

FOIA MARKER

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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Domestic Policy Council

Series/Staff Member: Christa Robinson

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 17161

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Crime Accomplishments [1]

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Building Upon a Proven Record

Over the last four years, President Clinton has taken a number of specific steps to provide our children with a safe passage from childhood to adulthood, including:

- * **Curfews.** President Clinton believes that curfews, when they are backed by a community of support and are part of a larger plan to help fight juvenile crime, can play an important role in keeping our children safe. While highlighting a successful New Orleans program, the President encouraged cities nationwide to look at how curfews can help keep their children and communities safe.
- * **School uniforms.** President Clinton has encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies, which promote discipline and respect. The Administration has developed a guide for schools to assist them in establishing these policies, which was distributed to 16,000 school districts.
- * **Truancy.** Truancy prevention initiatives have been shown to keep more children in school and dramatically reduce daytime crime. The President has issued a guidebook to school districts nationwide which outlines the central characteristics of a comprehensive truancy prevention policy and highlights model initiatives in cities and towns across the country.
- * **Working to cut off children's access to tobacco.** President Clinton has acted to restrict youth access to tobacco products, and reduce the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young people.
- * **Drug testing.** In January of 1995, the Clinton Administration supported high school athlete drug testing in an amicus brief to the U.S. Supreme Court, sending the message to parents and students that drug use will not be tolerated in our schools.
- * **Zero-tolerance on underage drinking.** The Clinton Administration has encouraged states to adopt a "zero tolerance" standard for drivers under the age of 21 who drive while intoxicated.
- * **Safe and Drug-Free Schools.** President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act in 1994, making violence prevention a key part of that program. The President consistently fought for full funding of the program, fighting back a \$266 million cut by the U.S. House of Representatives in 1996. Over 97% of the school districts in the country use these funds to keep violence and drugs away from students and our schools. He has also expanded the G.R.E.A.T. program that steers kids away from gangs.
- * **Fewer guns in the hands of our children.** President Clinton signed into law a youth handgun ban in his 1994 Crime Bill. The ban makes it a federal offense, with some exceptions, for an adult to transfer a handgun to a juvenile, or for a juvenile under the age of 18 to knowingly possess a handgun or handgun ammunition.
- * **Zero tolerance for guns in schools.** In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Gun-Free Schools Act, and issued a Presidential Directive later that month to enforce "zero tolerance" in our schools -- you bring a gun to school, you don't come back for a year.

P- recap.

CLINTON GORE '96

President Clinton Making Neighborhoods Safer for America's Families

"We have begun to find a way to reduce crime, forming community partnerships with local police forces to catch criminals and prevent crime. This strategy, called community policing, is working. Violent crime is coming down all across America. Let's stick with a strategy that is working, and keep the crime rate coming down."

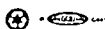
President Bill Clinton

President Clinton's tough anti-crime agenda is making our streets safer for our children and families. Violent crime and murder rates across the country are falling. His Administration is preventing thousands of criminals from buying guns, and adding more police to our streets. But while overall crime rates are decreasing, more crimes are being committed by juveniles. The President will fight any attempts to roll back our progress. He will continue to add more cops to our neighborhoods and take guns, drugs, and gangs off the streets. President Clinton is providing leadership that is protecting our families by:

- Signing the tough and smart Crime Bill. This historic legislation:
 - Created the COPS program, which is adding 100,000 community police officers in our cities, towns, and neighborhoods -- 43,000 officers have been funded.
 - Banned 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies, while protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons.
 - Provided the death penalty for drug kingpins, murderers of law enforcement officers, and nearly 60 additional categories of violent felons.
 - Increased penalties for sex offenders and imposed a registration requirement for violent sex offenders.
 - Included the Violence Against Women Act, our nation's first effort to reduce violence against women. The Act has already provided \$26 million to help states bolster law enforcement, prosecution, and victims services.
 - Created a nationwide 24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline to provide immediate crisis intervention, counseling, and referrals.
 - Targeted career violent offenders with a "Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out" policy that keeps them behind bars for life.
 - Provided \$7.9 billion to build more prison cells and help states ensure that violent offenders serve their full sentences.
 - Created the Community Schools Program to promote constructive alternatives to crime for young people when they are not in school.
- Fighting for and signing the Brady Bill, which has prevented more than 60,000 people with criminal records from buying handguns;

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- Granting \$88 million to states to help them automate and update their criminal history record systems to prevent the sale of firearms to prohibited purchasers;
- Launching the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, which has led to the arrest and conviction of many of our most violent criminals;
- Providing grants to fight gangs and youth violence through the Youth Gang Initiative Program and COPS/Gangs grants, and to establish a National Gang Tracking Network;
- Providing up to \$1 million to each of 10 urban police departments, through the COPS Youth Firearms Violence Initiative, to enhance community policing and enforcement efforts to address the rise of youth firearms violence;
- Initiating Operation Safe Home, in which federal law enforcement agencies are working with public housing residents and managers to increase the arrest and conviction of violent and drug-related suspects so that public housing can be a safer place to live;
- Issuing a Presidential Directive enforcing a "zero tolerance" guns policy in public schools;
- Supporting school athlete drug testing before the Supreme Court, sending the message to parents and students that drug use will not be tolerated in our schools; and
- Encouraging schools to consider adopting school uniform policies to promote discipline and respect and developing a manual to help schools establish these policies. The manual is being distributed to 16,000 school districts.

Building on Our Progress

While overall crime rates are falling, our young people are increasingly the perpetrators -- and victims -- of violent crime. That is why President Clinton is getting tough on juvenile criminals. He has submitted legislation that provides tougher sentences for drug dealers and gang members that carry guns and bring these weapons into schools (the Armed Dangerous Felons Act). He is fighting to give prosecutors the opportunity to prosecute juvenile offenders as adults. The President is providing leadership by:

- Urging Congress to ban the manufacture of "cop-killer" bullets;
- Challenging states to ensure that violent criminals serve at least 85 percent of their sentences; and
- Encouraging local housing authorities to implement a "One-Strike-And-You're-Out" program for public housing for those who commit crimes.

***President Clinton and Vice President Gore
Meeting America's Challenges ★ Protecting Our Values***

Updated June 24, 1996

CLINTON GORE

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***President Clinton and Vice President Gore
Meeting America's Challenges ★ Protecting Our Values***

Updated June 24, 1996

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEFS OF STAFF

FROM: CABINET AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: UPDATING ACCOMPLISHMENT DOCUMENTS

DATE: JUNE 2, 1997

Attached are accomplishment documents produced in the fall of 1996. Please review the documents and send to Cabinet Affairs any updates your agency has made in these areas.

We need the updated information by **Friday, June 6 at 12:00pm**. If you have any questions or comments, please call Bibb Hubbard or David Beaubaire at 456-2572.

Thank you.

AFRICAN-AMERICANS

America is moving closer to fulfilling its fundamental promise of ensuring equality and the opportunity for advancement for all. President Clinton has worked to restore the American dream by expanding the economy, ensuring equal opportunity, investing in education and making our communities safer. Since President Clinton entered office, the economy has created over 10 million new jobs, the unemployment rate for African-Americans has declined nearly 30% and over 100,000 new African-American businesses have been created.

But more needs to be done. The unemployment rate for African-Americans remains twice that of whites and discrimination remains a daily fact of life for too many Americans. African-Americans are still more likely to be victims of murder, robberies and aggravated assaults. That is why President Clinton will continue to work to ensure that all Americans have the security and equal opportunity needed to develop to their full potential.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

- **Helping Every American Achieve Economic Security in the New Economy:**
 - Oversaw the creation of more than 10 million new jobs in just over three years -- a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920's.
 - For adult African-Americans, the unemployment rate dipped to 8.7% in June -- one of the lowest rates in 20 years. This is the 25th consecutive month that the unemployment rate for adult African-Americans has been in the single digits. (When President Clinton took office in January 1993, the unemployment rate for African-American adults was 12.5%.)
 - The incomes of African-American households increased 5% in 1994 -- the first real increase since 1988. The median income of married-couple African-American households increased by more than 11% between 1993 and 1994.
 - More than 1.3 million African-Americans would directly benefit from the President's proposal to raise the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour.
 - Made new tax cuts available to 90% of small businesses.
 - Lowest combined rate of unemployment and inflation since 1968.
- **Fighting for Equal Opportunity:**
 - Appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history.
 - Members of the Clinton Cabinet include two African-Americans, two Hispanic-Americans and five women.
 - Fourteen percent of all Administration appointees are African-American.
 - President Clinton has to date nominated 42 African-Americans to the federal bench -- over 18% of total federal bench nominations. Overall, 68% of President Clinton's judicial appointees have been rated "well qualified" by the American Bar Association -- the highest percentage achieved by any Administration since the ABA began rating judicial candidates during the Eisenhower Administration.
 - Over 55% of the President's judicial nominees are women and minorities -- the highest proportion ever.
 - More African-American appointees (45) are serving in the White House than at any time in history.

- Ordered a review of the government's affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand educational and economic opportunity.
- The Administration argued in federal court to expand the Voting Rights Act and defended racially fair redistricting plans against claims they were unconstitutional.
- The Justice Department's Civil Rights Division has filed more cases in the last three years to enforce fair housing laws than any other Administration -- a record 457 cases.
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development actively intervened and desegregated a Vidor, Texas public housing complex.
- The Treasury Department, working with the Justice Department, ordered a Mississippi bank to implement remedial lending plans for minority customers once denied loans by the bank.
- Made voting easier for more than 11 million Americans by creating more accessible "motor-voter" registration locations. (National Voter Registration Act)

• **Providing Educational Opportunities for the New Century:**

- A record percentage of African-Americans were enrolled in post-secondary education in 1994 -- 35.6% of African-American high school graduates.
- In 1995, the number of PhD's awarded to African-American students increased 17% over 1994.
- Increased funding for Historically Black Colleges by nearly \$250 million since FY1992, an almost 25% increase.
- Established the President's Board of Advisors for Historically Black Colleges and Universities to strengthen the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide quality education by advising on ways to increase the private sector's role in these institutions.
- Increased Head Start funding by nearly \$800 million to provide early education to tens of thousands of additional children in need.
- Supported the development of standards of excellence for students while encouraging grassroots reforms to improve our schools. (GOALS 2000: Educate America Act)
- Gave schools greater flexibility to use federal aid and develop effective teaching innovations to help students achieve their full potential. (Improving America's Schools Act)
- Launched an Educational Technology Initiative to connect every classroom to the Information Superhighway and provide all students with access to computers by the dawn of the next century.
- Proposed spending \$5 billion to help local communities and states rebuild the nation's schools.
- Encouraged schools, colleges and employers to join in creating school-to-work opportunities, providing students with work-based learning and giving them new pathways from high school to good jobs and post-secondary education. (School-to-Work Opportunities Act)
- Enabled 45,000 volunteers to earn money for college by serving their communities and their country in the AmeriCorps program, with African Americans comprising one-third of all participants. (National Service Act)

- Reformed the federal student loan program, making college more affordable this year for millions of students in the Direct Lending program and others who will have access to flexible repayment options, including pay-as-you-earn plans. Over 1,700 schools, representing 50% of the total amount of loans, are expected to participate in the Direct Lending program this year. (Student Loan Reform Act)
- Proposed America's Hope Scholarships to make access to two-years of college universal by providing students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year of college and another \$1,500 credit in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs and earn at least a B average in their first year. This \$1,500 tax credit will pay for more than the full cost of tuition at the national average-priced community colleges.

