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Folder Title:

Crime Tour (Proposed) [2]

Stack:

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Row:

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Section:

2

Shelf:

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Position:

3

Crime Tour - Potential Site List

(as of 11/15/93)

COMMUNITY POLICING

Police Stations (in order of preference):

San Diego, CA

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Boston, MA

New York, NY

Chicago, IL

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Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, VA

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NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAMS

Baton Rouge, LA

Zion Terrace used to have the highest crime rate among the city's 16 public housing projects. In the past few years, however, they have developed a program organized by residents and housing officials to provide a safe environment for kids by keeping them away from drugs and violence. Police patrols have increased, the crime rate has sharply decreased and residents are now regularly reporting crimes and cleaning up the complex.

In addition, eleven VISTA volunteers uniformly address the total community and its problems in an effort to stamp out drugs and drug-related crimes through

information and referral, increased resident participation in community programs, and resident association activities.

Chicago, IL

Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety was founded in 1981 as the Urban Crime Prevention Program. It provides community organizations and residents with training and technical assistance, research and safety-related public policy advice.

Utilizing VISTA volunteers in 1986-89, CANS developed and provided training to over 1400 block groups in the Chicago area. Volunteers are now being trained in community policing efforts.

Jonesboro, AR

Volunteers are working on a shelter for victims of domestic violence.

DRUG COURTS

Oakland, CA

Miami, FL

Washington, D.C.

MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL

San Francisco, CA

Modeled after the National Midnight Basketball League, San Francisco's program, headquartered at the Ella Hill Hutch Community Center in the Western Addition, uses basketball as a hook to encourage inner city young adults into a comprehensive service program. They have support and cooperation from police officers, corporate sponsors, program administrators, local government, universities and the youth population.

One key corporate sponsor is Nestle Beverage Co., which provided a \$ 47,000 donation to help fund Midnight Basketball for the fall 1993-94 season. Nestle has also established an internship program in order to provide disadvantaged inner-city youths an opportunity for employment.

Baltimore -

Glen Arden, MD

G. Van Standifer created the first Midnight Basketball League seven years ago in Glen Arden, Md., the Washington suburb where he had been town manager.

Chicago, IL

Chicago Midnight Basketball League is the most successful in the country.

GUN STORES

*Karen Standifer
(301) 772-7711*

Chicago, IL

Gun store across from elementary school.

"SOCIAL CONTRACT" AREAS

Charleston, SC

EMERGENCY ROOMS/HOSPITALS

Washington, DC

At Children's Hospital National Medical Center, the rate of penetrating trauma caused by violence seen in the emergency department *increased 1,740% between 1986 and 1989.*

CRIME AND VIOLENCE MEETING
Roosevelt Room
November 15, 1993

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Organizing Principles on Crime and Violence
2. Options for Crime and Violence Tour (Reed/Cerda)
3. Potential Site List for Crime Tour (Bernstein)
4. Potential Outcomes -- Executive Actions on Crime and Violence (Reed/Cerda)
5. Survey of Media Interest in Promoting Anti-Crime Message (Greenstone)

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES CRIME AND VIOLENCE

"The Administration has got to examine everything we can do to . . . challenge every community in this country and every organization in this country and every individual in this country to make a contribution with us in restoring the conditions in which civilized life can go on. . . . There are millions of people in this country who literally are not even playing by the same set of rules that all the rest of us take for granted. And we have learned in this country to accept many things that are unacceptable. . . .

"What you will see from us over the next several months is a sustained, organized, disciplined approach. . . . What I think I have to do is to mobilize every person in my government to do what can be done to address these problems."

President Clinton
News Conference, November 10, 1993

Our long-term challenge as a nation is to restore the conditions of civilized life: work, family, community, order, personal security, and a common set of rules and values on what is acceptable and what is wrong. Our immediate challenge is to restore order in the streets and safety in our schools, and to help Americans take back their neighborhoods, community by community.

A sustained, organized, disciplined approach to this challenge should stick to clear, well-defined themes:

1. Personal security has become the most pressing concern in the everyday lives of millions of Americans and their families. People have a right to feel safe, and the first duty of government is to keep them safe.

2. The old debate between prevention and punishment is a false choice; we need both. We are in the midst of an epidemic of violence in this country. It is time to put politics and ideology aside and start providing real answers to the real fears of real people. We need more cops, more boot camps, and relief for an overloaded criminal justice system. We also need stronger families, better schools, and more work in our communities.

