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Crime - Talking Points [3]

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CHICAGO GRADUATION OF *124 COPS-FUNDED POLICE OFFICERS

10:00 a.m., Tuesday, July 18, 1995
Navy Pier, Grand Ballroom, 600 East Grand, Chicago

Contact: Charles Miller, Office of Communications, COPS
202-616-9266

I. Purpose

To deliver the keynote address to the graduating class of approximately 124 Chicago officers, funded under the 1994 Crime Bill.

II. Background

- This is Chicago's third graduating class, funded under the Crime Bill. With this class, the total number of COPS-graduates will exceed 380.
- Chicago Mayor Richard Daley has been one of the President's biggest supporters in regard to the Crime Bill.
- A number of cities, such as Houston and Phoenix, are also graduating large classes of officers, funded under the Crime Bill this week. The Attorney General's presence at the Chicago ceremonies will bring greater attention to all graduations being held.

III. Participants

In addition to the graduates, families and friends, Mayor Daley and the Superintendent of Police, Matt Rodriguez will participate. Members of the Chicago Congressional delegation will also be invited to attend.

IV. Sequence of Events

- Introduction of Mayor by Police Superintendent Rodriguez after remarks
- Introduction of the Attorney General by Mayor after remarks
- Class is sworn in
- Adjournment
- Afterwards, you would meet with Mayor at City Hall

V. Press Plan

In addition to local media coverage, the event might be covered by national reporters. There would be no questions and answers.

VI. Remarks

Your remarks would highlight the effectiveness of the Crime Bill, particularly dealing with the progress of putting 100,000 new police officers on the streets as the President pledged.

VII. Attachments

Clips of coverage of earlier Chicago graduation, advisories and news release from that event



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Policy Development

Office of the Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

April 3, 1995

MEMORANDUM

TO: Andy Fois

FROM: Grace L. Mastalli
David Karp
Elisabeth A. Sachs

SUBJECT: Megan's Law and the Jacob Wetterling Guidelines

This week the Justice Department plans to take the following actions to protect and promote state sex offender registration and community notification systems:

- 1) On Tuesday, April 4, 1995, the Department will file an amicus brief defending the constitutionality of the registration and community notification provisions of Megan's Law. The Department will file the amicus brief in support of the state of New Jersey in John Doe v. Poritz, a state court challenge to New Jersey's sex offender registration and community notification law now pending before the New Jersey Supreme Court.
- 2) On Thursday, April 6, 1995, the Attorney General is expected to sign proposed Guidelines for the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act which will be published for comment in the Federal Register the week of April 10th.

Under the Act states must establish 10-year registration requirements for convicted child molesters and sexually violent offenders, and establish a more stringent set of registration requirements for a sub-class of highly dangerous sex offenders, characterized as "sexually violent predators." The Guidelines detail the Act's compliance requirements while honoring Congressional intent that states retain flexibility in devising their registration systems. The Jacob Wetterling Act neither requires nor precludes community notification. The Guidelines give states the option of establishing community notification systems that best meet their public safety needs. A more detailed, but not exhaustive, summary of the Act and Guidelines is attached for your information.

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Brief Summary of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act and Proposed Guidelines

Section 170101 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 contains the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (Public Law 103-322, 108 Stat. 1796, 2038). The Act provides a financial incentive for states to establish 10-year registration requirements for convicted child molesters and sexually violent offenders, and to establish an even more stringent set of registration requirements for a sub-class of highly dangerous sex offenders, characterized as "sexually violent predators." States that fail to establish such systems within a few years will be subject to a 10% reduction in their Byrne Formula Grant funding, and resulting surplus funds will be reallocated to states that are in compliance with the Act. The Act directs the Attorney General to establish guidelines for state registration programs.

The Act's Minimum Requirements

State registration systems, in order to comply with the Act must require: 1) current address registration for persons convicted of "a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor" or "a sexually violent offense," and 2) current address registration under a different set of standards for persons who are determined to be "sexually violent predators."

- A 10-year registration requirement applies to persons convicted of a "criminal offense against a victim who is a minor" — principally child molestation crimes and other sex offenses against minors.

- A 10-year registration requirement is also required for offenders convicted of a "sexually violent offense" which is defined to encompass crimes of aggravated sexual abuse and sexual abuse as described in state or federal law.

There are special more stringent registration requirements for those determined by a court to be "sexually violent predators," including provision of more extensive information to the authorities and verification of current address at more frequent intervals. Also, the registration requirement remains in effect for life or until it is determined by the court that the offender is no longer a "sexually violent predator." The law requires such court determinations be made after receiving a report by a board of experts on the behavior and treatment of sexual offenders. Discretion is given to states concerning the composition of boards of experts, the decision whether to seek classification of an offender as a "sexually violent predator", and the conditions for reviewing the status of an offender who has been so classified.

Duties of Prison Officials and Courts and Sanctions

The guidelines outline the duties of prison officials, state law enforcement agencies, and courts in the operation of a state registration system, including: informing the offender of the duty to register, obtaining the information required for registration, obtaining fingerprints and a photograph, entering the information into the appropriate state law enforcement record

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system, and notifying a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the person expects to reside. States that wish to comply with the Act need to have criminal provisions that cover situations where a person required to register knowingly fails to register.

Release of Registration Information and Community Notification

The Act states that the information collected under a state registration program shall be treated as private data, except under specified conditions. These include:

1) disclosure to law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes (explained by the guidelines to include all police, prosecutorial, release supervision, correctional, and judicial uses);

2) disclosure to government agencies conducting confidential background checks; and

3) release by the state law enforcement agency responsible for the registration system, and by any authorized local law enforcement agency, of any relevant information about a specific offender that is necessary to protect the public.

The guidelines make clear that states are free to devise their own standards and procedures for determining when public safety necessitates community notification. For example, states could implement this authority by engaging in particularized determinations that individual offenders are sufficiently dangerous to require community notification concerning the offender's presence. Alternatively, states could make categorical judgments that protection of the public necessitates community notification with respect to all offenders with certain characteristics or in certain offense categories.

Release of information for public-protection purposes short of general community notification -- such as giving notice about an offender's location to the victims of his offenses, or to agencies or organizations in specified categories -- are also permitted. The guidelines explain that states are not required to release information to a greater extent than they deem appropriate to assure public safety. The guidelines also note that the Act does not limit the release of information that a state would have independently of the operation of the registration system, for example public information from court documents or other open records.

DA AFT

Thu 5 pm

**JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES POLICY
ON REGISTERING SEX OFFENDERS UNDER JACOB WETTERLING ACT**

"This Announcement is About Peace of Mind"

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Only two days after the Department of Justice submitted its views on behalf of New Jersey's "Megan's Law," Attorney General Janet Reno today signed new federal guidelines that should lead to legislation in all 50 states requiring sexual offenders and child molesters to register with the authorities.

The guidelines implement the 1994 Crime Bill's Jacob Wetterling Act, which encourages states to require convicted child molesters and sexually violent offenders to notify law enforcement of their whereabouts for 10 years, or longer if they are adjudicated as "sexually violent predators." States that do not comply could forfeit up to 10 percent of their annual Byrne Grant anti-crime grants.

"This announcement is about peace of mind," said Bonnie Campbell, Director of the Justice Department's Violence Against Women Office. "When a sex offender moves, the law should move with them. Parents, children, and women everywhere need to know that local police are notified when child molesters and sex offenders are released from prison."

States efforts to date have been piecemeal, and many states have one-time only registration requirements. Today's proposed guidelines provide minimum national standards and will help states communicate with each other regarding sex offenders who cross state lines.

