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MICHAEL WILBON

The GOP's Midnight Madness

WILBON, From D1

Snapple. So has McDonald's. Some local governments have gotten tired of waiting on Washington and opened their wallets, like in Chicago where the Chicago Housing Authority is a primary sponsor. Some grass-roots sponsorship, much of which is bipartisan, has come from HUD through community development grants. The quarrelsome Republicans know how to just say no, but Midnight Basketball is something the young night owls feel they can say yes to, apparently in every urban area in this country.

We're not talking about a lab experiment. Midnight Basketball is eight years old and it started here, right under the Republicans' noses in Glenarden, Md. A town manager with vision named G. Van Standifer first noticed what many others have since: that you can put a dent in the crime rate in the peak hours between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. if you get potential hoodlums off the street and into some structured activity.

In late 20th century urban America, that activity is basketball. We know you can line up experts from every profession in the world and they'll tell you sports isn't the answer to America's crime problem. Okay, what is? What we've seen, largely through Midnight Basketball, is that sports helps. This isn't theory. David B. Mitchell, Prince George's County Chief of Police, has said on the record: "I can tell you this much: If it were not for Midnight Basketball, we would have greater violence in the communities where there is Midnight Basketball."

Prince George's County is no exception. Stan Hebert, national director of Midnight Basketball Inc., hears similar comments from law enforcement people everywhere. "We're not talking about sending in a group of experts, then conducting a study, then filing a report," Hebert said yesterday. "This is instant feedback. The results are available to any of those members of Congress who would make the simple effort of contacting local law enforcement officials."

As a colleague, Joe Donnelly of The Washington Post, said, "It takes the peculiar prism of Washington politics to make what appears to be a shining beacon of light one year look like a pork by-product another."

having named Midnight Basketball the 124th in his 1,000 points of light program. "It's about providing opportunity for young adults to escape drugs and the streets and get on with their lives. It's not coincidental that the crime rate is down 60 percent [in Glenarden] since this program began."

It would be nice if the library were as attractive, but it isn't. Midnight Basketball is working so far because no bait is as effective as basketball at receding in youngsters where crime rates are highest. That's not something to be proud of, necessarily, but it's the truth. And Hush was right when he looked deeper than the program's name to see what was going on. A young participant named Anthony Beard told me a while ago: "They lure you with ball because everybody thinks he can play ball. Then they hit you with family counseling or something. There are a lot of guys out there on the fence, maybe already in trouble. They need someone to push them in the right direction. We've pulled in people like that. . . . Guys have come in and cut out street things."

One of the men involved with the Glenarden program, a lawyer named Tony Townes, said: "Our program is a sham on one level. Basketball is just the carrot that we're dangling. We don't tell them about the workshops and seminars, we only tell them about the basketball. Once they get in, we go to work on them."

Maybe this is asking too much, but perhaps the windbags might do something as enterprising as drive (or be driven) 20 minutes to Glenarden and see for themselves whether the program works. It's probably a novel idea, but maybe some of them could stop yapping long enough in floor debates to ask a uniformed cop whether Midnight Basketball is just pork or something substantial enough that it deserves the investment Clinton has proposed.

Two years ago in riot-torn Los Angeles, I sat dumbfounded while members of the Crips and Bloods provided a direct relationship between the lack of recreational alternatives and their violent beginnings. They talked of how the locked gates and shutdown programs through Southern California led them straight to idle time on the streets, where the hand went to a pearl handle instead of a dribble. This is apparent to most people, to the

As their trip to France nears, these members of faraway look: from left, Keith Booth, Exton Hipp.

Terps Ready c

By David Nakamura
Washington Post Staff Writer

Joe Smith, the Maryland Terrapins' sophomore center, has never been overseas. The farthest he's ever been from his Norfolk home is San Francisco, where he flew last week to have his picture taken for Playboy's preseason college basketball all-American team. The players had their photos taken near the Golden Gate Bridge and they went to Marine World, where Smith was impressed by the dolphins ("great vertical leap").

Come Saturday, Smith moves on to bigger and better sights when he and the rest of the Terrapins' basketball team depart Dulles Airport for a nine-day, six-game tour of France, beginning with a day of sightseeing in Paris. At a team practice this week, Smith was asked if he spoke French.

"Ummm . . . French toast?" he suggested. Well, at least basketball is a universal language.

Maryland Coach Gary Williams arranged this trip through a friend who set up a similar trip for Boston College last year. While none of his players has been to France, Williams has, having spent time in France, Belgium and Germany for basketball-related clinics and scouting trips.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association allows teams to take one such trip every four years, and Williams said this was no id-

Republican, George Bush, took to

concerned citizens of Milwaukee and
Bakersfield and Houston. It's apparent to

08-19-94 12:45PM FROM CONG. JOHN BRYANT TO 94566220

al time for his club.
"We'll be playing against teams with older

P003

COMMENTARY

THE WASHINGTON POST

August 25, 1994

TALKING POINTS ON THE CRIME BILL (INTERNAL)

The crime bill has not passed yet...

We should let groups know that the Senate will vote on a point of order this afternoon.
We should ask groups to urge the Senators to vote against the point of order.

- o The budget point of order is a procedural trick and it is the NRA's next attempt to block the most comprehensive anti-crime legislation ever considered by Congress.
- o The Senate voted 94 to 4 to demand that its conferees put the Trust Fund in the bill.
- o If the budget point of order succeeds, it will again delay the vote on the crime bill. Each additional "procedural" delay is a blow to every major law enforcement organization in the United States. NOTE: every major law enforcement organization has endorsed this legislation.
- o America demands a bipartisan effort to defeat this procedural delay so that we can pass this historic crime bill. The time has come to put politics and special interest aside and enact this critical legislation.

THE CRIME BILL, VIOLENCE, AND GUNS

- ◆ Ask any American what his greatest concern is and he will say it is fear for his personal security. It is all too clear that when our doors must be barred and our hearts must be locked to others, violent crime and the fear it provokes is paralyzing our society.
- ◆ In the midst of this epidemic of crime, our leaders cannot afford to be paralyzed, as well. They must put aside the smallness of party politics and ideology and look to the greater challenge of providing real answers to the real fears of real people. It is time to pass the Crime Bill.
- ◆ The Crime Bill was created with bipartisan support. Democrats and Republicans recognized that to fight crime effectively, we need a smart approach that includes punishment and prevention. We must tell repeat violent offenders that their actions will not be tolerated, but we must also tell young people that if they say no to a life of crime, we can offer them something "to say yes to."
- ◆ The Crime Bill provides for 100,000 police officers on the streets of America to forge new partnerships and cooperation between law enforcement and communities.
- ◆ And this Bill is not about "pork" -- it is about prevention programs put forth by Republicans and Democrats, because keeping kids away from a life of crime is far better than paying later for prisons to house them in.
- ◆ Senator Danforth is to be commended for authoring the Crime Bill's Community Schools program. He knows that by giving grants to community groups to keep schools open after hours and on weekends, kids have a safe and constructive place to go and stay out of trouble. Developing and implementing after-school programs for young Americans also has the effect of strengthening community resolve by drawing together parents, clergy, social workers, teachers, youth groups, community and business leaders and local officials. His program deserves passage because intelligent prevention programs work.
- ◆ The Crime Bill bans 19 listed weapons, copy-cats and other clearly-defined semi-automatic guns that are the weapons of choice of drug dealers, gang members and terrorists.
- ◆ The overwhelming majority of Americans support a legislative ban on semiautomatic assault weapons because a ban saves lives. For example, the ban would prohibit the Cobray M-11/9 semiautomatic assault pistol -- the weapon used by a student at the Atlantic Shores Christian School, who went on a killing spree, murdering one of his teachers and wounding another. Pure and simple, a ban saves lives.
- ◆ Every major police organization in America supports a ban on assault weapons because they cannot do their job when they are outmanned and outgunned by violent criminals with street sweepers and uzis. The ban is not about gun control; it is about crime control.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE: 6-7-94

TO: Karen Hancock, WH
Jennifer O'Connor and Shana Tensley, WH
Jose Cerda, WH
Burge Reed, WH
Chris Lin, WH
Liz Bernstein, WH
Rahm Emanuel, WH
Carol Rasco, WH
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Director Louis Freeh, FBI
Director Thomas Constantine/Steve Greene, DOJ/DEA
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FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 514 - 0467 Tele. No.: () 514 - 3008

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SPECIAL NOTE(S): TALKING POINTS

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, June 7, 1994

ANTI-TERRORISM MEASURES IN THE CRIME BILL

- The Clinton Administration is committed to protecting Americans from crime at home and abroad. The Administration-supported proposals in the Crime Bill ease the prosecution of, and increase the penalties against, individuals who commit terrorist acts.
- Terrorists who use weapons of mass destruction against United States nationals or facilities abroad would face stiffer penalties. The death penalty could be used when a terrorist act results in the death of a U.S. national.
- Several provisions in the Crime Bill would greatly assist the prosecution of individuals who aid terrorist acts:
 - * The legislation would improve cooperation among nations in combatting acts of terrorism against ships and in airports.
 - * It would become a crime to knowingly provide a terrorist with materials, facilities or safe houses.
 - * It will be easier to prosecute terrorists for less violent, auxiliary offenses that make their crimes possible. Provisions in the Crime Bill would increase the penalties for using fraudulent travel documents, a means by which many criminals are able to commit international terrorist acts.
 - * By lengthening the statute of limitations for terrorist offenses committed abroad, the Crime Bill will further enable prosecutors to gather adequate evidence in foreign countries.
- With these stricter measures against terrorists, we can send a message that violent acts against American citizens will not be tolerated -- anywhere in the world.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE: 6-3-94