But there is no debate about our attitude toward crime, violence, and those who commit it. **As President Clinton said in his campaign, "We need to prevent crime and punish criminals, not excuse away their behavior."**

3. It's not enough to change laws -- we have to change behavior. We must do everything we can to prevent crime and violence, but government cannot solve this problem on its own. We have to change "from the inside out," as the President said recently in Memphis.

Families need to take responsibility for their children. Individuals need to take personal responsibility for their own actions. And communities need to challenge their citizens to stand up for common decency, and refuse to accept the unacceptable anymore. **Together, we must confront what the President called "the great crisis of the spirit" that is gripping America today.**

4. We will use every tool at our disposal to break the epidemic of violence and keep people safe:

*** Community Policing:** Congress is on the verge of passing a crime bill that will help communities put 100,000 new police officers on the street.

*** Gun Violence:** Congress is also close to enacting the Brady Bill and a ban on handguns for minors. The Senate should pass an assault weapons ban. Federal firearms licensing reform is also possible.

*** Boot Camps / State Prisons:** The crime bill includes a major expansion of boot camps for young offenders -- an idea the President pioneered in Arkansas -- as well as other measures to help states deal with their overcrowded criminal justice systems.

*** Drugs:** The crime bill provides substantial funds for drug courts and drug treatment for criminal addicts. The health reform benefits package covers some drug treatment. Congress will take up more extensive drug legislation next year.

*** Safe Schools:** In addition to banning handguns for children, Congress is close to passing Safe Schools legislation to help schools reduce violence through the use of metal detectors, additional police, etc.

*** Other Justice Department Initiatives:** The Justice Department is working with state officials to convene state law enforcement summits. The Department has also undertaken anti-gang initiatives and efforts to restore healthy neighborhoods through Weed n' Seed and other programs.

*** National Service:** Public safety is one of four priorities for service in the President's national service program. The National Service Corporation will be working with police departments and community organizations to develop innovative public safety, law enforcement, and crime prevention programs for young people. The Senate crime bill also includes the Police Corps, which provides college scholarships in return for police service.

*** The Health Care Costs of Violence:** The President and the First Lady have devoted considerable attention to the impact of violence on the health care system. We spend an estimated \$4 billion a year on health care for the victims of violence.

*** Work and Economic Opportunity:** Later this year, the Community Enterprise Board, chaired by the Vice President, will announce selection criteria for Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. Public safety will be an important component. The Administration has several other initiatives aimed at improving economic opportunity and self-sufficiency, including community development banks, microenterprise, and welfare reform.

*** Values:** The President will continue to use the Bully Pulpit to call attention to crime, violence, and the collapse of social institutions essential to civilized life: family, community, work.

November 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE CRIME SQUAD

**FROM: BRUCE REED
 JOSE CERDA III**

SUBJECT: OPTIONS FOR CRIME AND VIOLENCE TOUR

We believe that focusing the nation's attention on what the President has called our "great crisis of the spirit" will require a sustained effort beyond any single event. We recommend a series of Presidential events on crime and violence in the coming weeks, including a nationally televised address over Thanksgiving, a three-day tour of innovative answers in communities across the country, and a one- or two-day summit that brings real people to Washington to talk about their fears and what America can do.

In every instance, these events should involve real actions taken by the President and the Administration to fight crime and reduce violence. We should also enlist major news organizations that have shown an interest in the subject of crime and violence to help us convey the strongest possible message to Americans that we as a people can do something about it.

I. Purpose of a Crime and Violence Tour

Convening a crime and violence summit in Washington is an excellent way to capture the nation's attention, as the economic conference in Little Rock did last December. We should certainly do it.

But by itself, a summit will not come close to meeting the standard the President set last week, to launch a "sustained, organized, disciplined" effort against crime and violence, and "mobilize every person in my government to do what can be done." Unlike the economy, crime does not lend itself to charts and graphs. It is an emotional issue, it hits real people where they live, and it cries out to be seen, not just talked about.

Moreover, in the wake of two relatively similar summits on the economy and timber, we need to keep trying new things before we exhaust the old format. A national swing before the summit begins will give the President new ideas and real experiences to talk about, and ward off possible criticism that we're just doing more of what Washington has always done about crime, which is talk about it.