Implementing the Wetterling Act

"As a former state Attorney General, I know these guidelines provide the leadership and flexibility to help states get the job done fast, and make sex offender registration the law of the land without delay or red tape," said Campbell. "We are asking states to establish a registration system that will get law enforcement the information they need, and encouraging states to establish community notification systems when necessary to ensure public safety," said Campbell.

It is my hope that all 50 states will adopt legislation in the next three years."

Campbell was Attorney General of Iowa from 1990-94, where she led an effort to enact state sex offender registry and a sexually violent predator law.

The guidelines for the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act will be published for comment in the Federal Register the week of April 10th. States will have 3 months to submit comments.

"We look forward to state comments on these draft guidelines," added Campbell.

In 1989, 11-year old Jacob Wetterling of St. Joseph, Minnesota was abducted at gunpoint by a masked man. He has not been seen in public since.

Defending "Megan's Law"

The announcement came only one day after the Justice Department filed an amicus brief with the New Jersey Supreme Court defending that state's sexual offender registration act, known as Megan's Law. The amicus brief defends the constitutionality of the law's registration and community notification provisions.

Megan's law, which requires that communities be notified of released sex offenders, was challenged last year by a convicted child molester. A New Jersey Superior Court determined that the "stigma" of community notification could unconstitutionally interfere with the offenders's relationships with his employer and neighbors.

In its brief, the Justice Department argues that Megan's Law does not violate the Constitution.... *need blurb from Joan to fill in here*

Oral argument in *John Doe v. Poritz* has been set for May 2. The Docket Number in the New Jersey Supreme Court is 39,989.

Unlike Megan's Law, the Wetterling Act does not require that communities be notified of the release of sex offenders -- only that local law enforcement be notified. The Wetterling Act set only minimum standards, and does not bar states from enacting more stringent notification systems like New Jersey's.

On July 27, 1994, 7-year old Megan Kanka of Hamilton Square, New Jersey was assaulted, raped and murdered by an ex-convict living across the street who had already served time for sexual offenses. Megan's law was passed last October.

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STATEMENT OF BONNIE CAMPBELL
APRIL 6, 1995

On October 22, 1989, 11-year old Jacob Wetterling of St. Joseph, Minnesota was returning home from a store when he was abducted at gunpoint by a man in a mask. No has seen him in public since.

On July 27, 1994, 7-year old Megan Kanka of Hamilton Square, New Jersey was invited across the street by her neighbors, supposedly in order to see a new puppy. Instead, she was assaulted, raped and murdered by an ex-convict who had already served time for sexual offenses.

~~_____~~

Enough is enough.

In each of these cases, and thousands (?) more like it, local law enforcement had no idea that a convicted sex offender had moved back into their community. Too often, sex offenders, child molesters, and rapists are given a free chance to commit another heinous crime that law enforcement could have prevented if they had been given a chance.

That isn't right. When a sex offender moves, the law should move with them.

Last year, a bipartisan majority in Congress approved the Jacob Wetterling Act. That law calls on states to require that convicted child molesters and sexually violent offenders must notify law enforcement of their whereabouts for 10 years. If their crimes are serious enough for them to be adjudicated as "sexually violent predators," they must register for life.

Today, we have set the Wetterling Act in motion. Attorney General Reno this morning signed guidelines that would implement the Wetterling Act and provide federal direction in the drive to implement sexual offender registration laws in all 50 states.

Yesterday, of course, the Justice Department filed an amicus brief with the New Jersey Supreme Court defending that state's sexual offender registration act, known as Megan's Law. We stand behind the constitutionality of New Jersey's registration and community notification provisions.

The issue is leadership. And this administration is determined to use every tool at its disposal to punish sex offenders, help their victims, and prevent these crimes from happening in the first place. This week, we have taken two major steps forward.

We will never know the names of the children, the women and the families who are spared the grief and shock of a sex offense because law enforcement had the right tools to do their job.

This is about peace of mind. Parents, children, and women everywhere need to know that local police know when sexual predators are released from prison and come to their neighborhoods and walk their streets.

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THE BUSH RECORD: THE RAP SHEET ON CRIME

Record crime rates

- Americans are now more likely to be killed, raped, or robbed than ever before. The violent crime rate is up 22.6% under Republicans -- 14.8% under Bush alone.

- The aggravated assault rate is up 14.6% under Bush and 41.8% under Republicans.
 - The murder rate is up 11.9% under Bush and 7.8% under Republicans.
 - The forcible rape rate is up 9.6% under Bush and 12.0% under Republicans.
 - The robbery rate is up 16.3% under Bush and 2.4% under Republicans.
- [Uniform Crime Index, FBI]

Cuts on the frontlines

- Bush proposed cutting local law enforcement aid by \$100 million -- 20% -- in his fiscal year 1992 budget. [NYT, 3/14/91]
- Bush now wants to cut \$64 million earmarked to fight violence in schools -- 89 percent of the total funds allocated. (National Education Association, 1/92)

Drug war as farce

- President Bush's drug war has failed miserably:
 - By January 1992, more Americans than ever before were using cocaine or heroin every week -- more than 3 million people, or 1 in 80 Americans.
 - In 1991, 1.1 million Americans used crack cocaine for the first time -- a 40% increase from 1990.
 - President Bush has claimed one real victory since he developed his "Drug Strategy" -- the reduction in casual drug use. In fact, casual drug use was declining more rapidly before Bush released his drug strategy than since then. (NYT, 11/3/91; Senate Judiciary Committee and International Narcotics Control Caucus, 1/92)
- There are fewer agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration than there are members of the United States Army Military Band. (John Lawn, DEA Director, on the MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour, 3/22/90)
- As Vice President, Bush acted as chief of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System -- the special executive board which supervises anti-drug efforts. Between 1983 and 1988, the amount of drugs coming into the country tripled. (Newsday, 9/6/89; Boston Globe, 8/13/89)
- Bush tried to reduce anti-drug funding to the states by 25 percent (National Governors' Association, 1989).

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 20, 1992

CONTACT: Bob Boorstin
(501) 399 3900

GEORGE BUSH'S DRUG WAR: CLAIMING VICTORY, COVERING UP LOSSES
[Statement by Bob Boorstin, Deputy Communications Director]

George Bush just doesn't get it. He's shown time and time again he doesn't understand America's economic problems. Now he's showing again he doesn't understand America's drug problem.

On January 27, 1992, George Bush announced, "We've made real progress in this fight against drug abuse." He peddled this pollyanna view as late as October 15th in the Richmond debate when he said, "The good news is, and I think it's true for Richmond, teenage cocaine use is down [sic], substantially, 60 percent in the last couple of years."

But an important annual survey shows that Bush is wrong. Dead wrong. And worse, news reports show that the Bush Administration tried to suppress the survey from coming out.

The Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) yesterday released the findings from its annual survey on drug use among students, and the prognosis isn't good. Drug use is up across-the-board for junior high students and up in 7 out of 10 categories for high school students. And while cocaine use is down slightly for high school students, it has skyrocketed 15% among junior high students.

More importantly, according to PRIDE, cocaine is the drug least likely to be used by students. Students are more likely to use uppers, downers, inhalants, or hallucinogens. And the use of these drugs has jumped by 15% or more among junior high students, and by 7-10% for high school students.

The Administration's reaction when they saw an advance copy of the survey? To keep Americans in the dark. "You know if you [release the report], it's going to hurt us..." Terrence J. Pell ominously told Thomas Gleaton. Pell is the White House Chief of Staff for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and Gleaton is PRIDE's president. According to news accounts, Pell telephoned Gleaton to express his concern over the release of PRIDE's damaging data so close to the election.