TO: Karen Hancock, WH
Jennifer O'Connor and Shana Tensley, WH
Jose Cerda, WH
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Liz Bernstein, WH
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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Friday, June 3, 1994

THE ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-GANG MEASURES: GIVING AMERICA'S YOUTH REAL ALTERNATIVES TO GANGS

- Gangs operate on the currency of crime and violence. They rob our citizens of dignity and safety. They deprive America's young people of opportunities for real success, giving them instead false sense of hope. Curbing gang activity and gang involvement among youth is one of our greatest national challenges, requiring our highest commitment.
- The Crime Bill can provide effective weapons in the Administration's battle to reduce gang crime and violence. Some Administration-supported Crime Bill programs include:
 - * Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants aimed at reducing the participation of young people in gangs and drug-related crimes through a variety of programs, such as youth training in nonviolent dispute resolution.
 - * GREAT, the Gang Reduction Education and Training Project, allots \$40 million for 50 projects nationwide directed at reducing gang activity. This fund, which will go to local law enforcement and prevention organizations, as well as to ATF, represents an expansion of the GREAT program currently run by the Treasury Department.
- In addition, a key Administration effort in reducing gang terror is the Administration's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative. Focused on developing locally-based strategies and providing additional resources which target gang-related violent crime, the initiative combines the best efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce gang-related crime.
- Part of that effort is the creation of an anti-gang information network, which will allow localities to share information about interstate gang activities and the effectiveness of different law enforcement techniques designed to decrease gang crime and recruitment.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE: 6-2-94

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, June 2, 1994

CURBING YOUTH VIOLENCE

- One of the most disturbing trends in recent years is the increasing incidence of crime committed by young Americans. Often, that crime involves young people victimizing each other.
- The President's comprehensive anti-crime plan addresses the particular challenge that youthful offenders face by combining swift and certain punishment with crime prevention programs that work.
- The Administration's strenuous efforts to divert young people from travelling down the criminal path include smart incarceration programs and tough alternative approaches, such as:
 - * Boot camps that provide the discipline and training necessary to deter young people from embarking on a life of crime;
 - * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses; and
 - * Measures to keep guns out of the hands of kids, such as the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which bans selling handguns to minors or the possession of firearms by minors except in limited, authorized circumstances.
- The Administration's anti-crime plan also challenges House and Senate conferees to create a Crime Bill that will help steer young people away from crime and drugs and give them instead something to say "yes" to -- programs that give our youth real opportunities for employment, education and recreation.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

May 26, 1994

ADMINISTRATION-SUPPORTED IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS IN THE CRIME BILL: AN AGENDA FOR CHANGE

- The Administration has a fair and forceful immigration policy. Our plan will regain control of our borders, revitalize and modernize the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and encourage legal immigrants to turn in their green cards in exchange for United States Citizenship. To accomplish these goals, the Administration needs to improve the tools we use to enforce our immigration laws.
- The Crime Bill contains a number of key provisions to strengthen immigration enforcement measures and to provide the funding necessary to meet the unique law enforcement challenges illegal immigration poses.
- It is essential that we have adequate resources to enforce our immigration laws. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has watched its resources dwindle and its equipment grow old at the same time that the number of illegal immigrants crossing our borders has multiplied. The House and Senate Crime bills will help change that. Both bills authorize appropriations to improve border controls, reform our asylum system, expeditiously deporting criminal aliens and to effectively track and identify criminal aliens.
- The Crime Bill also contains a number of provisions that assist states particularly burdened by the problem of illegal immigration and strengthen our immigration laws to assure that violators will be punished and will be promptly deported from the U.S. These include the following:
 - * Funding to reimburse states for the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens;
 - * Increases in the criminal penalties for visa and passport document fraud and for alien smuggling;
 - * Streamlined deportation for aliens who commit serious crimes; and
 - * Self-Petitioning for Abused Alien Spouses, which allows certain battered alien spouses to obtain legal immigration status in the U.S.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE: 5-26-94

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Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, June 15, 1994

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ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TESTIFIES ON IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS IN THE CRIME BILL

- Today, Attorney Janet Reno testified before members of the Senate Judiciary Committee on key immigration issues in the Administration's Crime Bill.
- As the Attorney General highlighted in her testimony, the Administration has a fair and forceful immigration policy. It's a plan that will regain control of our borders, revitalize and modernize the Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS"), and encourage legal immigrants to turn in their green cards in exchange for United States Citizenship. To accomplish these goals, we must improve the tools used to enforce our immigration laws.
- The Crime Bill contains a number of important provisions to strengthen immigration enforcement measures and can provide the funding necessary to meet the unique law enforcement challenges that illegal immigration poses. These include:
 - * **Providing the resources necessary to enforce our immigration laws:** It is essential that we have adequate resources to enforce our immigration laws. The INS has watched its resources dwindle and its equipment grow old while the number of illegal immigrants crossing our borders has multiplied. The President's Crime Bill will change that by authorizing appropriations to improve border controls, reform our asylum system, expeditiously deporting criminal aliens and to effectively track and identify criminal aliens.
 - * **Helping states meet the challenges posed by illegal immigration:** A number of Crime Bill provisions assist states particularly burdened by the problem of illegal immigration, such as \$1.9 billion from the Crime Control Fund to reimburse states for the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens.
 - * **Strengthening our immigration laws:** These include increases in the criminal penalties for visa and passport document fraud and alien smuggling, as well as streamlined deportation for aliens who commit serious crimes.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

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TO: CHRIS LIN

DATE: 6-16-94

THE WHITE HOUSE

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FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, June 16, 1994

HOUSE AND SENATE CONFEREES BEGIN WORK ON THE CRIME BILL

- Today, House and Senate conferees begin meetings to reconcile both the House and Senate versions of the Crime Bill and to craft the most comprehensive anti-crime legislation in history. Facing the Congressional conferees is a special opportunity and responsibility: To create a Crime Bill that adopts the national consensus now developing about how best to keep our neighborhoods, our homes and our families and friends safe from criminal activity.
- That consensus recognizes that old single-minded approaches aimed at suppressing crime won't work. Instead, we need a Crime Bill that strikes a balance between more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path.
- President Clinton's anti-crime strategy offers America just such a Crime Bill. Comprised of three key components -- police, punishment, and prevention -- the President's Crime Bill is a tough, effective, and sensible approach to reducing crime in America.
- As the conferees hammer out the details Crime Bill, they should be sure to include those elements of the President's plan which has already gained broad, bipartisan support from elected officials, law enforcement officers, and ordinary American citizens. These measures include:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion to put 100,000 new police officers on to America's streets, in communities both large and small -- that's a twenty percent increase in the current number local police officers patrolling our neighborhoods, responding to community concerns, and getting drug dealers and violent criminals off of our streets and away from our young people;
 - * A "Three Strikes You're Out" measure aimed at career offenders who repeatedly terrorize our citizens;
 - * A grant program which helps states put and keep violent criminals behind bars for a long time by giving them resources to create much needed prison space and by encouraging them to adopt "truth in sentencing" reforms;
 - * Reinstating the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of offenses, including the killing of Federal law enforcement officers;
 - * Drug Courts for those substance-addicted offenders who can, through mandatory court-supervised treatment, lead productive lives;
 - * A ban on assault weapons -- the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists -- which continue to kill police officers out-gunned by the firepower such

weapons produce; and

- * A balanced crime prevention agenda which steers young people away from criminal activity by giving them something to say "yes" to, such as the President's Youth Employment and Skills ("YES") program, which targets job training and job creation efforts for youth and young adults in high crime, economically distressed neighborhoods, and the Midnight Sports League, which gives young people a safe, healthy place to go in the evenings.

ISSUE BRIEFING: RURAL CRIME
Rural Crime Provisions in the Crime Bill Conference Report
Monday, August 8, 1994

One of the principal objectives of the President's anti-crime strategy reflected in the Crime Bill Conference Report is an effort to combat rural crime. Through equitable distribution formulas and targeted programs for rural areas, the strategy ensures that small towns and rural areas are not left out when it comes to crime-fighting resources.

Half of the 100,000 New Officers Go to Small Cities and Rural Counties

- More than 50,000 of the 100,000 new community police officers will be hired in cities and counties with populations of less than 150,000 residents.
- While urban areas may increase their police forces by 20%, some rural areas may request and be awarded as many as 50% more police officers.
- Each state will be eligible for a minimum of 500 new police officers (or equivalent-sized grants).

Special Funds to Combat Drug Trafficking in Rural Areas

- The problem of drug trafficking is no longer limited to large metropolitan areas and the Crime Bill Conference Report provides a comprehensive response to this crisis by:
 - * Authorizing \$250 million for rural law enforcement agencies;
 - * Creating rural crime and drug enforcement task forces; and
 - * Providing specialized drug enforcement training for rural law enforcement officers.