• **Cherishing Children and Strengthening Families:**

- Provided tax relief for 15 million working families by increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit to allow more families to qualify for tax rebates. In 1994, the EITC lifted over 700,000 African-Americans, including 370,000 African-American children, out of poverty.
- Helped families move from welfare to work by authorizing 40 states to bypass existing welfare rules and set time limits on benefits, require recipients to work or stay in school, provide child care and give employers incentives to hire welfare recipients.
- Helped move 1.3 million people from welfare to work -- decreasing welfare rolls by 10% since taking office.
- Breaking the cycle of welfare dependency by requiring teenage mothers to live at home, stay in school and turn their lives around.
- Implemented a new child support enforcement project to help track down non-paying parents across state lines; challenged states to adopt new hire programs to catch delinquent parents who move from job to job; and issued new regulations to require women who apply for welfare to comply with paternity establishment requirements before receiving benefits, except in cases of rape or threat to the mother's safety.
- Collected a record \$11 billion in child support in 1995 through tougher enforcement -- a nearly 40% increase over 1992.
- Worked with community, business and religious leaders to form a new National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- Enabled workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a family member without fear of losing their jobs. (Family and Medical Leave Act). The President has proposed expanding the Family and Medical Leave Act to better help workers care for their families without sacrificing their work obligations. The expansion will allow workers to take up to 24 hours of unpaid leave in support of their children's educational needs, older relatives' health care and other family medical and dental obligations.
- Proposed an employee choice flex-time initiative that will allow workers to agree with their employers to work overtime in exchange for up to 80 hours of paid time-off ("flex-time"). Under the President's proposal, workers could choose to receive time-and-a-half in flex-time or in cash pay for each hour of overtime and could use their accumulated flex-time for any purpose.

- Established a Childhood Immunization Initiative to ensure vaccinations and healthy futures for all children. In 1995, 75% of two-year-old children were properly immunized, an historic high.
- Put the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) on a full funding path.
- Established the Office of Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institute of Health.
- Proposed a comprehensive initiative to cut off children's access to tobacco products and reduce their appeal to children.
- Gave parents greater control over what their children watch on television by announcing a breakthrough agreement with the media and entertainment industry to develop a television ratings system and by requiring the installation of anti-violence screening chips ("V-chips") in all new televisions.

- **Taking Back Our Streets From Crime, Gangs and Drugs:**

- Focused the nation's attention and resources to help stop the rash of church burnings across the country, prosecute those responsible and speed the rebuilding process.
- Filed a record 42 cases involving hate crimes in FY 1995, involving 66 defendants -- the second highest number charged in one year.
- Signed into law the toughest, most comprehensive Crime Bill ever, which puts 100,000 new police officers on the street -- more than 43,000 officers have already been funded.
- Stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the Brady Bill -- as a result, more than 60,000 fugitives and felons have already been blocked from buying guns.
- Banned the manufacture and importation of 19 of the deadliest assault weapons while specifically protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons. (Assault Weapons Ban)
- Keeping dangerous weapons out of our children's classrooms by enforcing a "Zero Tolerance" gun policy in schools.
- Reducing violence and drug abuse in our schools by investing in school security, drug prevention programs and counseling. (Safe and Drug Free Schools Act)
- Encouraged schools to consider adopting school uniform policies to reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect; communities to implement curfews to get children off the streets and out of harms way; and teachers and law enforcement to enforce truancy laws so that children are learning about life in school and not on the streets.
- Instituted a tough "One-Strike-And-You're-Out" policy in public housing for those who engage in criminal activity.
- Developed a comprehensive National Drug Control Strategy that will reduce illegal drug use through law enforcement, prevention, treatment and interdiction.

- **Creating Opportunity in America's Communities:**

- Created nine Economic Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities that use tax incentives and flexible grants to promote economic empowerment and private sector job creation in 104 distressed communities across America.

- Creating a network of community development banks and financial institutions in low and moderate-income communities which leverages \$10 of private investment for every \$1 of federal investment. With \$50 million appropriated for 1995 and \$1.625 billion requested in the President's budget proposal for the next seven years, matching capital and other assistance will be provided to create and expand community development banks and financial institutions. (Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions Fund)
 - Made the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bond Program permanent increasing opportunities for affordable housing development by the private sector.
 - Reformed the Community Reinvestment Act to focus on performance -- actual lending, investments and basic banking services -- rather than paperwork. The reforms will unleash billions in new credit to low- to moderate-income communities.
- **Leaving Our Environment Safe and Clean for the Next Generation:**
 - Issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice, ensuring that low income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution.
 - Identified 20 environmental justice pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities and turn them into useable space, creating jobs and enhancing community development.
 - Launched a Brownfields Initiative to return land to productive use by providing tax incentives to clean-up old industrial waste sites.
 - Completed nearly as many toxic waste site clean ups in each of the past two years as were completed in the previous 10 years. Fought Republican Congressional attempts to gut the Superfund law that makes polluters -- rather than taxpayers -- pay to clean up toxic dumps.
- **Maintaining America's Leadership in the Fight for Freedom and Peace:**
 - Restored democracy to Haiti, enabling the first transfer of power from one democratically elected president to another in Haitian history.
 - Assisted South Africa's transition to democracy, providing support for elections and development.
 - Hosted the first White House Conference on Africa in July 1994.

July 1996

ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICANS

Every sector of American life has benefited from the extraordinary leadership of those who trace their roots back to Asia and the Pacific Island region. In the arts and sciences, business, law, academia and government, Asian-Pacific Americans have expanded our horizons and successfully embraced the opportunities of the American Dream.

President Clinton believes that our nation stands at the dawn of a new era of hope and opportunity. We depend as never before on the active involvement of every American to meet the challenges of our changing world. That is why the President has worked to ensure economic security, educational opportunity and equal opportunity for all Americans.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

- **Helping Every American Achieve Economic Security in the New Economy:**
 - Oversaw the creation of more than 10 million new jobs in just over three years -- a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920's.
 - Unemployment has fallen to 5.3% from 7% when President Clinton first took office.
 - Approved nearly 8,500 Small Business Administration loans totalling nearly \$2 billion to Asian-American businesses.
 - Funded an SA program targeted to Asian-American women that provides training and counseling to thousands in the Chinatown section of New York City.
 - Secured commitments from Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation leaders to eliminate barriers to open trade in the Asia-Pacific region in 2020.
 - Helped increase exports to Asia by more than 44% since taking office; our exports to Asia account for over 2 million jobs in the United States.
 - Made new tax cuts available to 90% of small businesses.
 - Passed the largest deficit-cutting plan in history -- saving more than \$1 trillion over 7 years.
 - Lowest combined rate of unemployment and inflation since 1968.
- **Fighting for Equal Opportunity:**
 - Appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history.
 - Appointed over 185 Asian-Pacific Americans to the Administration-- three times as many Asian-American appointees as the previous Administration.
 - Nominated more Asian-Americans to the federal bench than any other Administration; President Clinton's first Asian-American nomination to a federal court was the first in almost 14 years. Overall, 68% of President Clinton's judicial appointees have been rated "well qualified" by the American Bar Association -- the highest percentage achieved by any Administration since the ABA began rating judicial candidates during the Eisenhower Administration.
 - Over 55% of the President's judicial nominees are women and minorities -- the highest proportion ever.
 - Ordered a comprehensive review of the government's affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action is still an effective and important tool to expand education and economic opportunity to all Americans.

- Authorized a nationwide investigation of discrimination by financial institutions to help end discrimination in the provision of home mortgages.
- Made voting easier for more than 11 million Americans by creating more accessible "motor-voter" registration locations. (National Voter Registration Act)

• **Providing Educational Opportunities for the New Century:**

- Hosted two Asian-Pacific American Education Forums to address the needs of Asian-American students and their teachers.
- Increased funding for Office of Bilingual Education & Minority Languages Affairs.
- Restructured Foreign Language Assistance Program to assist local schools in establishing programs in Chinese, Japanese and Korean.
- Increased Head Start funding by nearly \$800 million to provide early education to tens of thousands of additional children in need.
- Supported the development of standards of excellence for students while encouraging grassroots reforms to improve our schools. (GOALS 2000: Educate America Act)
- Gave schools greater flexibility to use federal aid and develop effective teaching innovations to help students achieve their full potential. (Improving America's Schools Act)
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- Reducing violence and drug abuse in our schools by investing in school security, drug prevention programs and counseling. (Safe and Drug Free Schools Act)
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- Instituted a tough "One-Strike-And-You're-Out" policy in public housing for those who engage in criminal activity.
- Developed a comprehensive National Drug Control Strategy that will reduce illegal drug use through law enforcement, prevention, treatment and interdiction.

- **Supporting Legal Immigration:**

- Made "naturalization" a top priority of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in order to continue fostering legal immigration while combating illegal immigration.
- Launched Citizenship USA to ensure that by September 1996, eligible persons who apply for citizenship will be approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service within six months. Citizenship USA has been implemented in Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Miami and Chicago -- cities that represent more than 75% of all pending citizenship applications.

- **Creating Opportunity in America's Communities:**

- Created nine Economic Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities which uses tax incentives and flexible grants to promote economic empowerment and private-sector job creation in 104 distressed communities across America.
- Creating a network of community development banks and financial institutions in low- and moderate-income communities which leverages \$10 of private investment for every \$1 of federal investment. With \$50 million appropriated for 1995 and \$1.625 billion requested in the President's budget proposal for the next seven years, matching capital and other assistance will be provided to create and expand community development banks and financial institutions. (Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions Fund)
- Made the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bond Program permanent, increasing opportunities for affordable housing development by the private sector.
- Reformed the Community Reinvestment Act to focus on performance -- actual lending, investments and basic banking services -- rather than paperwork. The reforms will unleash billions in new credit to low- to moderate-income communities.

HISPANIC-AMERICANS

One of our nation's greatest strengths is its vast diversity. Since our country's inception, Hispanic-Americans have always had an integral role in shaping America's history, economy and traditions. Many of the ideals that all Americans live by are deeply rooted in the Hispanic values of a strong sense of family, hard work, service to country and religious faith.

President Clinton is leading the way to enable Hispanic-Americans to participate at all levels of American society and have a greater role in boardrooms, schoolrooms and the halls of government. The President has worked to make the American dream a real possibility for all Americans and to ensure that the hopes and dreams of Hispanic-Americans are attainable.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

- **Helping Every American Achieve Economic Security in the New Economy:**
 - Oversaw the creation of more than 10 million new jobs in only three-and-a-half years -- a faster annual rate of job growth than any Republican Administration since the 1920's.
 - The President proposed to raise the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour -- directly benefitting more than 1.6 million Hispanic-Americans.
 - The unemployment rate for Hispanic-Americans in May was 8.8%, down from 11.3% when President Clinton first took office.
 - Over 220,000 new Hispanic-American-owned businesses have been created in the first three years of the Clinton Administration.
 - After more than a decade of decline, 1 million new manufacturing and construction jobs have been created since President Clinton took office.
 - Passed the largest deficit-cutting plan in history -- saving more than \$1 trillion over 7 years.
 - Lowest combined rate of unemployment and inflation since 1968.
 - Made new tax cuts available to over 90% of small businesses.
 - Proposed safeguarding workers' pensions and health care by simplifying pensions and protecting health insurance for people who change or lose their jobs.
- **Fighting for Equal Opportunity:**
 - Appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. Members of the Clinton cabinet include two Hispanic-Americans, Henry Cisneros, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Frederico Pena, Secretary of Transportation.
 - A record number (20) of all judicial appointments are Hispanic-Americans, including the first Mexican-American judge in Los Angeles and the first Hispanic judge in Chicago. Overall, 63% of President Clinton's Latino judicial appointees have been rated "well qualified" by the American Bar Association -- the highest percentage achieved by any Administration since the ABA began rating judicial candidates during the Eisenhower Administration.
 - Over 55% of the President's judicial nominees are women and minorities -- the highest proportion ever.