This doesn't come as a surprise to drug experts who have seen the Office of National Drug Control Policy filled with a higher percentage of political appointees than any other agency in the U.S. Government -- and who realize George Bush's hasn't won the drug war on any front.

As with the economy, health care, and education, George Bush's drug war is just one more broken promise. His own administration's figures show that there are more drug addicts, more drug murders, more drug addicted babies, and more drugs entering the country than every before.

Bill Clinton will lead a national and international crusade against drugs. He knows we have to tackle both demand for drugs and the supply of drugs. He sees the drug problem from a personal perspective, not a political one. And he knows we can do better than George Bush's cynical, failed drug war and attempted coverup.

DRAFT

TO: Interested Persons
 FROM: Judiciary Committee Staff/Senator Herb Kohl
 RE: The Supreme Court's April 25, 1995 Decision on the
 Constitutionality of the Gun Free School Zones Act
 (*United States v. Lopez*)

SUMMARY

On April 25, 1995, a fractured Supreme Court struck down an early version of the Gun Free School Zones Act. The law which was authored by Senator Herb Kohl (D. WI) and enacted as part of the 1990 Crime Bill, makes it unlawful to possess a gun knowing that it is within 1,000 feet of a school zone.

The law was reenacted in last year's crime bill in order to avoid many of the problems the Supreme Court cited today. Today's decision did not deal with the reenacted law.

FACTS OF THE CASE

On March 10, 1992, twelfth grader Alfonso Lopez arrived at Edison High School in San Antonio, Texas carrying a concealed .38 caliber handgun and five bullets to go in it. After he was caught with the gun, Lopez told officials that he had been given \$40 to deliver it to someone who planned to use it in a "gang war."

Lopez was convicted of violating the Gun-Free School Zones Act and sentenced to six months' imprisonment followed by two years' supervised release.

THE DECISION

In *United States v. Lopez*, a divided Supreme Court struck down the original Gun Free School Zones Act. The question before the Court was whether Congress has the authority to enact the law under the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution. Five justices voted against the law. They ruled that Congress did not have the power to enact the law unless it requires that during a prosecution under the law the government prove that the gun travelled in interstate commerce. They also indicated the Congress could enact the law so long as it proved that guns in schools impact interstate commerce.

06-02-90 10:05AM FROM SEN. ARNOLD SCHWARTZ TO 34500423 1015/013

So the current law may be valid and in any event we can reenact it with the necessary technical change requiring the prosecutor to show in each prosecution that the gun moved in interstate commerce.

The four-Justice dissent noted that the majority turned its back on decades of Supreme Court decisions.

THE PROBLEM OF GUNS IN SCHOOLS

When Congress passed the Act in 1990, school violence had reached staggering proportions. The problem remains. According to the National Education Association, more than 100,000 students carry guns to school every day. The Gun-Free School Zones Act was a step towards insuring that our schools, which are vital to our national economic well-being, are safe havens -- free from the carnage inflicted by guns transported through interstate commerce. The Act has been used dozens of times to prosecute people who bring guns near schools. And numerous states, including Wisconsin, have copied the Act as a means of stemming school violence. These state laws are not affected by today's decision.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE DECISION

The Lopez decision could have far-reaching consequences. Although the reenacted version of the law is still in place, the decision today could threaten the validity of a host of crucial congressional anti-crime measures such as the ban on ~~assault weapons, the ban on "cop-killer" bullets, and portions of the Brady Bill.~~ In addition, it could threaten the constitutionality of the Federal Drug-Free School Zones Act.

More than 100 sections of the United States Code are based on Congress's Commerce Clause power. For example, the civil rights acts of the 1960s were based on the Commerce Clause power. Much of our environmental legislation is also based on this provision.

Today's decision throws open the doors to endless litigation over the constitutionality of all of these laws. It also throws up needless barriers in the way of legislators whose main concerns are protecting the health and safety of American citizens.

03-02-95 10:00AM FROM SEN. HERB KOHL TO 34500423 1000/019

The Post also claims that this ruling will be interpreted narrowly, not affecting other significant public safety laws that rely on the Commerce Clause. The Court, however, had the opportunity to say just that, but didn't. Nowhere in Chief Justice William Rehnquist's opinion is there a hopeful sign that the court will not impale other laws using the same reasoning as this case. In fact, Justice Clarence Thomas explicitly called for a new interpretation of the Commerce Clause in future cases. I hope the Post is right, but it is unclear whether this decision is a minor judicial speed bump or a major constitutional detour. As Justice David Souter wrote in his dissent, "Not every epochal case comes in epochal trappings."

While the Court's concerns in this case can be fixed by a technical amendment (which we will soon introduce) there are more than one hundred other statutes that exclusively rely on Congress' Commerce Clause powers. Through its vague ruling, the Court is inviting challenges to federal laws governing firearms, drugs, civil rights and the environment. These lawsuits could clog the courts for years, questioning the constitutionality of everything from wetlands protections to the ban on machine guns to the federal drug free school zones law.

02-02-95 10:00AM FROM:SEN. HERB ROHL TO:94000423 10:10:01

The Post also claims that 40 states have similar bans on guns in schools, but that doesn't tell the whole story. When we started our efforts in 1990, few states had similar laws and some applied only to concealed weapons or to the use of a gun in a school. Now, though many states have taken their lead from Congress (which was one of the purposes of our effort), about ten states still don't prohibit guns in schools--and existing state school gun bans have become a patchwork of differing approaches. A uniform federal standard is still critical to protecting all of our school children from deadly weapons. Moreover, prosecutors should have the flexibility to bring violators to justice under either state or federal statutes, whichever is appropriate.

Finally, the Supreme Court and The Post seem to miss the practical impact the ruling will have on our nation's school children. The Gun-Free School Zones Act was a common sense approach to a national epidemic plaguing our education system. According to the Centers for Disease Control, in the last two years more than a hundred children have been killed in our schools. Teenagers today are seven times more likely to be killed by a gun than they were thirty years ago. How can Congress turn it's back on our children when their safety is being threatened every day?

05-02-95 10:05AM FROM:SEN. ARAS ROEL 1034900413

While lawyers and justices can create elegant, academic arguments to shoot down the Gun-Free School Zones Act, gun violence is a crisis that cries out for a national solution. If this was a contagious disease affecting our children, no one would question the federal government's authority to intervene. Just because the killing is caused by a gun instead of a virus, the federal government should not be blocked from trying to save lives.

FACSIMILE

**CENTER ON ADDICTION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
152 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019
(212) 841-5200**

FAX NO.#: (212) 956-8020

TO: Rahm Emanuel, Assistant to the President for Special Projects

FROM: Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

DATE: August 11, 1995

FAX NO.#: (202) 456-6423

The information contained in this teletype message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity named below and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under any application law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering it to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this message in error, please immediately notify us by telephone and return the original message to us at the above address via the U.S. Postal Service. Thank you.

The President's achievement yesterday was fantastic. Mine was to get the New York Post print a favorable quote about the President.

Number of Pages: 2 3
CASA Account Code: 500

(including cover sheet)

the right name to the big Apple, Crawford said.

Dinkins' wife, Joyce, arrived at the hospital at 11 a.m. yesterday, and issued two statements during the day thanking the hospital and well-wishers.

She didn't answer questions.

His daughter, Donna Dinkins-Hoggard, son-in-law Jay, Dinkins' tennis partner and close friend Skip Hartman, and family friend Westina Matthews also were at the mayor's bedside throughout the day.

Dinkins, who had a heart attack in 1985, became ill last Sunday, saying he felt faint after playing tennis at a resort on Hilton Head Island.

He was moved Wednesday to Medical University.