Other Crime Bill Provisions Also Address Rural Crime

- The Crime Bill adds \$1 billion in additional funding to the Byrne Grant Program, which is so critical to rural states and their law enforcement efforts.
- Domestic violence in rural areas is specifically targeted in the Bill's Violence Against Women provision, with separate funds set aside to combat domestic violence and child abuse in rural areas.
- Most major prevention programs -- such as the Local Partnership Act and the Model Intensive Grant program -- include express language ensuring "fair funding" for rural areas.
- The Crime Bill's Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Gang Prevention Grants contain specially targeted funds for grants to combat drug and gang-related activity in rural areas.

Crime Bill's Policy on Rural Crime Funding

- The Crime Bill includes directives stipulating that:
 - * The Attorney General should ensure that Crime Bill funding programs are distributed so that rural areas continue to receive comparable support for their broad-based crime fighting initiatives;
 - * Rural communities should not receive less funding than they received in fiscal year 1994 for anti-crime initiatives; and
 - * To the maximum extent possible, funding for the Byrne Formula Grant Program should be maintained at its fiscal year 1994 level.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

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Crime Notes*

Facsimile Transmittal Cover Sheet

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7/29/94

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Crime Bill Talking Points

Conference Report - 4-page summary

THE CRIME BILL CONFERENCE REPORT

Congress has moved one important step closer to passing comprehensive legislation that will help make our neighborhoods, our homes and our families safer from crime. The Crime Bill contains the central elements of President Clinton's balanced anti-crime strategy -- more policing, more punishment, and more prevention. As the President said, it is "the toughest, largest, smartest Federal attack on crime in the history of our country."

MORE POLICE

100,000 More Police

The legislation will put 100,000 new police officers on the streets, walking the beat, working with citizens to prevent and solve crimes. Through "community policing" we can combine an increased police presence with the development of partnerships with communities -- to create safer neighborhoods.

The plan to put 100,000 police officers onto America's streets represents an almost 20% increase in the number of police officers nationwide. Half of the 100,000 new police will go to large cities and counties (over 150,000 persons); the balance will go to smaller cities and rural areas.

Law Enforcement Scholarships

The Crime Bill will improve the training of current and future police officers, and help recruit more officers to work with their communities. The Police Corps, similar to the ROTC program, will provide funds to individuals who are committed to joining police departments after graduation; another program provides scholarships to men and women already serving as police officers.

Assault Weapons

The Bill makes our police officers safer on the street by banning 19 listed weapons, copycats, and other clearly-defined semi-automatic guns, that are weapons of choice of drug dealers, gang members, and mass murderers. The Bill expressly protects over 600 other weapons from being regulated.

Kids and Guns

This provision makes it illegal for kids to carry handguns, except with parental authority.

Federal Agents

The bill funds hundreds of additional Federal law enforcement agents, at the FBI, DEA, and BATF.

Border Patrol

While strengthening immigration laws, the Crime Bill will also provide the resources necessary to enforce them. These measures include funding for an additional 1,000 Border Patrol agents, and funding for reforms to speed alien deportation.

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MORE PUNISHMENT

Three Strikes and You're Out

The President's "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision will keep off the streets those career violent offenders who do the most harm to society.

Death Penalty

The Crime Bill will reinstate the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of crimes, such as killing a Federal law enforcement officer.

Prisons

States will receive \$9 billion to help keep violent criminals and criminal aliens behind bars. Measures include a prison grant program which will help states lock up violent offenders quickly and efficiently as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting "truth in sentencing" provisions. \$1.8 billion of this funding will reimburse states that incarcerate criminal aliens.

Truth in Sentencing

A total of \$6.5 billion in prison funding has some "truth in sentencing" requirements, with 40% of the funds set aside for the states that meet the most rigorous standards for jailing violent offenders for their full sentences (such as insuring that second offenders serve 85% of the time sentenced).

Drug Courts

Drug Court programs will support intensive court supervision of drug dependent defendants to provide the carrot-and-stick approach that can help them beat their addiction.

Youth Crime and Violent Young Offenders

The Crime Bill includes smart incarceration programs and tough alternative approaches, such as boot camps that provide the discipline and training necessary to deter young people from embarking on a life of crime, and discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses. The Bill also funds secure detention facilities for violent juvenile offenders.

Rural Crime

Special provisions will combat rural crime, by putting more police officers in rural areas, and by specifically targeting funds to reduce drug trafficking, gang and domestic violence in rural communities.

Safety Valve

While insuring that violent offenders serve longer terms, the Bill also sensibly insures that non-violent drug offenders do not tie up prison cells that could be used for more dangerous criminals.

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MORE PREVENTION

Ounce of Prevention	Prevention programs in the Crime Bill will help steer young people away from crime and drugs and, as the President often says, "give them something to say 'yes'" to. The Ounce of Prevention Council and programs will help effectively coordinate and integrate the delivery of the Federal Government's new youth development and youth oriented crime prevention initiatives.
Y.E.S.	The President's Youth Employment Skills program, "Y.E.S.," will provide young people with job training and work opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas.
Community Schools	The Community Schools Program will give grants to community groups to keep schools open after hours and on weekends, so kids will have a place to go and stay out of trouble.
Violence Against Women	The Violence Against Women Act will increase Federal resources available to combat sexual and domestic violence, through education programs, law enforcement training and a national domestic violence hotline. The bill will also mandate higher penalties for perpetrators of gender-motivated crimes and strengthen victims' rights.
Local Partnership Act	The Local Partnership Act will provide grants to thousands of American cities to fund health and educational crime prevention programs.
Model Intensive Grants	The Model Intensive Grant Program will fund comprehensive crime prevention programs in chronic, high-intensity crime areas.
Gangs Prevention	The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), already a proven success, will help kids fight the allure of gang membership. Also, a Midnight Sports Program will prevent youth violence by getting kids off the streets and teaching them sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution.
Police Partnerships	The Police Partnerships for Children program will encourage police officers to make a difference in young lives by becoming involved with children and family services agencies that deal with at-risk children.

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PAYING FOR THE CRIME BILL ... AND THE NEED FOR ACTION

By reinventing government and focusing our priorities, we will make the money necessary to achieve these goals -- without increasing the deficit or raising new taxes. With the savings realized by the elimination of more than 250,000 Federal Government jobs, the Crime Bill will set up a \$30 billion Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund to pay for the comprehensive police, punishment and prevention programs authorized in the anti-crime legislation.

- On Thursday, President Clinton, Attorney General Reno, Secretary Bentsen, Drug Director Brown -- and hundreds of police officers from around the country -- held a rally at the Department of Justice to celebrate the completion of the Crime Bill Conference Report and to urge the House and Senate to swiftly pass the comprehensive anti-crime legislation.

- The President said:

"Let's not forget that the bill is not a law. It has been voted out of a conference committee. The House must vote a rule to permit it to come to the vote. Then the House and Senate must pass it.

"It is urgent that we send the message out of this meeting that not only the law enforcement community, but the American people want a 20 percent increase in the police forces in this country, 100,000 police, that you want the tougher punishment, that you want the capacity for imprisonment, that you want the prevention funds, that you want the assault weapons ban, that you want the ban on teenagers owning guns, that you want the protection for women against violence, that you want the schools to be safer -- that you believe the Crime Bill makes sense because it deals with the problem in a human, intelligent, and firm way. And it gives us a chance to come together again as a people.

"Let's go pass the bill!"

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See Crime Notes

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, July 27, 1994

CRIME BILL CONFEREES REACH HOME STRETCH

- House and Senate conferees made substantial progress yesterday in their efforts to reconcile the House and Senate versions of the Crime Bill, and they are meeting again today in anticipation of finalizing the comprehensive anti-crime legislation.
- Yesterday, the conferees formally adopted many of the measures that are central to the President's tough and sensible approach to combatting the crime and violence that plague our communities -- an approach that strikes a balance between more police, swift and certain punishment, and effective prevention.
- The Senate conferees approved President Clinton's plan to put 100,000 new community police officers on America's streets, and House conferees made progress toward its adoption. The program, which is at the heart of the President's overall anti-crime strategy, will have an enormous impact, representing an almost twenty percent increase in the current number of local police officers nationwide.
- The Senate conferees also voted to include in the Conference Report a ban on semi-automatic assault weapons -- weapons of destruction which are increasingly used by drug dealers, gangs and terrorists to out-gun and kill police officers. The House conferees will consider this critical provision today.
- Final action on the Conference Report should be achieved later week, and in the coming days the full House and Senate will have the opportunity to pass balanced and effective anti-crime legislation.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE: 7/5/94

TO: CHRIS LIN

THE WHITE HOUSE

Fax No.: () 456 - 6218 Telephone No.: () 456 - 2923

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 514 - 0467 Telephone No.: () 514 - 6907

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**Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Tuesday, July 5, 1994**

**HELPING AMERICANS TO LIVE "FREE FROM FEAR":
THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-CRIME STRATEGY**

- As the problem of crime continues to occupy our national attention, a consensus is emerging about how best to keep our neighborhoods, our homes and our families and friends safe from criminal activity. That consensus recognizes that old single-minded approaches aimed at suppressing crime won't work.
- What America needs is an anti-crime strategy that strikes a balance between more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path.
- President Clinton's anti-crime legislation now before Congress offers America just such a strategy. Comprised of three key components -- police, punishment, and prevention -- the President's Crime Bill is a tough, effective, and sensible approach to reducing crime in America.