- Appointed more Hispanic-Americans to senior level positions than any President in American history. Significantly, these appointments are outside what had been considered the "traditional" Hispanic areas of interest.
 - Ordered a comprehensive review of the government's affirmative action programs which concluded that affirmative action remains an effective and important tool to expand education and economic opportunity to all Americans.
 - Opposed California's Proposition 187 due to its detrimental impact on children and its threat to public health.
 - Authorized a nationwide investigation of discrimination by financial institutions to help end discrimination in the provision of home mortgages.
 - Made voting easier for more than 11 million Americans by creating more accessible "motor-voter" registration locations. (National Voter Registration Act)
- **Providing Educational Opportunities for the New Century:**
 - Established an advisory commission to oversee the improvement in education for Hispanics and to ensure that Hispanic-serving institutions will have more input regarding educational goals and issues of concern to Hispanic-Americans. (Executive Order on Educational Excellence for Hispanic-Americans)
 - Increased funding for the Office of Bilingual Education & Minority Languages Affairs and opposed plans to abolish bilingual education.
 - Opposed congressional efforts to deny the children of undocumented immigrants the right to an education.
 - Increased Head Start funding by nearly \$800 million to provide early education to tens of thousands of additional children in need.
 - Supported the development of standards of excellence for students while encouraging grassroots reforms to improve our schools. (GOALS 2000: Educate America Act)
 - Gave schools greater flexibility to use federal aid and develop effective teaching innovations to help students achieve their full potential. (Improving America's Schools Act)
 - Launched an Educational Technology Initiative to connect every classroom to the Information Superhighway and provide all students with access to computers by the dawn of the next century.
 - Proposed spending \$5 billion to help local communities and states rebuild the nation's schools.
 - Encouraged schools, colleges and employers to join in creating school-to-work opportunities, providing students with work-based learning and giving them new pathways from high school to good jobs and post-secondary education. (School-to-Work Opportunities Act)
 - Enabled 45,000 volunteers to earn money for college by serving their communities and their country in the AmeriCorps program, with Hispanics comprising 14% of all participants. (National Service Act)
 - Reformed the federal student loan program, making college more affordable this year for millions of students in the Direct Lending program and others who will have access to flexible repayment options, including pay-as-you-earn plans. Over 1,700 schools, representing 50% of the total amount of loans, are expected to participate in the Direct Lending program this year. (Student Loan Reform Act)

- Proposed America's Hope Scholarships to make access to two-years of college universal by providing students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year of college and another \$1,500 credit in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs and earn at least a B average in their first year. This \$1,500 tax credit will pay for more than the full cost of tuition at the national average-priced community colleges.
- Called for a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 per year for the cost of college tuition and training. Families could deduct up to \$10,000 in tuition and fees for post-secondary education. Over 17 million students and over 14 million families stand to benefit from this proposal for tax relief to working families.

- **Cherishing Children and Strengthening Families:**

- Provided tax relief for 15 million working families by increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit to allow more families to qualify for tax rebates. In 1994, the EITC lifted over 850,000 Hispanic-Americans, including 440,000 Hispanic children, out of poverty.
- Helped families move from welfare to work by authorizing 40 states to bypass existing welfare rules and set time limits on benefits, require recipients to work or stay in school, provide child care and give employers incentives to hire welfare recipients.
- Helped reduce welfare rolls almost 10% since taking office -- 1.3 million fewer recipients.
- Breaking the cycle of welfare dependency by requiring teenage mothers to live at home, stay in school and turn their lives around.
- Implemented a new child support enforcement project to help track down non-paying parents across state lines; challenged states to adopt new hire programs to catch delinquent parents who move from job to job; and issued new regulations to require women who apply for welfare to comply with paternity establishment requirements before receiving benefits, except in cases of rape or threat to the mother's safety.
- Collected a record \$11 billion in child support in 1995 through tougher enforcement -- a nearly 40% increase over 1992.
- Worked with community, business and religious leaders to form a new National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- Enabled workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a family member without fear of losing their jobs. (Family and Medical Leave Act) The President has proposed expanding the Family and Medical Leave Act to better help workers care for their families without sacrificing their work obligations. The expansion will allow workers to take up to 24 hours of unpaid leave in support of their children's educational needs, older relatives' health care and other family medical and dental obligations.
- Proposed an employee choice flex-time initiative that will allow workers to agree with their employers to work overtime in exchange for up to 80 hours of paid time-off ("flex-time"). Under the President's proposal, workers could choose to receive time-and-a-half in flex-time or in cash pay for each hour of overtime and could use their accumulated flex-time for any purpose.

- Established a Childhood Immunization Initiative to ensure vaccinations and healthy futures for all children. In 1995, 75% of two-year-old children were properly immunized -- an historic high.
 - Put the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) on a full funding path.
 - Established the Office of Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine at the National Institute of Health.
 - Proposed a comprehensive initiative to cut off children's access to tobacco products and reduce their appeal to children.
 - Gave parents greater control over what their children watch on television by announcing a breakthrough agreement with the media and entertainment industry to develop a television ratings system and by requiring the installation of anti-violence screening chips ("V-chips") in all new televisions.
- **Taking Back Our Streets From Crime, Gangs and Drugs:**
 - Signed into law the toughest most comprehensive Crime Bill ever, which puts 100,000 more police officers on the street -- more than 43,000 officers have already been funded.
 - Stood up to the gun lobby and won passage of the Brady Bill -- as a result, more than 60,000 fugitives and felons have already been blocked from buying guns.
 - Banned the manufacture and importation of 19 of the deadliest assault weapons while specifically protecting more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons. (Assault Weapons Ban)
 - Filed a record 42 hate crime cases in FY 1995, involving 66 defendants -- the second highest number charged in one year.
 - Keeping dangerous weapons out of our children's classrooms by enforcing a "Zero Tolerance" gun policy in schools.
 - Reducing violence and drug abuse in our schools by investing in school security, drug prevention programs and counseling. (Safe and Drug Free Schools Act)
 - Encouraged schools to consider adopting school uniform policies to reduce violence while promoting discipline and respect; communities to implement curfews to get children off the streets and out of harms way; and teachers and law enforcement to enforce truancy laws so that children are learning about life in school and not on the streets.
 - Instituted a tough "One-Strike-And-You're-Out" policy in public housing for those who engage in criminal activity.
 - Developed a comprehensive National Drug Control Strategy that will reduce illegal drug use through law enforcement, prevention, treatment and interdiction.
- **Supporting Legal Immigration:**
 - Made "naturalization" a top priority of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in order to continue fostering legal immigration while combating illegal immigration.
 - Launched Citizenship USA to ensure that by September 1996, eligible persons who apply for citizenship will be approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service within six months. Citizenship USA has been implemented in Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Miami and Chicago -- cities that represent more than 75% of all pending citizenship applications.

- **Creating Opportunity in America's Communities:**
 - Created nine Economic Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities which use tax incentives and flexible grants to promote economic empowerment and private-sector job creation in 104 distressed communities across America.
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 - Launched a program to increase the homeownership rate of Hispanic-Americans in the U.S. through advertising, education and counseling programs and by working with lending institutions to better serve the Hispanic community.
 - Made the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bond Program permanent increasing opportunities for affordable housing development by the private sector.
 - Reformed the Community Reinvestment Act to focus on performance -- actual lending, investments and basic banking services -- rather than paperwork. The reforms will unleash billions in new credit to low- to moderate-income communities.

- **Leaving Our Environment Safe and Clean for the Next Generation:**
 - Issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice, ensuring that low income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution.
 - Identified 20 environmental justice pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities and turn them into useable space, creating jobs and enhancing community development.
 - Launched a Brownfields Initiative to return land to productive use by providing tax incentives to clean-up old industrial waste sites.
 - Completed nearly as many toxic waste site clean ups in each of the past two years as were completed in the previous 10 years. Fought Republican Congressional attempts to gut the Superfund law that makes polluters -- rather than taxpayers -- pay to clean up toxic dumps.

- **Maintaining America's Leadership in the Fight for Freedom and Peace:**
 - Increased efforts to promote a peaceful, democratic transition in Cuba including toughening sanctions following the brutal shoot down of U.S. civilian aircraft over international waters and signing the Helms-Burton Act to penalize those who traffic in confiscated properties in Cuba. Awarded a landmark \$500,000 grant to Freedom House to assist human rights activists in Cuba.
 - Working with the 33 democratically-elected leaders of Western Hemisphere countries to create a Free Trade Area of the Americas to produce new jobs and opportunities for workers by eliminating tariffs and trade barriers in the region.
 - Took decisive action in assembling a financial support package for Mexico. The President's leadership prevented a prolonged financial crisis in Mexico and its spread to other Latin American countries.

WOMEN

"It is time for us to recognize a simple, but profound truth: by improving the lives of American women, we are making a vital investment in America's future. By investing in women, we enable them to reach their fullest potential as individuals and as members of our society. When women thrive, their families thrive. When families thrive, communities flourish, and our nation reaps the benefits."

President Bill Clinton
January 1996

President Clinton has an unprecedented record of supporting women and families. He understands that by improving the lives of American women, we make a vital investment in America's future. Today, 61 million American women are in the workforce, comprising half of all workers. Women are usually the primary caretakers for our children and our families. Each day, women working outside the home balance job and family responsibilities.

The Clinton Administration is committed to providing more economic and educational opportunities for women, to providing quality health and child care, to preventing violence on the streets and at home, and to ensuring that women's voices are heard at every level of our government.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Expanding Opportunities

- Over 40% of President Clinton's appointees are women, by far the highest percentage of any Administration. Of these, five women hold Cabinet-level posts, the most ever.
- Appointed women for the first time to the following high level posts: the first woman Attorney General, Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors, Secretary of Energy, Office of Management and Budget Director and White House Deputy Chief of Staff.
- Over 55% of the President's judicial nominees are women and minorities -- the highest proportion ever. The President has appointed a record number (73) of women to the federal bench. Overall, 68% of President Clinton's judicial appointees have been rated "well qualified" by the American Bar Association -- the highest percentage achieved by any Administration since the ABA began rating judicial candidates during the Eisenhower Administration.
- Created the White House Office for Women's Initiatives & Outreach; the Department of Justice's Violence Against Women Office; and the Interagency Council on Women's Business Enterprise to ensure that women's economic concerns are addressed at the top levels of his Administration.

Helping Every American Achieve Economic Security in the New Economy

- Won enactment of the largest deficit-cutting plan in history -- cutting the deficit by more than half within four years, after it quadrupled during the previous two Administrations

- Every budget submitted by President Clinton has included increases to improve and expand child care services.
- President Clinton has worked to make child care programs more consistent and coordinated. By streamlining the management of four major child care programs into a single Child Care Bureau, the Clinton Administration has linked services and programs, reduced red tape, improved quality and given states more flexibility. The Administration also launched the Healthy Child Care Campaign to create partnerships between the health care and child care communities to ensure safe and healthy environments for children.
- Enacted the Family and Medical Leave Act to enable workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a family member without fear of losing their jobs. The President has proposed expanding the Family and Medical Leave Act to better help workers care for their families without sacrificing their work obligations. The expansion will allow workers to take up to 24 hours of unpaid leave in support of their children's educational needs, older relatives' health care and other family medical and dental obligations.
- Proposed an employee choice flex-time initiative that will allow workers to agree with their employers to work overtime in exchange for up to 80 hours of paid time-off ("flex-time"). Under the President's proposal, workers could choose to receive time-and-a-half in flex-time or in cash pay for each hour of overtime and could use their accumulated flex-time for any purpose.
- Provided tax relief for 15 million working families by increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to help ensure that parents who work full-time do not have to raise their children in poverty. Nearly half of all EITC recipients with children are female heads of households.
- Fostered growth of women-owned businesses through improved access to capital, an expanded federal procurement market and increased business training and technical assistance. From 1993 to 1994, the volume of loans to women increased by 86%.
- Supported effective, fair and balanced affirmative action programs that provide opportunities for minorities and women.
- Helped families move from welfare to work by authorizing 40 states to bypass existing welfare rules and set time limits on benefits, require recipients to work or stay in school, provide child care and give employers incentives to hire welfare recipients. These waivers are making work and responsibility a way of life for 75% of all welfare recipients.

Strengthened enforcement of child support laws resulting in a record \$11 billion collected in 1995, an increase of 40% since 1992. Over that same period, paternity establishments rose by more than 40%.

- Implemented a new child support enforcement project to help track down non-paying parents across state lines; challenged states to adopt new hire programs to catch delinquent parents who move from job to job; and issued new regulations to require women who apply for welfare to comply with paternity establishment requirements before receiving benefits, except in cases of rape or threat to the mother's safety. In addition, the President issued an Executive Order to help track down federal workers who fail to pay child support.