"With one completely blocked vessel, and his other two nearly completely blocked, he stood a good chance of having a heart attack but (when), it's hard to say," Crawford said.

Dinkins, a Democrat elected in 1989 as New York's first black mayor, was defeated in 1993 by Republican Rudolph Giuliani.

Dinkins is a professor at the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University.

On Wednesday night, Giuliani called Dinkins to wish him well.

President Clinton also called Joyce Dinkins before she flew down to her husband, Hartman said.

"I expect him to return to any activities he had before the operation and perhaps to be even more vigorous," Crawford said.

"One of the things in his favor is that he's a very vigorous man."

Hartman said the mayor's family had been holding up well, but admitted the stress had been tough.

"And I think the toughest part for all of us, more so for Joyce, has been the anticipation," Hartman said.

Before the operation, "every day, we had another piece of bad news."

The mayor will be staying in a ninth-floor suite in the hospital's Palmetto Pavilion.

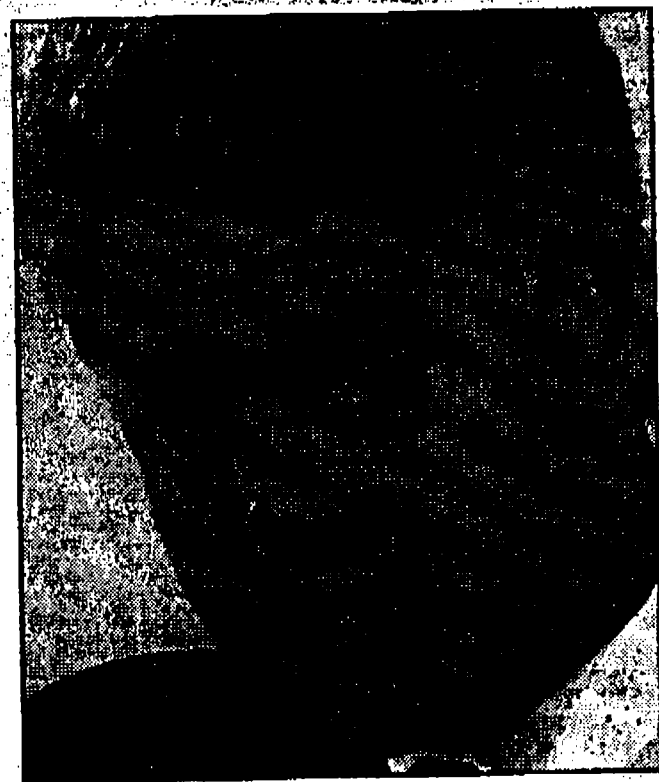
The wing a private library, leather couches, Oriental rugs.

won't affect cigars or pipes, which are popular with children.

"Adults are capable of making their own decisions about whether to smoke, but we all

and its health. Clinton told a Washington news conference.

The tobacco industry quickly said it will sue to block Clinton from acting



WHERE THERE'S SMOKE . . . there's a hot issue, as Clinton details anti-smoking campaign.

Sports ban would hit auto racing hardest

By ANDY SOLTIS

The Clinton administration's assault on cigarette sponsorship of sports should have a major impact on stock car racing — but not much else, authorities said.

"Most sports are already moving away from cigarette sponsorship," said Allen Furst, a sports marketing expert. "Racing is really the area where you'll see an effect."

President Clinton yesterday unveiled a Food and Drug Administration proposal that would ban brand-name tobacco sponsorship of sporting events, which he said is one way the cigarette industry targets the youth market.

That would take aim at the \$2 billion that Win-

ston puts annually in NASCAR's showcase competition, the Winston Cup series.

R.J. Reynolds denies its sponsorship of stock car racing is a way to reach potential young smokers.

On the other hand, the proposals may have no impact on horse racing or team sports, which are avoiding cigarette advertising.

There is no tobacco advertising at Belmont, Aqueduct and Saratoga race tracks, said John Lee, of the New York Racing Association.

At Madison Square Garden, there is no court-side advertising at New York Knick games that could be picked up on TV, said John Cirillo, the Garden's vice president of communications.

ing is "an addiction" and added he'd like Congress to endorse his moves but is ready to use his executive authority to unilaterally:

■ End distribution of free samples and eliminate vending machines because they make it easy for kids to get cigarettes.

■ Require photo IDs to buy butts.

■ Bar brand-name sponsorship of sports tournaments like the Virginia Slims tennis championships.

■ Require tobacco companies to spend \$150 million a year to discourage teen smoking.

■ Kill Joe Camel, the smoking cartoon character, by barring distribution of hats and T-shirts bearing his face or tobacco logos.

■ Bar billboards that display smoking ads near schools and playgrounds and end glossy full-color tobacco ads in publications that cater to teens.

But Clinton brushed off a question about whether he should set an example by giving up his own taste for occasionally puffing a cigar.

"You mean should I go from five or six down to zero a year? Maybe so, but I don't think that's the point. The issue is whether children are smoking cigarettes in this country," he said.

"I try not to do it in any way that sets a bad example, but I plead guilty."

In theory, Clinton could pay a political price in tobacco-growing states.

But in reality, polls show he is likely to lose all Southern states in anyway, except Vice President Gore's home state of Tennessee.

In fact, his anti-tobacco moves are likely to be a political boost because national polls suggest Americans are worried about teen smoking.

Joe Califano, who President Carter's health secretary, said: "Bill Clinton has shown more guts on this issue of tobacco than any president in the history of the country."

Senate GOP leader Bob Dole, Clinton's leading 1996 challenger, had no immediate comment.

In making his announcement, Clinton mentioned Gore's sister — a heavy smoker who began as a teen and died of lung cancer — as an example of the dangers of

Associated Press arrives at

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Cathy Burke

NEW YORK POST, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1995

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"When I ask him ques-
tions, he nods his head, he
knows who I am, squeezes
my hand — that sort of
thing," Crawford said.

Doctors expected to take
the mayor off the ventilator
that is helping him breath
last night or this morning.

But his hospitalization is
expected to last at least five
to seven days — and per-
haps a couple of days
longer — to prepare him for
the flight home to the Big
Apple, Crawford said.

Dinkins' wife, Joyce, ar-
rived at the hospital at 11
a.m. yesterday, and issued
two statements during the
day thanking the hospital
and well-wishers.

She didn't answer ques-
tions.

His daughter, Donna Din-
kins-Hoggard, son-in-law
Jay, Dinkins' tennis part-
ner and close friend Skip
Hartman, and family friend
Westina Matthews also
were at the mayor's bedside
throughout the day.

Dinkins, who had a heart
attack in 1985, became ill
last Sunday, saying he felt
faint after playing tennis at
a resort on Hilton Head Is-
land.

He was moved Wednes-
day to Medical University.

"With one completely
blocked vessel, and his
other two nearly completely
blocked, he stood a good
chance of having a heart at-
tack but (when), it's hard to
say," Crawford said.

Dinkins, a Democrat
elected in 1989 as New
York's first black mayor,
was defeated in 1993 by Re-
publican Rudolph Giuliani.

Dinkins is a professor at
the School of International
and Public Affairs at Co-
lumbia University.

On Wednesday night,
Giuliani called Dinkins to
wish him well.

President Clinton also
called Joyce Dinkins before
she flew down to her hus-
band, Hartman said.

THE BUTT STOPS HERE

PRESIDENT

By DEBORAH ORIN
Washington Bureau Chief

President Clinton yester-
day declared war on teen
smoking and unveiled a
broad series of directives to
save young people from "the
awful dangers of tobacco."

But the president said he
won't give up his own cigar-
smoking and his measures
won't affect cigars or pipes,
which are far less popular
with children.