Protecting Our Communities: 100,000 Additional Police Officers on America's Streets.

- Putting 100,000 police officers onto America's streets is at the heart of the President's overall anti-crime strategy. The plan represents a twenty percent increase in the current number local police officers nationwide. The nearly \$9 billion requested by the President for this program will enable the Administration to help every community in the country that needs and wants assistance to strengthen its police force to improve public safety.
- The Republican Crime Conference Report Alternative, on the other hand, offers *less* money for community policing. That means fewer police officers catching criminals, fewer patrolling neighborhoods, fewer building partnerships based on trust with communities, and fewer keeping our streets safe.

Protecting Our Law Enforcement Officers Against Police-Killing Assault Weapons.

- The Clinton Administration anti-crime strategy includes a ban on semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists -- which kill law enforcement officers out-gunned by the firepower such weapons produce. It's a measure that law enforcement officials around the nation overwhelmingly support.
- But don't look for a ban on assault weapons in the Republican Alternative. It has NO ban, even though the assault weapons ban has previously passed both the House and the Senate.

Swift and Certain Punishment for Violent Crimes.

- The Administration supports measures that swiftly punish violent criminals, particularly repeat violent offenders. To keep those who would prey upon our communities off of the streets, the Administration-backed Chairman's Mark includes:

- * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders who do the most harm to society;
- * Reinstatement of the Federal death penalty for the most heinous of crimes, such as killing a Federal law enforcement officer;
- * A state prison grant program which will help states lock up violent offenders more quickly and efficiently as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting reasonable "truth in sentencing" provisions;
- * Boot camps that provide the discipline and training necessary to deter young people from embarking on a life of crime; and
- * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses.

Prevention Programs That Work

- An essential ingredient of the President's plan is crime prevention. Old approaches to fighting crime offered the American people a false choice between punishment or prevention. This Administration, however, takes a different view. While more police and swift and certain punishment are critical to our fight against violence and crime, we must also create sensible and effective prevention programs that offer the country long term solutions which help break the criminal cycle -- programs that increase youth employment, recreational and educational opportunities.
- Some of the key prevention programs in the Administration's Crime Bill include:
 - * The President's Youth Employment Skills program "Y.E.S.", contained in the House Crime Bill, which will provide young people with job training and opportunities in hard-hit, high-crime areas;
 - * The Gang Resistance Education and Training program ("G.R.E.A.T."), already a proven success, which helps kids fight the allure of gang membership through education;
 - * The Midnight Sports Program which will provide grants to programs designed to prevent youth violence by teaching sportsmanship, teamwork and conflict resolution; and
 - * Programs to place Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects -- which are all too often located in high-crime areas -- where they can provide young people with a meaningful alternative to gangs, drugs, crime and violence.
- The Republican Alternative, by contrast, allocates *less* for crime prevention -- much less. The Republican Alternative gives up on young people, giving them no hope and few opportunities to turn away from the criminal path.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

*Crime
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DATE: 7-12-94

TO: CHRIS LIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Fax No.: () 456 - 6218 Telephone No.: () 456 2923

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 514 - 0467 Telephone No.: () 514 6907

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, July 11, 1994

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT FOR THE CRIME BILL

- Today in New York City, Attorney General Janet Reno was joined by Republicans and Democrats supporting swift passage of the Crime Bill. The Attorney General -- along with Governor Mario Cuomo, House Crime Subcommittee Chairman Charles Schumer, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, Police Commissioner William Bratton, District Attorney Robert Morgenthau, U.S. Attorney Mary Jo White, and U.S. Representatives Benjamin Gilman and Carolyn Maloney -- discussed the impact that the bill will make on crime fighting in New York and cities across the country, and they praised the efforts of a New York City policeman committed to improving his community.
- The Attorney General presented Officer Scott Kimmins with a plaque commending for his successful efforts combatting narcotics and crime at the Kenmore Hotel in Manhattan. Officer Kimmins proves that community policing can and does work: by forming a partnership with concerned citizens within his beat, Officer Kimmins was able to fight rampant criminal activity.
- The Crime Bill will enable the hiring of many more cops like Officer Kimmins -- dedicated to working with communities to prevent and solve crimes. Nearly \$9 billion is earmarked to add 100,000 new police officers to America's streets -- that's a twenty percent increase in the number of cops patrolling neighborhoods, responding to community concerns, and getting criminals off of the streets.
- Adding 100,000 more officers to the nation's police forces will impact cities large and small. For example a 20% increase in:
 - a city like New York with a police force of 30,000 could add as many as 6,000 officers;
 - a mid-size city like Salt Lake City, Utah which currently employs 353 officers, could hire up to 70 new cops;
 - a small city like Smyrna, Georgia with a total police force of 78 could receive 15 more officers under the program.

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Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, July 20, 1994

PASS THE CRIME BILL FOR AMERICA'S CHILDREN

- Across the country, tragic stories abound of crimes committed by and against young people -- in our schools, on the streets and in children's own homes. The Department of Justice issued a study this week showing an alarming increase in violent crimes that claim juveniles as victims.
- In 1992, one of every 13 juveniles was a victim of violent crime, compared to one of every 72 adults. These kids, aged 12 through 17 were raped, robbed or assaulted five times as frequently as adults 35 and older -- and at a rate 23 percent higher than five years earlier.
- Attorney General Janet Reno called these statistics disturbing and said "they are compelling proof that we must get the Crime Bill to President Clinton's desk. One out of thirteen young people is a victim of violent crime. For America's children and for America's future, we need the Crime Bill."
- Yesterday, President Clinton reminded us of children behind the statistics: Polly Klaas, who was murdered by a career criminal who kidnapped her from her home in Petaluma, California; and nine-year-old James Darby of New Orleans, who was gunned down nine days after sending a letter to the President pleading, "I think somebody might kill me, and I'm asking you nicely to do something about it." The President said, "The names of Polly Klaas and James Darby and all the others we're going to lose if we don't act -- it's time to put all our differences aside, to work out the problems we have to work-out and pass that crime bill."
- The Crime Bill would help combat violence against children, with provisions including:
 - * Putting 100,000 new community police officers on the streets, working with citizens to prevent and solve crimes;
 - * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders who do the most harm to society;
 - * Grants for victims' services, aggressive prosecutions and the establishment of a national domestic violence hotline;
 - * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and above, as adults for serious violent offenses; and
 - * Measures to keep guns out of the hands of kids, such as the Youth Handgun Safety Act, which bans the possession of firearms by minors except in limited circumstances.
- We can also steer young people away from crime and gangs by giving them "something to say yes to": after-school programs, summer youth activities, and employment, sports and recreation opportunities. We can bring community groups, law enforcement officials and struggling young Americans together in an effort to direct kids off the dangerous streets and away from a life of crime.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Tuesday, June 28, 1994

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO TRAVELS TO REP. DAVID PRICE'S NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT IN SUPPORT OF THE CRIME BILL

- Yesterday, Attorney General Janet Reno travelled to Raleigh, North Carolina to promote swift Conference action on the Crime Bill. Her visit took her to Chavis Heights, where a successful community policing program is in full swing, as well as a juvenile restitution program which helps steer young people away from the criminal path by enlisting them in neighborhood beautification projects.
- Governor James Hunt, who joined the Attorney General for her brief visit, has already initiated a successful, comprehensive youth anti-crime effort which includes a model after-school crime prevention program for students. It's the kind of local program that the Crime Bill can bring to communities around the country.
- At the Chavis Heights Housing Community, Attorney General Reno heard first-hand from Congressman David E. Price and Police Chief Mitchell Brown how community policing is making a positive difference in the lives of residents. Officers build one-on-one relationships with residents by walking in the community, talking with neighbors, handing out business cards and carrying pagers so that they may be accessible at any time.
- Through the community policing effort, Chavis Heights residents feel as if they have their own personal police officer. Moreover, officers attend community meetings and work with citizens to solve neighborhood problems, and citizens are encouraged to help the officers enforce the law. One officer has already solved two homicides using tips she received through her pager -- tips provided by residents eager to take their community back from crime.
- Passage of the Crime Bill will help other communities like Chavis Heights to build partnerships between law enforcement and local citizens by providing the nation with 100,000 new police officers on the beat -- an indispensable part of the President's balanced anti-crime strategy.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

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DATE: 6-20-94

TO: CHRIS LIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Fax No.: () 456 - 6218 Telephone No.: () 456 2923

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 514 0467 Telephone No.: () 514 6907

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Monday, June 20, 1994

HELPING AMERICANS LIVE "FREE FROM FEAR": PRESIDENT CLINTON AND ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO URGE CONFEREES TO PASS THE CRIME BILL

- In an effort to help the American people reclaim their communities from the plague of violence, drugs and crime, the President and the Attorney General both spent time this weekend urging Congressional conferees to take swift action and pass President Clinton's comprehensive Crime Bill. Passage of the President's anti-crime legislation is crucial to an effective offensive against crime.
- On Saturday, President Clinton travelled to Chicago where he visited a gang-ridden housing project and underscored the need for Congressional action on the Crime Bill. The President's balanced anti-crime plan will give children the chance to grow up safe and free from fear, give young people "something to say 'yes' to," and give families the "chance to live in safety."
- Reiterating the President's message, the Attorney General on Sunday spoke to a morning congregation at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Arlington, Virginia. As Attorney General Reno noted, the focus of the President's Crime Bill is helping communities, both large and small, all across the nation.
- Safer streets, safer schools, real partnerships between local citizens and local law enforcement, job opportunities for young, tough punishment for career offenders -- these can be the reality for America's communities. But only with Congress' help. Congressional conferees must act swiftly and Congress must pass President Clinton's Crime Bill if America is truly to be "free from fear."