Our real challenge, after all, is not simply to show the American people that we understand their fears about crime -- although there is great value in that -- but to show them that we can and will do something about it. There's a reason Congress has taken years to pass a serious crime bill: Crime debates are almost always hopelessly politicized and mired in irreconcilable ideological differences that have very little to do with the real business of keeping people safe. The only way to overcome the inevitable posturing is to visit communities that are finding new ways to fight crime, reduce violence, and offer hope.

II. What a Crime Tour Might Look Like

We have not seen the President's schedule for December, or factored in existing commitments to health care or other matters. The scenario described below is one example of how the President might achieve maximum impact in a week's worth of crime-related events. The ideal dates for Crime Week would be Dec. 4-10 or 11-17. The itinerary listed below is only suggestive; a more comprehensive survey is included in Liz Bernstein's memo.

A. Phase One: Setting the Stage

The President will have several opportunities to set the stage for Crime Week:

Tues./Wed., Nov. 16-17: The press office should issue Presidential statement commending the Senate for passage late Tuesday (we hope) of the crime bill and possibly the Brady bill. We should also consider issuing a chronology of the President's role over the last 2 years in pushing 100,000 cops, the crime bill, and the Brady bill.

Thurs./Fri., Nov. 25-26: Televised address to the nation on crime and violence from Camp David over Thanksgiving weekend. This will be an opportunity to tout what Congress has done, reiterate the themes of the Memphis speech, and announce further plans for December and beyond.

Late Nov./Early Dec.: Possible bill-signing(s). There's still a chance Congress will pass the crime bill and/or the Brady bill before Thanksgiving. If possible, the two signings should be separate events.

B. Phase Two: Crime Week

Saturday -- Radio Address: The President could use the Saturday radio address to spell out his plans for the week, and perhaps announce one or more of the potential executive actions we suggest in a separate memo.

Sunday -- Sermon in Washington: The President could deliver a sermon on crime and violence at a service in Washington or Anacostia. If we could pull it together in time, he could use the occasion to announce a united crusade by church leaders across the country to reduce violence in their communities.

Monday -- Crime Tour, Day One -- Violence in Schools (Primary Site: Los Angeles): The Crime Tour could begin on the West Coast, with a visit to a crime-ridden school in the Los Angeles area. He could return to the elementary school in South Central L.A. that he and the First Lady visited in 1989, where 12-year-olds told them their number one fear in life was getting shot going to and from school. He could promise more cops for Los Angeles, the most underpoliced city in America, talk about the crime bill's anti-gang measures, and perhaps sign an executive order banning the Street Sweeper semiautomatic weapon (which is included in Sen. Feinstein's assault weapons ban that will pass the Senate but most likely die in conference).

Other Nearby Events for Day One:

*** Meet with Community Service Officers in San Diego:** San Diego has one of the best community policing programs in the country, and its department has pioneered the use of young people as community service officers who help with problem-solving and administrative duties so that more police can walk the beat.

*** Visit the San Francisco law firm where 8 people were killed last summer with an assault weapon:** This would be a perfect event to do with Feinstein, whose assault legislation would ban the weapon used in these murders (the gunman was able to obtain the weapon because of a loophole in California's assault ban).

*** Community policing in Portland, Oregon:** Another good program in a city plagued by gang violence and hate crime.

*** Visit a school in Colorado:** Gov. Romer called the legislature into special session this year to pass a number of measures to limit gun violence, including a very tough ban on handguns for minors. This could also be the first stop on Day Two.

Tuesday -- Crime Tour, Day Two -- Community Policing (Primary Site: St. Louis): At least one day of Crime Week should be devoted to community policing, the most revolutionary aspect of our entire anti-crime agenda. Several cities have developed good programs, including St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Boston, Portland, and San Diego. St. Louis and Kansas City are two of the very best.

The President could use Day Two to announce winning cities and towns in the first round of the Justice Department's competition for \$150 million in community policing challenge grants (which the President fought for as part of his FY93 Supplemental). If so, he should visit a small or medium-sized city that will be awarded a policing grant. The

President could also announce that he is forming a President's Council on Community Policing, made up of leading police chiefs (including Lee Brown) and representatives of major police organizations who will meet with the President periodically to advise him on the deployment of 100,000 new police and other crime issues.

Other nearby sites for Day Two:

*** Visit Junction City (Kansas) Senior High School,** where a 14-year-old freshman girl was shot in head earlier this year while she was eating lunch in the cafeteria.