"Adults are capable of mak-
ing their own decisions about
whether to smoke, but we all

Vows to crush out teen smoking

know that children are espe-
cially susceptible to the
deadly temptation of tobacco
and its skillful marketing,"
Clinton told a Washington
news conference.

The tobacco industry
quickly said it will sue to
block Clinton from acting

and tobacco-state lawmak-
ers in Congress also vowed
to try to block the moves.

Clinton flatly said smok-
ing is "an addiction" and
added he'd like Congress
to endorse his moves but is
ready to use his executive
authority to unilaterally:

- End distribution of
free samples and eliminate
vending machines because
they make it easy for kids
to get cigarettes.

- Require photo IDs to
buy butts.

- Bar brand-name spon-
sorship of sports tourna-
ments like the Virginia
Slims tennis champion-
ships.

- Require tobacco com-
panies to spend \$150 mil-
lion a year to discourage
teen smoking.

- Kill Joe Camel, the
smoking cartoon character,
by barring distribution of
hats and T-shirts bearing
his face or tobacco logos.

- Bar billboards that
display smoking ads near
schools and playgrounds
and end glossy full-color
tobacco ads in publications
that cater to teens.

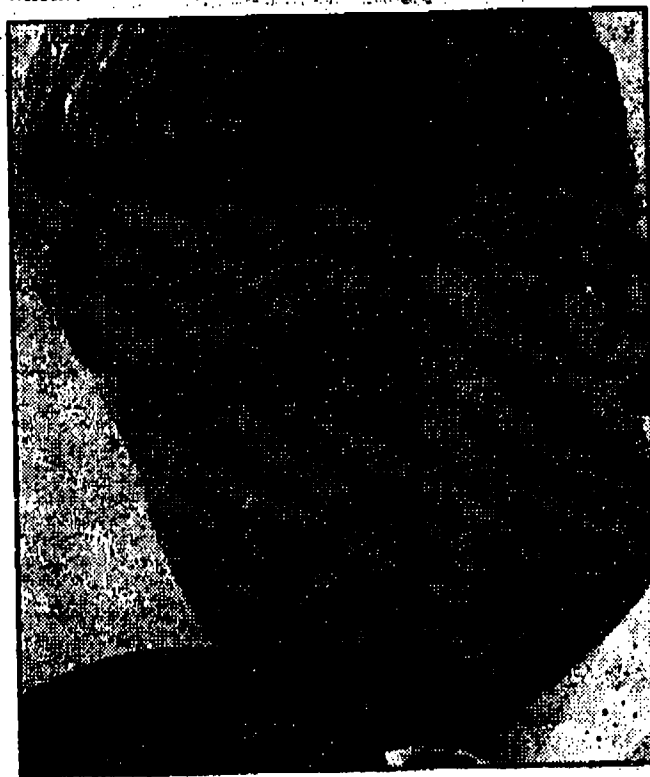
But Clinton brushed off
a question about whether
he should set an example
by giving up his own taste
for occasionally puffing a
cigar.

"You mean should I go
from five or six down to
zero a year? Maybe so, but
I don't think that's the
point. The issue is whether
children are smoking ciga-
rettes in this country," he
said.

"I try not to do it in any
way that sets a bad exam-
ple, but I plead guilty."

In theory, Clinton c
pay a political price in to-
bacco-growing sta

But in reality, polls show
he is likely to lose all those



WHERE THERE'S SMOKE . . . there's a hot
issue, as Clinton details anti-smoking campaign.

Sports ban would hit auto rac'ng hardest

2nd
ocs

cade — a
said will
covery.

**Remarks of President William J. Clinton
August 19, 1995
Radio Address**

Good morning. As I speak to you this morning, I can look out on Grand Teton National Park in the Rocky Mountains, where my family and I are enjoying our summer vacation. The beauty of these mountains is breathtaking, and their tranquillity is good for the soul.

We could all use a lot more peace and quiet in our lives -- and in our society. Today, I want to talk about our progress in reducing the violent crime that has shattered the lives of too many Americans for too long.

A year ago this week, we ended six years of partisan stalemate in Washington by pushing a tough, sweeping crime bill through Congress. Narrow interest groups on the left and the right didn't want that bill to pass, and you can be sure the criminals didn't, either. But I fought hard for the crime bill, and so did every major law enforcement organization in America, because it puts government firmly on the side of the people who abide by the law, not the criminals who break it.

Already, the crime bill is making a difference. So far, we have awarded community policing grants to put 24,000 new police officers on the street -- and paid for it with the money we've saved by reducing the federal bureaucracy to its lowest level since John Kennedy was President. The assault weapons ban and the Brady Bill have stopped thousands of criminals from getting their hands on deadly weapons. And although it is far too early to declare victory, aggressive efforts by local police departments to expand community policing, crack down on drugs and gangs, and target criminals with guns have helped reduce the murder rate this year in Chicago, New York, New Orleans, and several other major cities.

The crime bill has also given prosecutors tough, new penalties to use against violent criminals. The death penalty can now be imposed for nearly 60 federal crimes, such as killing a law enforcement officer and using weapons of mass destruction resulting in death. Prosecutors are using this statute to seek death penalty indictments in the Oklahoma City bombing.

And this week, a violent career criminal in Iowa named Thomas Farmer was sentenced to life in prison because the crime bill says to repeat offenders: when you commit a third violent crime, you will be put away, and put away for good. Three strikes and you're out.

Until this week, Thomas Farmer had been a textbook case of what's wrong with our criminal justice system. He committed one violent crime after another, and each time was paroled long before his sentence was up. In 1970, he murdered a doctor and drew a 20-year sentence, but he was paroled a few years later -- even after he had tried to escape. In 1979, he was sentenced to 25 years for armed robbery. Two years later, he murdered a fellow

inmate and was sentenced to an additional 10 years. But the state paroled him yet again. And last fall, he went on a crime spree, robbing two supermarkets and threatening to kill an employee who was taking too long to open the store safe.

No wonder law-abiding Americans are fed up with a system that lets too many career criminals get out of jail free. If Thomas Farmer had been convicted in state court, he might have been out on the street again in less than 3 years. But our three-strikes-and-you're-out law slammed that revolving door shut. Thomas Farmer has made a life of violent crime. Now he will pay for the rest of his life . . . behind bars where he belongs.

Thomas Farmer was the first career criminal we've put away under three-strikes-and-you're-out, but he will not be the last. Federal prosecutors already have another sixteen three-strikes cases pending around the country, including three convictions that are awaiting sentencing.

One year ago, we overcame deep partisan differences to make three-strikes-and-you're-out the law of the land. Unfortunately, this year the single biggest traffic jam in the country is the United States Senate, which has stalled on critical issues from welfare reform to regulatory reform. It is time for members of Congress to put aside demands for ideological purity and give the American people the reforms they want and need. That includes the antiterrorism legislation I sent Congress after the Oklahoma City bombing. It is hard to imagine what more must happen to convince Congress to pass that bill -- and yet partisan politics has blocked it in the House of Representatives. I call on the House to pass the antiterrorism bill when they return so we can make all Americans safer.

Because of our crime bill, the people of Iowa are safer today -- and a career criminal who haunted them for decades is off the streets for good. I will keep doing everything in my power to ensure that those who commit crimes are caught, those caught are convicted, those convicted are punished, and those who've made a life of crime spend the rest of their lives behind bars. The American people deserve a justice system that reflects their values and a government that fulfills its first responsibility to keep them safe.

Thanks for listening.

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GENERAL COUNSEL
ALAN F. CONVEY, JR.