Expanding Access to Quality Health Care

- Fought to give all Americans quality health care and helped put the focus on rising health care costs. Last year, medical inflation had the smallest increase in nearly two decades.
- Revoked the Reagan/Bush restrictions on abortion counseling (the "gag rule"), abortions in military hospitals and the "Mexico City" policy. Supported permitting Medicaid coverage for abortion services for poor women who are victims of rape or incest. Ensured clinic safety by signing the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act to fight violence and intimidation against women and their doctors.
- Increased funding for breast cancer research by 65% and initiated the National Action Plan on Breast Cancer, a public/private partnership to fight the disease.
- Fought to preserve the guarantee of Medicaid coverage for women, children, people with disabilities and older Americans in the 1996 budget. Sixty percent of all Medicaid beneficiaries are women. Today, Medicaid covers prenatal care, check ups for children, long-term care and other vital services.
- Strengthened Medicare by enacting savings and structural changes that extended the life of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for an estimated three years. The President's balanced budget proposal would extend the life of the Medicare Trust Fund by over a decade from now through specific savings and policy changes without any new beneficiary cuts. The Clinton Administration also launched "Operation Restore Trust" to combat Medicare fraud and abuse, which has already paid \$42.3 million in restitution, fines, settlements and recovery of payments. Women comprise over 20 million, or 57%, of the 37 million Medicare recipients and nearly 5 million women, or 23% of women aged 65 or older, depend solely on Medicare to help with their medical bills.
- Improved the quality of health care services provided to Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries in managed care through a number of initiatives.

Launched the Medicare Mammography Campaign to educate older women about the importance of detecting breast cancer early and about Medicare coverage of mammography services.

- Working to correct inequities of clinical research, which has traditionally focused primarily on men, by: 1) enacting legislation requiring that women and minorities be included in all clinical research supported by the National Institutes of Health; and 2) issuing guidelines to encourage participation of women in all phases of clinical drug development.
- Put the Women, Infants and Children Program on a full funding path.
- Requested annual budget increases for the federal Family Planning Program in order to help women reduce the risk of unintended pregnancies.
- Vetoed legislation that failed to protect women's health by banning a certain abortion procedure without an exemption for cases when, in the medical judgment of a physician, it is the best hope for the woman to avoid serious health consequences.

Providing Educational Opportunities for the New Century

- Supported education equity and leadership training for girls.
- Increased Head Start funding by nearly \$800 million to provide early education to tens of thousands of additional children in need.
- Supported the development of standards of excellence for students while encouraging grassroots reforms to improve our schools. More than 45 states and thousands of schools participate in Goals 2000 and have developed their own strategic plans for educational improvement based on raising academic standards, improving teaching, increasing parental involvement and expanding the use of technology in the classroom.
- Signed the School-to-Work Opportunities Act which broadens educational, career and economic opportunities for students not immediately bound for four-year colleges through local partnerships among businesses, schools, community organizations and state and local governments. By equipping students with the knowledge and skills necessary to pursue work or post-secondary training, this initiative helps ensure that America will be capable of performing and prospering in a competitive global economy.
- Reformed the student loan program, making college more affordable this year for millions of students in the Direct Lending program and others who will have access to flexible repayment options, including pay-as-you-earn plans. The President also enabled 45,000 volunteers to earn money for college by serving their communities and their country in the Americorps program.
- Proposed America's Hope Scholarships to make access to two-years of college universal by providing students with a \$1,500 refundable tax credit for full-time tuition in their first year of college and another \$1,500 credit in their second year if they work hard, stay off drugs and earn at least a B average in their first year. This \$1,500 tax credit will pay for more than the full cost of tuition at the national average-priced community colleges.

Making Homes and Communities Safer

- Broke six years of Congressional gridlock by signing the toughest and smartest Crime Bill ever with bipartisan support and endorsements from every major law enforcement organization. This legislation:
 - Included the Violence Against Women Act, the first national effort to reduce violence against women. The Act tripled funding for battered women's shelters and has already provided \$156 million in state grants to bolster law enforcement, prosecution and victims' services.
 - Created the first nationwide 24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline, providing immediate crisis intervention, counseling and referrals for women in need.
 - Increased penalties for sex offenders and imposed a registration requirement for violent sexual offenders.
 - Imposed a targeted "Three-Strikes-and-You're-Out" provision to put career violent offenders behind bars for life.
 - Banned 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and their copies, but specifically protected more than 650 legitimate sporting weapons.
 - Created the COPS program, putting 100,000 more community police officers in cities, towns and rural areas. In addition, the Clinton Administration has awarded more than \$46 million to help 336 communities fight domestic violence by strengthening community policing and its ties to local victims' services.
- Fought for and signed the Brady Bill, which has prevented over 60,000 convicted felons, fugitives, stalkers and other criminals from buying handguns.

Leaving Our Environment Safe and Clean for the Next Generation

- Issued a "Pollution Disclosure" Executive Order requiring industry to disclose information about toxic releases to their neighbors and nearly doubling the number of chemicals that industry must report.
- Required drinking water systems to test for and eliminate dangerous contaminants and introduced comprehensive Safe Drinking Water reforms.
- Made the air we breathe cleaner by issuing new standards to cut toxic pollution from chemical plants by 90% and dangerous incinerator emissions by 98%.
- Issued new safeguards to protect consumers from *E. coli* contamination in meat.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:

America is moving in the right direction. Crime, teen pregnancy and poverty rates are down. Real median family income has increased during the Clinton Administration, after falling 4% during the previous four years. The combined unemployment, inflation and mortgage rate is at its lowest level since 1968. Over 10 million new jobs have been created in just over three years -- 93% of all new jobs created are in the private sector and nearly 4 million new jobs in high-wage industries have been created since 1993. From 1993 to 1995, the number of women-owned businesses has grown from 6 million to 7.8 million -- almost double the rate of growth in businesses overall.

But we still have more to do before every American has a chance to fulfill his or her promise. The Clinton Administration will remain committed to reinforcing basic values by working together to cherish children, strengthen families, increase access to education and high-wage jobs and create greater opportunities for a better future. We have a historic opportunity and a responsibility to lead the world in our efforts to better the lives of women. That is why President Clinton:

- Will continue to protect women's health and safety, and the right of American women to make their own reproductive choices.
- Will continue to fight against drastic budget cuts that threaten Medicare, Medicaid, education and the environment.
- Will continue to invest in education and to help Americans invest in their children's future with public school choice, charter schools, a \$10,000 deduction for higher education, Hope Scholarships which guarantee the first two years of college through refundable tax credits and a \$2 billion Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help communities and the private sector ensure that every student is equipped with the computer literacy skills they need for the 21st century.
- Will continue fighting for an increase in the minimum wage to provide the opportunity for working Americans to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. Almost 60% of all minimum wage earners are women.
- Is committed to providing more relief for working families through a \$500 per child tax credit.
- Will continue to support affirmative action consistent with Supreme Court rulings and work with federal agencies to reform programs so that they are stronger where needed. The Administration will oppose legislation that will turn back the clock on the federal government's historic, bipartisan commitment to equal opportunity.
- Will continue to fight for meaningful health insurance reform to allow people to keep coverage when they change jobs and prevent denial of coverage due to pre-existing conditions. In addition, President Clinton introduced proposals as part of his balanced budget plan to improve the health security of all Americans, help workers transitioning to new jobs pay for health insurance, strengthen and modernize Medicare, and protect the guarantee of health coverage for Medicaid recipients.
- Will continue to challenge businesses to create workplaces that allow workers to be both productive employees and caring and responsible family members; to provide the security that a living wage, safe and affordable child care, health care and pension benefits can give; to recognize that investments in employees are as important as investing in factories and equipment; to give employees a greater voice in the workplace; and to protect the health and safety of employees.

Chas

THE NEW YORK TIMES
FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1996

Attorney General Faults Congress as Lacking in Anti-Drug Effort

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — With Republicans and Democrats blaming each other for a reported increase in drug use among teenagers, Attorney General Janet Reno chided Congress today for failing to provide full financing for programs for prevention and treatment as authorized by the 1994 crime law.

"These issues should not be partisan in nature," Ms. Reno said at her weekly news conference.

Earlier this week, a survey by the Department of Health and Human Services showed that drug use among 12- to 17-year-olds rose to 10.9 percent in 1995, from 5.3 percent of those surveyed in 1992.

Bob Dole and several Congressional Republican leaders blamed Presi-

dent Clinton, arguing that he had cut the staff of the drug policy director and had not spoken out forcefully enough against drug use by teenagers.

But Ms. Reno, who has made youth crime a priority, defended Mr. Clinton's record and hers, saying, "There are a number of areas where he has been concerned and has sought increases."

Mr. Clinton's threat of a veto persuaded Congress to increase financing for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act, Ms. Reno said. Even so, the Justice Department released figures showing that the President had requested \$2.4 billion for this effort from 1994 through 1997, but Congress has appropriated \$1.9 billion.

In addition, the 1994 anti-crime law, enacted while Democrats still controlled Congress, authorized several prevention programs over the succeeding five years, Ms. Reno said.

"We went to Congress," she said, "and worked with them in fashioning the Crime Act of 1994 that authorized extensive prevention programs, community school programs for after-school programs, block grants for model communities that could provide a way of reweaving the fabric of community around kids at risk, mentoring programs, drug prevention programs, drug court programs. And Congress has not come through in funding those promises of the 1994 Crime Act."

Among these programs, the Jus-

tice Department figures showed that the 1994 law authorized the spending of \$400 million for drug courts. Mr. Clinton requested \$250 million and the Republican-controlled Congress voted about \$50 million.

These courts offer nonviolent first offenders admission to drug treatment, accompanied by the threat of prison time if they drop out of treatment or continue using drugs.

The 1994 law authorized \$11.7 million to assist delinquent and at-risk youth; Mr. Clinton asked for \$9.6 million but no money was appropriated. The law authorized \$210 million for model intensive prevention grants; Mr. Clinton sought \$48.2 million, but none was appropriated.

A program of family unity demonstration grants was authorized at \$6.3 million; Mr. Clinton requested \$1.5 million, but nothing was appropriated.

Other unfinanced programs from the 1994 law include a \$1.6 billion authorization for substance abuse education and a \$243 million Family and Community Endeavor Schools project for youths.

Instead of these programs, the Republican-led Congress voted for largely unrestricted block grants to states that could be spent on these or other programs as state officials chose. But the block grants were funded at levels considerably below what was envisioned in the 1994 act and less than Mr. Clinton had requested for such items as separate programs.

Corrections

Because of an editing error, an article on Wednesday about political advertising misstated the amount that the Dole campaign expects to spend on commercials through the Presidential election. It is \$25 million, not \$2 million.

A brief report in the Company News column of Business Day yesterday about a deal between Patriot American Hospitality Inc. and the Doubletree Corporation misstated its terms. Patriot will spend as much as \$200 million to buy hotels in the next two years, and Doubletree will manage them and take a 10 percent stake in each. Doubletree is not selling hotels to Patriot.



Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EDT
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1996

BJS
202/633-3047

VICTIMS REPORT 9 PERCENT FEWER VIOLENT CRIMES LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Violent crimes fell more than 9 percent last year, the Department of Justice announced today. According to preliminary estimates by the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), there were an estimated 9.9 million violent crimes during 1995, compared to about 10.9 million during 1994.

BJS Director Jan Chaiken noted, "The drop in crime last year is consistent with what we know from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports."

Dr. Chaiken said the decline in the violent victimization rate began in 1994 and interrupted a rising trend that had existed since the mid 1980s, while crimes of theft continued a 20-year pattern of decreasing rates.

BJS estimates there were 39.6 million personal and household crimes of theft and violence during 1995, compared to 42.4 million the year before, which is a 6.6 percent decline.

Last year rape decreased almost 18 percent, robbery fell 14 percent, aggravated assault declined 19 percent and purse

(MORE)

- 2 -

snatching and pocket picking were down 18 percent.

There were 5.5 percent fewer property crimes a year ago than in 1994--29.3 million compared to 31 million the year before. The rate of property crimes--burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft--was 288 per 1,000 households; down from 308 per 1,000 in 1994.

Murders are not included in BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey because of an inability to interview victims. According to the FBI's preliminary 1995 data, murder estimates fell 8 percent from the level of the previous year. The FBI publishes the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies annually.

During 1995, the BJS survey of crime victims asked approximately 100,000 people 12 years old and older in 49,000 households about crimes they might have experienced during the previous six months. Therefore, the BJS survey is able to include both crimes reported to police and those that go unreported.

About 14.4 million of the violent and property crimes were reported to the police during 1995, down from the 15.2 million reported the previous year. About 63 percent of all crimes were never brought to official attention.