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

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DATE: 6-14-94

TO: Karen Hancock, WH
Jennifer O'Connor and Shana Tensley, WH
Jose Cerda, WH
Burce Reed, WH
Chris Lin, WH
Liz Bernstein, WH
Rahm Emanuel, WH
Carol Rocco, WH
Kathleen Townsend, DOJ/OJP
Director Louis Frech, FBI
Director Thomas Constantine/Steve Greene, DOJ/DEA
Kathy Hawk, DOJ/BOP
Dan Dunne, DOJ/BOP
Polly William/DOJ/OJP

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 616 - 1239 Tele. No.: () 514 - 6907

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Tuesday, June 14, 1994

THE CRIME BILL: FIGHTING CRIME IN AMERICA'S CITIES

- Today, Attorney General Reno addresses the National Conference of Mayors in Portland, Oregon. Her message to the nation's mayors is straightforward: Washington knows that America's cities are on the front lines when it comes to fighting crime, and President Clinton's balanced anti-crime strategy ensures that cities will have the resources necessary to launch an effective offensive against crime.
- Several elements of the Crime Bill are devoted to cooperation and coordination between cities and the Federal government to meet the anti-crime challenge. They include:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion earmarked to add 100,000 new police officers to America's streets, in cities both large and small -- that's a twenty percent increase in the number of cops patrolling neighborhoods, responding to community concerns, and getting criminals off of the streets;
 - * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders who repeatedly terrorize our cities;
 - * Drug Courts for those substance-addicted offenders who can, through mandatory court-supervised treatment, lead productive lives;
 - * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and older, as adults for serious violent offenses;
 - * Reinstating a Federal death penalty for drug traffickers and bank robbers who murder;
 - * Support for the Local Partnership Act, which authorizes direct payments to qualifying units of local government to fund crime prevention programs;
 - * A ban on assault weapons -- the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists -- which continue to kill police officers out-gunned by the firepower such weapons produce; and
 - * Efforts to steer young people away from crime by giving them something to say "yes" to, such as the President's Youth Employment Skills ("YES") program, which targets job training and job creation efforts for youth and young adults in high crime, economically distressed neighborhoods, and the Midnight Sports League, which gives young people a safe, healthy place to go in the evenings. One key advantage to the YES program is that it will reduce the number of young people who require city-provided benefits.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE: _____

TO: CHRIS LIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Fax No.: () 456 - 6218 Telephone No.: () 456 - 2923

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 514 - 0467 Telephone No.: () 514 - 6907

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Wednesday, July 13, 1994

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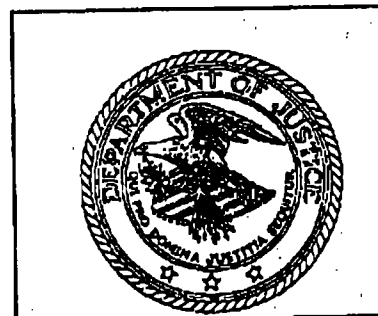
PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF CRIME VICTIMS

- Today, Attorney General Janet Reno met with Victim-Witness Coordinators from U.S. Attorneys Offices across the nation, gathered in Arlington, Virginia to discuss how the Crime Bill will improve the protection of crime victims' rights.
- The Crime Bill encourages states to offer victims the right to be heard in sentencing -- so that victims of violent crime will have the same right afforded offenders in sentencing and parole hearings.
- Victims would gain greatly expanded restitution rights and increased access to victim counseling and other assistance. The Administration-supported Chairmen's Mark provides such assistance: victims of sexual assault will be able to recover lost income, and the cost of child care, transportation and other expenses related to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault offenses.
- Victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse are further protected under Administration-supported Crime Bill provisions that include:
 - * Creation of a Federal remedy for interstate domestic abuse and a requirement that protective orders issued in one state be recognized and enforced in other states;
 - * Extension of the Victim Shield Law and other prohibitions against the introduction of evidence used to show provocation or invitation by a victim of sexual assault; and
 - * Coverage of the cost of HIV testing and counseling for victims of serious sexual assault.
- The Crime Bill would extend the Crime Victims' Fund, doubling the fee criminals must pay to cover victims' expenses.

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Office of Assistant Attorney General
Tax Division
U.S. Department of Justice
P.O. Box 45099
Washington, D.C. 20026
FAX NO. 202-514-5479



DATE: July 13, 1994

PLEASE DELIVER TO: Alexis M. Herman

FIRM/AGENCY: Assistant to the President and

CITY/STATE: Director of Public Liaison

RECIPIENT TEL.:

RECIPIENT FAX: 456-6218

SUBJECT: Upcoming Conventions

SENDER: LORETTA C. ARGRETT

SENDER'S TEL.: 202-514-2901

SENDER'S ROOM: 4143

REMARKS/COMMENTS:

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U.S. Department of Justice

Tax Division

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

July 13, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: Alexis M. Herman
Assistant to the President and
Director of Public Liaison

FROM: Loretta C. Argrett *LC*
Assistant Attorney General

RE: Upcoming Conventions

In response to your request for information regarding organizations to which I belong, please be advised that I am a member of the following:

American Bar Association
Section of Taxation
District of Columbia Bar
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
National Bar Association

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

*file
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DATE: 6-23-94

TO: CHRIS LIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Fax No.: () 456 - 6218 Telephone No.: () 456 2923

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 514 - 0467 Telephone No.: () 514 6907

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Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, June 23, 1994

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTS CRIME BILL PROVISIONS PROTECTING WOMEN FROM VIOLENCE

- Curbing sexual and domestic violence is a fundamental part of President Clinton's balanced strategy to reduce crime in America. That's why the Administration strongly supports the Violence Against Women Act, a critical component of the Crime Bill that will protect women from crimes of violence and help the victims of such crimes.
- The Violence Against Women Act will increase the federal resources available to combat violence against women, including improved law enforcement training in the area of violent crimes against women, dedicated police and prosecution units targeting sexual and domestic violence, aggressive enforcement and prosecution in domestic violence cases, support for anti-stalking programs, support for a national domestic violence hotline, and improved victim assistance services.
- The Violence Against Women Act will also fund state grant programs which educate students about rape and violence prevention on college campuses.
- Other protections of the Violence Against Women Act include more effective federal laws relating to sexual violence, such as higher penalties for perpetrators, strengthening restitution for victims, and extension of the "rape shield law" which protects victims from abusive inquiries concerning their private sexual conduct.
- Such victim-protection measures are both fair and smart. They're fair because they address those situations in which victims are without redress due to inadequate state remedies, and allow victims improved access to federal courts. They're smart because they do not clog federal dockets by automatically labelling whole categories of offenses as gender-motivated; proof of the perpetrator's animus is a prerequisite to recovery.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

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DATE: 6-22-94

TO: CHRIS LIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Fax No.: () 456 - 6218 Telephone No.: () 456 2923

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 514 0467 Telephone No.: () 514 6907

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation
Wednesday, June 22, 1994

**ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO VISITS
MARYLAND MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL PROGRAM**

- Highlighting the difference that the Administration's Crime Bill prevention programs can make in the lives of young people, Attorney General Reno joined scores of teenagers last night for a game of midnight basketball at the Glenarden Community Center.
- A program which was the first of its kind in the nation, the Glenarden Midnight Basketball League is more than just a chance for young people to play basketball. In addition to sports, the Glenarden program offers youths college scholarship opportunities, educational programs and a chance to develop job-related skills.
- The Glenarden Midnight Basketball League has become a model for the nation. Since the program was started nearly a decade ago, 44 communities across the country have emulated the League. With the prevention funds provided by the Administration's Crime Bill, far more communities will be able to help their kids stay off the streets and out of trouble.
- The Attorney General's visit to Glenarden underscores the challenge now facing Congressional conferees: To pass a Crime Bill which fights crime and saves lives by funding prevention programs for at-risk youth. Such programs are an essential ingredient of the President's balanced anti-crime legislation that provides resources for police, punishment and prevention.