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

2138 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6216

(202) 225-3861

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November 30, 1995

Dear Colleague:

On June 20th, the Judiciary Committee favorably reported the "Comprehensive Antiterrorism Act of 1995" (H.R. 1710). Since that date, a number of concerns have been raised by Members about certain provisions in H.R. 1710. Responding to these concerns, we have developed a substitute amendment to the Committee bill. The substitute accommodates the concerns voiced by several Members, yet maintains the effectiveness of the bill to deter future terrorist acts. The substitute amendment will:

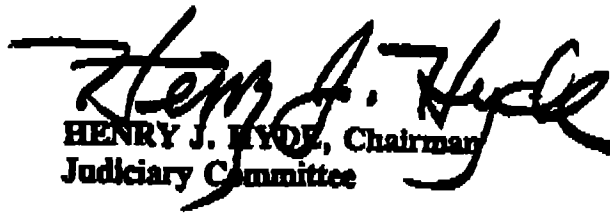
- ◆ Require the marking of plastic explosives to allow for more effective detection;
- ◆ Prohibit the possession, importation, and sale of nuclear materials;
- ◆ Prohibit foreign terrorist organizations from raising money in the U.S.;
- ◆ Prevent entry into the U.S. by members and representatives of foreign terrorist groups;
- ◆ Reform asylum laws to stop their manipulation by foreign terrorists;
- ◆ Establish a special deportation procedure for alien terrorists that satisfies due process and protects our national sovereignty;
- ◆ Encourage the development of a machine-readable visa and passport system;
- ◆ Authorize an employer engaged in the business of providing private security services to investigate an employment applicant's legal status and his authorization to work;
- ◆ Authorize lawsuits by Americans against foreign nations responsible for state-sponsored terrorist activity;
- ◆ Provide for the expedited expulsion of illegal aliens from the United States; and

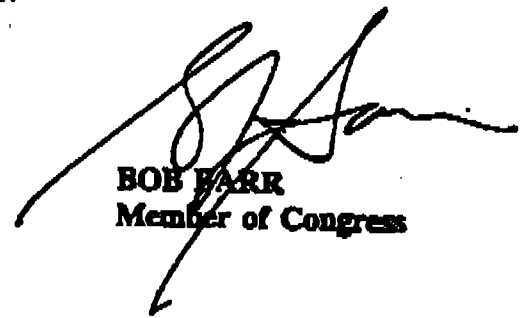
Importantly, the amendment will also:

- ◆ Add Habeas Corpus reform provisions;
- ◆ Add the Victim Restitution Act of 1995 (H.R. 665);
- ◆ Add the Criminal Alien Deportation Improvements Act of 1995 (H.R. 668);
- ◆ Delete the enhanced wiretap authorizations, including emergency wiretap expansion and roving wiretap modifications;
- ◆ Delete the authorization of military involvement in civilian law enforcement situations;
- ◆ Delete the overly broad definition of terrorism;
- ◆ Delete funding for a domestic counterterrorism center and for additional FBI personnel; and, finally,
- ◆ Delete the 40% civil penalty surcharge intended to fund the Digital Telephony Law.

Important and significant changes have been made in this bill. The revised version deserves broad support. A "YES" vote on this legislation is a vote for a more secure America and the fight against ci

We urge your support for this important measure.


HENRY J. HYDE, Chairman
Judiciary Committee


BOB BARR
Member of Congress

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

29-Nov-1995 11:07pm

TO: Christa T. Robinson
FROM: Dennis Burke
 Domestic Policy Council

SUBJECT: A Few Things for Rahm

1. We should blast the Republicans for their cuts to Federal law enforcement in the CJS Appropriations Bill -- especially since Orrin Hatch has constantly gone to the Senate Floor and criticized the Administration for cuts to Federal Law Enforcement dating back to Clinton's first budget.

In the Conference Report, the Republicans would:

cut FBI by \$110,000,000;

cut OCEDTF, which are Federal Drug Task Forces, by \$20,000,000;

cut INS by \$78,000,000;

cut DEA by \$5,000,000;

cut United States Attorneys \$14,000,000;

cut Federal Bureau of Prisons is \$62,000,000;

below the President's request.

2. If POTUS is going to Russia, soon, what are the chances of getting Louie Freeh to go with a plane full of cops (Scully, Gallegos, Chiefs, etc.)?

Gorelick, Freeh, etc. are constantly up on the Hill testifying about the international crime problem that festers out of Russia. In fact, Freeh opened up a Moscow office last year and dragged Constantine along w/ him last time. He could head up a delegation of law enforcement officials who would go over to meet w/ Russian law enforcement folks and then POTUS can continue to talk about



CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
ROOM 204 CITY HALL
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19107-3295
(215) 686-7508
FAX (215) 686-2555

EDWARD G. RENDELL
MAYOR

DAVID L. COHEN
CHIEF OF STAFF

November 29, 1995

VIA TELECOPIER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rahm Emanuel, Assistant to the President of the United States

FROM: David L. Cohen, Chief of Staff to the Mayor of Philadelphia *DL*

RE: Federal Crime Bill

At the request of the Mayor, I am providing you with this memorandum outlining the urgent need for the Justice Department to expedite the grant process for Crime Bill police officers for Philadelphia and other cities in the country.

By way of background and context, I would remind you that, at the time the Crime Bill was under consideration, the Justice Department frequently released figures showing that Philadelphia could expect to receive 1,000 Crime Bill police officers. In fact, the Attorney General's Office specifically reported that figure to me, and it is a figure that the White House used with the Mayor on numerous occasions. It also was widely reported in the press here in Philadelphia. Notwithstanding this fact, in an attempt to be conservative, Philadelphia has consistently used the public projection of expecting to receive 750 Crime Bill police officers.

The first traunch of Crime Bill police officers (153 of them) went into the Philadelphia Police Academy on January 2, 1995, graduated in June 1995, and were sworn in on the White House lawn. Again, to be conservative, and following consultation with the Justice Department, Philadelphia projected receiving an additional 200 Crime Bill police officers in each of the next three fiscal years (i.e., 200 additional Crime Bill police officers in FY 96, FY 97, and FY 98). In order to have those Crime Bill police officers on the street during our fiscal years, they must start in our Police Academy in early January at the latest.

Thus, focusing for the time being just on our current fiscal year (FY 96), we would have to put our next class of Crime Bill police officers into the Police Academy in early January 1996 in order to have them on the street by the end of this fiscal year. Fortunately, we have a class of police officers scheduled to start at the Police Academy in the second week of January; all we are missing is action on the City's latest grant request under the federal Crime Bill.

Our concern (and I cannot believe that this is a concern limited to Philadelphia) is that the Administration is at risk of stretching out the grant process under the federal Crime Bill to such a great extent that the President's commitment to have 100,000 additional police officers on the streets is being significantly diluted. Based upon the current schedule, we do not see how Philadelphia will be able to achieve this century even our conservative projections of 750 Crime Bill police officers, let alone the 1,000 Crime Bill police officers touted by the Justice Department and the White House for Philadelphia during the lobbying on the Crime Bill.

Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to let me know.

DLC:gl
M5053.DLC

cc: Edward G. Rendell, Mayor

November 29, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR: RAHM EMANUEL (*the butnday boy!*)

FROM: Carola McGiffert

Rahm, could I ask you to ask Christa to do me a big favor? My boss, who has been in the Administration for 2 1/2 years, has never received a Christmas/holiday card from the President and Mrs. Clinton. Since he will most likely be leaving the Administration in early 1996, this Christmas would be the last opportunity for him to get one.

I would greatly appreciate if you could put him and his wife on the list to get a holiday card. Christa should know how to do this...