*** Tour housing projects in Chicago or Cleveland:** Vince Lane ran a model public housing safety program in Chicago called Operation Clean Sweep, which the President visited as a candidate. Cleveland recently won a HUD grant to help children who witness violence, and Mayor Mike White has many other innovative programs -- including a Black on Black Crime Task Force.

Wednesday -- Crime Tour, Day Three -- Tough Love (Primary Site: Charleston, S.C.): The Crime Tour should close by focusing on the values of opportunity and responsibility that must be at the heart of any effort to restore safety and community. One promising place to visit is Charleston, S.C., where Police Chief Reuben Greenberg -- a pioneer in community policing -- has struck a social contract with housing authorities under which his department provides security so long as residents agree to keep the place drug-free.

The President might use this day to announce his intention to rename the Byrne program -- the primary state law enforcement grant program -- the Byrne-Gould program, after South Carolina resident Kathy Gould, the slain police officer's widow who endorsed Clinton in 1992 (four years after Bush posed with her husband at a photo op in 1988).

Other nearby events might include:

*** Visit a Boot Camp or Rural Crime Event in North Carolina:** The President could also return to visit one of the successful boot camps he set up in Arkansas.

Thursday/Friday -- 1-2 Day Crime and Violence Summit in Washington: The President could invite some of the most moving victims and innovators he meets on the Crime Tour back to Washington for the Crime Summit -- and give them a chance to tell their stories to a national audience on C-SPAN and CNN. The Summit might close with an address by the President laying out specific steps every individual can take to keep their families and their communities safe.

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Sumter County, FL

The recidivism rate has been around 10 percent, but the Sumter County facility accepts a narrow class of criminal --first time male offenders between the ages of 16 and 24. [Rep. Karen L. Thurman (D-FL/5)]

NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAMS

Baton Rouge, LA

Zion Terrace used to have the highest crime rate among the city's 16 public housing projects. In the past few years, however, they have developed a program organized by residents and housing officials to provide a safe environment for kids by keeping them away from drugs and violence. Police patrols have increased, the crime rate has sharply decreased and residents are now regularly reporting crimes and cleaning up the complex.

In addition, eleven VISTA volunteers uniformly address the total community and its problems in an effort to stamp out drugs and drug-related crimes through

information and referral, increased resident participation in community programs, and resident association activities.

Chicago, IL

Chicaco Alliance for Neighborhood Safety was founded in 1981 as the Urban Crime Prevention Program. It provides community organizations and residents with training and technical assistance, research and safety-related public policy advice.

Utilizing VISTA volunteers in 1986-89, CANS developed and provided training to over 1400 block groups in the Chicago area. Voluteers are now being trained in community policing efforts.

Jonesboro, AR

Volunteers are working on a shelter for victims of domestic violence.

DRUG COURTS

Oakland, CA

Miami, FL

Washington, D.C.

MIDNIGHT BASKETBALL

San Francisco, CA

Modeled after the National Midnight Basketball League, San Francisco's program, headquartered at the Ella Hill Hutch Community Center in the Western Addition, uses basketball as a hook to encourage inner city young adults into a comprehensive service program. They have support and cooperation from police officers, corporate sponsors, program administrators, local government, universities and the youth population.

One key corporate sponsor is Nestle Beverage Co., which provided a \$ 47,000 donation to help fund Midnight Basketball for the fall 1993-94 season. Nestle has also established an internship program in order to provide disadvantaged inner-city youths an opportunity for employment.

Glen Arden, MD

G. Van Standifer created the first Midnight Basketball League seven years ago in Glen Arden, Md., the Washington suburb where he had been town manager.

Chicago, IL

Chicago Midnight Basketball League is the most successful in the country.

GUN STORES

Chicago, IL

Gun store across from elementary school.

"SOCIAL CONTRACT" AREAS

Charleston, SC

EMERGENCY ROOMS/HOSPITALS

Washington, DC

At Children's Hospital National Medical Center, the rate of penetrating trauma caused by violence seen in the emergency department *increased 1,740% between 1986 and 1989.*

CRIME TOUR -- POTENTIAL OUTCOMES

This memorandum outlines some of the actions that the President might take as a result of the crime tour and summit. The message of the President's actions should be:

"We'll do everything we can do to fight crime and violence, but it won't matter unless we all change our behavior -- unless everybody chips in."

