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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 25, 1994

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NOMINATES 8 MEMBERS
TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS**

President Clinton today named the following 8 members to the National Council on the Arts: Trisha Brown, Ronald Feldman, Barbara Grossman, Kenneth Jarin, Leo O'Donovan, Judith Rubin, Colleen Jennings-Roggensack and Rachel Worby.

The National Council for the Arts is responsible for advising the Chairperson to the Council with respect to the policies, programs and procedures necessary for the operation of the National Endowment for the Arts. In addition, the Council shall review applications to the Endowment for grants and make recommendations thereon to the Chairperson.

TRISHA BROWN of New York

Ms. Brown is President of the Trisha Brown Dance Company, which she founded in 1970. She is the recipient of a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts and an Honorary Doctorate from Oberlin College. In addition, she has received the Laurence Olivier Award for "Most Outstanding Achievement in Dance," and the Mac Arthur Foundation Fellowship for her contributions to the field of dance field.

RONALD FELDMAN of New York

Mr. Feldman is President of Ronald Feldman Fine Arts, Inc., which he has operated since 1971. The company represents 32 artists and has presented over 170 exhibitions featuring more than 250 artists. Mr. Feldman serves on the boards of numerous arts-related organizations and has served on National Endowment for the Arts review panels. In addition, he co-authored "The Future of the National Endowment for the Arts" Transition Report in 1992.

BARBARA GROSSMAN of Massachusetts

Ms. Grossman is currently an Assistant Professor of Drama at Tufts University. She was previously the owner and marketing director of The Old Cambridge Company, a framing firm catering to museums, galleries, corporations, and collectors. In addition, Ms. Grossman was previously an Assistant Professor of Theatre at Boston University and is a board member of the American Repertory Theatre, the Harvard Theatre Collection, and the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities. She is also active with the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the Newton Choral Society, the Anti-Defamation League, the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston, and the Jewish Fund for Justice.

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KENNETH M. JARIN of Pennsylvania

Mr. Jarin is a partner in the Philadelphia-based law firm of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads. He is also president of the Board of Directors of the Concerto Soloists Chamber Orchestra of Philadelphia, chairman of the City of Philadelphia Recreation Coordinating Board, a member of the Mayor's Committee on Development of the Avenue of the Arts and a member of the board of the Theatre School, Inc. His firm has represented numerous arts institutions, including the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

LEO J. O'DONOVAN of the District of Columbia

Father O'Donovan is the President of Georgetown University where he also serves as a professor of theology. In addition to being an art critic, he has authored and edited numerous books about religion and its role in society. Father O'Donovan was a Fulbright Scholar, a Danforth Fellow, and President of the Catholic Theological Society of America.

RACHEL WORBY of West Virginia

Ms. Worby is the First Lady of the State of West Virginia and Conductor of the Wheeling Symphony Orchestra. She is a committed advocate of excellence in the arts and has earned music degrees from the State University of New York and Brandeis University.

JUDITH O. RUBIN of New York

Ms. Rubin is currently a member of the New York State Council on the Arts and the Mayor's Commission for Protocol in the City of New York. She is also a past President and current Board Member of the 92nd Street YM-YWHA, a nationally known cultural and community center. She is Chairman of the Board of Playwrights Horizons, an acclaimed not-for-profit theatre and has served on several review panels for the National Endowment for the Arts.

COLLEEN JENNINGS-ROGGENSACK of Arizona

Ms. Jennings-Roggensack is Executive Director of Public Events at Arizona State University and President of the Association of Performing Arts Presenters. She is also a member of the Board of Arizonans for Cultural Development, the American Arts Alliance and has served on the Consortium of Black Organizers for the Arts and the Black Caucus of the American Association of Higher Education.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 25, 1994

March 25, 1994

Presidential Determination
No. 94-19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
UNITED STATES ENRICHMENT CORPORATION

SUBJECT: Authorization to Make an Advance Payment for the
Purchase of Highly Enriched Uranium from Russia

On February 18, 1993, the Government of the United States and the Government of the Russian Federation entered into an agreement to arrange the safe and prompt disposition for peaceful purposes of highly enriched uranium extracted from nuclear weapons as a result of the reduction of nuclear weapons in accordance with existing agreements in the area of arms control and disarmament. On January 14, 1994, the United States Enrichment Corporation, as Executive Agent of the United States, entered into the initial implementing contract pursuant to the February 18, 1993, agreement for the purchase of low-enriched uranium derived from highly enriched uranium extracted from nuclear weapons.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and section 3324(b)(2) of title 31 of the United States Code, and having decided that an advance of public money is necessary to carry out both the duties of the disbursing official promptly and faithfully and the obligation of the United States Government pursuant to the initial implementing contract executed on January 14, 1994, I authorize an advance of public money to be made to the disbursing official for the purpose of providing payment to the Government of the Russian Federation or its designated agent, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the initial implementing contract.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release:

March 25, 1994

Washington attorney Alan Kriegel received a subpoena on behalf of White House Staff Secretary, John Podesta, to testify before the Grand Jury being conducted by Special Counsel Robert Fiske.

"I look forward to fully cooperating with Mr. Fiske's inquiry," said Mr. Podesta.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 25, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

Vice President Gore met with President Jean-Bertrand Aristide of Haiti today to discuss the situation in Haiti. The Vice President reiterated to President Aristide the President's and Administration's unwavering commitment to the restoration of democracy in Haiti and to President Aristide's return to his country. The Vice President also reaffirmed our and the international community's commitment to provide assistance to President Aristide and the constitutional government in their difficult task of reconciling the Haitian people and rebuilding the country's economy.

The Vice President and President Aristide reviewed our diplomatic approach, which combines the maintenance and enforcement of strong sanctions with promotion of a political process involving all legitimate Haitian political elements.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 24, 1994

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
UPON DEPARTURE

(The South Lawn)

12:06 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Hello. I just wanted to make a brief statement. This morning, I called General Shelton at Fort Bragg and General Floyd at Pope Air Force Base to personally express my sorrow and condolences because of the tragedy yesterday, and to thank them, and through them, the members of our armed services who do the work that they do.

As I said in my statement yesterday, it's sometimes easy for those of us who enjoy the protection of the United States military to forget that it is a dangerous business, even in peace time, because of the training which must be carried out. And I think the hearts and thoughts and prayers of all Americans go out to the families of those who were killed yesterday, those who were injured, and all of those who were involved in this tragedy. We wish them only the best, and we are all thinking of them.

I'd also like to say a brief word about the tragic murder of Mr. Colosio in Mexico yesterday. As you know, I called President Salinas last night, and we had a conversation about it which was entirely personal. And, again, the United States, all of us, particularly the Vice President and I and Secretary Cisneros and others who had met Mr. Colosio, feel a great sense of loss and feel the pain of the Mexican people and the pain of his family.

The United States has done what we could do today to try to support the people of Mexico and the government by making it clear that we think that the country's institutions are fundamentally strong. There was a brief delay in the trading of Mexican securities today to give the investors the opportunity to find out the facts in the hope that we would avoid any undue movement there. That delay lasted somewhere around 30 minutes or an hour. And I think it did have a good salutary effect to make, just to make sure that the investors has all the facts and were not under any misapprehension about what had occurred. And it appears that things are proceeding normally there. So our best wishes go out to the Mexican people, and our grief and our condolence and our prayers to them in this terrible time of loss.

Q Mr. President, are there steps the United States government can or should take to try to make sure that there's stability in Mexico?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, what we can do, and what I think we should have done, first of all, is to take the steps we took on the trading. Secondly, I did talk to Secretary Bentsen last night to make sure that if there was serious trading in Mexican currencies, that we could try to help to stabilize that.

But, as you know, their financial institutions were all close down today. So they took that step, and we'll just have to see whether anything else happens on that regard tomorrow. But I think things will settle down here. And I think fundamentally they are in

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sound shape. And I hope that will be the case. We'll have to wait and see what happens tomorrow.

Q Mr. President, what did you tell the American Jewish leaders today about a status of a united Jerusalem?

THE PRESIDENT: I told them that the position -- I told them what I've always told you in public. I'll tell you the exact words I used: I said, my position has not changed on that issue. But my position is also that the United States and other countries should refrain from intervening in these peace talks between the parties themselves. And part of the Declaration of Principles between israel and the PLO was that the disposition of that issue would be a so-called final status issue to be resolved at the end of the talks. And I have respected that process. So I have made it clear that the United States has not changed it's position. The way we handled the resolution on the Hebron massacre in the U.N. gave us the opportunity to make that clear again. But we are trying to get these peace talks going, and we are going to let the parties make their decisions for the future of the Middle East on their own, and we are going to do everything we can to facilitate it.

Q What do you hope to accomplish in your press conference tonight?

THE PRESIDENT: Basically, I'm going to make a report to the American people about what we're trying to do up here; about the work we're doing on the crime bill, on health care, on a number of other important issues. And if I don't get to the Hill now, I'll be behind the curve on health care. So I've got to go.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

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12:10 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 24, 1994

PRESS CONFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT

The East Room

7:30 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Yesterday we were reminded that protecting our democracy and expanding its promise around the world can be costly and dangerous. Here at home we mourn the loss of the servicemen in the tragic aircraft accident at Hope Air Force Base, and we pray for a speedy recovery for those who were injured. This tragedy reminds us that the men and women who serve in the military put their lives at risk in the service of our nation.

In Mexico, an assassin killed Luis Donaldo Colosio, the presidential candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party. We send our condolences and our prayers to his family. And I urge the Mexican people at this difficult time to continue their strides toward economic and political reform and progress.

With the Congress beginning its Easter recess tomorrow, this is a good time to assess the real work we are getting done on behalf of the American people. We're moving forward on our economic plan. The budget now moving through Congress, when passed, will give us three consecutive years of deficit reduction for the first time since Harry Truman was President. In 1995, we'll have the lowest budget deficit as a percentage of our annual income of any of the major industrialized countries. A recovering economy produced two million jobs last year, and we're on track to create two million more in '94.

Around the world America's efforts have helped to bring much needed calm to Sarajevo and led to an important political accord between the Bosnian Muslims and Croats. Our call for restraint has helped to start talks again in the Middle East. We will continue our efforts to stop North Korea's nuclear program, and to seek progress on human rights in China, working to build a more positive relationship with that very important nation.

This Friday, a week ahead of schedule, our troops will return home from Somalia. Because of their courageous efforts, Somalia can now build its own future. A step it made in the right direction today with the accord between the leaders of the two largest factions in that country.

Since we came here, our country has been moving in the right direction. Just today, the House of Representatives passed our legislation to limit the influence of lobbyists. Our administration is completing work on a comprehensive welfare reform proposal. We have presented to the Congress our very important reemployment proposal, to change the unemployment system to provide immediate retraining to those who lose their jobs. In a few days, with bipartisan support, the country will have an education reform law that sets national standards for our public schools. In a few weeks, Congress will pass a crime bill and put more police on the street, tougher gun laws on the books, and make three strikes and your out the law of the land.

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Speaker Foley assured me last night that the crime bill will be item number one on the agenda of the House when it returns to work. And in a few months we will succeed in passing health care reform. Just yesterday, the House Subcommittee on Health passed legislation to provide health security for every American. And while there will be lots of twists and turns in the legislative process, this year Congress will pass and I will sign a health reform which guarantees health care security to every American that can never be taken away, with the right to choose a doctor, with a plan that outlaws insurance abuses -- no dropping coverage or cutting benefits; no more lifetime limits; no more raising rates just because someone in your family has been sick or some are older than others. We want to preserve and strengthen Medicare and we believe in this administration that those health benefits should be guaranteed to the workplace, building on what works today.

I know that many people around America must believe that Washington is overwhelmingly preoccupied with the Whitewater matter. But our administration is preoccupied with the business we were sent here to do for the American people. The investigation of Whitewater is being handled by an independent special counsel whose appointment I supported. Our cooperation with that counsel has been total. We have supplied over 14,000 documents, my tax returns dating back to 1978, and made available every administration witness he has sought.

I support the actions of the House and the Senate clearing the way for hearings at an appropriate time that does not interfere with Mr. Fiske's responsibilities. And I will fully cooperate with their work as well. Tomorrow I will make available my tax returns dating back to 1977 when I first held public office. Cooperation, disclosure, and doing the people's business are the order of the day.

This is the best moment we have had in decades to do the hard work on so many issues that affect not only our own progress and prosperity, but the very way we think about ourselves as a nation. The American people should know that I and my administration will not be distracted. We are committed to taking advantage of this rare moment and achieving these important goals.

Q Mr. President, you just said that you would release your taxes -- tax returns back to 1977. Questions also have been raised about whether you made money or lost money in your Whitewater investment. Do you still believe that you lost about \$70,000? And do you have any reason to believe that you owe any back taxes?

THE PRESIDENT: I am certain that we lost money. I do not believe we owe any back taxes. If it is determined that we do, of course, we will pay. I am now sure that we lost something less than \$70,000, based on an interview I heard on television -- or I heard about on television -- with Jim McDougal with one of the networks, where he said that he felt that one of the loans I had taken from a bank where we also borrowed money for the Land Development Corporation, he said he thought one of those was a personal loan.

And so I started racking my brain to try to remember what that might have been, and by coincidence, I was also rereading the galley of my mother's autobiography, just fact checking it, and I noticed that she mentioned there something that I had genuinely forgotten, which is that I helped her to purchase the property and what was then a cabin on the place that she and her husband, Dick Kelley, lived back in 1981, and that I was a coowner of that property with her for just a few months. After they married, he bought my interest out.

So that's where that -- I borrowed the money to go into that investment. I paid the money back with interest. That was unrelated to Whitewater. All the other losses that we have documented to date we believe clearly are tied to the investment Hillary and I made in Whitewater. So we, in fact, lost some-\$20,700 less than the Lyon's report indicated because that loan came from a different place.

And then -- or came for different purposes. And there was another \$1,500 payment I made on it. So whatever the total in the Lyon's report was, you should subtract from that \$20,700 and another \$1,500. And we believe we can document that clearly.