Also, he and his wife have never been invited to the White House for an event. As he is Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, I thought it might be appropriate for him to be invited to the White House Christmas Party for senior Administration officials.

His info is as follows:

home: David and Jane Rothkopf
1228 30th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

work: David J. Rothkopf
Acting Under Secretary for International Trade
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230

Thanks Rahm. You are the best.

p.s. if you hear of any positions opening in trade or economic related slots, keep me in mind. i may be looking for a job come February.

p.p.s. now that i am out of the doghouse, can we have lunch soon?

COPS

--COPS is a proven success and should be maintained as a separate, discretionary grant program at its fully authorized level of \$1.9B.

--COPS has reinvented Federal grantmaking--putting grant monies into the hands of local law enforcement officials through expedited procedures.

--A block grant program, even with certain funds earmarked for police hiring, cannot accomplish what the current program can.

Truth-In-Sentencing

Prison Grant provisions of the bill would disproportionately and unfairly benefit a small number of states, deprive some states of any funds and harm many states --including some with very strong sentencing policies, and generate delay in the award of much needed prison grant funds for everyone.

December 10, 1995

UNIVERSAL ARRESTEE DRUG TESTING PROGRAM

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Presidential Announcement:

The President will announce that the Federal Government is instituting the following policy: anyone arrested and processed in the Federal criminal system will be tested for drugs and appropriately sanctioned.

Questions and Answers:

Q. What is the purpose of this directive and how will it be accomplished?

A. This policy will break the link between drugs and crime by reducing the level of drug use of offenders who are entering the criminal justice system and who will eventually return to society to commit more drug-related crimes.

The President will sign a Presidential Directive to the Attorney General directing her to report back to him on an implementation plan requiring all United States Attorneys to engage in the announced practice.

Q. What is he directing her to do and how will it be implemented?

A. Under current procedure, when a defendant is arrested, s/he makes an initial appearance before a Federal Magistrate in which bail is determined. The decision of bail eligibility is made by the Magistrate based on a recommendation made by the United States Attorney. The United States Attorney as part of his/her recommendation can request that certain conditions be imposed for bail.

Under this directive, the United States Attorney would be directed not to recommend any bail that is not conditioned on drug testing during the bail period and appropriate sanctions for a failed drug test.

Q. How would this initiative will break the cycle of crime and drugs?

A. First of all, as a matter of principle, this Administration does not believe that

arrestees should receive unfettered pretrial release if we can determine that they are going to continue to break the law. Pretrial release is conditional liberty and it should be conditioned on an arrestee staying drug free.

Moreover, using the criminal justice system to reduce drug demand should be an essential component of any comprehensive effort to fight crime -- and we need to start at the Federal level. The type of crimes committed to support a heroin or cocaine habit result in fairly frequent arrest and conviction. Thus, most drug offenders are likely to be under the jurisdiction of the criminal justice system at any given moment. By not drug testing them and coercing abstinence through appropriate sanctions, the criminal behavior of these addicts will not change and they will continue to commit crimes and cycle through the system..

Q. How many people does this effect?

Over 45,000 to 50,000 individuals are arrested and processed through the Federal system for criminal felonies every year. Over 60% of those offenders are on pretrial release within a day.

Q. What happens if the arrestee fails the drug test?

A. The United States Attorney office will immediately request that the court revoke the current conditions of release, and subject the arrestee to a program of coerced abstinence through graduated sanctions that would also provide for periodic testing.

Q. How much will this policy cost?

We project that the Justice Department will only require \$1-2 million in the first year of operation of the program. There will be some additional costs on the courts and we are working with them on this.

Q. Why hasn't it been done before?

At this time, fewer than 20 Districts are using pretrial testing.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 required that the Administrative Office of the United States Courts establish and evaluate pretrial and post-conviction drug testing demonstration programs in 8 Federal judicial Districts. While it took several months to implement the proposal, pretrial testing prior to initial appearance was a reality in all 8 districts within 6 months of the effective date of the act. Although the evaluation report by the U.S. Courts concluded that pretrial drug testing of all criminal

detainees be implemented in all Federal judicial Districts, the courts have not further implemented this program.

Q. What will this initiative signify and accomplish?

A. This initiative will exemplify this Administration's commitment to breaking the link between drugs and crime. The criminal justice system is overburdened with the same defendants who continue to recycle through the system on drug-related charges with no effort to end their dependency.

The President is merely ordering United States Attorneys to do their job -- if someone enters the criminal justice system and gives any indication of drug use, a United States Attorney should not be agreeing to release this individual back into society without drug testing and resulting sanctions.

With the President's announcement of this new Administration policy, he will also provide leadership for the States -- where the recycling of criminal defendants is rampant -- by urging them to adopt similar practices.

TALKING POINTS TO CALL JUDGE ARNOLD

- Judge, I am calling to give you a heads up on an initiative that the President will be announcing this week -- one in which he is very committed to and that he has been working with the Attorney General on.
- The President intends to make a series of announcements over the next few months on drug testing in the criminal justice system and his first announcement would be a Directive to the Attorney General to request that U.S. Attorneys request that all defendants be tested as a condition of pre-trial release.
- He is doing this because he wants to start having some impact on the offenders who continue to recycle through the system and go back to the streets still dependant on drugs.
- This is a program that most major Federal Districts have already adopted -- and it works. Indeed, the courts studied this program with many pilot programs over the last few years and concluded that it should be adopted in every District.
- The President wants to eventually get the States to adopt universal drug testing --- where most of the drug cases are processed. But he can't do that until he adopts a program at the Federal level.
- We realize that the courts currently cover the costs of pretrial services and that any increased testing will have a budget impact.
- That is why we asked the Justice Department to talk to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts about this issue and let them know that we will work together on any financial burden it will create.
- We want to work with you as we move forward on this to insure that it does not have too much of a budget impact on the courts.
- We are confident that with new technologies that the Justice Department are developing for testing that we can keep the costs of drug testing and make this a very manageable program.
- Judge, this is an important program to the President. We know it can be efficiently and effectively implemented and want to work with the courts to make sure that occurs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

*NOT
Released*

Draft Press Release

December 13, 1995

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES TWO MEMBERS TO THE NATIONAL
COMMISSION ON CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

The President today announced his intent to appoint two members to the National Commission on Crime Control and Prevention.

Thomas J. Scotto of New York is president of both the National Association of Police Organizations and the Detectives' Endowment Association of New York City. He has served on the New York Police Department for thirty years, twenty-six as a detective. His work as a police officer and detective have earned him over thirty police department citations for outstanding performance, which has gained him entry into the New York City Police Department's Honor Legion. In 1988, he was named "Man of the Year" by the Kings and Queens Conservative Party and received the same award from then Richmond County conservative party two years later. Mr. Scotto serves as a trustee of the New York City Police Pension Fund and is a member of the steering committee of the Municipal Labor Committee. Additionally, he is on the board of directors of the New York State Public Employee Conference and is the labor representative to the New York State Charter Commission.

Patrick J. Sullivan, Jr. of Colorado has served as the Sheriff of Arapahoe County since 1983. Prior to serving as Sheriff of Arapahoe County, he served as undersheriff, chief of operations, captain of the Investigation Division and captain of the Patrol Division. He also worked as a sergeant and lieutenant for the Littleton Police Department. Sheriff Sullivan serves on the executive committee of the board of directors of the National Sheriff's Association. Additionally, he is a consultant to the U.S. House Subcommittee on Crime and serves on two advisory councils affiliated with the Department of Justice. He was named 1989 "Citizen of the Year" by the South Suburban Board of Realtors, the "Man of the Decade" by the Littleton Sentinel Independent Newspaper and received the "Medal of Honor" by the Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office. He also received the "Outstanding Community Service Award" by the Metropolitan State College Alumni Association.