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, June 8, 1994

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF CRIME

- Just as the President's comprehensive anti-crime program ensures the punishment of those who commit crimes, it also remembers crime's victims. Strong, pro-victim measures are one of the hallmarks of the Administration-supported Crime Bill.
- The Crime Bill encourages states to empower victims by giving them the right to be heard in sentencing; a victim of a violent crime or sexual abuse would have as much voice as an offender in sentencing and parole hearings.
- Victims would gain greatly expanded restitution rights and increased access to victim counseling and other assistance. Under Administration-supported provisions of the Senate Crime Bill, restitution for victims of sexual assault includes the cost of lost income, child care, transportation and other expenses related to the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault offenses.
- In addition, victims of gender-motivated violent crimes may seek redress under a new Federal civil rights remedy in the Senate Crime Bill. Victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse are protected under several other Administration-supported Senate Crime Bill provisions, including:
 - * Creation of a Federal remedy for interstate domestic abuse and a requirement that protective orders issued in one state are recognized and enforced in other states;
 - * Extension of the Victim Shield Law and other prohibitions against the introduction of evidence to show provocation or invitation by a victim of sexual assault; and
 - * Coverage of the cost of HIV testing and counseling for victims of serious sexual assault.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE: 6-8-94

TO: Karen Hancock, WH
Jennifer O'Connor and Shana Tensley, WH
Jose Cerda, WH
Burce Reed, WH
Chris Lin, WH
Liz Bernstein, WH
Rahm Emanuel, WH
Carol Rasco, WH
Kathleen Townsend, DOJ/OJP
Director Louis Freeh, FBI
Director Thomas Constantine/Steve Greene, DOJ/DEA
Kathy Hawk, DOJ/BOP
Dan Dunne, DOJ/BOP
Polly William/DOJ/OJP

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST

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DATE: 6-13-94

TO: CHRIS LIN
THE WHITE HOUSE

Fax No.: () 456 - 6218 Telephone No.: () 456 - 2923

FROM: D. ANTHONY WEST
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fax No.: () 514 - 0461 Telephone No.: () 514 - 6907

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Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation Monday, June 13, 1994

WHAT THE CRIME BILL *REALLY* DOES

- Today's Wall Street Journal editorial, "What the Crime Bill Does", tries desperately to minimize the bipartisan, comprehensive, well-supported crime bill by ignoring critical provisions of the bill and distorting others. Here are the editorial's fictions contrasted with facts about the President's Crime Bill.
- **Fiction:** The editorial argues that the bill is primarily an expansion of "our social welfare programs."
- **FACT:** The vast majority of money in the President's Crime Bill is spent on two anti-crime approaches: 1) putting more police on our streets, and 2) ensuring swift and certain punishment of criminal acts. The third approach -- prevention programs that we already know work to help prevent crime in the long-term -- make up roughly a third of the total spending. The President's plan is smart, tough, and effective anti-crime legislation, pure and simple.
- **Fiction:** The Crime Bill will do little to get "muggers, drug kingpins, and murderers off the street."
- **FACT:** On the contrary, most of President Clinton's comprehensive Crime Bill is aimed at curbing violent crime on the streets now. That's one reason why law enforcement officials across the nation support the Administration's Crime Bill so enthusiastically. Some of the short-term crimefighting efforts implemented by the Crime Bill include:
 - * Nearly \$9 billion earmarked to add 100,000 new police officers to America's streets -- that's a twenty percent increase in the number of cops patrolling neighborhoods, responding to community concerns, and getting criminals off of the streets;
 - * A "Three Strikes and You're Out" life imprisonment provision aimed at career offenders who do the most harm to society;
 - * Additional funds to hire more Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents to remove drug kingpins and drug dealers from our communities;
 - * Discretionary authority to prosecute hardened young criminals, 13-years-old and older, as adults for serious violent offenses; and

- * A ban on assault weapons -- the weapons of choice for drug dealers, gangs, and terrorists -- which continue to kill police officers out-gunned by the firepower such weapons produce.
- **Fiction:** The Crime Bill makes it difficult for states to build more prison space by "steal[ing] money from the states and then hand[ing] it back . . . with a host of strings attached."
- **FACT:** The President's Crime Bill doesn't steal money from the states. Rather, it takes the savings from a reduction in the Federal workforce of over 250,000 employees and uses it to fight crime, pure and simple. Many of those saved dollars will help states lock up violent criminals quickly through a state prison grant program. The Administration's plan will provide states with the resources they need to create additional prison space, as well as encourage them to improve their criminal justice systems by adopting reasonable and flexible "truth in sentencing" provisions which ensure that violent criminals do their time behind bars.
- **Fiction:** While stating that the death penalty is "a good thing," the editorial argues that \$30 billion is "a steep price to pay to get it."
- **FACT:** Reinstating a workable death penalty is only one component of a comprehensive, bipartisan plan attacking crime on a number of critical fronts. We already know that old, single-minded approaches don't work. Simply reinstating the death penalty without doing anything else won't reduce crime. We have to do other things that work -- such as increase the number of cops on the streets, help states build more prison space, and add funds for more prosecutors -- things that will be paid for by the funds saved from reducing the Federal workforce over the next five years.
- The President's anti-crime strategy is a plan America needs and supports. It strikes an effective balance among more law enforcement, certain and appropriately severe punishment, and strenuous efforts to keep young people from travelling down the criminal path. All of these things are crucial to our efforts to reduce crime in our country.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530

DATE: 6-9-94

TO: Karen Hancock, WH
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OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

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TRANSMISSION CONTAINS 2 SHEETS INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET

SPECIAL NOTE(S): TALKING POINTS

If any page(s) are missing from this transmission, please
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Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

Thursday, June 9, 1994

"SOMETHING TO SAY 'YES'" TO: THE PRESIDENT'S YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM

- Too many disadvantaged youth and young adults turn to criminal activity because they find no meaningful alternatives in areas of concentrated poverty. By improving the employment and long-term career prospects of youth and young adults, we can break the cycle of poverty, crime, and violence.
- As the President said in the State of the Union address, we must "give young people something to say 'yes'" to. The House Crime Bill contains the President's Y.E.S. initiative, a highly targeted program to prevent crime by improving the labor market prospects of at-risk youth in high crime and economically distressed areas.
- The Y.E.S. proposal includes a highly leveraged but flexible direct job creation component providing employment opportunities primarily for youth and young adults ages 16-25. Key program features include:
 - * Careful targeting to disadvantaged youth living in high crime, high poverty neighborhoods, including public housing;
 - * Neighborhood-wide interventions, intensive programming and a wide range of services to address the employment-related needs of participants;
 - * Linking participation to good behavior, such as completing school, paying child support and avoiding involvement in criminal activity or substance abuse;
 - * Emphasizing private sector job placement, while also supporting some public sector employment directed toward placing participants in private sector positions; and
 - * Leveraging other Federal, state, local, and private sector resources with matching commitments from the community.
- Proposals for ten grant awards (renewable up to four years) will be evaluated on the basis of: creativity in leveraging resources; ability to link the program effectively to permanent private sector placements for participants; evidence of need based upon the incidence of crime, poverty rate and other factors; and program design and implementation plan quality.
- Rigorous evaluation will track and assess the effectiveness of the programs, including the extent to which they reduce crime, enhance employment and earnings, promote entrepreneurship, reduce dropout rates, and increase educational attainment.



Department of Justice

*file
Crime
Talking
about*

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EST
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1994

BJS
202-307-0784

HALF OF WOMEN RAPED DURING 1992
WERE YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS OLD

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Half of the women who reported they had been raped during 1992 were juveniles under 18 years old, and 16 percent were younger than 12, according to a Department of Justice study released today of 11 states and Washington, D.C.

A separate study in 1991 in three states found that 96 percent of the female rape victims younger than 12 years old knew their attackers. Twenty percent were victimized by their fathers.

The figures were compiled by the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The information from 11 states and the District of Columbia was from police data and accounted for 20 percent of the 109,000 rapes of females that were reported to law enforcement agencies during 1992.

BJS said this was the first multi-state study that documents the high frequency of child rape.

(MORE)

"We have long known that many rape victims were young," commented Acting BJS Director Lawrence A. Greenfeld. "However, the new data tell us for the first time just how young some victims are and who their attackers were."

BJS said that nationwide 17,000 girls under the age of 12 were raped during 1992 but pointed out that this is a conservative estimate, because it included only reported rapes.

The young rape victims as percentages of the total number of women raped during 1992 in 14 states and the District of Columbia were as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Rape Victims Younger Than</u>	<u>Percentage of State Total</u>
Alabama	15 years old	24%
Arkansas	14	24
Delaware	10	22
Dist. of Columbia	16	22
Florida	18	46
Idaho	16	24
Kansas	15	12
Michigan	10	25
Nebraska	16	31
North Carolina	16	20
North Dakota	11	25
Pennsylvania	15	25
Rhode Island	14	49
South Carolina	17	40
Wisconsin	15	22

(MORE)

In the 1991 study in three states--Alabama, North Dakota and South Carolina--police investigators determined that only 4 percent of the rape victims younger than 12 years old were attacked by strangers during 1991. All the other assailants were either family members (46 percent) or acquaintances or friends (50 percent). Twenty percent were raped by their fathers. Among 12- to 17-year-old victims, 20 percent were raped by family members, 65 percent by an acquaintance or friend and 15 percent by a stranger. Among those 18 years old or older, 12 percent were raped by a family member, 55 percent by an acquaintance or friend and 33 percent by a stranger.