Tomorrow, my counsel, David Kendall, will brief the press on the evidence that we have, what's in the tax returns. You will see when you see the tax returns that those losses were clearly there. And he will be glad to support it with other information as well.

Q Mr. President, do you know of any funds, any money -- Whitewater seems to be about money -- having gone into any of your gubernatorial campaigns or into Whitewater, particularly federally-insured money? Do you know of any money that could have gone in?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I have no knowledge of that. I have absolutely no knowledge of that.

Q President Clinton, you just mentioned James McDougal, your former business partner. A lot of questions have been raised about his business practices. Can you tell us what drew you to him to begin with, and whether or not you still have faith now that he was -- that he is an honest businessman?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can tell you that when I entered my relationship with him -- let's go back to then and not now -- I knew Mr. McDougal and had known him for many years. I met him in the late '60s when he was running Senator Fulbright's office in Arkansas. I knew that sometime around that time, perhaps later, he got into the real estate business. When I entered into this investment, it was with a person I had known many years who was in the real estate business who had never been in the S&L business or the banking business. That all happened at a later time. He had done quite well.

The reason we lost money on Whitewater is not surprising -- a lot of people did at that time. Interest rates, as you'll remember, went through the roof in the early '80s; people stopped immigrating to my state to retire at least in the numbers they had all during the '70s; and the market simply changed, so we didn't sell as many lots, and the venture was not successful. So we lost the money. Principally, the money I lost was on the interest payments I had to make on the loans, which were never reimbursed because of the venture never turned a profit.

Q Do you still believe in his honesty now and do you think that he --

THE PRESIDENT: All I can tell you, to the best of my knowledge, he was honest in his dealings with me. And that's all I can comment on. As I said, when I heard about his comments on television, since he had -- he's always told you that I had nothing to do with the management of Whitewater, that Hillary had nothing to do with it; we didn't keep the books or the records; that this investment was made, as you know, back in 1978; and that we were essentially passive investors; that none of our money was borrowed from savings and loans and we had nothing to do with a savings and loan. So that's what he has always said. So when he said he didn't think this note that I -- where I borrow money from a bank, not an

S&L, in 1981 had anything to do with Whitewater, I started thinking about it. We talked about it. We couldn't remember what else it could have been until I literally just happened to cross that in reading my mother's autobiography.

Q Mr. President, Congressman Leach made some very dramatic charges today. He said that Whitewater is really about the arrogance of power and he didn't just mean back in Arkansas. He said that federal regulators tried to stop investigators for the Resolution Trust Corporation in Kansas City from putting Whitewater into their criminal referrals. That would amount to a coverup and possibly obstruction of justice. Do you have any knowledge of that?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely not. And it is my understanding -- let me just say this: It's my understanding that Mr. Leach was rather careful in the words that he used and apparently he didn't even charge that any political appointee of our administration had any knowledge of this. So he may be talking about an internal dispute within the RTC from career Republican appointees for all I know.

Keep in mind, until I came here, all the appointees of the RTC were hired under previous Republican administrations. There has never been a Democratic President since there's been an RTC. And I can tell you categorically I had no knowledge of this and was not involved in it in any way, shape or form.

Q Well, in light of all that's happened so far, Mr. President, do you think you made any mistakes in the initial investment and in the way the White House has handled this?

THE PRESIDENT: I certainly don't think I made a mistake in the initial investment. It was a perfectly honorable thing to do, and it was a perfectly legal thing to do. And I didn't make any money, I lost money. I paid my debts. And then later on, as you know, Hillary and I tried to make sure that the corporation was closed down in an appropriate way and paid any obligations that it owed after we were asked to get involved at a very late stage, and after Mr. McDougal had left the S&L. So I don't think that we did anything wrong in that at all. And I think we handled it in an appropriate way. We were like a lot of people -- we invested money and we lost.

I'd be the last person in the world to be able to defend everything we've done here in the sense that whatever we did or didn't do has sparked an inordinate amount of interest in a 16-year-old business venture that lost money. But to suggest -- let me just say again, I have had absolutely nothing to do, and would have nothing to do, with any attempt to influence an RTC regulatory matter. And I think if you look at the actions of the RTC just since I've been President and you examine the facts that everybody that works there was appointed by a previous Republican administration, the evidence is clear that I have not done that.

Q Mr. President, you've been kind of tough at times on people you felt made out during the '80s and didn't pay their fair share. Can you tell us, sir, tonight that you have abided by the very high ethical standards --

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely.

Q -- to which you've sought to hold others? And also, sir, if it turns out that you do owe something in back taxes, will you be prepared perhaps to revise some of those judgments you've made about others?

THE PRESIDENT: No, not at all. I ask you to tell the American people what percentage of my income I paid in taxes in every

year where I reported my tax returns. And let me tell you what my wife and I spent the '80s doing -- I was the lowest-paid governor of any state in the country. I don't complain about it; I was proud of that. I didn't do it for the money. I worked on creating jobs and improving education for the children of my state. Every year I was governor, my wife worked in a law firm that had always done business with the state. She never took any money for any work she did for the state. And, indeed, she gave up her portion of partnership income that otherwise came to the firm; and instead every year gave an enormous percentage of her time to public service work -- helping children and helping education, and doing a lot of other things -- giving up a lot of income.

Now, we did that because we wanted to. The fact that we made investments, some of which we lost money on, some of which we made money on, has nothing to do whatever with the indictment that I made about the excesses of the '80s. And we always made every effort to pay our taxes. I would remind you that we, like most middle class folks, we turned our records over to an accountant. We did every -- I always told the accountant to resolve all doubts in favor of the government. I never wanted any question raised about our taxes.

When it turned out in our own investigation of this Whitewater business that one year we had inadvertently taken a tax deduction for interest payments when, in fact, it was principal payment, even though the statute of limitations had run, we went back and voluntarily paid what we owed to the federal government. And if it turns out we've made some mistake inadvertently, we will do that again. But I have always tried to pay my taxes. And you will see when you look at all the returns that we've always paid quite a considerable percentage of our income in taxes.

Q Mr. President, during the campaign you said your administration would set a higher standard. Yet, in the travel office case last year, your own Chief of Staff found some of your aides used their official position to advance their personal interests; while recently we've seen a senior White House official delinquent in Social Security taxes that disqualified others from serving in your administration, and others in the White House neglecting until recently to undergo a security clearance required of other government officials handling classified information. Why, sir, do you think it's so difficult for members of your staff to live up to your campaign promise?

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, let's deal with those things, each in turn. Now, the finding was not that anybody who worked for me sought to advance themselves personally, financially in the travel office issue. That was not the finding. We found that the issue had not been well handled. And I might say, unlike other White Houses that stonewalled, denied or delayed, we did our own internal investigation and admitted what mistakes we made and took some changes -- made some changes there. I'm proud of that.

Secondly, no one was barred from serving in our administration because they hadn't paid Social Security taxes, but people were barred from serving in presidential-appointed positions that required Senate confirmation unless they complied with administration policy. Mr. Kennedy did not do that entirely, and he has been reassigned. He has been under -- he has had a difficult time, and I am convinced that he has done a lot of work that's been very valuable for us. But I think that he should not have done what he did, and I think he should fully pay. He has done that. I think that's what he should have done.

Now, on the White House passes thing, let's just talk about what the facts are. About 90 percent of the people who work here have been through all the clearances. The others are going through the clearances. I learned when I read about this that

apparently previous administrations had had some of the same problems. That is, they'd been lax because of the cumbersome nature of the process. So we've now basically put in rules that say that anybody who comes to work here now has to get all this done in 30 days or is immediately on leave without pay. They can't get paid unless they do it. I asked Mr. McLarty and Mr. Cutler to fix this and make sure it never happens again. So I feel confident that we have.

But since you raised the issue, let me also ask you to report to the American people that we have and we have enforced higher standards against ethical conflicts than any previous administration. When people leave the White House, they can't lobby the White House. If they're in certain positions, they can't lobby the White House for a long time. If they're in certain positions now, they can never lobby on behalf of a foreign government.

I have supported a campaign finance reform bill that I am hoping the Congress will pass, and I believe they will, which will change the nature of financing political campaigns. I have supported a very tough lobby reform bill which will require more disclosure and more restraint on the part of lobbyists and public officials than ever before. And we will comply with those laws.

So I think our record on balance is quite good here. And when we make mistakes, we try to admit them -- something that has not been the order of the day in the past.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. So many things have happened since this Whitewater story broke or resurfaced, depending on your point of view, your counsel has resigned, a number of your top aides have been subpoenaed because of their contacts with Treasury officials in on the investigation. I'm curious -- who do you blame more than anything else for the Whitewater mess that the administration is in now?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think it's useful to get into blame. I think what's important is that I answer the questions that you have that are legitimate questions; that I fully cooperate with the special counsel, which was requested widely by the press and by the members of the Republican Party, and who is himself a Republican -- that we fully cooperate. And we've done that.

Senator Inouye from Hawaii pointed out today, he said, I've been experienced in these investigations. He said, you folks have claimed no executive privilege. You've fully cooperated. No one can quarrel with that.

And then I get back to the work of getting unemployment down, jobs up, passing a health care bill, passing the crime bill, moving this country forward. I think the worst thing that can happen is for me to sort of labor over who should blame -- who should be blamed for this. There will probably be enough blame to go around. I'm just not concerned about it.

Q To follow up, sir, do you feel ill served in any way by your staff?

THE PRESIDENT: I think on the -- I've told you what I think about these meetings. Now, let's go back to the facts of the meetings. We now know that Mr. Altman's counsel checked with the ethics officer in Treasury before he came over and gave the briefings to the White House. But I have said -- so it appears at least that the counsel thought that Mr. Altman had an ethical clearance to come and do this briefing. We certainly know that no one in the White House, at least to the best of my knowledge, has tried to use any information to in any way improperly influence the RTC or any federal agency.

Would it have been better if those had not occurred? Yes, I think it would have been. Do we have people here who wouldn't do anything wrong, but perhaps weren't sensitive enough to have something -- could look in retrospect by people who are used to having problems in a presidency, or used to having people not telling the truth? I think that we weren't sensitive as we should have been. And I've said before, it would have been better if that hadn't occurred.

But I think the one thing you have to say is you learn things as you go along in this business. None of this, in the light of history, will be as remotely as important as the fact that by common consensus we had the most productive first year of a presidency last year of anyone in a generation. That's what matters; that we're changing people's lives. That's what counts. And I'm just going to keep working on it.

Q Mr. President, you and your wife have both used the phrase, bewildered, confused about why all the interest in Whitewater. Yet, in the Arkansas savings and loan business, your wife represented Madison Savings and Loan before the Arkansas Savings and Loan Board, whose head was a former lawyer who had done work for Madison Savings and Loan. Do you not see any conflicts of interest in your action, or your wife's actions -- which would appear to contradict what you just said about her not doing any work before the state, that would cause people to question your actions?

THE PRESIDENT: No, that's not what I said. I did not say -- I said that when my wife did business, when her law firm represented some state agency itself -- state agencies all over America use private lawyers -- if she did any work for the state, she never took any pay for it. And when the firm got income from state work, she didn't take her partnership share of that income. She gave that up because she wanted to bend over backwards to avoid the appearance of conflict.

Was there anything wrong with her representing a client for a state agency -- and if you go back and look at the facts, basically the firm wrote the securities commissioner a letter saying, is it permissible under Arkansas law to raise money for this S&L in this way? And it showed that she was one of the contacts on it, and the securities commissioner wrote her back and said it's not against the law. That was basically the extent of her representation.

Now, all I can do is tell you that she believed there was nothing unethical about it. And today, in an interview, Professor Steven Geller, of New York University, who is a widely respected national expert on legal ethics, once again said there was nothing at all unethical in doing this. These kinds of things happen when you have married couples who have professions. And the most important thing there is disclosure. There was no sneaking around about this. This was full disclosure.

Professor Geller -- I brought the quote here -- said, "I think this is a bum rap on Mrs. Clinton, and I'm amazed that it keeps getting recirculated." Now, there's a person who doesn't work for us whose job it is to know what the code of professional responsibility requires.

Q Mr. President, one thing that puzzled a lot of people is why, if you did nothing wrong, did you act for so long as if you had something to hide. And now that you're about to release these documents to the public, your tax records and other things, do you think it would have helped if you had released these documents to the public earlier? Would it have stopped this issue from reaching the proportions that it has?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't have any idea. But I don't think I acted as if I had anything to hide. After all, I did volunteer -- I had already given out my tax returns going back to 1980. And then when -- keep in mind, when the furor arose at the request for the special counsel -- even though everybody at the time said, well, we don't think he's done anything wrong; there's no evidence that either he or the First Lady have done anything wrong; we still think there ought to be a special counsel -- I said we would give all this over to the special counsel. It was only after the special counsel had all the information that the people who first wanted the special counsel then decided they wanted the documents as well. So we're making them available.

Perhaps I should have done it earlier, but you will see essentially what I've told you -- and things that you basically already know.

Q Mr. President, you said a few minutes ago that the people in the RTC who are involved in Congressman Leach's allegations are all career Republican officials. But aren't they members of your administration? And do you plan to take any action in speaking to either Mr. Bentsen or Mr. Altman about taking action and investigation Mr. Leach's charges?

THE PRESIDENT: I think the last thing in the world I should do is talk to the Treasury Department about the RTC. (Laughter.) You all have told me that that creates the appearance of impropriety. I don't think we can have a -- it's not just a one-way street, it's a two-way street. Mr. Leach will see that whatever should be done is done. But I can tell you, I have had no contact with the RTC; I've made no attempt to influence them. And you can see by some of the decisions that they have made that that is the furthest thing, it seems to me, that ought to be on your mind.

Q Do you abandon all responsibility for a department, a Cabinet department in your government?

THE PRESIDENT: I haven't abandoned all responsibility. You can't have it both ways; either we can talk to them or we can't. I just think this is a matter of public record now. And Mr. Leach will certainly see to it that it's looked into. He's already said that that's his job, and I'm sure he will see that it is.

Q With so many questions swirling around Whitewater and the Rose law firm, there's some concern that the moral authority of the First Lady is eroding as well. Are you reconsidering her role as the point person for health care reform?

