bill, the President's plan will create working partnerships with law enforcement throughout the country, put more police on the street, put more gang members behind bars, and take more guns out of the hands of criminals.

NATIONAL ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVE

The Administration is launching a national anti-violent crime initiative. The federal government will marshal its many law enforcement resources to focus on the problem of violent crime. The Clinton Administration's crime-fighters will join state and local law enforcement on the front lines. Law enforcement agencies within the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department will work together with state and local governments to apprehend and punish violent criminals and gang members across the country.

I. The Anti-Violent Crime Initiative

In every state, federal law enforcement officials will join with state and local law enforcement to put the national violent crime strategy to work at the local level.

- Every United States Attorney will appoint a district violent crime coordinator to support the efforts of the federal, state and law enforcement agencies.
- A violent crime working group in each federal judicial district will develop a strategic and operational plan to attack violence. The working group will identify the most pressing violent crime problems in local communities and focus on those priorities.
- Federal investigators from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the U.S. Marshals will be deployed to battle violent crime side-by-side with their counterparts in state and local governments.
- The Criminal Division in the Department of Justice will make available teams of experienced violent crime prosecutors to help prosecute criminals around the country and will provide other expertise and assistance to federal prosecutors in the field.
- Already, pursuant to this initiative, the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, Eric Holder, has worked with the local police and federal agents to develop a list of the most dangerous criminals who are on the loose in the D.C. area.

II. Effective Use of Federal Law Enforcement Tools

Federal agencies will use their crime-fighting tools in areas where they can make the greatest difference.

- State and local law enforcement has the know-how when it comes to quickly responding to particular acts of violence, prosecuting a high volume of criminal cases, reacting to street crime, and developing intelligence about local criminals and criminal activity. Federal law enforcement agencies will complement these strengths.

- Federal law enforcement can draw on federal investigative procedures, the broad reach of federal resources and jurisdiction, pretrial detention, immigration laws, tough criminal statutes, asset forfeiture laws and truth in sentencing to apprehend and incapacitate serious criminals.

- Federal officials will be able to cross state and local lines to solve crimes and will use electronic surveillance and other investigative tools that are not ordinarily available to local law enforcement.

- Federal mandatory minimum sentences and other enhanced penalties for drug and gun crimes will be used to incapacitate violent criminals and hard core gang members for longer terms than would be the case if the same criminals are prosecuted under state laws. Now, when a gang member is caught, law enforcement officials will decide whether he should be prosecuted in federal court.

III. Strategy To Focus In Part on Gang Violence

The surge of gangs has contributed to the tidal wave of violent crime that has spread across the country. Because gang structures often cross the bounds of local jurisdictions, the federal government has an important role to play in tracking gang activities. This new level of cooperation will turn the federal, state and local crime-fighting agencies into a unified and more formidable opponent to the violent gangs.

- Federal, state and local authorities in each district will identify particular gangs that are responsible for violent crime in local communities. Authorities will target these gangs in their crime-fighting efforts.

- By sharing resources and information, federal, state and local law enforcement officials will more effectively learn the structure and membership of the gangs and their criminal activities. Armed with this information, officials can move expeditiously to arrest and prosecute gang members.

DRAFT

Final
3:45**CONNECTICUT ANTI-VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVE****RESULTS**

- Murder rate was cut by 1/3 in New Haven in 1993
- 18 members of the New Haven Jungle Boys street gang convicted of federal crimes and sentenced to more than 20 years in prison
- Other gangs in Connecticut are facing similar prosecutions

HOW IT WAS DONE

-- In 1991, federal, and Connecticut state and local law enforcement authorities met to discuss the effective utilization of federal resources and programs to investigate and prosecute violent crime in the New Haven area.

-- The task force, which became fully operational in 1992, is comprised of federal agents from the FBI, DEA, ATF, U.S. Marshals Service, the Connecticut State Police and New Haven police, and the U.S. Attorneys office.

-- Since half of all those arrested in New Haven for homicide in 1990 and 1991 were members of the five major gangs in New Haven, the task force identified gang related violence as the most significant violent crime problem in the area. The task force developed a coordinated strategy to combat the problem.

-- In February 1992, the task force began an intensive investigation into drug dealing and violence associated with the Jungle Boys street gang.

-- The law enforcement agencies mounted joint investigations, shared resources and information, and brought to the table their different law enforcement tools.

-- State and local officials provided necessary personnel and gang intelligence.

-- Federal agents provided expertise in electronic and physical surveillance, undercover operations, the execution of search warrants, training and funding.

-- Federal prosecutors utilized federal criminal laws including pretrial detention, mandatory minimum sentences and criminal enterprise statutes.

The National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative replicates this effective multi-dimensional approach and expands it on a nationwide basis.

DRAFT

Media Advisory

National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative

The Vice President will announce with the Attorney General a federal anti-violent crime enforcement initiative as part of the Administration's efforts to stop the violence plaguing our communities. The Initiative will bring to bear federal investigative and prosecutorial resources to help local and state law enforcement attack violent crime in communities across the country.

The following are also expected to participate in the announcement: Ron Noble, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement; Louis Freeh, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Maryland State Attorney General Joseph Curran; William C. O'Malley, President of the National District Attorney's Association; and Sylvester Daughtry, President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.