A 1991 BJS survey of state prisoners confined for child rape (the rape of girls under 12) revealed that 94 percent of the offenders said their victim was either a family member, acquaintance or friend, an estimate almost identical to that found in the 1991 law enforcement data from the three states.

Single copies of the BJS Crime Data Brief, "Child Rape Victims, 1992" (NCJ-147001), as well as other BJS statistical reports may be obtained from the BJS Clearinghouse, Box 179, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701-0179. The telephone number is 1-800-732-3277. Fax orders to 410-792-4358.



Crime Data Brief

Child Rape Victims, 1992

Patrick A. Langan, Ph.D.
Caroline Wolf Harlow, Ph.D.
BJS Statisticians

According to the FBI, 109,062 forcible rapes of females were reported to the Nation's law enforcement agencies in 1992.¹ A Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) survey of the States (including the District of Columbia) solicited data on victims' ages. Thirty-six States reported that they did not keep such statistics, and the remaining 15 responded with information on 26,427 female victims, or nearly one-fourth the national total. Statistics from the BJS State survey revealed that:

About 1 in 4 rape victims were under

age 10 in Delaware,
Michigan
age 11 in North Dakota
age 14 in Arkansas
age 15 in Alabama,
Pennsylvania, Wisconsin
age 16 in the District of
Columbia, Idaho

About 1 in 3 rape victims were under

age 13 in Delaware,
Michigan, North Dakota
age 16 in Nebraska,
Pennsylvania, Wisconsin
age 17 in Alabama
age 18 in the District of
Columbia, Idaho

¹FBI, *Crime in the United States*, 1992, p. 23, 1993.

Female rape victims under age 18

Twelve States reported in sufficient detail to distinguish juvenile from adult rape victims. Their 20,824 victims comprised 20% of the national total. In the 12 States, 51% of female rape victims were juveniles under age 18. By comparison, females under 18 comprised 25% of the 1992 U.S. female population.

Female rape victims under age 12

Two Federal statistical programs provide national measures of rape incidence: the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, which records rapes reported to law enforcement agencies, and the BJS National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which records reported and unreported rapes, based on Census Bureau interviews with the American public ages 12 years and older.

While statistics from the NCVS provide details on victims' ages, they do not include children under age 12. Experts agree that this segment of the population cannot be reliably interviewed in the NCVS. Children under 12 are included in the UCR Program, but UCR national statistics provide no

State	Number of female victims of forcible rape*	Cumulative percent of female victims of forcible rape									
		under age 10	under age 11	under age 12	under age 13	under age 14	under age 15	under age 16	under age 17	under age 18	18 or older
Alabama	1,404	4%	6%	7%	10%	17%	24%	30%	35%	38%	62%
Arkansas	986	9				24				44	58
Delaware	783	22			29		50	61	66	71	29
District of Columbia	205			5				22	28	32	68
Florida	7,280		14							46	54
Idaho	221	5			9		20	24	29	35	65
Kansas	1,013	1					12				
Michigan	4,731	25	28	31	35	41	49	58	64	68	32
Nebraska	290		6					31		42	58
North Carolina	2,397		5					20			
North Dakota	124		25	30	35	44	48	50	52	57	43
Pennsylvania	2,996		9		14		25	32	37	42	58
Rhode Island	490					49				70	30
South Carolina	2,193	9			16				40		
Wisconsin	1,314	4	6	8	10	14	22	29	37	42	58

Note: Blanks indicate detail was not reported.

*Excludes victims with unknown age.

Source: BJS State survey of rapes reported to law enforcement agencies in 1992.

age details. Consequently, neither program offers information on rape victims under 12. In recent years a growing number of States have adopted a more detailed reporting system in the UCR program. Data from the developing system were gathered in the BJS survey of States and used here to estimate the number of rape victims under age 12. The estimate was based on those States that indicated the number of victims under age 12 or thereabout. Data from 12 States qualified: the 5 that reported the number under 12, 4 others that reported the number age 12 and under, and 3 others that reported the number under 11.

The 12 States reported ages on 23,938 victims, or 22% of the national total.² Based on these data, an estimated 16% of rape victims, or 1 in 6, were under age 12. By comparison, females under 12 comprised 17% of the 1992 U.S. female population.

Applying the 16% figure from the 12 States to the national total, BJS estimated that nationwide about 17,000 girls under age 12 (16% of 109,062) were raped in 1992. This is a conservative estimate because it was derived from statistics on rapes reported to law enforcement officials and did not include unreported rapes. Also, to some unknown degree the estimate is imprecise because the 12 States that formed its basis were probably not nationally representative.

Victim-offender relationship

Two sources provided information on rapists: interviews with rape victims reported to law enforcement agencies in 1991 in three States (Alabama, South Carolina, North Dakota), and 1991 interviews with rapists confined in the Nation's State prisons. Sources indicated similar accounts of rape victim ages:

Source	Percent of female rape victims			
	Total	Under 12	12-17	18 or older
Victims in 3 States	100%	14%	29%	57%
Imprisoned rapists	100	14	24	62

²These are not the same 12 States that reported the number under age 18.

Regardless of source, when the victim was under 12, the likelihood of a family relationship was relatively high: 46% of victims and 70% of imprisoned rapists. Additional detail from the three-State survey revealed that 20% of victims under age 12, 11% of victims age 12 to 17, and 1% of those 18 or older were raped by their fathers.

Relationship between victim and offender

The older the victim, the less likely that victim and offender were family members and the more likely they were strangers to one another: 4% of victims under 12 said the rapist was a stranger, compared to 33% of victims 18 or older; 6% of imprisoned rapists of females under 12 said the victim was a stranger, compared to 47% of imprisoned rapists of females 18 or older.

Victim's age	Victim-offender relationship			
	Total	Family	Acquaintance or friend ^a	Stranger
Source: Victims in 3 States				
Under 12	100%	46%	50%	4%
12-17	100	20	65	15
18 or older	100	12	55	33
Source: Imprisoned rapists				
Under 12 ^b	100%	70%	24%	6%
12-17	100	36	45	19
18 or older	100	8	45	47

^aIncludes other nonfamily relationships.

^bMay include some 12-year-olds.

Sources: tabulated from data described in BJS, *Using NIBRS Data to Analyze Violent Crime*, NCJ-144785, October 1993; BJS, *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*, NCJ-136949.

Acknowledgment: Richard Florence (Justice Research and Statistics Association) collected State rape data through a telephone survey of State Statistical Analysis Centers, and police officials of D.C., Nevada, and Wyoming.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
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Child Rape Victims

Promising Approaches to Promote Youth Development and Prevent Youth Crime

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Under both the Senate and House versions of the Crime Bill, there are several initiatives that would fund programs to prevent youth violence. The programs might be housed in schools or in the community; however, they would all be similarly designed to include such activities as mentoring, tutoring, counseling, recreation, and social and cultural enrichment after school, on weekends, and in the summer. These types of programs exist in communities across the country; below are some examples of those that could be expanded or replicated under the prevention provisions of the Crime Bill:

THE BEACONS SCHOOLS, New York, NY

- Thirty-seven separate Beacons programs are operating across all five boroughs of New York City. There is at least one Beacon in every community school district in the city.
- Beacons are school-based community centers managed by non-profit community-based organizations that provide activities and services to young people and their families after school, on weekends, and during the summer.
- Activities for youth include mediation/conflict resolution; volleyball, aerobics, martial arts, and basketball; creative writing, dance, choral singing, and multi-cultural music and dance programs; youth entrepreneurship and career counseling; community service and inter-generational projects; and young parent workshops.
- A strong emphasis is placed on families. Family meals and family night activities are organized to bring families together. Activities such as aerobics, GED and adult literacy, and other fun courses such as creative writing are also offered to adults.
- Beacons also serve as venues for community meetings and social activities and as organizing centers for neighborhood safety and revitalization.

CHALLENGERS BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB, Los Angeles, CA

- Located in South Central Los Angeles, this program has served children and their parents since 1968.

- Challengers is open from 7 AM to 7 PM seven days a week and serves more than 2200 young people between the ages of 6 and 17 each year.
- As one measure of the respect for the program in the community, the building was left untouched in the April 1992 riots in South Central Los Angeles.
- The key to the success of the program is the involvement of parents. Parents help according to their talents and interests: they may staff the after-school snack bar, chaperone field trips, run fundraising events, or help with homework.
- Parents are required to volunteer for eight hours per months as long as they have a child enrolled at Challengers. Between 35 and 40 parents can be found at the club on any given day.

CITY STREETS, Phoenix, AZ

- City Streets began in 1985 when city leaders offered young people a chance to advise the Mayor on youth issues as part of a day-long Teens in Living Color Contest.
- The program now operates seven days a week in recreation centers, shopping malls, and high schools throughout the city and includes active youth participation in planning and implementation.
- Activities include rap sessions on teen issues, career fairs, health fairs, drug education, dance troupes, talent shows, and Midnight Madness, a program for older teens that runs from 10:00 PM to 1:00 AM during the summer.
- A mobile teen center visits ten neighborhoods that have been identified as having high rates of gang violence, substance abuse, and truancy. The program offers recreation and limited computer skills programs and will eventually offer job training and assessment and bilingual health education.