THE PRESIDENT: Absolutely not. Absolutely not. People should not be able to raise questions and erode people's moral authority in this country. There ought to have to be evidence and proof. We live in a time when there is a great deal of question-raising. It seems to be the order of the day. But I know what the facts are, and I'm giving you the facts on this.

Here we just had -- all these questions were raised about whether she was properly or improperly representing a client before a state agency -- to do something, I might add, that the federal government had asked savings and loans to do -- that is, go out and raise more capital to become more solvent. So that's what she was doing in the full light of day in full disclosure.

Now we have, even in retrospect, an imminent national expert saying that she is getting a bum rap. When people ask questions that don't have any basis -- I think you should ask whatever questions you want to ask, and I think that we should do our best to answer them. But I think that the 20-year record she made as a lawyer, never before having her ethics questioned, never before

having her ability questioned, when everybody who knew her knew that every year she was giving up a whole lot of income to do public business -- to advance the cause of children and the to advance the cause of our state. No, I don't think so. I think in the end when all these questions get asked and answered, her moral authority will be stronger than it has ever been, because we will have gone through this process and been very forthcoming, as we are, to the special counsel. And then in the end, people will compare how we did this with how previous administrations under fire handle their business. And I think it will come out quite well.

Q Mr. President, the assassination of Mr. Colosio today has shaken the financial markets in this country, created doubt about the stability of Mexico. Mexico opens its stock market and banks tomorrow. You said you would help Mexico in this. What can the United States do to help Mexico in these trying times?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, let me say, Mexico is a very great country that has made enormous progress economically and politically. There is a lot of ferment and change going on there that is inevitable and that can be very positive. What I think the United States can do, first of all, is to tell the rest of the world that we know this about Mexico. They're our neighbors and we think they have a great future. And we don't expect any long-term damage to come from this terrible personal tragedy and political setback.

Secondly, the only business I did last night on this -- and I called President Salinas as a friend, as well as the President of the United States, to express my sorrow -- the only business I did was to talk to the Secretary of the Treasury about what we might be able to do in the event there was some sort of unusual trading against the Mexican currency. And there may be something we can do to step in and stabilize that. As you know, there have been times in the past when our friends have had to come to our aid -- the Germans, the Japanese and others have come to our aid when there was unusual trading against the dollar. And we are prepared to try to help the Mexicans if that is necessary. But we hope it won't be.

Today, we did just a little bit on Mexican securities when we suspended trading here in the United States for a very short time so that the American who would be interested in this would at least be able to verify what the facts were and what they were not about the terrible incident last night. And I think that helped a bit. I certainly hope that it did.

Q Increasingly polls are showing that more and more Americans are unsure whether you acted properly in Whitewater, that maybe you did something wrong. Does that concern you? And when do you think it would be proper for the First Lady to answer questions about Whitewater?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, let's -- does it concern me? Only a little bit. The truth is I am amazed when I read in The New York Times or someplace that there have been three times as much coverage of Whitewater as there had been of health care. I'm amazed that there hasn't been more change in the polls. I think what the American people are really upset about is the thought that this investment that we made 16 years ago that lost money, that did not involve savings and loans, might somehow divert any of us from doing the work of the country -- getting the economy going and dealing with health care and crime and the other issues.

So, in that sense, I think people are right to be concerned. And they want to know that I'm going to answer the questions. A lot of people don't even know, I don't think, that there is a special counsel; that we have fully cooperated; that he has said we have; that the Watergate prosecutor, Sam Dash, contrasted

our conduct with previous Presidents and said we'd been highly ethical. And we're moving forward.

Now, the First Lady has done several interviews. She was out in three different places last week answering questions exhaustively from the press. I think she will continue to do that. And if you have questions you want to ask her about this, I think you ought to ask the questions.

Q Mr. President, you and the First Lady have several times said that you've been amazed and dismayed by the intensity of both the opposition and the scrutiny surrounding Whitewater in particular. Has any of this been instructive for you? Have you taken any lessons from this ordeal, whether it's about the presidency, about the process, about the city or anything?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I think I've learned a lot about it. I think one of the things I've learned about it is that it's very important to try to decide what the legitimate responsibility of the President is, to be as forthcoming as possible, and to do it.

It's important for me to understand that there is a level here -- and this is not a blame, this is just an observation -- because of the experiences of the last several decades, of which I was not a part in this city, I think there is a level of suspicion here than is greater than that which I have been used to in the past -- and I don't complain about it, but I've learned a lot about it -- and that my job is to try to answer whatever questions are out there so I can get on with the business of the country.

And I think I've learned a lot about how to handle that. I've also learned here that there may or may not be a different standard than I had seen in the past -- not of right and wrong, that doesn't change -- but of what may appear to be right or wrong. And I think that you'll see that, like everything else, this administration learns and goes on. We always learn from our mistakes, and we have proven that.

Q I wonder if you realize the situation that is developing in Korea, what is expected? What will be the situation in South Africa next month? And do you believe that the former Soviet Union, Russia, has -- that will contribute to peace in the world? How do you respond?

THE PRESIDENT: That's the quickest anybody ever asked me three questions at once. (Laughter.) First of all, the situation in Korea is serious, and we have responded in a serious way. The North Koreans themselves have said they are committed to a nonnuclear Korean peninsula. We want that. We want a good, normal relationship with them. They have terminated the IAEA inspections. We are examining what we can do. We are talking to our South Korean partners as well as to the Chinese, the Japanese, the Russians and others.

We still hope that this can be resolved, and we believe it can be. But the choice is really up to North Korea. Will they be isolated from the world community, or will they be a full partner? They could have a very bright future indeed. They have many contributions to make, indeed, to a united Korea. And we hope that it will work out.

But we did -- I did decide to deploy the Patriots on the recommendation of General Luck as a purely defensive measure in the wake of the difficulties we've had, and we'll make further decisions as we go along.

With regard to South Africa, I am immensely hopeful. I have tried once to encourage Chief Buthelezi to join in the political

process. And I still have some hope that he will. It is not too late, and they have made real efforts to try to accommodate the conflicts between national and local interests. But I think we will be celebrating in late April a great triumph of democracy of the first nonracial or multiracial democratic process in South Africa.

With regard to Russia, I think that on balance, our relationship is still sound. It is based on our perception and their perception of our shared interests, and when we disagree, we will say so. And we will act accordingly. But I do think that the Russians have made a constructive contribution to our efforts in Bosnia which have had a lot of success. We've got a long way to go, but we've had some real success. And I'm hopeful that they will elsewhere. I know they made a suggestion on Korea today, and we'll see what happens there.

Q Mr. President, Congressman Stark's health care bill doesn't do everything that you have proposed. Would you veto it if it reaches your desk?

THE PRESIDENT: No, because it does what I ask. It doesn't solve all the problems. But it does provide universal coverage. It emphasizes the workplace. That is, there is no tax on people unless they elect not to take out insurance. And it provides comprehensive benefits, which I think are very important. And it leaves Medicare alone with the integrity of Medicare.

There are things that it doesn't do that I wish it did. I don't think it's as successful or would be as successful in holding down costs and expanding opportunity as our plan; but certainly if it were to be enacted by the United States Congress I would sign it, because it meets the fundamental criteria I set out of covering all Americans with health care.

One more, then I guess we've got to go. Everybody wants to be watching these ball games, I think -- (laughter). I'm going to make -- nobody's asked me if we're going to tax gambling or anything. (Laughter.) Go ahead.

Q Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: This is a set-up -- it's my joke. Only people who bet against my team in the NCAA. (Laughter.)

Q Mr. President, I take it that the tax returns you're putting out tomorrow are the ones that have already gone to the special counsel. If the special counsel wanted to question you about that, would you answer a subpoena? Would Mrs. Clinton? And what about congressional hearings -- what would be the protocol on going before Congress to explain it to them?

THE PRESIDENT: Let me answer the first question first. We decided in addition to putting out the '78 and '79 returns, we should go ahead and put out the '77 returns. But that would be an appropriate starting point, because that's the year I first entered public life. I know there's -- it's kind of a moving bar here. None of us are quite sure how far back anybody should go anymore about anything. But we thought that we would do that. And at least you would then have a complete record of the money we earned and the taxes we paid -- Hillary and I together did -- as long as I've been in public life.

In terms of the information, I expect that the special counsel will want to question me and will want to question the First Lady. It's my understanding that typically in the past it's been done in a different way. I mean, I will cooperate with him in whatever way he decides is appropriate.

Similarly, if Congress wants any information direct from us, we will, of course, provide it to them in whatever way seems most appropriate. Again, I understand there are certain protocols which have been followed in the past which I would expect would be followed here. But I intend to be fully cooperative so that I can go back to work doing what I was hired to do.

Thank you very much.

Q -- welfare reform?

THE PRESIDENT: What did you say about --

Q What about welfare reform?

THE PRESIDENT: What about it?

Q -- going to tax --

THE PRESIDENT: No. What I said -- I made a joke about that. I said I was going to try to tax anybody who bet against my team in the basketball finals.

But I have made no decision on the financing of welfare reform. I can tell you this: It's a tough issue because we have to pay for anything we do. And there are all kinds of proposals out there. I know that the Republican welfare reform proposal has a lot of things in it that I like. But I think it's way too hard on financing things -- savings from immigrants. I think it goes too far there. So there are no real easy answers.

But I can say categorically that I have been briefed on a very wide range of options and that nobody in this administration has made any decision, and no one will make a decision except me, about how to fund it. That decision has not been made. We will come forward with that plan. We do think it offers the real promise of ending welfare as we know it, of moving people from welfare to work if we can also guarantee these welfare parents that when they go to work their children will not lose the health care that they have on welfare, so they won't be punished for going to work. That's the key issue.

Thank you very much.

END

8:11 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 24, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am profoundly saddened to learn of the brutal assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio, the Presidential candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) in Mexico. I deeply deplore this senseless act of violence and have conveyed my deepest sympathies to the Mexican people and to the family of Mr. Colosio, his wife and two young children.

Mr. Colosio dedicated his life to public service and to the betterment of his nation. It is particularly tragic when an assassin's bullet slays a man who still had so much to contribute to history. It is a great loss not only for Mexico but for all of North America.

I telephoned President Carlos Salinas de Gotari shortly after midnight last night to express my sorrow and that of the American people and to offer my condolences to the Colosio family. I told President Salinas that the United States stands ready to assist Mexico in the coming days in any way we can.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am deeply saddened to learn of the tragic air collision at Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina and the resultant loss of life and injuries. Hillary and I join all Americans in expressing our condolences to the families and friends of those killed, and wish a speedy recovery to those injured. This tragedy is a reminder that all those who serve in the military at home and abroad put their lives at risk in the service of their nation and deserve the thanks of all Americans for doing so.

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The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release:

March 23, 1994

Statement by Chief of Staff Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty and White
House Special Counsel Lloyd Cutler

At his request, Associate Counsel William Kennedy, who has been responsible for vetting the background of presidential appointees and for supervising the issuance of White House passes, has been transferred to other duties within the Counsel's office. His former responsibilities will be assumed by the Associate Counsel Beth Nolan.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

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After personally reviewing the Jonathan Pollard matter, I have decided to deny his application for executive clemency. I make this decision taking into account the recommendation of the Attorney General and the unanimous views of the law enforcement and national security agencies. My decision is based upon the grave nature of his offense and the considerable damage that his actions caused our nation.

Mr. Pollard's crime is one of the most serious crimes against our country -- placing national security secrets of the United States in the hands of another country. I have considered Mr. Pollard's argument that he is deserving of a shorter prison sentence because he spied for a friendly nation. I nevertheless believe that the enormity of Mr. Pollard's crime, the harm his actions caused to our country, and the need to deter every person who might even consider such actions, warrant his continued incarceration.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1994

EDUCATION AND SHARING DAY, U.S.A., 1994

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

America's success in the years to come requires a national commitment to providing excellence in education. Our ability to seize the opportunities before us depends on the strength of our scholarship. We must build an educational system that offers our country's vast promise to every citizen. Only when we know that all of our students are receiving the best care and training possible can we say that we are prepared for the challenges of the future.

New innovations in teaching methods and curricula, combined with traditional lessons of ethics and morality, afford students a comprehensive education that will serve them well their entire lives. By sharing our experiences and our beliefs with the next generation of Americans, we can prepare our Nation for the awesome responsibilities and opportunities that lie ahead.

Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the leader of the Lubavitch movement, has contributed a great deal to this important endeavor, advancing the ideals of sharing and education over the course of his long and rich life. As Rabbi Schneerson celebrates his 92nd birthday, it is fitting and appropriate that the people of the United States honor his gifts to education and rededicate themselves to the teaching of ethics and morality.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 23, 1994, as Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. I call upon the people of the United States, Government officials, educators, and volunteers to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1994

**PRESIDENT CLINTON TO HOLD HISTORIC MEETING
WITH NATIVE AMERICANS**

President Clinton will hold an historic meeting with American Indian and Alaska Native tribal leaders at the White House April 29, as part of an ongoing effort to work with tribal nations in trying to develop a sound and responsive domestic policy. This is the first such meeting of all the federally recognized tribal leaders and a sitting President.

"I look forward to this historic meeting and to affirming our commitment to strengthening the Nation-to-Nation relationship we have with tribal governments," the President said.

As a demonstration of the President's commitment to American Indians, a White House liaison from the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs has spent the last year meeting with tribal leaders, tribal council members, the National Congress of American Indians, the Navajo Nation and tribal affiliated organizations representing Indian Country.

The President will host representatives from all federally recognized tribes, 545 in total. The meeting will provide an opportunity for tribal leaders to hear directly from the President about his administration's overall commitment to ensuring American Indian sovereignty and about how the Administration's domestic agenda impacts American Indians.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1994

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NOMINATES JEFFREY RUSH
INSPECTOR GENERAL AT USAID**

The President today announced his intent to nominate Jeffrey Rush, Jr. to be the Inspector General of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Rush brings 24 years of experience in military and criminal intelligence and law enforcement to the role, which for the first time at USAID has been elevated to a Senate confirmation position. For the past 10 years, he served as the Deputy Assistant Inspector General for Investigations at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Rush began his career as a criminal investigator with the Office of Inspector General at USDA in 1971. In 1975, he was promoted to supervisory criminal investigator in Kansas City, MO. In 1978, he was named Assistant Regional Inspector General in Chicago and in 1980 was named Regional Inspector General for Investigations.