The President should respond to the urgency of the crime and violence debate by taking immediate action on a variety of proposals -- from announcing community policing grants to signing more gun-related executive orders. At all costs, however, the President should avoid overpromising and implying that the Administration's programmatic decisions, by themselves, will solve the complex problems associated with crime, drugs and violence. Previous administrations have offered a lot hollow rhetoric, photo ops and programmatic responses on crime, but the American public feels less safe today than it did five years ago.

The President must couple his tangible actions on crime tour by issuing a greater challenge to the American people at the close of the crime summit. This challenge would allow the President to elevate the tone of the crime and violence debate -- based on his theme of rebuilding communities and reconnecting people.

Here are our preliminary suggestions:

I. Tangible Actions

Community Policing Grants -- Policing grants to be awarded as part of \$150 million included in the spring supplemental should be available for disbursement by mid-December.

Gun-Related Executive Actions -- (1) ATF is on the verge of banning the Street Sweeper/Striker 12 assault shot gun, which has been banned from importation but it currently being domestically produced. We could announce ATF's banning of this assault weapon. (2) The President could also order ATF to draft new regulations to limit the number of military surplus firearms being imported as "curios and relics" -- or ask the State Department to disallow the importation of these and other inexpensive handguns under the Arms Export Control Act.

Public Safety Component of National Service -- Approximately one-fourth of National Service's slots will be available for various public safety duties, including community policing-related work.

Consolidate Drug Grants -- Agency drug policy representatives have been meeting with ONDCP to try and come up with a way of allowing communities to submit a single, coordinated drug grant application for the various federal drug grant programs. We could use this process to target drug-related monies for three priority areas: youth

violence, drug treatment and crime.

Drug Courts -- We could announce funding, out of current DOJ-HHS monies, for another drug court type program.

Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee or Czar -- To emphasize the importance of the community policing initiative in the crime bill, the President could appoint a Cops Czar or a Cops Coordinating Committee to oversee this new -- and very large -- program.

Chiefs Breakfasts -- The President could announce his intention to have regular luncheon meetings with the Nation's police chiefs, just as he does with CEOs. This luncheons could be expanded to include other law enforcement/crime representatives, too (e.g., AGs, DAs, community coalition leaders, Mayors, etc.).

Midnight Basketball League -- The President could announce the formation of a Midnight Basketball League that would be sponsored by the NBA and chaired by Michael Jordan and the President.

Violence PSAs -- We could announce the President's involvement in a series of violence PSAs.

TV Violence Agreement -- If we are able to strike a deal with the networks before the Summit, we could announce it at the summit (and also avoid the AG's January deadline for legislative action).

Other Policy-Related Announcements -- There are a whole series of initiatives that we have yet to focus on but could try and put together with discretionary monies before the summit. These include: Troops-to-Cops, HUD crime initiative, community prosecution projects, etc.

II. Greater Challenge

At the close of the summit, the President should issue a greater challenge to the American people on the issue of crime and violence -- asking them to get personally involved in taking back their streets and neighborhoods. He fought to put 100,000 new police on the street, and now he should challenge 100 million Americans to work with those new police officers to reduce crime and violence. Everybody needs to contribute something if we're going to lick the crime and violence problem. The President should challenge not only individuals -- but groups, too. He should challenge the NRA and the ACLU to work to make a difference at the community level. He should challenge insurers, doctors and lawyers to do the same. The White House would play an instrumental role in disseminating information to the people, perhaps by having them call an 800 number and putting them in touch with their local community coalition, crime prevention group, etc.

- Delete unlimited from substance abuse def.

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

13-Dec-1994 09:20pm

TO: cerda_j
FROM: michele cavataio

SUBJECT: safe schools

Jose-

1) We are still hoping to get safe school's money out by the end of the year. We think January would be a good time for an event. We might also want to include an announcement of the DC schools money at that time.

2) Here is a list of violence prevention programs and people that we put together during the crime bill legislative phase. It's organized by type of program. It includes exemplary programs and some contact people. I am sure that it is more than you need, but it will give you an idea of what's out there. The formatting didn't transfer exactly, sorry.

Ciao, MC

COMMUNITY-WIDE STRATEGIES:

There are several community-wide strategies operating around the country. We should select one (or more) of them (a single representative from each site would be sufficient) to help illustrate that preventing school violence requires the assistance of the entire community. We can select from the following communities:

PACT Communities of Omaha, Denver, Atlanta, and Washington D.C. Contacts can be identified through the Department of Justice.