(MORE)

- 3 -

Final 1995 victimization estimates will be available later this year. Beginning at 4:30 p.m. EDT, Tuesday, September 17, the survey's graphs and tables will be available on BJS's Internet home page by clicking on "What's new at BJS" and then clicking at the Social Statistics Briefing Room. The BJS webpage address is:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Additional BJS materials may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand (301/251-5550) or calling the BJS Clearinghouse 1-800/732-3277.

BJ996167
After hours contact: Stu Smith at 301/983-9354

**Table 1. National Crime Victimization Survey:
Victimization levels and rates, preliminary 1995**

	Number of victimizations			Victimization rates		
	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change
All crimes surveyed	42,359,370	39,582,880	-6.6%*	...	...	...
Personal crimes	11,348,830	10,288,280	-9.5%*	53.1	47.6	-10.3%*
Crimes of violence	10,859,700	9,855,200	-9.1%*	50.8	45.7	-10.0%*
Completed violence	3,205,230	2,896,800	-9.6*	15.0	13.4	-10.4*
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	6,958,400	-9.0*	35.8	32.3	-9.8*
Rape/Sexual assault	432,700	351,670	-18.0	2.0	1.6	-18.8**
Rape/Attempted rape	316,140	260,310	-17.7	1.5	1.2	-18.4
Sexual assault*	116,570	94,580	-18.9	0.5	0.4	-19.6
Robbery	1,292,580	1,123,720	-13.5**	6.1	5.2	-14.2*
Completed/property taken	795,030	697,650	-12.2	3.7	3.2	-13.0
Attempted to take property	603,580	425,140	-15.6	2.4	2.0	-16.3**
Assault	9,128,400	8,390,010	-8.1*	42.7	38.9	-8.9*
Aggravated	2,477,940	2,010,370	-18.9*	11.8	9.3	-19.6*
With injury	878,540	516,450	-23.9*	3.2	2.4	-24.6*
Threatened with weapon	1,789,400	1,484,470	-16.9*	8.4	6.9	-17.7*
Simple	6,650,470	6,382,580	-4.0	31.1	29.6	-4.9
With minor injury	1,466,070	1,448,790	-1.3	6.9	6.7	-2.2
Without injury	5,184,400	4,935,940	-4.8	24.3	22.9	-5.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	402,590	-17.7%**	2.3	1.9	-18.4%*
Total population age 12 or over	213,747,400	215,697,770	...	...	...	...
Property crimes	31,010,740	29,318,100	-5.5%*	307.6	268.1	-12.5%*
Household burglary	5,482,300	4,648,350	-11.6*	54.4	47.7	-12.4*
Completed	4,572,560	4,172,940	-8.7*	45.4	41.0	-9.6*
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	667,940	-24.4*	9.0	6.8	-25.1*
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	1,603,980	-9.0**	17.5	15.8	-9.9*
Completed	1,172,200	1,088,170	-7.3	11.6	10.7	-8.2
Attempted	591,340	517,000	-12.4	5.9	5.1	-13.2*
Theft*	23,784,900	22,883,080	-3.7*	235.7	224.9	-4.6*
Completed	22,748,000	22,035,450	-3.1**	225.6	216.6	-4.0*
Attempted	1,021,900	855,800	-16.2*	10.1	8.4	-16.9*
Total number of households	100,808,030	101,747,040	...	...	...	...

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or over (personal crimes) or per 1,000 households (property crimes). Final estimates for 1994 are based on crimes occurring in 1994; preliminary estimates for 1995 are based on interviews conducted in 1995.

... Not applicable.
*Includes threats.

*Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

**The preliminary difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

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**Table 2. National Crime Victimization Survey:
Number and proportion of crimes reported to police, preliminary 1995**

	Number of crimes reported to police			Proportion reported to police		
	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change
All crimes surveyed	15,183,500	14,445,930	-4.8%**	35.8%	36.5%	1.7%
Personal crimes	4,672,830	4,610,890	-5.6%	41.2%	43.0%	4.3%
Crimes of violence	4,513,070	4,257,270	-5.7%	41.8%	43.2%	3.7%
Completed violence	1,751,800	1,665,760	-4.9	54.7	57.5	6.1
Attempted/threatened violence	2,761,170	2,591,720	-6.1	36.1	37.2	3.0
Rape/Sexual assault	137,100	113,180	-17.4	31.7	31.8	0.7
Rape/Attempted rape	69,620	67,510	-24.7	28.3	25.9	-8.4
Sexual assault*	47,480	48,950	-1.1	40.7	49.6	22.0
Robbery	718,900	642,780	-10.6	65.4	57.2	-12.3
Completed/property taken	511,960	458,160	-10.5	64.4	65.7	2.0
Attempted to take property	206,940	184,590	-10.8	41.1	43.4	5.6
Assault	3,667,070	3,502,540	-4.2	40.1	41.7	4.1
Aggravated	1,277,810	1,082,900	-15.3*	51.8	53.9	4.4
With injury	411,200	338,110	-17.5	60.6	65.5	8.0
Threatened with weapon	868,800	744,310	-14.1**	48.2	49.8	3.3
Simple	2,378,270	2,428,010	2.0	38.8	38.0	-2.0
With minor injury	717,420	776,820	8.3	49.6	53.7	8.3
Without injury	1,661,850	1,651,980	-0.6	31.9	33.5	4.9
Purse snatching/pocket picking	159,570	153,780	-3.6%	32.6%	38.2%	17.2
Property crimes	10,513,870	10,036,060	-4.6%**	33.9%	34.2%	1.0%
Household burglary	2,770,140	2,585,470	-6.3%	50.5	53.5	6.0*
Completed	2,415,140	2,286,090	-5.8	52.0	54.8	5.3
Attempted forcible entry	345,000	311,570	-9.7	37.9	45.3	19.5*
Motor vehicle theft	1,378,920	1,209,480	-12.3*	78.2	75.4	-3.6
Completed	1,013,170	880,600	-12.5	92.4	90.3	-2.3
Attempted	295,750	230,090	-22.2*	50.0	44.4	-11.1
Theft*	6,314,800	6,244,700	-1.1	28.8	27.3	-5.2
Completed	6,050,620	6,001,480	-0.8	28.8	27.2	-5.6
Attempted	314,180	244,860	-22.5**	29.8	28.8	-3.3

Notes: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
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Table 3. Victimization levels, 1992-95

Year	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft
1992	607,310	1,271,830	2,316,880	8,052,840	369,130	5,802,760	24,679,280	1,834,570
1993	485,220	1,201,020	2,662,880	8,508,930	516,980	5,984,000	24,237,780	1,990,540
1994	432,700	1,298,590	2,477,940	8,850,470	488,830	5,482,300	23,764,900	1,783,540
1995*	354,670	1,123,720	2,010,370	6,382,680	402,590	4,848,360	22,883,060	1,603,980

*Figures for 1995 are preliminary.

Table 4. Victimization rates, 1992-95

Year	Number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older					Number of victimizations per 1,000 households		
	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft
1992	2.9	6.1	11.1	28.9	1.8	58.6	248.2	18.5
1993	2.3	6.1	12.1	30.8	2.4	69.9	242.8	19.6
1994	2.0	6.1	11.6	31.1	2.3	54.4	236.7	17.5
1995*	1.6	5.2	9.3	29.6	1.9	47.7	224.9	15.2

*Figures for 1995 are preliminary.

Bureau of Justice Statistics Fact Sheet

Where do the National Crime Victimization numbers come from?

These preliminary numbers are national estimates of crime in 1995, based on data collected in 1995 from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The final numbers will include information received in 1996 about crimes in 1995 and will show more detail regarding the nature of victimizations such as the victim's age, sex, race, and the relationship between offender and victim.

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the Nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization. Twice each year, data are obtained from a nationally representative sample of roughly 49,000 households comprising about 100,000 persons on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States.

The survey reports the likelihood of victimization by rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft for the population as a whole as well as for segments of the population such as women, the elderly, members of various racial groups, city dwellers, or other groups.

The NCVS provides the largest national forum for victims to describe the impact of crime and characteristics of violent offenders. Although the NCVS has been measuring crime since 1973, the redesigned and improved survey started reporting results in 1992.

How do these numbers compare with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)?

On May 5, 1996, the FBI released their preliminary 1995 estimate that violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) fell 4% and property crime fell 1%.

Table A. Comparison of NCVS and UCR preliminary estimates

The direction of change in the NCVS preliminary estimates for 1995 is largely consistent with the preliminary 1995 estimates from the UCR:

	1984-95 percent change		
	NCVS	NCVS reported to police	UCR
Violent crime, including simple assault	-9.1%	-5.7%	—
Rape, robbery, aggravated assault	-17.1%	-14.1%	-4%
Burglary	-11.6%	-6.3%	-5%
Theft	-3.7%	-1.9%	+1%
Motor vehicle theft	-9.0%	-12.3%	-6%

The NCVS and UCR percent change estimates do not correspond exactly because there are confidence intervals surrounding the survey's estimates.

NCVS: National Crime Victimization Survey from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

UCR: Uniform Crime Reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

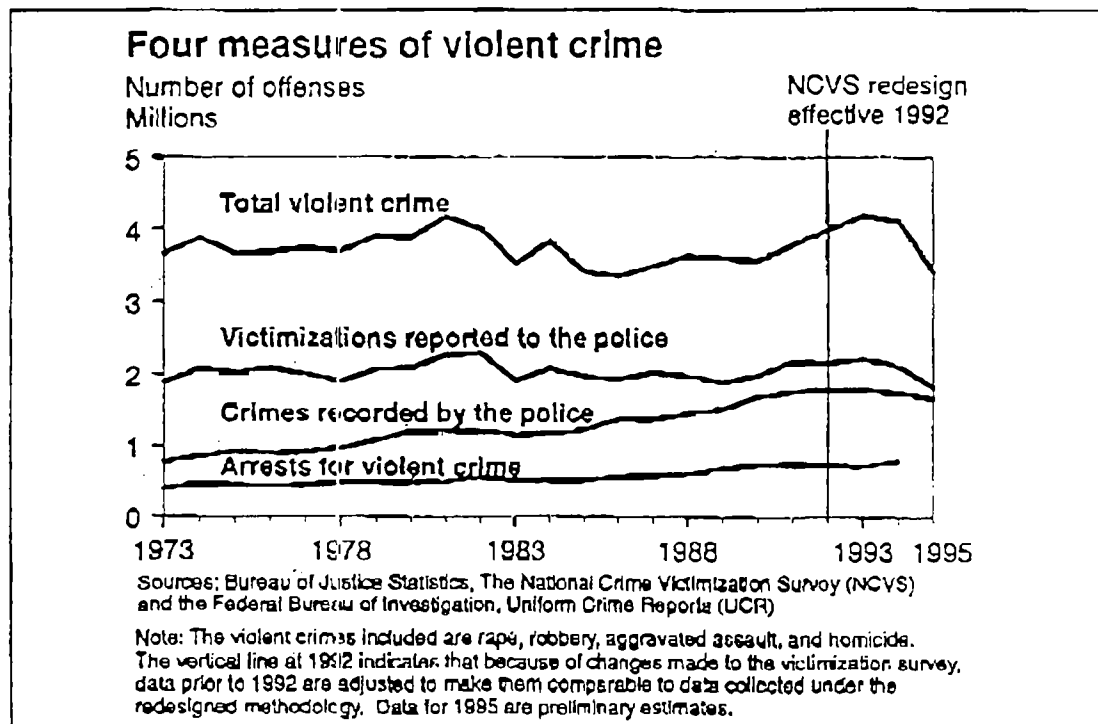
in 1995. The UCR measures crime reported to police, while the NCVS calculates "Reported to police," as presented in table A, based on interviews with the victims.

The FBI's UCR program, which began in 1929, collects information from monthly law enforcement reports or individual crime incident records transmitted directly to the FBI or to centralized State agencies that then report to the FBI. In 1994, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented approximately 249 million U.S. inhabitants — 96% of the total population.

The UCR Program provides crime counts for the Nation as a whole, as well as for regions, States, counties, cities, and towns. This permits studies among neighboring jurisdictions and among those with similar populations and other common characteristics.