He is a 1968 graduate of Baker University. He earned a graduate degree in the Administration of Justice from George Washington University in 1973 and graduated from George Mason University Law School in 1990.

He and his wife, Dawn, have a 13 year old daughter, Logan, and an 8 year old son, Christopher. The family resides in Springfield, Virginia.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1994

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NOMINATES 3 MEMBERS TO THE NATIONAL
EDUCATION SECURITY BOARD**

The President today nominated Roger Hilsman, Stanley Sheinbaum and Robert Shamansky to the National Security Education Board. The National Security Education Board develops criteria for awarding scholarships, fellowships, and grants. In addition, the Board recommends ways to encourage interest in jobs in Government agencies that have a national security role.

Roger Hilsman of New York currently teaches at the Institute for War and Peace Studies at Columbia University. He served as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs during the Kennedy Administration and is also a prolific author on the subject of international affairs.

Stanley Sheinbaum of California is President of Fairtree Enterprises. He has extensive experience in the field of economics, both as a professor and as a consultant. Mr. Sheinbaum is also a member of the Board of Directors of People for the American Way and Chairman Emeritus of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Southern California. He previously served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California, as a Senior Fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions and as a Fulbright Economics Fellow in Paris, France.

Robert Shamansky of Ohio is to fill a newly created position. Mr. Shamansky is a former member of Congress from Ohio, where he served on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He is a member of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. and Jewish Relations Committee. Mr. Shamansky is presently a partner in the law firm of Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan and Arnoff in Columbus, Ohio.

THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS OFFICE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1994

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NOMINATES THOMASINA "TOMMY" ROGERS AS
CHAIR TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES**

The President today announced his intent to nominate Thomasina "Tommy" Rogers as the Chair to the Administrative Conference of the United States.

The Administrative Conference of the United States develops recommendations for improving the procedures by which federal agencies administer regulatory, benefit and other government programs. The Conference reports annually to the President and Congress concerning its activities and the implementation of its recommendations.

After graduating from St. Jude High School, Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism and Columbia University School of Law, she went on to government service where she committed much of the ensuing 18 years to addressing issues of discrimination in public schools, colleges, social services and employment.

Her positions in government have included an eight-month detail to the Presidential Personnel Office in the White House, seven years as the Legal Counsel and Deputy Legal Counsel to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and nine years as an attorney with U.S. Department of Education (formerly, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare).

As the EEOC's top career attorney since 1990, Ms. Rogers headed the 70-member Office of Legal Counsel where she had primary responsibility for managing the development of the Americans with Disabilities Act employment regulations and policy. In addition, her expertise covers a wide range of employment law matters as well as government ethics, the civil service system and various benefit programs administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Ms. Rogers is a member of numerous bar associations and civic organizations and serves on the Board of Directors of Children's Hospital. She is married to Gregory M. Gill, Vice President and General Counsel of Cassidy & Associates, a government relations firm in Washington, D.C.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1994

**PRESIDENT CLINTON APPOINTS TWO MEMBERS TO THE ADVISORY BOARD
FOR THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM**

The President today announced the appointment of Thomas W. Hoog and Y.C.L. Susan Woo to the Advisory Board for the National Air and Space Museum.

The Air and Space Museum is part of the Smithsonian Institution system. The advisory board provides advice to the Institution and the director and reports back to Congress when necessary. The purpose of the museum is to memorialize the national development of aviation and space flight; as well as collect, preserve, and display aeronautical and space flight equipment of historical interest and significance. The museum also serves as a repository for scientific equipment and data pertaining to the development of aviation and space flight; and provides educational material for the historical study of aviation and space flight.

THOMAS HOOG is Chairman of Hill & Knowlton Public Affairs Worldwide and a former naval aviator.

SUSAN WOO, Ph.D. of Tennessee is President and CEO of ERC, Inc., a company specializing in high-tech services. Prior to establishing her own company, Dr. Woo was Professor of Aerospace Engineering at The University of Tennessee Space Institute. She is also a world renowned expert in magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) power generation.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1994

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES THE CHAIRMAN AND
6 MEMBERS TO SALLIE MAE**

President today announced the appointment of William Arceneaux as the Chairman of the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae). In addition, he announced his intent to appoint Mitchell Berger, Kris Durmer, Diane Gilleland, Regina Montoya, James Moore, Irene Natividad and Ronald Thayer as members of the Association.

The Student Loan Marketing Association is a government-sponsored, federally-chartered and privately owned enterprise with its principal offices in Washington, D.C. The corporation ensures the orderly flow of education credit through the Federal Family Education Loan Program, the guaranteed student loan program of the federal government. Sallie Mae is a \$47 billion corporation with common stock of the corporation listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Sallie Mae has a stand-alone AAA rating by Standard and Poors.

WILLIAM ARCENEUX of Louisiana - Chair

Mr. Arceneaux is President of the Louisiana Association of Independent Colleges and Universities and has been a member of the Board of Sallie Mae since 1979.

REGINA MONTOYA of Texas

Ms. Montoya is a Vice President of Westcott Communications, Inc. She is also the former Director of the White House Office of Intergovernmental Relations.

MITCHELL BERGER of Florida

Mr. Berger is an attorney with the firm of Berger and Shapiro, where he specializes in environmental law. He is a Managing Trustee of the Democratic National Committee, a Member of the Florida Environmental Regulation Commission, a Member of the Broward County Management Review Commission, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Nova University School of Management and Business.

KRIS DURMER of New Hampshire

Mr. Durmer, an attorney, is a Commissioner of the Nashua Housing Authority, and President of the Greater Nashua Housing and Development Foundation. He served as Chairman of the Nashua, NH, Clinton for President primary campaign, the Clinton/Gore general election campaign, and was NH Legal Counsel to the 1988 Gore Presidential campaign.

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Sallie Mae Release Continued

DIANE SUITT GILLELAND of Arkansas

Ms. Gilleland is Director of the Arkansas Department of Higher Education, where she directs over \$375,000,000 in state appropriations for the operation of Arkansas' institutions of higher education and the University of Arkansas Hospital.

JAMES MOORE of New Jersey

Mr. Moore is Senior Vice President of the Financial Services Division for the Continental Grain Company; President and C.E.O. of the ContiFinancial Services Corporation and the ContiMortgage Corporation; and, Managing Director of the ContiTrade Services Corporation. He is also a Trustee of the Democratic National Committee and a 1968 graduate of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service.

IRENE NATIVIDAD of Virginia

Ms. Natividad is the Principal in the firm of Natividad and Associates, a Washington, DC, public affairs firm, and the Chair of the National Commission on Working Women. She previously served as Chair of the National Women's Political Caucus and as Director of Continuing Education for William Paterson College. In addition, Ms. Natividad served as Co-Chair of the Women of Color for Change Committee for Clinton/Gore.

RONALD J. THAYER of Michigan

Mr. Thayer serves as Department Executive in the Office of Economic Development for Wayne County, Michigan. He has served as Executive Secretary to Governor Jim Blanchard and as Alumni Fund Director for the University of Detroit.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 22, 1994

PRESIDENT NOMINATES SEVEN FEDERAL JUDGES

The President announced the nominations today of seven individuals to serve on the federal bench. President Clinton nominated Theodore A. McKee to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. He also announced six U.S. District Court nominees: Paul L. Friedman, Gladys Kessler, Emmet G. Sullivan and Ricardo M. Urbina for the District of Columbia; Vanessa D. Gilmore for the Southern District of Texas; and Raymond L. Finch for the District of the Virgin Islands.

"These seven men and women have outstanding records of achievement in the legal profession and in public service," the President said today. "I am proud to nominate these distinguished individuals to serve as federal judges."

A biography of the appellate court nominee, Theodore A. McKee, is attached. The district court nominees are as follows:

Paul L. Friedman, 50, has practiced with the firm of White & Case since 1976 as an associate and a partner. He also served as an Assistant to the Solicitor General of the United States and as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. He has been president of the D.C. Bar Association and chair of the D.C. Judicial Nomination Commission. Friedman received his B.A. degree from Cornell University and his J.D. degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law. He and his wife, Elizabeth Ann Friedman, reside in Washington, D.C.

Gladys Kessler, 56, has served on the Superior Court of the District of Columbia since 1977. Prior to her appointment to the bench, she was a partner in the law firm of Roisman, Kessler & Cashdan. Kessler has taught courses at Harvard Law School, George Washington University Law School, and the National Institute of Trial Advocacy. She received her B.A. degree from Cornell University and her LL.B. from Harvard Law School. She lives in Washington, D.C., with her husband Arthur M. Mackwell.

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Emmet G. Sullivan, 46, has served since 1992 as an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. He previously served as an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and as a partner in the law firm of Houston, Sullivan and Gardner. Sullivan received both his B.A. and J.D. degrees from Howard University. Sullivan and his wife, Nan L. Sullivan, reside in Washington, D.C.

Ricardo M. Urbina, 48, has served since 1981 as an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Urbina was a Professor of Law and Director of the Criminal Justice Program for Howard University School of Law. He received both his B.A. and J.D. degrees from Georgetown University. Urbina and his wife, Coreen Marie Saxe, live in Washington, D.C.

Vanessa D. Gilmore, 37, has practiced law with the Houston firm of Vickery, Kilbride, Gilmore & Vickery since 1986. She has had a civil litigation practice and has served as an adjunct professor at the University of Houston College of Law. Gilmore received her B.S. degree from Hampton University and her J.D. degree from the University of Houston College of Law. Gilmore resides in Houston, Texas.

Raymond L. Finch, 53, has served since 1977 on the Territorial Court of the Virgin Islands. Prior to that appointment, he served on the Municipal Court of the Virgin Islands, and was in the practice of law with the firm of Hodge & Sheen. Finch received both his undergraduate and law degrees from Howard University. He resides in Christiansted, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

-more-

THEODORE A. MCKEE

Nominee for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

Theodore Alexander McKee, 46, is serving in his tenth year on the Court of Common Pleas for the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which sits in Philadelphia.

Born in Rochester, New York in 1947, McKee earned his bachelor's degree from the State University of New York at Cortland. After graduation, McKee became Director of Minority Recruitment and Admissions for the State University of New York at Binghamton, and served as chair of the University's newly-created Afro-American Studies Program, coordinating the search for a permanent academic to head the department. In 1972, McKee entered law school at Syracuse University. He graduated magna cum laude in 1975, and was awarded the Order of the Coif.

Upon graduation, McKee practiced law as a litigation associate at the Philadelphia firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen. After two years with the firm, McKee left to become an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, where he worked first in the General Crimes Unit, then in Narcotics and Firearms, and finally in the Political Corruption Unit. In his first year as an Assistant U.S. Attorney, McKee was responsible for investigating allegations of police brutality before a special grand jury, as part of a nationwide probe into police brutality by the United States Civil Rights Commission. As a federal prosecutor, McKee also helped secure indictments against six Philadelphia homicide detectives for civil rights violations and won a racketeering conviction against the chief judge of Philadelphia's traffic court.

In 1980, McKee became Deputy City Solicitor for Philadelphia's Law Department, heading the Revenue Unit and the Code Enforcement Unit. In late 1983, McKee was elected to the Court of Common Pleas for the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania. As a judge, McKee has heard cases in the felony, homicide and orphans' divisions. In addition, from 1980 to 1991, McKee taught trial advocacy at the Rutgers University School of Law.

In 1986, the Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court appointed McKee to the state's Commission on Sentencing, an 11 member committee that develops sentencing guidelines and policies. McKee is currently acting chair of the Commission.

-more-

McKee's life of public service includes significant activities off the bench as well. He has been involved with the "Big Brothers" program since 1969, and still remains in touch with his first "little brother." McKee has served on a number of civic boards, including the Crisis Intervention Network, which combats drug use and gang violence in Philadelphia, the Crime Prevention Association and Concerned Black Men, both of which help direct urban youth away from crime, and New Directions for Women, which provides female offenders with drug rehabilitation, education, and job counseling.

McKee is married to Ana Luisa Pujols, a Philadelphia internist. They have two young daughters.

If confirmed, McKee would become one of fourteen judges on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, which hears cases from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

-30-30-30-



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1994

Dear Colleagues:

Thank you for your participation in Wednesday's crime and technology meeting at the White House. The meeting highlighted many exciting new prospects for the use of technology in the fight against crime and violence in America. Of particular interest were the technologies being researched and developed by the Department of the Treasury and the Counter Drug Technology Assessment Center at the Office of National Drug Policy. As I mentioned on Wednesday, we would be pleased to receive any written materials you may have on the work of your agencies in this regard.

Attached you will find the telephone and distribution list. Please discard any copies of the list you may already have received.

Thank you once again for sharing your important work with us and for agreeing to assist us in the coordination of all that the Administration is doing on this front.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jami Floyd", written over a horizontal line.