Weed and Seed Communities of San Antonio*, Trenton, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chelsea, Wilmington, San Diego, Los Angeles, and Contacts can be identified through the Department of Justice
(San Antonio is also a CSAP Partnership city and part of the Join Together Partnership).

Contact: Department of Justice

East Bay Public Safety Corridor: The East Bay Public Safety Corridor is a new program operating in the East San Francisco Bay Area. The program links services provided by 2 counties, 12 cities, 6 unincorporated communities, 9 school districts, 2 transportation districts and 1 regional park district.

Contact: Assemblyman Tom Bates (510-428-1599).

CONFLICT RESOLUTION:

Almost every community has some sort of conflict resolution program operating. Three of the programs operating in various school districts across the U.S. are:

Solving Conflict Creatively Program: This program reaches thousands of young people in schools throughout New York City. The program works with students, school staff, and parents to incorporate the knowledge and skills of conflict resolution, appreciating diversity and countering bias into every aspect of a school's daily life. The RCCP is a unique partnership co-sponsored by ESR Metro and the New York City Board of Education. There have been several short-term evaluations conducted on this program: they have indicated that the program has effectively reduced violence and disruptions. The Centers for Disease Control is currently performing a more extensive evaluation.

Contact: Linda Lanteri or Tom Roderick (212-870-3318).

Empowering Children to Survive: This program works with children in grades K-3. It teaches them to survive and succeed in school and society by equipping them with tools, such as self-esteem and positive attitudes toward learning.. The program also provides teachers with more efficient and equitable techniques for the management of their classrooms. There is some evidence that this program has led to improvements in students attitudes and behaviors, and in instructional practices and procedures. More specifically, the program has led to increase in students sense of self responsibility and self-control, improvement in self-esteem, increase in student's tolerance of difference and conflict resolution skills, and increase in student's range of learning skills.

Contact: Jon Oliver (617-247-2787)

The Harvard Negotiation Project: Teaches students to negotiate problems with other youth.

Contact: Roger Fisher
Harvard Law School
(617) 495-1684

Illinois Institute for Dispute Resolution: Program funded by the Department of Education assists schools in Illinois establish comprehensive conflict resolution programs.

Contact: Cheryl Niro
(217) 523-6080

Violence Prevention Curriculum for Adolescents: The Violence Prevention Curriculum for Adolescents is an attempt to address the issues of violence and homicide among young people by helping students to become more aware of: Homicide and the factors associated with it; positive way to deal with anger and arguments, the leading precipitants of homicide; how fights begin and how they escalate; and the choices, other than fighting, that are available to young people in conflict situations. The curriculum is based upon the notion that violence can be prevented and that the classroom is an appropriate place for discussion regarding issues related to violence.

Contact: Deborah Prothrow-Stith, MD

PEER MEDIATION:

In addition to adding conflict resolution to the regular course curricula, schools are beginning to supplement conflict resolution with peer mediation programs. These programs use third parties--usually trained students--to mediate conflict and disputes that arise at school. There are many peer

mediation programs operating throughout the country. Two that should be considered are:

We Can Work It Out: The "We Can Work It Out" Program was developed jointly by the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law (NICEL) and the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC). The program which is designed for elementary and secondary schools. The program targets "teaching" students that they can solve conflict and providing them with the capabilities (peer mediation and training) to solve their problems.

Contact: Jack Calhoun, Executive Director
National Crime Prevention Coalition

American Bar Association Peer Mediation Program: The American Bar Association has designed a peer mediation program that can be used by schools across the country. We are currently discussing with the ABA how we can better collaborate in expanding their program utilizing local Bar Associations to help in training teachers and students.

Contact: Larry Ray
American Bar Association, Dispute Resolution Branch

OTHER CURRICULA PROGRAMS:

Straight Talk About Risks: The Center for Handgun Control (Sarah Brady) has developed a program--STAR--to teach young children about the effects of guns. Straight Talk About Risks (STAR) a pre K-12 curriculum for preventing gun violence is currently the nation's only comprehensive gun violence prevention program involving children, parents, schools, and the community. The curriculum began in Dade County schools, is now used in Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland, New York City, and 21 districts in the state of New Jersey.

Contact: Nancy Gannon, Education Director
National Center for Handgun Control.

Facing History and Ourselves: Facing History and Ourselves programs engage adolescent students of diverse backgrounds in an examination of racism, prejudice, and anti-semitism. The program encourages students to make the essential connection between history and the moral choices they confront in their own lives. The program has been called an exemplary program considered worthy of national dissemination through the National Diffusion Network.