Each program has unique strengths. The UCR provides a measure of the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The UCR's Supplemental Homicide Reports provide the most reliable, timely data on the extent and nature of homicides in the Nation. The NCVS is the primary source of information on the characteristics of criminal victimization and on the number and types of crimes not reported to law enforcement authorities.

The final NCVS estimates for 1994 reported in *Criminal Victimization 1994* (April 1996, NCJ-158022) and the press release describing them may be found at — <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>





Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EDT
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1996

BJS
202/633-3047

VICTIMS REPORT 9 PERCENT FEWER VIOLENT CRIMES LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Violent crimes fell more than 9 percent last year, the Department of Justice announced today. According to preliminary estimates by the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), there were an estimated 9.9 million violent crimes during 1995, compared to about 10.9 million during 1994.

BJS Director Jan Chaiken noted, "The drop in crime last year is consistent with what we know from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports."

Dr. Chaiken said the decline in the violent victimization rate began in 1994 and interrupted a rising trend that had existed since the mid 1980s, while crimes of theft continued a 20-year pattern of decreasing rates.

BJS estimates there were 39.6 million personal and household crimes of theft and violence during 1995, compared to 42.4 million the year before, which is a 6.6 percent decline.

Last year rape decreased almost 18 percent, robbery fell 14 percent, aggravated assault declined 19 percent and purse

(MORE)

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snatching and pocket picking were down 18 percent.

There were 5.5 percent fewer property crimes a year ago than in 1994--29.3 million compared to 31 million the year before. The rate of property crimes--burglary, theft and motor vehicle theft--was 288 per 1,000 households; down from 308 per 1,000 in 1994.

Murders are not included in BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey because of an inability to interview victims. According to the FBI's preliminary 1995 data, murder estimates fell 8 percent from the level of the previous year. The FBI publishes the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies annually.

During 1995, the BJS survey of crime victims asked approximately 100,000 people 12 years old and older in 49,000 households about crimes they might have experienced during the previous six months. Therefore, the BJS survey is able to include both crimes reported to police and those that go unreported.

About 14.4 million of the violent and property crimes were reported to the police during 1995, down from the 15.2 million reported the previous year. About 63 percent of all crimes were never brought to official attention.

(MORE)

- 3 -

Final 1995 victimization estimates will be available later this year. Beginning at 4:30 p.m. EDT, Tuesday, September 17, the survey's graphs and tables will be available on BJS's Internet home page by clicking on "What's new at BJS" and then clicking at the Social Statistics Briefing Room. The BJS webpage address is:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Additional BJS materials may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand (301/251-5550) or calling the BJS Clearinghouse 1-800/732-3277.

BJS96167

After hours contact: Stu Smith at 301/983-9354

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Completed/property taken	795,030	697,660	-12.2*	3.7	3.2	-13.0*
Attempted to take property	603,560	426,140	-29.3**	2.4	2.0	-16.3**
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Total population age 12 or over	213,747,400	215,697,770	...	...	...	...
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Attempted forcible entry	909,750	667,940	-26.6*	9.0	6.8	-24.4*
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	1,603,980	-9.0**	17.5	15.8	-9.8*
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Total number of households	100,808,030	101,747,040	...	...	...	...

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Without injury	1,661,850	1,651,980	0.0	31.9	33.5	4.9
Purse snatching/pocket picking	159,570	153,760	-3.6%	32.6%	38.2%	17.2
Property crimes	10,513,870	10,035,060	-4.6%**	33.9%	34.2%	1.0%
Household burglary	2,770,140	2,585,470	-6.3%	50.5	53.5	6.0*
Completed	2,415,140	2,285,090	-5.8	52.0	54.8	3.3
Attempted forcible entry	345,000	311,570	-9.7	37.9	45.3	19.5*
Motor vehicle theft	1,378,920	1,209,480	-12.3*	76.2	75.4	-3.8
Completed	1,043,170	980,600	-9.5	92.4	90.3	-2.3
Attempted	295,750	230,050	-22.2*	50.0	44.4	-11.1
Theft*	6,364,800	6,244,700	-1.9	26.8	27.3	1.8
Completed	6,030,620	6,001,480	-1.0	26.6	27.2	2.4
Attempted	304,180	244,860	-19.5**	29.8	28.8	-4.1

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Table 3. Victimization levels, 1992-95

Year	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft
1992	607,310	1,271,830	2,316,680	8,052,840	369,130	5,602,760	24,679,360	1,834,570
1993	485,290	1,291,020	2,662,860	8,505,930	516,940	5,984,000	24,237,780	1,980,540
1994	492,700	1,298,590	2,477,940	8,860,470	488,930	5,482,300	23,764,900	1,783,540
1995*	354,670	1,123,720	2,010,370	8,382,680	402,590	4,948,360	22,883,060	1,603,980

*Figures for 1995 are preliminary.

Table 4. Victimization rates, 1992-95

Year	Number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older					Number of victimizations per 1,000 households		
	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft
1992	2.8	6.1	11.1	28.9	1.8	58.6	248.2	18.5
1993	2.3	6.1	12.1	30.8	2.4	69.9	242.8	19.6
1994	2.0	6.1	11.6	31.1	2.3	54.4	236.7	17.5
1995*	1.6	5.2	9.3	29.6	1.9	47.7	224.9	15.8

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The direction of change in the NCVS preliminary estimates for 1995 is largely consistent with the preliminary 1995 estimates from the UCR:

	1994-95 percent change		
	<u>NCVS</u>	<u>NCVS reported to police</u>	<u>UCR</u>
Violent crime, including simple assault	-9.1%	-5.7%	-
Rape, robbery, aggravated assault	-17.1%	-14.1%	-4%
Burglary	-11.6%	-6.3%	-5%
Theft	-3.7%	-1.9%	+1%
Motor vehicle theft	-9.0%	-12.3%	-6%

The NCVS and UCR percent change estimates do not correspond exactly because there are confidence intervals surrounding the survey's estimates.

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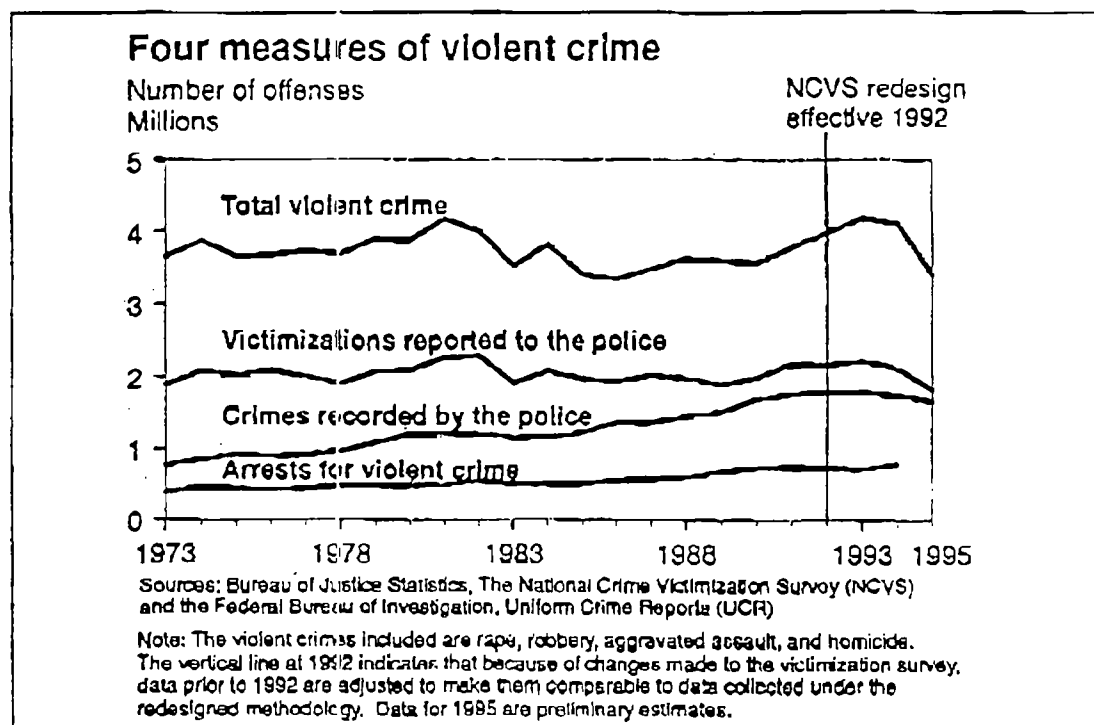
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Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EDT
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1996

BJS
202/633-3047

VICTIMS REPORT 9 PERCENT FEWER VIOLENT CRIMES LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Violent crimes fell more than 9 percent last year, the Department of Justice announced today. According to preliminary estimates by the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), there were an estimated 9.9 million violent crimes during 1995, compared to about 10.9 million during 1994.

BJS Director Jan Chaiken noted, "The drop in crime last year is consistent with what we know from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports."

Dr. Chaiken said the decline in the violent victimization rate began in 1994 and interrupted a rising trend that had existed since the mid 1980s, while crimes of theft continued a 20-year pattern of decreasing rates.

BJS estimates there were 39.6 million personal and household crimes of theft and violence during 1995, compared to 42.4 million the year before, which is a 6.6 percent decline.

Last year rape decreased almost 18 percent, robbery fell 14 percent, aggravated assault declined 19 percent and purse

(MORE)

- 2 -

snatching and pocket picking were down 18 percent.

There were 5.5 percent fewer property crimes a year ago than in 1994--29.3 million compared to 31 million the year before. The rate of property crimes--burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft--was 288 per 1,000 households; down from 308 per 1,000 in 1994.

Murders are not included in BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey because of an inability to interview victims. According to the FBI's preliminary 1995 data, murder estimates fell 8 percent from the level of the previous year. The FBI publishes the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies annually.

During 1995, the BJS survey of crime victims asked approximately 100,000 people 12 years old and older in 49,000 households about crimes they might have experienced during the previous six months. Therefore, the BJS survey is able to include both crimes reported to police and those that go unreported.

About 14.4 million of the violent and property crimes were reported to the police during 1995, down from the 15.2 million reported the previous year. About 63 percent of all crimes were never brought to official attention.

(MORE)

- 3 -

Final 1995 victimization estimates will be available later this year. Beginning at 4:30 p.m. EDT, Tuesday, September 17, the survey's graphs and tables will be available on BJS's Internet home page by clicking on "What's new at BJS" and then clicking at the Social Statistics Briefing Room. The BJS webpage address is:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Additional BJS materials may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand (301/251-5550) or calling the BJS Clearinghouse 1-800/732-3277.

BJS96167

After hours contact: Stu Smith at 301/983-9354

**Table 1. National Crime Victimization Survey:
Victimization levels and rates, preliminary 1995**

	Number of victimizations			Victimization rates		
	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change
All crimes surveyed	42,359,370	39,582,880	-6.6%*	...	...	...
Personal crimes	11,348,630	10,268,280	-9.5%*	53.1	47.6	-10.3%*
Crimes of violence	10,869,700	9,866,200	-9.1%*	50.8	45.7	-10.0%*
Completed violence	3,205,230	2,886,800	-9.6*	15.0	13.4	-10.4*
Attempted/threatened violence	7,664,470	6,909,400	-9.8*	35.8	32.3	-9.8*
Rape/Sexual assault	432,700	364,670	-15.7	2.0	1.6	-18.8**
Rape/Attempted rape	316,140	260,310	-17.7	1.5	1.2	-18.4
Sexual assault ^a	116,570	94,580	-18.9	0.5	0.4	-19.6
Robbery	1,268,580	1,123,720	-11.5**	6.1	5.2	-14.2*
Completed/property taken	795,030	697,660	-12.2	3.7	3.2	-13.0
Attempted to take property	603,580	425,140	-29.6	2.4	2.0	-16.3**
Assault	8,128,400	8,390,010	3.2*	42.7	38.9	-8.9*
Aggravated	2,477,940	2,010,370	-18.9*	11.8	9.3	-19.6*
With injury	678,540	516,460	-23.9*	3.2	2.4	-24.6*
Threatened with weapon	1,799,400	1,494,470	-16.9*	8.4	6.9	-17.7*
Simple	6,660,470	6,382,580	-4.0	31.1	29.6	-4.9
With minor injury	1,466,070	1,448,760	-1.2	6.9	6.7	-2.2
Without injury	5,184,400	4,936,940	-4.8	24.3	22.9	-5.8
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	402,690	-17.7%**	2.3	1.9	-18.4%*
Total population age 12 or over	213,747,400	215,697,770	0.9	...	...	...
Property crimes	31,010,740	29,318,100	-5.5%*	307.6	268.1	-12.8%*
Household burglary	5,482,300	4,648,350	-15.1*	54.4	47.7	-12.4*
Completed	4,572,560	4,172,940	-8.7*	45.4	41.0	-9.6*
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	667,940	-26.6*	9.0	6.8	-25.1*
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	1,603,980	-9.0**	17.5	15.8	-9.9*
Completed	1,172,200	1,068,170	-8.5	11.6	10.7	-8.2
Attempted	591,340	517,000	-12.4	6.9	5.1	-13.2*
Theft ^b	23,784,900	22,883,080	-3.7*	235.7	224.9	-4.6*
Completed	22,743,000	22,035,650	-3.1**	225.6	216.6	-4.0*
Attempted	1,021,900	856,800	-16.2*	10.1	8.4	-16.9*
Total number of households	100,808,030	101,747,040	0.9	...	...	...