Jami Floyd

CrimeTech Distribution List

Name	Agency	Phone	Fax
Liz Bernstein	WH/Communications	456-7845	456-2239
Dr. Al Brandenstein	CTAC	395-6781	395-6775
Jose Cerda	DPC	456-5568	456-7028
Thomas Espy	DOC	482-5061	482-2693
Timothy R. Fain	OMB	395-3561	395-7285
Jami Floyd	OVP	456-7871	456-6231
Tom Kalil	NEC	456-2801	456-2223
Holly Kulka	Treasury	622-1456	622-1423
Kent Markus	Justice	514-3008	514-0467
Bruce W. McConnell	OMB	395-3785	395-7285
Bill McDonnell	Treasury	622-0260	622-1423
Michael R. Nelson	OSTP	456-6039	456-6023
Jennifer O'Connor	WH/Cabinet Affairs	456-2572	456-6704
Jonathan Prince	WH/Communications	456-7151	456-2362
Andy Tomback	Treasury	622-1820	622-1423
Keith Walton	Treasury	622-1448	622-1423

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Christine Varney
Jennifer O'Connor

SUBJECT:

Department of Justice Crime Grant for the Miami Area

- On Monday, March 21, 1994, the Department of Justice will award \$500,000 to fund Dade County's Violent Street Crimes Task Force. The Task Force combines intelligence work, crime analysis, communications and operations to mount a comprehensive and efficient effort to identify and apprehend violent offenders.
- The Task Force uses intelligence to identify suspects with outstanding robbery warrants, target and prioritize the most serious offenders, and arrest these felons before they can commit additional acts of violence.
- The Task Force can also provide a saturation of police officers in specific, high-crime areas. Should an incident occur in one of these areas, the Task Force will provide 24-hour patrols on a short-term basis to restore order, quickly solve the crime, and reestablish confidence and safety within the community.
- Finally, the Task Force uses unmarked police cars for roving patrols to detect and apprehend roadside robbery suspects, and to assist potential victims of such crimes.
- Because of the announcement Monday, this grant award is likely to be in the news while you are in Miami.

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

18-Mar-1994 07:09pm

TO: (See Below)

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

SUBJECT: Agenda for Crime Meeting Saturday at 2:30 in Rm. 248 OEOB

The following is our proposed agenda. (It is not set in concrete!)

1. Strategy for "Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund."
2. Strategy for addressing House authorizations.
3. Other possible amendments which could be supported:
 - a. Treasury authorizations.
 - b. HUD/COMPAC?
 - c. Assault weapons?
 - d. 100,000 cops -- conference?
 - e. Immigration funding -- conference?
 - f. Reimbursement for cost of incarcerating criminal aliens (Berman)?
 - g. Police Corps -- conference?
4. Possible amendments to oppose.
5. SAP for Rules and Floor.

Distribution:

TO: Bruce N. Reed
TO: Jose Cerda, III
TO: Tracey E. Thornton
TO: Karen L. Hancox
TO: Rahm Emanuel
TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor
TO: Edward H. Jurith
TO: FAX (95146897,Ron Klain)
TO: FAX (95149149,Jeff Robinson)
TO: FAX (95146897,Andy Fois)
TO: FAX (95148639,Grace Mastalli)
TO: FAX (96221465,Ron Noble)

CC: Christopher F. Edley, Jr
CC: Kenneth L. Schwartz
CC: Kenneth F. Ryder, Jr.
CC: James E. Duke
CC: Mark J. Schwartz
CC: Douglas L. Steiger
CC: Margaret R. Shaw
CC: Lori L. Victor
CC: Jennifer N. Palmieri

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Christine Varney
Jennifer O'Connor



SUBJECT:

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- Finally, the Task Force uses unmarked police cars for roving patrols to detect and apprehend roadside robbery suspects, and to assist potential victims of such crimes.
- Because of the announcement Monday, this grant award is likely to be in the news while you are in Miami.

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

17-Mar-1994 08:39am

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Carola McGiffert
 Office of Political Affairs

SUBJECT: no meeting today

Just a reminder that there will be no crime meeting this morning
(Thursday.) See you tomorrow!

Distribution:

TO: Bruce N. Reed
TO: Jose Cerda, III
TO: Karen L. Hancox
TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein
TO: Lisa Mortman
TO: Dawn A. Alexander
TO: Jonathan M. Prince
TO: Jennifer M. O'Connor
TO: Christiana Lin
TO: Cathy R. Mays
TO: Jessamyn Sarmiento



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Ken S.

March 16, 1994

NOTE TO: BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA
CHRIS EDLEY
MARTHA FOLEY
BARRY ANDERSON
BOB DAMUS
KEN RYDER
RON KLAIN
GRACE MASTALLI
JEFF ROBINSON
JIM JUKES
BARBARA CHOW
TRACEY THORNTON
KAREN HANCOX

FROM: KEN SCHWARTZ *XS*

As discussed at our last interagency meeting, attached are proposed language substitutes for the "Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund" provision of the Senate Crime bill. This is being provided to you in case this issue arises at the 11th hour during House consideration of the crime bill. At a minimum, the "outlay mismatch" problem described in the attachment needs to be addressed during conference committee.

If you have any questions or problems associated with the attachments, please call me (395-4892).

Attachments

ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED "FIX" TO THE LANGUAGE PERTAINING TO THE VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND

The language currently in the Senate crime bill (H.R. 3355) pertaining to the establishment of a "Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund" causes problems. Attached are two proposed legislative language fixes to the problems. The two fixes (versions A and B) are described below.

Version A. Preferred legislative language fix. We have drafted language that funds a "Crime Control Fund" (same appellation used in the Budget) from savings resulting from a 252,000 FTE reduction. Authorizations for 1995-99 exceed \$23 billion, a sum which exceeds amounts explicitly authorized in the Senate's crime bill but which is consistent with the amounts shown in the President's Budget. However, there is no downward adjustment to the discretionary caps associated with this fund, and a budgetary "firewall" for crime funding would be avoided. The proliferation of such firewalls would limit the flexibility of both the President and the Congress and would unnecessarily complicate the Federal budget.

Version B. Fallback legislative language fix. We have drafted language that makes as few changes to the existing Senate language as possible. It retains a "Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund" (same appellation used in the Senate crime bill) from savings resulting from a 252,000 FTE reduction. Authorizations for 1995-99 are the same as Version A described above. However, it differs with Version A in that it would retain the Senate crime bill's reduction in the discretionary caps (i.e., a "firewall" for anti-crime funding). The major difference between Version B and the language in the Senate crime bill is associated with outlay estimates. The outlay mismatch is explained in the paragraph below.

The Senate crime bill dedicates savings achieved by legislating reductions of 252,000 FTEs from the Federal workforce. The outlays savings from this dedicated revenue source will not match the outlays proposed for crime control. The crime bill programs include such items as hiring additional police, financing criminal records upgrades, and financing such disparate activities as drug courts, boot camps, and the Police Corps. These programs will, in many cases, take time to implement, resulting in slowly escalating outlays. The personnel reduction, in contrast, will result in very quick outlay savings, which have already been factored into the budget estimates of the departments and agencies. Hence, an

outlay mismatch develops whereby the outlays associated with new crime spending do not tie to the outlays associated with reductions in Federal staffing. The result of the mismatch is that the discretionary cap outlays are reduced more than they should be, and the President's investments and other Congressional priorities are penalized. In 1995, the penalty is \$1.6 billion in outlays. For 1995-99, the penalty is \$3.1 billion in outlays. Version B retabulates outlays to correlate with the authorization of new crime budget authority. The table below shows the magnitude of the problem on a year-by-year basis.

		(\$ in millions)					
		Fiscal Years					
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Reduction in Discretionary Cap [Sen. Bill]							1994-1999
	BA	720	2,423	4,267	6,313	8,545	---
	OL	314	2,330	4,187	6,221	8,443	---
Crime Control [FY95 Budget]							
	BA	---	2,423	4,267	5,000	5,500	6,500
	OL	---	699	2,325	3,936	4,988	6,407
Difference							
	BA	720	0	0	1,313	3,045	(6,500)
	OL	314	1,631	1,862	2,285	3,455	(6,407)

Version A.

SEC. 1353 CREATION OF CRIME CONTROL FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ACCOUNT. -- Chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new section:

ss1115 Crime Control Fund.

"(a) There is established a separate account in the Treasury, known as the 'Crime Control Fund', into which shall be deposited savings achieved by section 1352 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993.

"(b) The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated to the Crime Control Fund --

- "(1) for fiscal year 1995 \$2,423,000,000;
- "(2) for fiscal year 1996 \$4,267,000,000;
- "(3) for fiscal year 1997 \$5,000,000,000;
- "(4) for fiscal year 1998 \$5,500,000,000;
- "(5) for fiscal year 1999 \$6,500,000.000.

"(c) The amounts in the Crime Control Fund may be appropriated exclusively for the purposes authorized in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993, and any statute enacted prior to this provision which expressly qualifies expenditures from the Crime Control Fund.

Version B.

SEC. 1353 CREATION OF VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ACCOUNT. -- Chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new section:

ss1115 Violent crime reduction trust fund.

"(a) There is established a separate account in the Treasury, known as the 'Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund', into which shall be deposited deficit reduction achieved by section 1352 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993 sufficient to fund that Act (as defined in subsection (b) of this section).

"(b) On the first day of the following fiscal years (or as soon thereafter as possible for fiscal year 1995), the following amounts shall be transferred from the general fund to the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund--

- "(1) for fiscal year 1995 \$2,423,000,000;
- "(2) for fiscal year 1996 \$4,267,000,000;
- "(3) for fiscal year 1997 \$5,000,000,000;
- "(4) for fiscal year 1998 \$5,500,000,000;
- "(5) for fiscal year 1999 \$6,500,000,000.

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law--

"(1) the amounts in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund may be appropriated exclusively for the purposes authorized in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993, and those expenses authorized by any statute enacted prior to this statute which are expressly qualified for expenditure from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund;

"(2) the amounts in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund and appropriation under paragraph (1) of this section shall be excluded from, and shall not be taken into account for purposes of, any budget enforcement procedures under the Congressional Budget Act of 1994 or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; and

"(3) for purposes of this subsection, 'appropriations under paragraph (1)' mean amounts of budget authority not to exceed the balances of the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund and amounts of outlays that flow from budget authority actually appropriated."

(b) LISTING OF THE VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND AMONG GOVERNMENT TRUST FUNDS.--Section 1321(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(91) Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund."

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR THE PRESIDENT TO REPORT ANNUALLY ON THE STATUS OF THE ACCOUNT.--Section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof:

"(29) information about the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, including a separate statement of amounts in the Trust Fund.

"(30) an analysis displaying by agency proposed reductions in full-time equivalent positions compared to the current year's level in order to comply with section 1352 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993."

SEC. 1354. CONFORMING REDUCTION IN DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall, upon enactment of the Act, reduce the discretionary spending limits set forth in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for fiscal years 1995 through 1998 as follows:

(1) for fiscal year 1995, for the discretionary category: \$2,423,000,000 in new budget authority and \$699,000,000 in outlays;

(2) for fiscal year 1996, for the discretionary category: \$4,267,000,000 in new budget authority and \$2,325,000,000 in outlays;

(3) for fiscal year 1997, for the discretionary category: \$5,000,000,000 in new budget authority and \$3,936,000,000 in outlays;

(4) for fiscal year 1998, for the discretionary category: \$5,500,000,000 in new budget authority and \$4,988,000,000 in outlays;

(5) for fiscal year 1999, for the discretionary category: \$6,500,000,000 in new budget authority and \$6,407,000,000 in outlays;

Meeting with Gingrich

Michael
Gingrich
Mr. Col.
Hyde

- T.F. → from this bill
- Prisons → 10, not 6
- Mac, Bergen, ~~Mac~~ were there
- Not open rule.
- B.C. not real happy with it.

Leadership Day

Smith + VERTP? Smith opposes?

Prisons

Rules on Tuesday

Noble?

Feinstein / Schumer. Brooks wants a vote
on assault weapons. To go down,
Feinstein will be calling to ask us to
block vote.

March 15, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO THE CRIME AND TECHNOLOGY GROUP

**FROM: JAMI FLOYD
OVP/DOMESTIC POLICY**

SUBJECT: USING TECHNOLOGY TO WIN THE WAR ON CRIME

Focusing the nation's attention on the ways in which technology can be used to stem the tide of crime and violence in America will require a sustained effort beyond any single event. I recommend a series of events on technology and crime in the coming weeks, beginning with a press conference announcing an Administration initiative on this front -- i.e., a *coordinated* Administration effort to research and develop the ways in which technology can be used to prevent crime *and* implement technology in the war on crime.

In every instance, these events should demonstrate the ways in which the Administration is using technology to fight crime. For example, the Vice President might visit the Police Department in Rockville, Maryland, where "Operation Cease Fire," an ATF pilot project, is in place. In the pilot project, ATF computer technology enables Rockville police officers to link spent bullets other offenses and ultimately to trace the ammunition to offenders.

We should also enlist major news organizations that have shown an interest in the subject of crime and violence to help us convey the message that we are using technology to do something about crime.

I. Purpose of a Crime/Tech Press Conference and Swing

First, we should convene the Vice President, Attorney General, Secretary Bentsen, and other relevant cabinet secretaries to announce an Administration Initiative. This is an excellent way to capture the nation's attention, as the Announcement of the Operation Safe Home Initiative did last month.

Second, we must reinforce the "CrimeTech" message by taking it on the road. By itself, a press conference will not be enough to grab the public's attention on this issue. Unlike ReGo, crime will not lend itself to props, charts, and graphs. It is an emotional issue and Americans want to see the Administration doing something -- they don't want to hear us talk about the problem.

Thus, we must move beyond talk. We cannot simply to tell the American people that we understand their fears about crime. We must show them that we can and will do something about crime. The use of technology in the War on Crime provides an excellent opportunity to demonstrate what we are doing on this front. As Vice President Gore often reflects from his years on the Hill, for the past decade the crime debate has been mired in ideological polarizations that have very little to do with the real business of keeping American communities safe. A national discussion about the ways in which technology can be used to fight crime will help the Administration avoid the posturing by visiting communities and demonstrating the new ways technology can be used to fight crime, reduce violence, and offer hope.

II. What a Crime and Technology Tour Might Look Like

The Vice President (should he agree to be the Administration spokesperson on this issue) will have several opportunities to set the stage for the unveiling of the Administration's crime and technology initiative:

Wednesday March 23rd or Thursday March 24th - Announcement of the Administration's Initiative. The Vice President, together with Janet Reno, Lloyd Bentsen, and the other relevant members of the Cabinet, should hold a press conference to announce the Administration's Initiative to Use Technology in the Fight Against Crime and Violence. The Vice President should also use the press conference to spell out his plans for touring the country to talk about the Initiative in the coming weeks.