THE DOOR, New York, NY

- Started in 1975, the Door is the largest comprehensive health, education, and cultural services center for disadvantaged youth in New York City and the nation.

- The program uses a comprehensive, integrative approach to involve the whole of a young person's needs and circumstances.
- 300 young people between the ages of 12 and 21 are served daily.
- The Door is based on the premises that youth need a sense of belonging as much as they need adequate nutrition, that they need a concerned adult in their lives as much as they need to master basic language skills, and that they need to be able to laugh and celebrate their lives as much as they need to develop the skills to hold a responsible job.
- Services and activities include primary health care, on-site vocational training, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, and workshops in the arts, poetry, theater, gymnastics, and dance.
- A Youth Leadership Action Committee plans activities and events with staff, and each youth has a counselor who oversees his or her progress.

EL PUENTE, Brooklyn, NY

- El Puente was established in 1982 by Luis Garden-Acosta in response to community dissatisfaction with health, education, and social services.
- The name captures its goal: "el puente" means "bridge" in Spanish, and the center attempts to create a bridge from youth to adulthood for its participants.
- Participants are ages 12 to 21; approximately 500 persons per year enroll in the program. 95% of the participants are Latino; the same number are from low-income families.
- The program's philosophy is to respect participants as members and contributors to the center, rather than treating them as clients who need help.
- Program components include academic enrichment (GED, ESL and other classes); cultural and recreational activities; access to medical and other social services; and community service projects in which youth participate (e.g., "Toxic Avengers", a group working to eliminate radon from the community, and "Young Latinos for Peace", which advocates for social justice).

FIFTH WARD ENRICHMENT PROGRAM, Houston, TX

- The program was established in 1984 in Houston's fifth ward, the city's most economically depressed area, to empower young black males who are at risk of dropping out of school, criminal involvement, substance abuse, or becoming teen fathers.
- Approximately 300 African-American males between the ages of 11 and 17 are served each year.
- The program is community-based with an all male staff who serve as role models to the young men.
- Activities include homework help; conflict resolution training; physical health and development including drug and alcohol awareness, health education, male responsibility, and sex education; field trips; peer counseling; service activities; and organized sports.

JESSE WHITE TUMBLING TEAM, Chicago, IL

- Over 1750 young people have been members of the Jesse White Tumbling Team since 1959, and the team currently has a waiting list of 4000 young people.
- Today, approximately 75 primarily low-income, African-American youth between the ages of 6 and 26 travel around the Chicago area and the world to display their unique talents to cheering audiences.
- About half of the team members live or have lived in the Cabrini Green housing development.
- In addition to tumbling skills, the participants have an opportunity to develop an appreciation of education and the rewards of dedication.
- Team members are exposed to different environments and cultures while being involved in a positive activity.

LATIN AMERICAN YOUTH CENTER, Washington, DC

- The program offers bilingual and bicultural programs to over 3000 low-income, Latino and other minority youth in the Adams Morgan and Mount Pleasant neighborhoods.
- The Center seeks to empower youth both socially and economically.

- Core activities include a drop-in center, employment readiness and job training, drug treatment, and health promotion.
- The Gang Prevention Project for High-Risk Central American and Caribbean Immigrant Youth is one part of the program. Activities include weekend retreats away from the city for youth and their families; a Challenge program based on the Outward Bound model; a youth-police planning group; and GED, literacy, and ESL classes.

LEMMON AVENUE BRIDGE, Dallas, TX

- The mission of Lemmon Avenue BRIDGE is to improve all aspects of young peoples' physical, social, and emotional health and well-being.
- The program serves 350 youth between the ages of 12 and 18 in the Oak Lawn neighborhood of East Dallas. Approximately half of the youth are Latino, and another 27 percent are African-American.
- Twenty-four youth service agencies have agreed to provide on-site services that range from primary health care and pregnancy prevention to employment readiness and probation-related services.
- Young people can also participate in dance, fine arts, and music; camping, physical fitness, and other athletic activities; decision making and parenting skills; tutoring; and service activities.

NEW CONCEPT SELF DEVELOPMENT CENTER, Milwaukee, WI

- Operating since 1975, New Concept operates in three sites and serves 7,500 predominantly low-income African-American youth.
- New Concept was developed to bridge the gap of high quality, comprehensive human services and therapeutic treatment in the inner-city areas of Milwaukee.
- Programs focus on the entire family and are geared toward empowering families to achieve self-sufficiency and increase their ability to contribute to the community.
- The program has established 35 youth directed drug abuse prevention and education clubs called "Hang Tough" clubs.

- Other activities include conflict resolution and values clarification; formal youth involvement in program decision-making; employment readiness, job training, and job placement; family planning; and family preservation and support services.

NEW FUTURES, Savannah, GA

- New Futures was started in 1988 by Otis Johnson, a civil rights leader and former alderman, as an attempt to bring together youth services that had been fragmented, reactive, and largely irrelevant to the urgent needs of disadvantaged young people.
- One of their greatest achievements has been helping the community to accept collective responsibility for the problems of their children.
- Started as a program for at-risk, middle-school students, services and activities are now geared toward the developmental needs of children from conception to age 18.
- Many of the activities are school-based, including the Adolescent Health Clinic which provides health appraisals, prenatal services, family planning, and evaluation and treatment of STDs and the Comprehensive Competency Program Labs which are special learning centers that provide individualized, self-paced instruction.
- Project SPIRIT is an after-school and Saturday program at six churches that enhances self-esteem in young people, improves their academic performance, and helps their parents become more involved and more effective with their children.
- The Savannah Compact, a partnership between the school system and the business community, works to provide job-ready graduates and future employment for at-risk youth.

OMEGA BOYS CLUB, Oakland, CA

- Omega Boys Club was founded in 1987 by Joe Marshall and Jack Jacqua, both high school teachers.
- Participants are young men ages 13 to 21; most live in public housing projects and have been involved in drugs and/or gang violence.
- Funding is raised from foundations, corporations, and individuals. Most of the funds go to college scholarships. All club members are

eligible for college scholarships if they stay off drugs and maintain passing grades.

- As of last year, Omega had sent a total of 118 young men to college. Their success rate is high; only 10 of the 118 have dropped out.
- Academic enrichment is provided in the form of weekly tutorials and college prep classes.
- "Family meetings," similar to African rites of passage in which fathers pass on wisdom to their sons, are held daily. The focus is on providing adult male role models for participants. Leaders use the works of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, and Jesus, among others.
- Older participants are encouraged to act as role models and public spokespeople for the club, a system which the directors say creates a strong motivation for the older members to stay out of trouble.
- With both the participants who come to the centers and others who are in local juvenile detention centers, a lot of time is spent keeping in touch with the club members, letting them know someone is looking out for them, advocating on their behalf before judges and officials at group homes and detention centers, and working with family members of club participants.
- The two directors, along with several other adults and youth, host a 4-hour radio show each week called "Street Soldiers". The purpose is to provide a forum for talking about the consequences of violence.

OUR CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION, INC., New York, NY

- Our Children's Foundation was founded in 1968 and is located on the main thoroughfare of Harlem, at 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
- The program is open every day of the year, including holidays, and is currently serving 365 young people between the ages of 6 and 21 and over 500 parents or legal guardians.
- The program is funded through the New York State Division of Substance Abuse. Although substance abuse prevention is one emphasis of the program, the overall mission is more broadly focused on the positive development of youth.

- Young people become members of the foundation by agreeing to follow the rules and regulations, being drug-free, and having a parent or guardian who is actively involved in Foundation activities.
- In order to prepare members for the decision-making required within college and university settings, each young person must chose a "major" and "minor" from the Foundation's selection of activities.
- Youth activities include homework sessions; tutoring; required computer skills courses; SAT preparation; debate team; art, dance, music, drama, and writing classes; rites of passage birthday parties; visits to colleges and universities including Howard, Princeton, Spelman and Yale; cultural trips to the Martin Luther King Center for Non-Violent Change, the Lincoln Memorial, and Disney World-Epcot Center as well as sites in New York City; group discussions and group therapy; guest speakers such as Congressman Rangel and Muhammed Ali; and community service.
- The focus of the program is on the whole family. Parent activities include GED and ESL classes, computer literacy, weight training, aerobics, counseling, and parent support groups.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, INC., Albuquerque, NM

- The program was started in 1971 as an outreach program for youth "drop-outs." They now serve 18,000 youth per year through a holistic approach to meeting the total needs of young people.
- The program serves the Albuquerque metro area and four surrounding counties; 66% of the youth are Hispanic or Latino.
- Programs include:
 - a drop-in center and latchkey program;
 - businesses run by youth (Youth Enterprise Systems Painting Company, a commercial painting service that took off from a project to paint over graffiti and Nuevo Mexico Si Cafe, a restaurant in a downtown shopping center);
 - summer youth employment;
 - gang intervention;
 - transitional living programs; and
 - housing taken over from the Resolution Trust Corporation that is rented to young people and young families who have graduated from the transitional living programs.

- Youth are attracted to the program because of their strong relationships with the caring and committed staff.