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or over (personal crimes) or per 1,000 households (property crimes). Final estimates for 1994 are based on crimes occurring in 1994; preliminary estimates for 1995 are based on interviews conducted in 1995.

... Not applicable.
^a Includes threats.

^b Theft includes crimes previously classified as "Personal larceny without contact" and "Household larceny."

*The preliminary difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

**The preliminary difference is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

**Table 2. National Crime Victimization Survey:
Number and proportion of crimes reported to police, preliminary 1995**

	Number of crimes reported to police			Proportion reported to police		
	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change	1994	Preliminary 1995	Percent change
All crimes surveyed	15,183,500	14,445,830	-4.8%*	35.8%	38.5%	1.7%
Personal crimes	4,672,830	4,610,890	-5.6%	41.2%	43.0%	4.3%
Crimes of violence	4,513,070	4,257,270	-5.7%	41.8%	43.2%	3.7%
Completed violence	1,751,800	1,665,760	-4.9	54.7	57.5	6.1
Attempted/threatened violence	2,761,170	2,591,720	-6.1	36.1	37.2	3.0
Rape/Sexual assault	137,100	113,180	-17.4	31.7	31.9	0.7
Rape/Attempted rape	69,620	67,510	-2.4	28.3	25.9	-8.4
Sexual assault*	47,480	48,950	-1.1	40.7	49.6	22.0
Robbery	719,900	642,780	-10.8	55.4	57.2	3.3
Completed/property taken	511,860	458,160	-10.5	64.4	65.7	2.0
Attempted to take property	208,940	184,590	-10.8	41.1	43.4	5.6
Assault	3,667,070	3,502,540	-4.2	40.1	41.7	4.1
Aggravated	1,277,810	1,082,900	-15.3*	51.8	53.9	4.4
With injury	411,200	338,110	-17.8	60.6	65.5	8.0
Threatened with weapon	866,800	744,310	-14.1**	48.2	49.8	3.3
Simple	2,379,270	2,428,010	2.0	35.8	38.0	6.3
With minor injury	717,420	776,820	8.8	49.6	53.7	8.3
Without injury	1,661,850	1,651,960	0.0	31.9	33.5	4.9
Purse snatching/pocket picking	159,570	153,760	-3.6%	32.6%	38.2%	17.2
Property crimes	10,513,870	10,036,060	-4.6%*	33.9%	34.2%	1.0%
Household burglary	2,770,140	2,565,470	-6.3%	50.5	53.5	6.0*
Completed	2,405,140	2,285,090	-5.8	53.0	54.8	3.3
Attempted forcible entry	365,000	311,570	-9.7	37.9	45.3	19.5*
Motor vehicle theft	1,378,920	1,209,480	-12.3*	76.2	75.4	-3.8
Completed	1,013,170	880,600	-9.5	92.4	90.3	-2.3
Attempted	295,750	230,050	-22.2*	50.0	44.4	-11.1
Theft*	6,314,800	6,744,700	-1.9	26.8	27.3	1.8
Completed	6,030,620	6,001,480	-1.0	26.8	27.2	2.4
Attempted	304,180	244,860	-19.5**	29.8	28.6	-4.1

Notes: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Also see the note on table 1.

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Table 3. Victimization levels, 1992-95

Year	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft
1992	807,310	1,271,830	2,316,880	8,052,840	369,130	5,602,760	24,679,260	1,834,570
1993	485,220	1,201,020	2,662,880	8,508,930	516,940	5,984,000	24,237,780	1,980,540
1994	432,700	1,298,590	2,477,940	8,850,470	488,830	5,482,300	23,764,000	1,783,540
1995*	354,670	1,123,720	2,010,370	6,382,680	402,590	4,848,350	22,883,080	1,603,980

*Figures for 1995 are preliminary.

Table 4. Victimization rates, 1992-95

Year	Number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older					Number of victimizations per 1,000 households		
	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Personal theft	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft
1992	2.9	6.1	11.1	28.9	1.8	58.6	248.2	18.5
1993	2.3	6.1	12.1	30.8	2.4	69.9	242.8	19.6
1994	2.0	6.1	11.6	31.1	2.3	54.4	236.7	17.5
1995*	1.6	5.2	9.3	29.6	1.9	47.7	224.9	15.8

*Figures for 1995 are preliminary.

Bureau of Justice Statistics Fact Sheet

Where do the National Crime Victimization numbers come from?

These preliminary numbers are national estimates of crime in 1995, based on data collected in 1995 from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The final numbers will include information received in 1996 about crimes in 1995 and will show more detail regarding the nature of victimizations such as the victim's age, sex, race, and the relationship between offender and victim.

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the Nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization. Twice each year, data are obtained from a nationally representative sample of roughly 49,000 households comprising about 100,000 persons on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States.

The survey reports the likelihood of victimization by rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft for the population as a whole as well as for segments of the population such as women, the elderly, members of various racial groups, city dwellers, or other groups.

The NCVS provides the largest national forum for victims to describe the impact of crime and characteristics of violent offenders. Although the NCVS has been measuring crime since 1973, the redesigned and improved survey started reporting results in 1992.

How do these numbers compare with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)?

On May 5, 1996, the FBI released their preliminary 1995 estimate that violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) fell 4% and property crime fell 1%

Table A. Comparison of NCVS and UCR preliminary estimates

The direction of change in the NCVS preliminary estimates for 1995 is largely consistent with the preliminary 1995 estimates from the UCR:

	1994-95 percent change		
	<u>NCVS</u>	<u>NCVS reported to police</u>	<u>UCR</u>
Violent crime, including simple assault	-9.1%	-5.7%	--
Rape, robbery, aggravated assault	-17.1%	-14.1%	-4%
Burglary	-11.6%	-6.3%	-5%
Theft	-3.7%	-1.9%	+1%
Motor vehicle theft	-9.0%	-12.3%	-6%

The NCVS and UCR percent change estimates do not correspond exactly because there are confidence intervals surrounding the survey's estimates.

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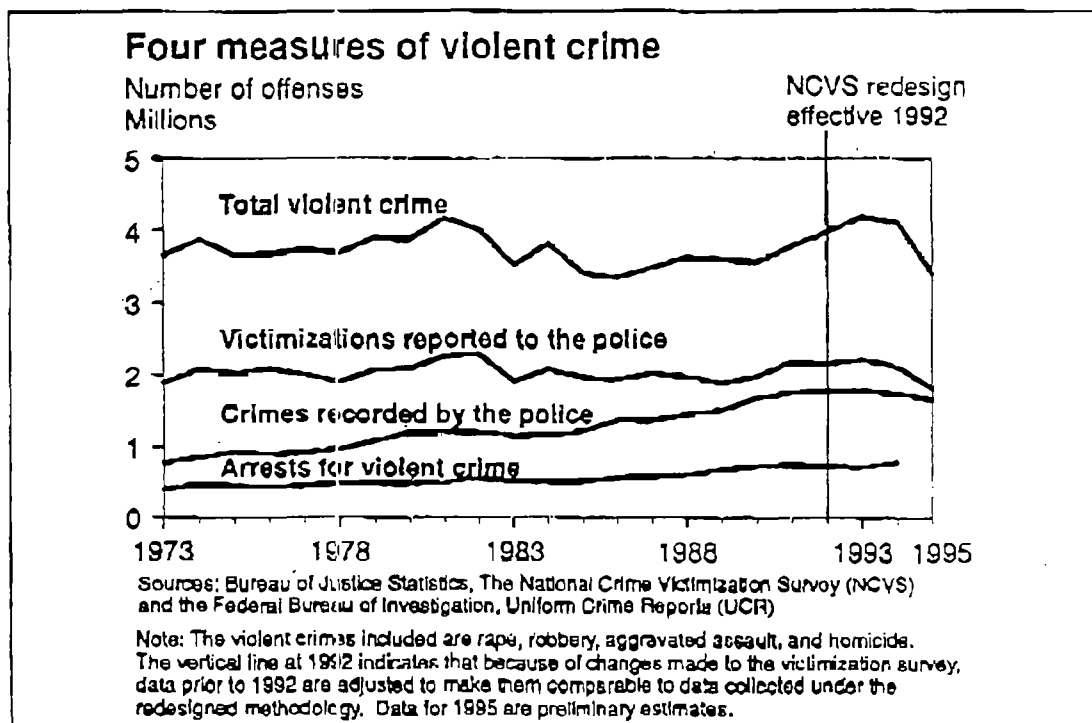
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Sad, but true: Only in Boston, only in the '90s, would you have players clearing out their lockers when the team is still in contention for postseason play.

The estimable Mike Greenwell, a Fenway fixture since 1985, yesterday.

Gadfly's win on whales could curtail Mass. fishing

By Scott Allen
GLOBE STAFF

People laughed when Max Strahan, perhaps Boston's most quixotic activist, boasted that he was going to down Massachusetts' fishing industry to save the Northern right whale from extinction.

But Strahan was triumphant yesterday after a federal judge in Boston gave state officials until December to come up with a plan to prevent fishing gear from harming endangered whales or face a possible ban on most fishing within three miles of the coast.

Judge Douglas P. Woodlock's order, issued Tuesday, could force thousands of fishermen to switch to experimental gear equipped with high-tech whale protection devices or even stop fishing altogether for at least part of the year.

In a 67-page decision that caught the state by surprise, Woodlock found that Massachusetts is violating the federal Endangered Species Act and another federal law by issuing fishing permits to lobstermen and other fishermen who types.

In law-and-order matters, Democrats gain advantage

By Brian McGrory
GLOBE STAFF

WASHINGTON — Eight years ago, the Willie Horton television ad became a symbol of Democratic vulnerability on the issue of crime. Six years ago, congressional Democrats passed a crime bill so weak that one Republican lawmaker said it started like Arnold Schwarzenegger and finished like Woody Allen.

Against that rocky backdrop, President Clinton has become the first national Democratic figure since Robert F. Kennedy to wrest law-and-order issues from the Republicans and turn them to his party's advantage — a fact, analysts said, that

Campaign '96

Issues: Crime

has contributed significantly to his success so far in this presidential campaign. In the past four years, Clinton has signed the popular handgun-control measure known as the Brady law, shaped the sweeping \$30-billion crime bill of 1994, and preached and prodded for other smaller-scale reforms such as teen-age curfews. All the while, he has presided over a significant drop in the nation's violent crime rate, a decline that opponents argue is a result of factors outside his control.

CRIME, Page A16

Clinton's veto is on late-term ab

Sept 27, 1996

By Ann Scales
GLOBE STAFF

WASHINGTON — The highly charged issue of late-term abortions was elevated as a campaign rallying point yesterday when the Senate upheld President Clinton's veto of a bill that would have banned doctors from performing a particular procedure.

Advocates on both sides of the debate say they expect the vote and Clinton's veto to be an issue in the presidential race, as well as many congressional campaigns, as Republicans and Democrats try to portray each other's positions as extreme.