Sunday, March 26th or Easter Sunday, April 3rd -- Sermon In Washington, D.C. The Vice President should deliver a sermon in Washington or Anacostia. Ideally, he would visit a church with a history of social activism, like All Soul's in Adams Morgan. He should not focus on the technology angle, although he should reference it. Instead, he could use the occasion to talk broadly about the fight against violence to set the stage for his subsequent stops which will focus on the Administration's plan to use technology in the fight against crime. At the church he might briefly reference the Crime and Technology initiative (e.g., reflection on the Polly Klaus story and how technology might have saved her life, had the police had access to it at the time of her abduction), but he will want to focus on the most human aspects of the event.

Thursday March 30th - Memphis (Primary Site: Guardsmark). The Vice President is currently scheduled to address the NAACP in Memphis on the evening of March 30th. Before that event, he should visit a housing complex, shopping center, or

other area patrolled by Guardsmark, one of the nation's largest private security firms. Guardsmark is based in Memphis and on the forefront of using technology to secure homes and businesses and to prevent crime. Although an event at Guardmark's offices would be dull, an event at one Guardmark's urban sights will present a good visual, and will help us demonstrate some of the technologies that are out there to help guard against crime.

In his address to the NAACP, the Vice President should briefly talk about what he saw that morning and the Administration's "CrimeTech" Initiative.

NOTE: Because we've worked with Guardsmark before, we should be able to pull this together in the short period of time available.

Friday, April 8th -- New Mexico (Primary Site: BOOT CAMP or COMMUNITY CENTER). The Vice President will be in Albuquerque for a fundraiser with Senator Jeff Bingaman. Senator Bingaman's office has been pressing us to do a crime event before the fundraiser. Also, Senator Bingaman is the leader on technology issues (e.g., technology transfer) in the Senate. Thus, this site is particularly well-suited for our "CrimeTech" message.

EVENT: Boot Camp Ed Tech. Senator Bingaman is a big proponent of Ed Tech (Education Technology), a program through which kids in remote rural areas use community center computers to participate in classes at New Mexico State University. Boot Camp Ed Tech would create an interactive learning system in the Boot Camps. In order to get out of boot camp each offender must (1) be literate, and (2) have a job skill. The boot camp would also help offenders obtain employment before graduation.

The Vice President should talk about his visit to the Boot Camp and the plan to educate offenders at the Bingaman fundraiser that night. He should also talk about the Administration's Initiative and Senator Bingaman's similar efforts in the State of New Mexico.

Friday, April 15, 1994 - Los Angeles (Primary Site: School). The Vice President will be in Los Angeles for an 7 p.m. event and a speech the following morning. Before the event (on the 15th), he should visit a crime-ridden school in the Los Angeles area. He could go to the elementary school, for example, that the President and First Lady visited in South Central in 1989 (where 12-year-olds told them that their number one fear was getting shot going to and from school). He could emphasize the points of the crime bill -- anti-gang measures, more cops on the streets, banning semi-automatic weapons.

ALTERNATIVE EVENT: Another option is for the Vice President to meet with community police officers in Palos Verdes, where two officers were killed last January. The Vice President can commend the job the police are doing there and around the country. He can talk about other officers killed in the line of duty. Then he

can address how more officers' lives will be saved (and that their jobs will be easier) as we equip our departments with the most current technology (e.g., hand-held computers to run searches on motorists and fingerprint computer networking with other departments).

Monday, April 18th -- New Hampshire (Primary Site: [TBD])

Monday, April 30th -- New York (Primary Site: The 34th Precinct, South Bronx). The Beat cops in this highest crime precinct in New York, don't even have working radios, let alone fully equipped patrol cars. One cop nonchalantly told me, when I visited the precinct last December, that sometimes his walkie talkie works and sometimes it doesn't. When I asked him whether that presented a danger to him, he responded, "Its a problem, yeah." The Vice President should talk about the need for more state and federal money to give these cops the technology they need to do their jobs safely.

Monday, May 4th - Atlanta (Primary Site: [TBD]).

Wednesday, May 11th -- Baltimore (Primary Site: [TBD]): The Vice President could view Westinghouse Electric Corporation's mulitsensor surveillance aircraft. Like other defense contractors struggling to adjust to the post-cold war era, Westinghouse is gradually converting much of its military hardware for use by law-enforcement agencies to help offset the steady drop in Pentagon spending.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Washington, D. C.

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: 15-Mar-94

TO: HOWES

SUBJECT:

CRIME NOTES, 3

FROM:

CHRISTIANA L. LIN (202) 456-2930

PUBLIC LIAISON

If there are any problems receiving this transmission,
please call the sender, or (202) 395-7370.

CRIME NOTES

THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1994

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

As part of the President's overall anti-crime strategy, the Administration supports new federal efforts aimed at curbing gender-motivated violence and improving restitution to victims of such crimes. The Crime Bill's Violence Against Women provision creates a federal cause of action for violence perpetrated against an individual because of their gender.

Under the Violence Against women proposal, victims of a felony crime of violence may bring a civil suit for damages or equitable relief in federal or state court, provided that the crime they suffered was committed because of gender and due, at least in part, to animus based on the victim's gender.

The Violence Against Women provision is both fair and smart. It's fair because it addresses those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allows victims improved access to federal courts. The proposal is smart because it does not clog federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated; proof of the perpetrator's animus is a prerequisite to recovery.

The proposal also creates new federal offenses, such as fleeing across state lines in violation of a stay away or protection order.

The Violence Against Women provision funds grant programs aimed at reducing and preventing violence against women, as well. Programs provided for include:

- * State grants (\$870 million over three years) to: expand and strengthen victim services and programs, such as rape crises centers, battered women's shelters, and rape and family violence programs; train law enforcement officers to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women; and expand law enforcement units specifically to target violent crimes against women.
- * Victim Counselors (\$1.5 million) to help victims and witnesses in sex and domestic violence cases.
- * Safe Colleges, targeting \$20 million to rape and violence prevention and education to college campuses.

- * Help for the Homeless and Runaways, which provides \$10 million to help alleviate the problem of homeless and runaway women and girls through street-based education and outreach programs and counseling and treatment for runaway, homeless and street youth who are at risk of being subjected to sexual abuse.

--end--

NOTE FROM THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON:

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

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

FEB 4 1994

James L. Winston
1730 M Street, NW
Suite #412
National Association of Black Owned Broadcasters
Washington DC, 20036

Dear Mr. Winston:

We are writing to re-enlist your help in light of some disturbing news. A new U.S. Government-commissioned survey by the University of Michigan shows that, for the first time in years, some categories of drug use are rising among our young people.

This study shows a jump in marijuana use among eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders. Smaller increases were also found in the use of inhalants, hallucinogens, LSD, and other illicit drugs.

There was little change in cocaine and heroin use, but experts warn that an upsurge in the use of these drugs often follows increased use of marijuana. Moreover, attitudes about the perceived danger and personal disapproval associated with drug use continued to soften in 1993.

For many years, there has been a tremendous outpouring of leadership and dedication across this country in the struggle against drug use. Anti-drug media messages helped spur an unprecedented decline in drug use beginning in the late 1970's and lasting until recently.

We deeply appreciate your efforts to date. Now we must continue vigorously fighting illicit drug use if we are going to prevent the recent increase from becoming an upward trend.

Indeed, we have to redouble our efforts to convince young people that illegal drugs are dangerous and socially unacceptable. That is why it is so important to communicate frequent, clear, and consistent messages about the consequences of drug use. We know you will continue do everything you can to help.

We are enclosing the survey results, and asking you to be aware of these important findings as we continue to work together to help end drug use.

Sincerely,

Donna E. Shalala
Secretary

Richard Riley
Secretary of Education

Lee P. Brown
Director of the
Office of
National Drug
Control Policy

Enclosure

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

FEB 4 1994

Edward O. Fritts
National Association of Broadcasters
1771 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

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Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 1, 1994

BRIEFING BY THE VICE PRESIDENT
AND ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO

The Briefing Room

1:07 P.M. EST

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for attending here today. I'm going to acknowledge Attorney General Janet Reno and introduce her; and in just a moment, after I make my remarks, I will turn over the podium to her and she will then introduce the others who will be making presentations.

I want to acknowledge the presence of Louis Freeh, the Director of the FBI; Ron Noble, Assistant Secretary at the Treasury Department for Enforcement; and also Joe Curran, who is the Attorney General in Maryland and here today representing the National Association of Attorneys General; Bill O'Malley, who is District Attorney in the Plymouth district in Massachusetts and is president of the National District Attorneys Association; Sylvester Daughtry, who is Chief of Police in Greensboro, North Carolina, and president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. They will all be making presentations in just a moment.

Also present, but not formally speaking on the program, are Steve Greene, who is the Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration; Eddie Gonzalez, Director of the U.S. Marshals Service; Chris Droney, the U.S. Attorney for the state of Connecticut; and John Magaw, who is Director of the U.S. Secret Service.

We're here today -- oh, I'm sorry, I know that well. I'm sorry, my card was wrong -- of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. You all know that, anyway.

We're here today, all of us, to address the issue of violent crime. We're here today not only to speak about it, but to emphasize the need to act and to lay out a program.

Since 1970, the percentage of violent crime has doubled in our country. The percentage of persons incarcerated for violent crimes has remained the same or even decreased. Gangs have been a major cause of the growth in violent crime in the past decade. In 1992, juveniles were responsible for 17.5 percent of all violent crime arrests. By 1992, 72 of the nation's 79 largest cities reported experiencing gang violence.

ATF reports the presence of Bloods and Crips in 35 states now and 58 cities across our country. Small and medium-sized cities, even in rural states have not been spared the problems of gang violence. And the number of violent crimes is still rising.

Those are the statistics. But as the novelist Arthur Kessler once pointed out, statistics don't bleed. Crime and the fear it brings are tearing this country apart. I dare say that those of you in this group, if we were just talking personally, practically everybody here has a very close personal friend who in the last year

MORE

or two has been touched by violent crime. I know that's true of the men and women we work with throughout the administration. And it's true all over this country.

And Americans are fed up and want to see action -- not just political rhetoric; they want to move beyond ideology, beyond the political divisions. They want meaningful answers. And we are sincerely searching, with these representatives of groups around the country, with members of Congress on a bipartisan basis, with community leaders from all over the nation -- we're searching for what works and what is really going to make a difference in our nation's ability to deal with this problem. That's why we're here today.

This administration has had some luck thus far, for example, in breaking seven years of gridlock with the passage of the Brady Bill, and we want to bring that same kind of focus that succeeded in breaking that gridlock to the crime bill. And we want to make sure we get the crime bill right. And we think we've got a lot of provisions that are right and will work.

Our crime bill will hire 100,000 new police officers and expand community policing. And no matter where you are on the ideological spectrum, you're probably going to agree that more community policing is part of the answer, both on the prevention side and on the punishment side.

The bill also provides money for boot camps, state prisons, for fighting crimes against women, for drug courts, for criminal addicts. But we have to do a lot more.

So today we're launching a federal antiviolent crime enforcement initiative. The initiative being announced here forms partnerships with local and state authorities, sharing with them federal investigative and enforcement techniques to help attack violent gangs and narcotics trafficking. We believe this is going to work. This approach has never been taken on a nationwide basis. It's an approach that is long overdue.

Forming partnerships with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies establishes a nationwide approach to combat crime more effectively. It allows us to attack violent crime in every community.

This administration is committed to providing state and local law enforcement with the tools they need to fight crime where it occurs. The federal government and its agencies can offer a wide variety of law enforcement procedures that state and local levels do not already have -- procedures that will not only enable state and local levels to react to crime, but to proactively attack crime and root out the most serious criminals in the community.

This initiative can move forward without any new legislation. We need the crime bill, and we've got a full-court press on to pass the crime bill. But this particular initiative today does not require new legislation, nor does it have to wait. We're moving right away. We already have the funds in this year's budget. It doesn't require new funds. We can do this ourselves with a simple commitment to more effectively use what we have already in a way that hasn't been done before.

Now, to handle the rest of the program and to begin with her statement, it is now my pleasure to introduce the woman whose incite and leadership has been an inspiration for this new program, our Attorney General, Janet Reno.

Q Mr. Vice President, before you leave, have the two of you agreed on a formulation for three strikes that would not be

burdensome to the penal system and would not result in getting the wrong people in jail?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: We presented a proposal this morning -- Joanne Harris, the Acting Deputy Attorney General, testified before Congressman Schumer's committee, and we can give you the specifics on it.

THE VICE PRESIDENT: The trick to that is -- you obviously want to avoid a definition that is going to fill up the prisons for life with people who really are not in the category that Americans know are the people who are really responsible for a huge percentage of the violent crimes in America. But if you get the definition right, and really focus on that group, you're going to make a huge dent in violent crime. So all these people who say, well, three strikes and you're out is not a responsible approach -- they're wrong, because if you get the definition right, you can really get at the repeat offender.

I'm going to have to leave.

Q Do you leave violent crimes outside of the federal jurisdiction?

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Well, there are different ways to skin this cat. You go ahead.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: And I'll address that in just a moment.

As we announce the President's antiviolen crime initiative today, I am reminded that it is a little over a year ago, on February 11th, that I stood in the Rose Garden as I was nominated and said, I want to form a true partnership between federal, state and local law enforcement agencies throughout this nation to ensure that career criminals, dangerous offenders and drug traffickers get strict and certain sentences that put them away and keep them away.

I took office a little over a month afterwards and found, as I suspected, that federal efforts were fragmented, that there were indeed turf battles and that agencies did not exchange information. I found even more troubling that there was only a limited focus on violence. This was troubling because, to me, violence was the number one crime problem in America and probably the number one problem in America. And it seemed to me that the federal effort should be focused in a principled way in using federal resources the way they should be used to support and assist local law enforcement throughout the country.

Thus, I resolved to properly direct every federal law enforcement weapon at my command towards violent crime; not to take credit from state and local law enforcement, because they are the front-line warriors; not to handle something in federal court just for the heck of it, but because it was the right thing to do; but to do it in a real partnership with state and local law enforcement -- doing what we do best.

Over this past year, I talked with the attorneys general of the various states, with prosecutors, with police officers, with state police officials. I talked with federal agents both in the field and here in Washington. I wanted to put something together that was real and was not just talk; that was based on real experience in the field; that identified problems and developed means of curing those problems.