The National Commission on Crime Control and Prevention was created to develop a comprehensive proposal, including the cost of implementation, for preventing and controlling crime and violence in the United States. The Commission will submit a detailed report to the Congress and the President containing its findings and recommendations two years after the Commission is fully constituted.

-30-30-30-

*Best For
574-5331*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 12, 1995

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES SIX MEMBERS TO THE NATIONAL
COMMISSION ON CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

The President today announced his intent to appoint six members to the National Commission on Crime Control and Prevention. The Commission will be composed of ten individuals, four of whom will be announced at a later date.

Lee Fisher of Ohio to serve as Chair, currently practices law with the Cleveland firm of Hahn Loeser and Parks. He served as Ohio Attorney General from 1991-1995 and received national acclaim for forming unique partnerships with local law enforcement and citizens to fight violent crime. His "Operation Crackdown" program to close drug houses received the national Innovation Award from the Council of State and Local Governments. His "Operation Windfall" program was the largest sting operation of its kind in the country, luring fugitive felons. He currently serves on the Boards of Directors of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the National Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, and on the American Bar Association Task Force on the Unmet Legal Needs of Children. Attorney General Fisher served for ten years in the Ohio Legislature where he was voted "Legislator of the Year" by a number of law enforcement and child advocacy organizations. He received his B.A. from Oberlin College and his J.D. from Case Western Reserve Law School.

Dennis Wayne Archer of Michigan to serve as a Member, is the Mayor of the City of Detroit. In the past, Mayor Archer has served as Associate Justice to the Michigan Supreme Court, an Associate Professor at Detroit College of Law, and an adjunct Professor at Wayne State University Law School. He is currently a member of the United States Conference of Mayors, the National Conference of Black Mayors, and the Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee of the United States Trade Representative. Mayor Archer received his B.S. from Western Michigan University and his J.D. from Detroit College of Law.

-more-

Commission on Crime continued, page two

Paul Helmke of Indiana to serve as a Member, is the Mayor of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mayor Helmke previously practiced law in Fort Wayne and served as an Assistant Allen County Attorney. He is Chair of the Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy Committee for the National League of Cities, second Vice-President of the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns and Past-President of both the National Conference of Republican Mayors and Local Officials and the Indiana Republican Mayors' Association. He is a graduate of Indiana University and received his J.D. from the School of Law at Yale University.

Deborah Prothrow-Stith of Massachusetts to serve as a Member, is a Professor of Public Health Practice and Assistant Dean of Government and Community Programs for the Harvard School for Public Health. Dr. Prothrow-Stith also served the Commissioner of Public Health for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from 1987 to 1989. She is currently directing a number of projects whose goals are to identify and prevent community- and school-based violence. She received her B.A. from Spelman College and her M.D. from Harvard Medical School.

Andrew J. Shookhoff of Tennessee to serve as a Member, is the Juvenile Court Judge for Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County. Judge Shookhoff serves on the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and is a member of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. He has served on the American Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section Council and is Vice-Chair of the Juvenile Justice Committee. He served on the faculty of Vanderbilt Law School for ten years before being elected Judge in 1990. Judge Shookhoff received his B.A. from Bard College, his Master's from Central Washington State University and his J.D. from Vanderbilt University Law School.

Esta Soler of California to serve as a Member, is Founder and Executive Director of the Family Violence Prevention Fund, a national organization working to develop innovative responses to the epidemic of domestic violence. Ms. Soler is the former Chair of the Human Rights Commission of the City and County of San Francisco and a recipient of a Kellogg Foundation National Leadership Fellowship.

The National Commission on Crime Prevention and Control was created to develop a comprehensive proposal, including the cost of implementation, for preventing and controlling crime and violence in the United States. The Commission will submit a detailed report to the Congress and the President containing its findings and recommendations two years after the Commission is fully constituted.

THE WHITE HOUSE
January 5, 1996
WASHINGTON

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: William J. Bratton, Commissioner of Police for New York City.

DATE: January 5, 1996

RECOMMENDED BY: Rahm Emanuel *RE*
Bruce Reed

PURPOSE: To congratulate Commissioner Bratton -- who will be interviewed for several national media stories on crime in the coming week -- on his success in reducing crime in New York City through community policing initiatives. The media are identifying Bratton with the concept of community policing.

BACKGROUND: National media is focusing on the success that Commissioner Bratton has had in reducing crime in New York. The crime rate in New York City in 1995 was the lowest it has been in 23 years. Of the seven major crime categories involving felonies, only first-degree rape did not register a double-digit percentage drop. (it decreased 2 %). There were 399 fewer people killed, lowest point since the early 1970's. Robbery was down 18 percent and burglary was down 16 - which is the lowest since the 1960's.

Indeed, the reduction in crime in New York is so large that it has brought down the national crime rate on its own.

New York City has received \$55 million from the COPS program for their community policing program.

Bratton is also being interviewed by WH personnel to be one of the Administrations nominees to the National Commission on Crime Prevention and Control.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: 1. I want to congratulate you on the success you have had in reducing crime in New York City through community policing. Your approach and efforts have helped to make your city safer and has proof positive that we can reduce crime through better policing.

2. I also want to once again thank you for your strong support for the Crime Bill, Brady Bill, and assault weapons ban. So much of our success in passing and implementing effective crime legislation is attributable to leaders in the police community like you.
3. Unfortunately, as you know, there are efforts in Congress to dismantle each of those successes. I have made it clear that I will not stand for that -- it is not going to happen, period. We can not turn back on the progress we have made.
4. Our COPS program -- alone -- has been a tremendous success. I am glad to hear that we are getting money to your city and that it will assist in your successful efforts to make your city safer.

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S):

Judy Laffey (Commissioner's Assistant)
212-374-5577
212-349-2185

William Bratton's home number (weekend)
212-262-3351

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

Friday, January 5, 1996

ACTION:

HIGHLIGHTS OF AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STATUTES

Prosecution of Serious Juvenile Offenders as Adults

- Prosecutors would have the discretion to prosecute serious juvenile offenders as adults. For certain serious felonies, prosecutors would have the discretion to charge a juvenile who was 15, 16 or 17 at the time of the offense as an adult or as a juvenile. For certain serious felonies, prosecutors would have the discretion to charge a juvenile who was 13 or 14 at the time of the offense as an adult only with the approval of the Attorney General or designee at a level not lower than Deputy Assistant Attorney General.
- The list of offenses for which a juvenile may be tried as an adult would be augmented to include drug conspiracies and several additional firearms offenses.

Detention of Serious Juvenile Offenders Prior to Disposition

- Governs the type of facilities in which a juvenile can be detained prior to trial if he is charged as an adult and deemed a danger to the community or a risk of flight.

Detention of Serious Juvenile Offenders Post-Disposition

- A juvenile offender convicted as an adult could be confined with adults. A juvenile adjudicated delinquent could not be confined with adults until he was 21, except for placement in a community-based facility.

Treatment of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquents

- Fines, supervised release and mandatory restitution would apply to adjudicated delinquents. The maximum period of official detention would be increased to 10 years to give judges increased sentencing flexibility for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent but in no event exceed the age of 25. The maximum period for probation would be increased to the same periods applicable to an adult.

Use of Juvenile Records

- The bill would expand the permitted use of juvenile records. The information that could be provided to victims of juvenile offenses would be expanded. Fingerprints and photographs of adjudicated delinquents found to have committed the equivalent of an adult felony offense or possession of a handgun by a juvenile would be sent to the FBI and made available in the manner applicable to adult defendants.