Yesterday, the Senate failed on a 57-41 vote to get the two-thirds majority needed to override Clinton's April veto of a ban on a specific late-

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Brawl outside Latin Academy

Students cite racial tensions; officials probe cause

By Karen Avenoso
GLOBE STAFF
and Francis Labaree
GLOBE CORRESPONDENT

Hostilities between white and black students at Boston Latin Academy in Roxbury led to a wild brawl after school yesterday, with dozens of youths swinging baseball bats and hockey sticks as they fought in the street.

When it ended, two young men were in the hospital — one with a broken arm — a police officer had a head injury, and school officials were saying they had no idea if any animosity had been brewing.

Although School Superintendent Thomas W.

"We've had fights in school," said Demia Wells, a senior from Dorchester. "But this wasn't a fight — this was an all-out war."

The fight, which happened on Warren Street next to school property, broke out at about 1:45 p.m. after a large group of young white men from South Boston showed up at Latin Academy to pick up three friends after school.

From that point on, the accounts of what happened differ dramatically.

Black students involved in the fight said it started when about 40 white youths in cars, armed with Macs, hockey sticks, baseball bats and radio antennas, got out and jumped them. The white students said that after they got into their friends' cars, they were attacked by a



Medicare and the Clinton proposal would significantly slow the rate of Medicare spending.

to explain on the campaign trail. And Dole himself has taken liberties in his ads, such as a

has restored it to full funding.

The bottom line in Florida is that

Seeking to turn the issue in his

favor Dole yesterday produced a

"Let's set the record straight

Dole said. "The Republican pla

On law-and-order issues, the Democrats gain a

CRIME

Continued from Page A1

How Clinton repaired — or rebuilt, some say — his party's reputation on law-and-order issues from the devastation wrought by George Bush's 1988 presidential campaign is a study in good politics and popular policies, and one of those occasions where the two have met.

The result has left Bob Dole struggling to gain the traditional Republican advantage on crime issues. He campaigns for more spending on prison construction, longer terms for in s and restricted death penalty appeals. But he is haunted all the while by his opposition to the 1994 crime bill that addressed much of

Only on the issue of juvenile drug use, which has doubled during Clinton's tenure, does Dole seem to get greater public support.

But Clinton overall maintains the advantage: In one poll, done by ABC N ; and The Washington Post this m a, percent of the respondents said Clinton would do a better job fighting crime. Forty percent said Dole would.

"The crime bill is probably the m significant example of how Republicans have lost the crime issue," said William J. Bratton, the former police commissioner of New York and Boston and now a private consultant. "For years, crime was always thought to be a Republican issue. Now the average person can't understand why someone would be opposed to a bill that manifested itself in so many ways."

The crime bill, which Clinton signed into in August 1994,

grams, such as Boys and Girls Clubs and midnight basketball leagues.

It is that last point that spurred opposition by Dole and other Republicans, who argued that the expenditures on crime prevention programs represented nothing more than liberal favors and Democrats trying to bring money back to their districts.

"It contained billions of dollars in pork programs and social spending programs," said Dennis Shea, Dole's chief adviser on crime issues.

Likewise, on gun control, Clinton won huge favor among law enforcement groups and advocates with the 1993 passage of the Brady law, named for former President Reagan's press secretary, James Brady, who was shot during an assassination attempt on Reagan in 1981.

The law requires a five-day waiting period for all handgun permits to give local police departments the opportunity to check backgrounds of applicants for criminal records, warrants and mental illnesses. Clinton regularly tells audiences in his stump speech that 60,000 people have been prevented from obtaining handguns because of the measure, a figure that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms supports.

Dole voted against the Brady bill, saying he instead supported a so-called instant check system that would allow police to perform computer searches on permit applicants and immediately determine if they are legally qualified to own guns.

"We feel it is superior in three respects: It would apply to all guns, not just handguns," Shea. "It would mean a background check in all cases, whereas the Brady bill only

On the issues:

Crime

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

One in a series of reports looking at the candidates' stands on major topics



Bill Clinton

His call for 100,000 police to be added to neighborhood patrols over six years was authorized in the 1994 crime law. So far, 20,000 are on the beat; more are in training; and Congress has allocated money for 44,000 through this year. Favors some gun control and in 1993 signed the Brady bill that requires a background check for handgun buyers and a five-day waiting period before purchase unless instant checks are available. Supports a neighborhood notification law for sex offenders. Supports charging violent juveniles as adults. Passed the "three strikes and you're out" law, which ends parole for people who commit three serious



Bob Dole

Opposes most gun control, including the ban on assault weapons but says trying to repeal it is not realistic. Opposes the crime bill passed in 1994. Supports a system of instant background checks for anyone purchasing a firearm. Would require prisoners to work at least 40 hours a week to pay for their incarceration. Would use the National Guard and the military in fighting drugs. Wants to double federal money for prison construction up to at least \$810 million. Favors allowing the use of evidence gained from searches conducted without warrants in criminal trials.



Ross Perot

Favors the death penalty for any drug dealer who kills a child. Opposes early prison release for violent criminals. Favors a er waiting period for gun purchasers. Supports special punishment for using a gun to commit a crime and for bringing a gun onto a school campus. Would mandate life sentences without parole for anyone convicted of three violent crimes. Supports stricter penalties for violent crimes committed by gangs. Would require prisoners to work 40 hours a week.

And Dole himself taken in his attack ads, such as a

The bottom line in Florida is that favor Dole yesterday produced a Dole said: "The Republican plan

On order issues, the Democrats gain a rare edge

ns, such as Boys and Girls Clubs
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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



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victed of three violent crimes.
Supports stricter penalties for
violent crimes committed by
gangs. Would require prisoners
to work 40 hours a week.

to read the small print.

Only about 20,000 of those offi-
cers have been hired, trained and
dispatched to the streets, according
to Charles Miller, a spokesman for
the Office of Community Oriented
Policing Services at the Justice De-
partment. In total, about 44,000 of
the positions have been funded by
Congress, leaving 56,000 unfunded.

In addition the federal govern-
ment stops funding the police offi-
cers' salary and benefits after three
years, leaving that outlay to the
states and municipalities, and it is
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Reform Party candidate Ross
Perot has advocated turning former
military bases over to states to use
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And perhaps most telling, when
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cause of his issue stands but because
of his failure to court the group. Dole

The left. Bob Dole struggling to the traditional Republican advantage on crime issues. He campaigns for more spending on prison construction, longer terms for inmates and restricted death penalty appeals. But he is haunted all the while by his opposition to the 1994 crime bill that addressed much of that. Only on the issue of juvenile drug use, which has doubled during Clinton's tenure, does Dole seem to get greater public support.

But Clinton overall maintains the advantage: In one poll, done by ABC News and The Washington Post this month, 46 percent of the respondents said Clinton would do a better job fighting crime. Forty percent said Dole would.

"The crime bill is probably the most significant example of how Republicans have lost the crime issue," said William J. Bratton, the former police commissioner of New York and Boston and now a private consultant. "For years, crime was always thought to be a Republican issue. Now the average person can't understand why someone would be opposed to a bill that manifested itself in so many ways."

The crime bill, which Clinton signed into law in August 1994, was designed to appeal to liberal lawmakers, with provisions like a ban on assault weapons and an outpouring of crime prevention money, and to conservatives, with death penalty laws and money for new police officers.

The result was a law that banned 19 types of assault weapons, authorized federal funding for 100,000 municipal police officers for three years, expanded the death penalty to cover 50 additional federal crimes, provided \$7.9 billion for new prison construction and another \$4.5 billion for crime prevention strategies and pro-

grams," said Dennis Shea, Dole's chief advisor on crime issues.

Likewise, on gun control, Clinton won huge favor among law enforcement groups and advocates with the 1993 passage of the Brady law, named for former President Reagan's press secretary, James Brady, who was shot during an assassination attempt on Reagan in 1981.

The law requires a five-day waiting period for all handgun permits to give local police departments the opportunity to check backgrounds of applicants for criminal records, warrants and mental illnesses. Clinton regularly tells audiences in his stump speech that 60,000 people have been prevented from obtaining handguns because of the measure, a figure that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms supports.

Dole voted against the Brady bill, saying he instead supported a so-called instant check system that would allow police to perform computer searches on permit applicants and immediately determine if they are legally qualified to own guns.

"We feel it is superior in three respects: It would apply to all guns, not just handguns," Shea said. "It would mean a background check in all cases, whereas the Brady bill only says the chief law enforcement officer should check, and you don't have to wait five days."

On assault weapons, Dole initially said he would seek a repeal of the ban in the crime law. But over the summer, as he sought to moderate his positions after capturing the Republican nomination, he reversed his position and even said that, as president, he might veto a repeal bill.

The position enraged the National Rifle Association, which has supported Dole throughout his Senate career and which battled hard against both the Brady law and



Bill Clinton

His call for 100,000 police to be added to neighborhood patrols over six years was authorized in the 1994 crime law. So far, 20,000 are on the beat; more are in training; and Congress has allocated money for 44,000 through this year. Favors some gun control and in 1993 signed the Brady bill that requires a background check for handgun buyers and a five-day waiting period before purchase unless instant checks are available. Supports a neighborhood notification law for sex offenders. Supports charging violent juveniles as adults. Passed the "three strikes and you're out" law, which ends parole for people who commit three serious crimes. Backs the death penalty in some cases.

SOURCES: Campaigns and Associated Press



Bob Dole

Opposes most gun control, including the ban on assault weapons but says trying to repeal it is not realistic. Opposes the crime bill passed in 1994. Supports a system of instant background checks for anyone purchasing a firearm. Would require prisoners to work at least 40 hours a week to pay for their incarceration. Would use the National Guard and the military in fighting drugs. Wants to double federal money for prison construction up to at least \$810 million. Favors allowing the use of evidence gained from searches conducted without warrants in criminal trials.



Ross Perot

Favors the death penalty for drug dealer who kills a child. Opposes early prison release for violent criminals. Favors a longer waiting period for gun purchasers. Supports special punishment for using a gun to commit a crime and for bringing a gun onto a school campus. Would mandate life sentence without parole for anyone convicted of three violent crimes. Supports stricter penalties for violent crimes committed by gangs. Would require prisoners to work 40 hours a week.

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Compiled by Michele

parts of the crime law. This year, the group has decided to remain neutral.

The fact that Clinton broadened the federal death penalty and signed two death warrants as governor of Arkansas helped him woo law enforcement groups and was one factor in his endorsement by the Fraternal Order of Police, the nation's largest labor organization, members said.

"He has done remarkably well on crime for a Democrat," said G. Donald Ferree, a political science professor at the University of Connecticut. "Historically, the Democratic Party has been seen as putting more emphasis on the social causes of crime and the issues that lead to criminal behavior, rather than combatting crime per se. Clinton has been em-

phasizing the idea of 100,000 police on the streets and on crime."

Whether Clinton can claim credit for the drop, which he often does in his stump speech, is open. Most notably, when he authorized 100,000 new police officers, voters should



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Reform Party candidate Ross Perot has advocated turning former military bases over to states to use as youth-rehabilitation centers. He has called for tougher sentencing for gang members, and would make literacy, good conduct and marketing skills a precondition for release from prison for criminals convicted of violent crimes.

Dole is campaigning for increased prison construction spending, but he advocates only an acceleration of money authorized by the crime law. He has called for prisoners to work full time, but the law already provides that able-bodied prisoners work 35-hour weeks. He is advocating restricted death sentence appeals, but that is countered by the fact that the Clinton administration has allowed US attorneys to seek the death penalty more times than under the Bush administration.

And perhaps most telling, when Dole had the opportunity to win the endorsement of the Fraternal Order of Police, he lost but not so much because of his issue stands but because of his failure to court the group. Dole countered that the group moved to Clinton because it was led there by its union leadership.

But one high-level member, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said that Dole responded to inquiries by the order with standard stump-speech replies, and that aides sent a form-letter rejection when members requested an interview. Clinton, on the other hand, had members to the Oval Office and invited them to join in his train ride prior to the Chicago convention.

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phasizing the idea of 100,000 new police on the streets and being tough on crime."

Whether Clinton can rightfully claim credit for the drop in crime - which he often does in his campaign stump speech - is open to question. Most notably, when he talks of the 100,000 new police officers he has authorized, voters should be warned