Just a few minutes ago, we had something happen that we all considered historic. The Assistant Secretary for Enforcement for Treasury, the Director of the FBI, the Administrator of the DEA, the

United States Marshal, and the Director of the Alcohol and Tobacco and Firearms Bureau talked in a conference call with over 200 United States attorneys, U.S. marshals, FBI and DEA SACS, INS personnel and ATF regional administrators outlining this violent crime initiative, which is based on careful consideration and a thoughtful approach as to how to get the job done. All of us walked away from that call considering it a historic moment. We each looked at it from our perspective and we'd not seen anything happen like that.

This is not a fancy proposal. It's a brick and mortar proposal where we are putting things together; we've done much of it already. But what it involves is people working together. I've asked the United States attorneys throughout the country to identify someone in their office to serve as violent crime coordinator, and to reach out to state and local law enforcement so that we ensure that all the federal agencies in that district work together. Violence is basically a local problem and it can't be solved in a top-down approach.

I've also explained to them that Department of Justice will create a new violent crime section and form violent crime response teams. The members of these teams will be prosecutors expert at convicting violent criminals and violent traffickers. The violent crime response teams will be at the ready, available to local law enforcement, to United States attorneys across the land to provide assistance, support, technical expertise and prosecutive abilities.

The working groups will first of all begin to share information. It has been so gratifying to me to see the efforts that have been achieved through the leadership of Assistant Secretary Noble, Director Freeh, Steve Greene and Mr. Magaw whereby federal agencies are, for the first time, exchanging information and developing systems to ensure a full exchange of information.

I have had the Chief of Police of Los Angeles tell me how critically important it was to the solution of a number of homicides that DEA cooperated with local law enforcement in providing tips. I have watched other police agencies in the midwest tell me how important it was to have information from the federal agencies as to youth gangs traveling across the midwest. But it's been done on a sporadic basis. Now it's going to be done on an organized basis with everybody working together.

We're in the process in the department of developing reliable data on just what's happening in terms of violent crime in America -- where it's going up, where it's going down, and why it's going up or down; who are the career criminals, who are the violent traffickers, what youth gang activity exists, what is the dimension of the youth violence problem, and how are undocumented aliens a part of this problem.

We are then going, through the working group, to develop strategies that use every federal law appropriate to address the issue in a focused way, doing what the federal government can do best in supporting and assisting state and local government when they need our assistance, through the use of our pretrial detention statutes, the armed career criminal statute -- which, in Miami, to answer your question, I would get real frustrated when I had a three-time armed robber who had been prosecuted and convicted and sentenced to prison back out and doing it again. I couldn't get stiff sentences in state court. I took those cases to federal court. There was a great working relationship with ATF, with the United States Attorney's Office, and I want to see that type of partnership exist throughout the country.

Many of the smaller jurisdictions don't have wire-tap expertise. We can provide that. I know -- and I hope the Marshal

doesn't think I'm overdoing it -- how frustrated I was at times when we had a significant problem involving violent crime and we couldn't get somebody into the Witness Protection Act without a great deal of difficulty. And I look forward to that developing into a great cooperative working relationship. And in the same regard, with respect to fugitive apprehensions.

Our Office of Justice Programs is being focused to work with communities throughout the nation to provide technical assistance, to provide support, to develop means of exchanging information on what works and what doesn't work, on an immediate and current basis so that people can have a network throughout the country of systems that make a difference.

We want these decisions to be informed. We want to do it the right way and, most of all, we want to do it as a partner. I've seen example after example across the country of where it can work. But again, it's sporadic. But our strategy has worked. It's worked in New Haven, Connecticut. As a result of a comprehensive coordinated state, federal and local antigang strategy, New Haven's murder rate was cut by one-third in 1993. Eighteen members of the New Haven Jungleboy street gang were convicted of federal crimes and sentenced to more than 20 years in prison. Other Connecticut gangs are now facing similar prosecutions.

The Clinton administration's antiviolenace initiative will repeat New Haven's success across the nation. This is the initiative. Together with the crime bill, the President's plan will create working partnerships with local law enforcement throughout the country, put more police on the streets, more violent criminals behind bars for a longer time, and take guns out of the hands of criminals.

One of the people most responsible for this effort is Ron Noble, the Assistant Secretary of Treasury, who has done so much to bring us all together in a truly coordinated federal law enforcement effort. And I'd like to recognize him.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NOBLE: Thank you, Madam Attorney General.

I am particularly pleased to be here to kick off the President's anti-violent crime initiative. The program is based on cooperation -- one of the basic themes of Treasury law enforcement; and I'm taking positive, proactive steps against violent crime.

At Treasury, we are learning to turn our membership in the larger law enforcement community into a powerful asset. Organized crime, the drug cartels and even street gangs have demonstrated how cooperation can make the criminals stronger. But we've also learned that law enforcement, too, can cooperate to become stronger and more effective. The cooperation now taking place among federal law enforcement agencies under this administration is unprecedented. But under the plan we are beginning today, federal law enforcement cooperation with local law enforcement will be even greater and more effective. Different law enforcement agencies have different strengths and abilities. When we put these strengths together, we will realize a sort of synergy, a whole that makes it greater and more effective than the sum of its parts.

An incident last December, when our country experienced a series of bombings in upstate New York, shows the potential in this type of cooperation. Because terrorism was a possibility in the bombing case, because the U.S. mail was involved, because five murders occurred, the case presented a potential jurisdictional collision for ATF, the FBI, the U.S. Postal Inspectors, the New York State Police and various county and city law enforcement agencies. But rather than fighting over jurisdiction, all agencies agreed that

ATF should take the lead with all the agencies contributing their respective expertise. Through this cooperation, a team emerged and the case was solved in a matter of hours. How did it happen? John Magaw, Louis Freeh, Attorney General Reno and I were on the phone to make sure that cooperation, not confrontation, prevailed.

Indeed, it's clear to anyone who reads a newspaper or watches the evening news that violent crime is a tremendous problem. Across the country, law enforcement finds itself in a reactive posture, forced to deal with violent crime after the fact. More can be done. This administration is committed to the concept of community policing to help cut down on violent crime before it happens. The violent crime program we are announcing today takes the same concept even further. Federal law enforcement will offer its particular expertise in various areas, and join with state and local law enforcement's own expertise to shut down violent criminals before they commit additional crimes.

On behalf of Secretary Bentsen and Director Magaw, I'm delighted and proud that Treasury law enforcement will be working along with the Department of Justice and with state and local law enforcement across the country to make the administration's new anti-violent crime program a success. I commend the Attorney General and all the others standing here with me for their dedication to the efficient and effective use of federal law enforcement's limited resources.

It is now a distinct honor to introduce the Director of the FBI Louis J. Freeh.

DIRECTOR FREEH: Thank you, Ron, and Madam Attorney General.

The epidemic of violence sweeping across this great nation requires a massive response in order to counter its effects. Under the leadership of the Attorney General and with the wise counsel of our valued colleague, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, Ron Noble, we've crafted a response that creates greater coordination of investigative and prosecutive efforts among federal, state and local law enforcement officers.

Through the Office of Investigative Agency Policies, the FBI, DEA, Immigration and Naturalization Service and Marshal Service have agreed to attack violent crime in America by stopping the turf wars that, in the past, have hampered effective law enforcement. We'll also be working in greater partnership with ATF.

Such coordination demands an analysis of existing task force operations in order to ensure the most effective use of the various resources at our disposal. We will utilize those laws and those investigative techniques which, simply put, contribute to a single goal -- stopping the violence. The safety of the American people is, and must be, law enforcement's greatest and top concern.

I previously have announced that the FBI, for instance, is temporarily detailing 150 agents to Washington, D. C. and our Baltimore field offices to fight violent crime, among other things. That deployment began today when 42 special agents reported to the FBI's Washington field office. Also as part of this restructuring, our objective is that by the end of this year, approximately 300 agents will be permanently transferred to the field from FBI headquarters, and another 300 agents will be converted from administrative responsibilities to case work and investigative duties.

Similarly, in an era of fiscal austerity, law enforcement agencies cannot afford to duplicate efforts. Together with the state and local law enforcement officers who fight the

battle every day, federal law enforcement agencies must do more to combat America's scourge of violence. There is much we can do and that we will do in a genuine partnership fashioned through a common bond -- locking up those people who make America deadly. This anti-crime initiative is the template for the federal and state cooperation that will reach the highest levels. The American public has a right to be safe. Through this effort, we intend to fulfill that critical obligation.

All of us here and the people who we spoke to this morning on the telephone and the people they represent do not believe that this is an intractable problem. We believe it's a problem that can be solved if addressed cooperatively and decisively, which is the intent of this initiative. Thank you.

It's my pleasure now to introduce Joe Curran, the Attorney General for the State of Maryland.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CURRAN: Thank you, Director.

Attorney General Reno, I'm pleased to announce that on behalf of Skip Humphrey and the National Association of Attorneys General throughout this country, we are as a collective body pleased to lend our support to you and to the Vice President and to the President on this initiative. And also, I want to thank you for a chance to talk just briefly about what we are trying to do in Maryland to work together on this issue. I think the bottom line is that there is, indeed, no turf on the issue of combating violent crime.

I recently had the opportunity in Baltimore to attend a civic meeting -- and I've attended a number of them with your own Lynn Battaglia -- in which a lady in the audience mentioned that she no longer is fearful only of the streets in Baltimore, but that her own daughter is now concerned about even appearing near the window of their house because just a few blocks from this particular home, there had been a drive-by shooting and a youngster, ten years of age, sadly was shot and killed. And so the daughter is now not only afraid to play outside, but she's also afraid to play in her own home near a window for fear that she or someone else might be shot.

It's ironic that our country was founded on the principle of the pursuit of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and yet we now find ourselves in the pursuit of a safe neighborhood because we're fearful of crime everywhere. And I'd like very much for us to have a new motto that we're going to make the streets safe for citizens, but very dangerous for criminals; and this initiative, I think, will help.

I've been working with Lynn Battaglia in Maryland, and I've been working with our local police agencies. But I can't help but say that the offer of help from your federal agencies can't help but harden our respective commitment; harden our resolve to do whatever it takes to make good on that promise of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

So on behalf of the National Association of Attorneys General, I applaud this commitment for assistance to local and state agencies. It has been mentioned I think earlier by the Vice President himself that 90 percent of all the prosecutions for violent crime and other crime that does occur in this country is at the local or state level. But this offer of help from the federal agencies -- and I'm delighted, as a Baltimore resident, to know that additional FBI folks will be not only in Washington, but in Baltimore to help us in this program.

Somehow we've got to make people feel safer not only in their streets, but in their cars, and indeed, as this young daughter wanted to be concerned about, in their homes.

Thank you very much. We're pleased to join with you in this effort.

Now, I'm happy to introduce a person who has spent 22 years of his life fighting crime in the Boston area, District Attorney Bill O'Malley.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY O'MALLEY: Thank you very much.

The vast majority of violent crime is dealt with by local and state police, prosecuted by district and county attorneys and attorneys general. Sadly, the volume of violence in our society continues to rise to a point where today, the safety of each of us, our families, our loved ones, in our own homes and our own communities has risen to be the most pressing problem in our country today.

The antiviolence initiative announced today can be a valuable contribution in responding to this problem. It's not about the federal government telling local law enforcement how to do its job. The antiviolence initiative is about coordinating the federal effort, unifying it and focusing it, combining it with the local effort. There are tools that are unique in being within the federal domain. And particularly when crime is interstate, particularly when local law enforcement is in need of assistance through resources or otherwise, the involvement of federal law enforcement is most welcome.

I'm pleased to see the federal law enforcement agencies, both investigative and prosecutorial, work together with local law enforcement in seeking the common goal of safe and violence-free communities. The National District Attorneys Association as the voice of America's prosecutors welcomes this contribution. We are truly all in this together.

I'd like to introduce the next speaker, Chief Sylvester Daughtry, the Chief of Police in Greensboro, North Carolina, and the President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

CHIEF DAUGHTRY: Thank you, Mr. O'Malley.

To General Reno and other members on the platform, I am delighted to be here today to lend my support to this national anticrime initiative, and to express my gratitude to the Clinton administration for concentrating its efforts and resources into this critical area of concern for every American.

Last year, the International Association of the Chiefs of Police held a summit on violent crime, and issued a report detailing the enormity of the problem and making recommendations that would maximize and improve actions to identify, apprehend and incapacitate violent criminals preying on the American society.

We found that the rate of violent crime has increased in this country 371 percent since 1960. In the last 40 years, we've moved from having three police officers in the United States to respond to every violent crime to our current status where we have fewer than one police officer to respond to every three violent crimes.

Clearly, we need to marshal every available resource in this country to combat our violent crime problems, and today's initiative is going to take us a long way towards meeting that goal. This is a new program with a promising difference. With a clear

recognition that violent crime is primarily a state and local problem, this effort moves federal agencies into a genuine partnership with state and local agencies.

Absent are the turf wars. Gone are the recognition and credit issues. Missing is the notion that this will be an effort to develop a bureaucracy far from the field. Present are the important themes of working together to identify true problems of determining jointly those resources and programs that should be applied.

Most importantly from my perspective, this is a program that will put the federal government into a more effective role in fighting violent crime. It is so because the mandate of the initiative is to focus on the problem of violent crime by merging national organizations with state and local law enforcement on the front lines. And that's where the action is, and that's where we need the help.

I know I speak for law enforcement executives around the country, Mr. Vice President and General Reno, when I express my thanks for this initiative. We welcome the involvement and look forward to the progress I know that we will make.

Q General Reno, you said a few minutes ago that violence is basically a local problem that can't be solved with a top-down approach, and almost everybody else at the podium has repeated that point. Given that, how can you say that either this reorganization of priorities within the Justice Department or the three strikes you're out bill, no matter how narrowly drawn, is going to make what Vice President Gore described as a huge dent in violent crime?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Because I think they are tremendous tools. As a local prosecutor who watched the federal government do top-down for a long time and approached it from a fragmented point of view, watched DEA do one thing and the FBI do another, I saw missed opportunities. As a local prosecutor who sorely needed that assistance, needed that assistance focused on problems in Miami that we understood better, I longed for the day when there would be a true partnership with the federal government, using all its resources in the wisest way possible, to supplement, assist, and where appropriate, prosecute in federal court.

If there is a federal crime and if it's part of a three strikes you're out formula, as I mentioned earlier in response to the first question, that can be an extraordinarily effective tool in getting truly dangerous career criminals off the streets.

Q If I could just follow -- in coming up with your three strikes you're out definition today, were you able to discover exactly how many crimes a year that would apply to if it's only applied to federal crimes?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: It will depend in terms -- because it's hard to determine now based on our present prison population, because we do not know how often it could have been used by state and local officials and it's not been used because they didn't have the cooperation, they didn't have the opportunity to pursue it in federal court. But it should not be overwhelming. It should be focused on those that truly create the dangerous situations in America.

Q General Reno, is your office going to be investigating the shooting this morning in New York, and do you have any reason to think it was terrorism?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: The FBI has already -- I have already talked with Director Freeh and we are working -- and this

again is a classic example -- working with state and local law enforcement and prosecutors to do everything that is absolutely possible from a federal perspective in this matter.

Q Do you have any reason to believe it's terrorism?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I would not comment on anything such as that during a pending matter.

Q General Reno, is it possible or is there a danger that the constitutional rights of Americans might be short-changed as the federal government intensifies its effort against violent crime? For example, we read last week about a search warrant being executed on the wrong house in Philadelphia. If shortcuts are taken, is there a danger that rights are in jeopardy?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I am dedicated to doing everything I humanly can to see that the constitutional rights of all Americans are protected in every way possible. I have seen in local and in other situations where they have been abused. Wherever they are abused action must be taken and vigorously taken. But I think the professional law enforcement people with whom I have come in contact in the federal agencies, and the dedicated people on the front line and local agencies can work together to effectively and constitutionally and vigorously address the problem of violence in America.

Q How much of your plan rests on funneling people into the federal courts so that you could get stiffer sentences, as with the Jungleboys? And how do you get around the fact that many federal courts say that they're already overburdened?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I think that everybody in America recognizes that violence is the number one crime. Federal judges, like others, understand that there are appropriate times for federal prosecution, and that in most instances, as we have already acknowledged, the prosecution should be in state court. But as I have mentioned, the fact that the federal agencies will now be sharing intelligence, that they will now be sharing tips will be critical to the solution of local crimes. If federal agencies are able to provide information that cuts across state lines that might not be immediately available to local prosecutors and investigators, it's going to be a tremendous tool and will result in cases brought in state court.

We're not seeking to prosecute every case in federal court; we're not seeking to prosecute every case in which we use a wire tap. We're trying to do everything we can to support local law enforcement the right way. If it belongs in federal court, then it should be there. If it belongs in state court according to principles of federalism and what's right for the community, then it should be there.

Q Director Freeh, given the shootings in New York today, what are the Bureau's concerns that the emotions from this attack in Israel are going to translate into further violence here in this country?

DIRECTOR FREEH: Well, I'd rather not comment on that. We have a preliminary investigation going on with the New York Police Department. Before we can translate that incident into anything more than what it appears to be right now, which is uncertain, I'd just rather not comment on that.

Q Aside from that case itself, what are the concerns that there is going to be a spread from there to here?

DIRECTOR FREEH: Well, we've had continuing concerns in the federal government with respect to all the agencies regarding terrorism which was highlighted last February by the incidents in New

York. That's an ongoing concern for which we give great care and preparation.

Q Is their concern then heightened by the developments in Israel?

DIRECTOR FREEH: Yes.

Q How so?

DIRECTOR FREEH: Well, every incident that takes place around the world impacts on our assessments and preparedness and analysis of possible incidents in the United States.

Q Is there any reason to believe that any of the information that Ames allegedly provided to the Russians led to the death of any CIA officials in the United States?

DIRECTOR FREEH: I can't comment on that.

Q Because of the increased concern of what's happened in Israel, have you taken any additional safeguards, any additional heightened alerts at all in the United States?

DIRECTOR FREEH: We are in continuous and daily consultation not just within our enforcement agencies, but with the intelligence agencies. But I can't really comment on the details.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

1:43 P.M. EST

Potential Commerce Crime Bill Initiatives

Date: March 1, 1994

Introduction

The Administration is considering a \$300 million demonstration program in the Crime bill for preventative measures for at-risk youth in designated areas. The Department of Labor is seeking some of the funding for job training and job creation initiatives. The NEC and DPC seem interested in types of prevention action that the Administration could undertake to spur business activity in high crime areas.

Discussion

One area where the Department of Commerce could assist in the crime initiative of the Administration is in crime prevention. Through the Economic Development Administration and the Minority Business Development Administration, Commerce could work in conjunction with the Justice Department to help strengthen and expand the business community in distressed, high crime areas. An expanded and strengthened business community would lead to more employment for at-risk youth in high crime areas. According to the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, many not-for-profit housing and social service organizations have concluded that affordable business and economic investment options must be made available in distressed communities in order to provide alternatives to crime and gang violence.

We would propose a two-pronged approach. First, the federal government would partner with local businesses to create a business climate in targeted high crime neighborhoods for business retention and development. Second, the federal government would work to enhance at-risk youths access to employment and business opportunities in high crime areas.

Creating a Business Climate In Targeted Neighborhoods for Business Retention and Expansion

1. Expand the Crime Insurance Program

The federal government operates a crime insurance program. According to the FY 1995 budget, the program is slated for extinction at the end of FY 1995. The program was slated for extinction repeatedly throughout the 1980's. It has significant support from Senators Moniyan, D'Amato and Congressman Schumer in New York as well as Senator Simon, and the Chicago delegation. Key Congressional representatives are likely to continue to push for the operation of the program.

Federal crime insurance began in 1971 to help in the retention of businesses in the inner cities after the

urban riots of the 1960's. It reached its peak of insured applicants in 1980 at 86,000. It has since declined to 16,700. The reasons for the decline include:

- active attempts by the Reagan/Bush Administrations to kill the program;
- successful attempts to prevent expansion into new states and localities;
- lack of adequate subsidization of premiums for participants
- development of state programs in a few states;
- limited appropriations that only covered program deficits, but did not allow for new policies to be written.

In the Crime bill we could seek funding of \$50 million or so that would be used to:

- build up the assets of the Insurance Fund which would restore solvency and allow for new policies to be underwritten;
- expand the program to allow larger businesses located in high crime areas that are expanding business activity to participate in the program;
- engage in risk sharing with states and localities that have crime insurance programs so that their programs can expand;
- make rates more affordable for participating businesses;
- market the program through cities and community based organizations as well as insurance agents; the program currently is marketed only through insurance agents and in many of the high crime areas there are no insurance agents operating.

2. Provide Funding for Crime Prevention Activities undertaken by Business Owners

As the bill provides for funding of 100,000 police officers to assist local jurisdictions in fighting crime, perhaps we should provide a pool of funds for local businesses to receive low interest loans or grants for security measures including alarm system upgrades, security guard employment and other crime preventative measures.

3. Provide Revolving Loan Funds for Capital for Business Expansion

Make capital available for businesses in high crime areas who seek to expand business activity in the area and increase employment opportunities for residents. Many businesses seeking to expand in high crime distressed areas have a difficult time obtaining bank assistance and are forced to relocate or expand elsewhere. The goal of this initiative is to provide funding to remedy the market failure.

Expanding Youth Access to Employment

1. Establishing micro-loan funds for new start-ups in distressed areas. Certification or participation of existing not-for-profit institutions in the affected areas is key. e.g. Eisenhower Foundation program and the Around the Corner to the World (ACW) community-based organization began a weatherization and home repair business in Adams Morgan, Washington that employs high-risk youths and ex-offenders.

2. Establishing as a condition for businesses receiving federal assistance under the crime initiative that they engage in community hiring of at-risk youth.

2/26/94

To: List

From: David Kusnet

Re: Draft for remarks at Chicago panel on violence and health care

Here is the draft for talking points for the President for the panel on violence and health care at Wright Junior College in Chicago, Monday, February 28.

This includes: the phone call with Jim and Sarah Brady; the announcement about the Street Sweeper; acknowledgements of Chairman Rostenkowski and Mayor Daley; an introductory statement; introductions for the panel; and a concluding statement.

Please let me know if changes are needed. I can be reached in the office; at home (202/544-7475); or by pager.

List:

Liz Bernstein
Bob Boorstin; Jason Solomon
David Dreyer
Rahm Emanuel
Mark Gearan
David Gergen
Christine Heenan
Lorraine Miller
Linda Moore
Kevin O'Keefe
Jonathan Prince
Bruce Reed/Jose Cerda
George Stephanopoulos
Christine Varney

Veronica Nyhan, HHS

**The President of the United States
Roundtable Discussion on Crime and Health Care
Wright Junior College
Chicago, Ill.
February 28, 1994**

o I am proud to be back at Wright Junior College. I spoke here in December, 1992, and several students asked me about the problems that we are addressing today: crime and health care. One student told me: "There's a street gang that controls my street. I cannot go for a walk, I cannot drive at night." And he said "I'm begging you" to do something about crime and violence.

o It is appropriate that we are having this discussion today because today because the Brady Law takes effect. It requires background checks on anyone who buys a gun -- and will help keep guns out of the hands of criminals and the mentally unfit. It will prevent thousands of handgun murders all across our country. And, here in Illinois, where you already have a tough law similar to the Brady Law, it will prevent people who should not have guns from buying guns in other states, bringing them here, and using these weapons to commit crimes.

o Before we begin, I would like to call Jim and Sarah Brady, who made history with their heroic efforts to save other families from becoming the victims of handgun violence. [Make phone call.]

o Hello, Jim and Sarah. Congratulations on persevering in a fight that you should never have had to make. Your courage and persistence are an inspiration. I'm here in Wright Junior College in Chicago with people who understand the importance of what you have achieved: doctors and other health care professionals who treat gunshot victims; people who are recovering from gunshot wounds; and police officers who deal every day with the crisis of crime and violence. They thank you -- and I thank you -- for helping America take this important step in the fight against crime and violence.

o And, I want to make an important announcement. Today, Treasury Secretary Bentsen is announcing that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is effectively banning an assault weapon called "the street sweeper." This weapon was developed for crowd control in South Africa. Several years ago, the United States government banned "the street sweeper" from being imported to our own country. But it was still made and sold in this country. Today, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is reclassifying it as 'a destructive device' which effectively bans it here.

o Chairman Rostenkowski, I'm delighted to be here with you today. You've been helping to steer a health care bill through Congress,

which will improve the lives of the people here, whether they are health care consumers or health care professionals. And, as you know, Congress faces another historic challenge this year: to pass a tough, smart crime bill as soon as they can.

o And, Mayor Daley, as the great mayor of a great city and a former prosecutor [Cook County State's Attorney], you bring a unique understanding to the problems we are addressing today.

o The Brady Bill is a good start, but we need more, much more:

-- Our crime bill punishes criminals. It sends this message: Kill a police officer, and you face the death penalty. It tells violent criminals: Three strikes and you are out.

-- It prevents crime and gives us a stronger police presence: 100-thousand more police officers in our communities in the next five years.

-- And it bans assault weapons and makes sure that criminal gangs will not be better armed than our police.

o Today, we're going to learn more about the crisis of crime and violence and how it is linked with the health care crisis. Last week, physicians from Chicago-area trauma centers had a news conference with the Cook County Medical Examiner, Dr. Edmund Donoghue. They reported that, largely because of the proliferation of rapid-fire automatic and semi-automatic and assault weapons, gun violence has become one of the leading health problems in the Chicago area.

-- More than 2,500 people each year are treated for gunshot wounds in Chicago-area emergency rooms. And caring for them costs \$37 million.

-- In 1987, the care of gunshot wound victims accounted for 15% of the total funds used for the care of trauma patients. By 1992, this number had increased to 35%.

-- For instance, at the Cook County Hospital Trauma Unit, from 1987 to 1992, the number of admissions for gunshot wounds increased from 449 to 1220 and accounted for 70 percent of the increase in overall admissions.

-- And, all across Illinois, 1992 was the first year when more people were killed by guns than in auto accidents.

o This is true all across the country. According to an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association, gunshot wounds are expected to become the nation's leading cause of traumatic death this year.

-- From 1987 through 1992, about 858-thousand armed attacks took place every year. And, in 1991 and 1992, about 16,000 people were murdered with firearms each year.

o Gun violence costs \$4 billion-a-year in medical bills in our hospitals. And, too often, when one of us is struck by a bullet, all of us are stuck with the bill.

-- 80 to 85% of the national hospital cost for firearm injuries is uncompensated care for patients who are not adequately insured. Public hospitals cover these costs out of the taxpayers' money. Private hospitals charge higher rates for those who can pay. So the rest of us pay higher hospital bills, higher insurance premiums, and higher taxes.

-- If you want to know why hospitals charge \$8 for aspirin, that's one reason why. If two people go to a hospital emergency room -- an auto accident victim who is insured and a gunshot victim who isn't -- the first patient will pay more to pay for the second.

o We have to fight violence and have a health care system that covers everyone, so that we have fewer human tragedies and so that we do not all pay the price. This morning, we will learn more about why we must do this -- and how we can do this.

o Introduce panel:

-- Mayor Daley.

-- Chicago Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez. Advocate of community policing. Working with National Service Program to implement "Summer of Safety" nationwide. Came to the White House for the mayors' and police chiefs' "call to action" against crime.

-- Dr. Mindy Statter, director of pediatrics trauma, at the University of Chicago Medical Center.

-- Nurse [name and identification to come].

-- Carol Ridley, anticrime activist whose 22-year-old son was killed by gunfire in 1992. Active member, Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence and the Coalition to Stop Handgun Violence.

o Conclude panel: I want to thank everyone for participating in this discussion. I know that I have learned even more about the the problem of gun violence and the problems of health care and how we cannot solve one without solving the other.