Contact: Margot Stern Strom
16 Hurd Road,
Brookline, MA 02146-6919,
617-232-1595

GANG PREVENTION PROGRAMS--SCHOOL BASED:

G.R.E.A.T. Program: In 1991, Phoenix law enforcement formed a partnership with local educators and community leaders to develop an innovative, comprehensive anti-gang program. The result was GREAT. Gang Resistance Education and Training. GREAT goes into the classroom to prevent young student from getting into trouble, to stop them from joining gangs. Specially trained uniformed police officers teach GREAT during the regular school year. During eight one-hour classroom sessions, students learn how to act in their own best interest when faced with peer pressure. GREAT provides youth the necessary skills and information to say no to gangs and become responsible members of society.

Contact: Frank Spizucco, Program Manager
US Treasury Department

MISSION SOAR: Set Objectives, Achieve Results: Mission SOAR's nontraditional approach emphasizes positive self-esteem and goal achievement to help students avoid gang involvement, drug abuse, and dropping out of school. Mission SOAR was developed for grades 3 and 4 with reinforcement activities for grades 5 and 6. The curriculum includes 40 lessons, five of which specifically target youth gang prevention topics. The anti-gang lessons encourage students to channel their energies into community service and other afterschool alternatives to gang involvement. The final lessons invite classmates to share what they like best about each other and include an acknowledgment ceremony.

Contact: Lilia Lopez
Director of the Youth Gang Prevention Program
Los Angeles County Schools

LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS:

Safe Corridor Program: Several cities--Los Angeles and New York have begun programs which use police and private citizens/businesses to line corridors children take to go to and from school.

Contact: Wesley Mitchell, Director
Los Angeles School Security Police

Police Truancy Program: New York City uses police officers to identify and pick up truants and return them to school.

Contact: William Bratton, Commissioner
New York City Police

Community-Team Policing Efforts: One of the major foci of the Crime Bill is Community-Team Policing. We should consider identifying a community that has a community team policing program that is coordinating with the schools (Charleston, South Carolina?) and use this program to demonstrate how law enforcement and schools can work together to protect youth.

PARENTS AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS:

Urban School Service Corps: Pilot program made up of volunteers who help with tutoring, mentoring, social services and recreation in several New Jersey schools. Volunteers work either full or part-time and receive a stipend which they use for college.

Boys to Men: 100 boys in grades 10-12 (New Jersey, Franklyn Township) a few adults work with high risk youth supervising them and ensuring that they are involved in positive activities in their discretionary time. Boys spend a lot of time in community service activities.

Detroit Volunteer Program: Detroit Schools has just requested 3,000 volunteers to ensure safety in and around Detroit schools. The volunteers would patrol school hallways, neighborhood streets, run after-school programs, and even clean classrooms.

Project 2000: This program operating in Washington DC is similar to others operating in cities throughout the country. It identifies minority mentors for youth in inner cities.

Parent Patrol: Parents and other adults living along the route students take to get to Dawes Middle School (Lincoln NE) stand outside their homes as youth go to and from school. Their presence enables kids to go to school without fear of being attacked.

SAFE HAVEN PROGRAMS:

There are numerous Safe Haven programs across the country. These are programs that provide students with programs and other activities in a safe environment after the normal school day. There are two major sources of programs to draw from, the Community Schools/Beacon Schools in New York City and the Safe Haven Programs that are part of the Weed and Seed Program.

Weed and Seed: If this program were to be selected the Safe Haven Program from Trenton, Wilmington, or Omaha would make a good representative. Each of the programs is a little different each, however, could represent the need for after school programs and the linkages with law enforcement and other community services.

Contact: Terry Donahue
Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Community Schools/Beacon Schools: The Community Schools/Beacon Schools program operating in New York City is much more comprehensive than the Safe Haven Programs operating as part of the Weed and Seed Program. They represent the "Cadillac" version of what can be done with after-school programs. The school operated by the Children's Aid Society in IS 218 in Manhattan would make a good selection.

Contact: Philip Coltoff
President
Children's Aid Society

The other program operating in New York City that would make a good selection is the Countee Cullen Community Center. It provides youth and their families with a host of services. It operates seven days and nights a week in a elementary school in Harlem. Its goal is to increase the incidence of positive outcomes among the neighborhoods young people and to build a community that strengthens families, offers personal support to the young and provides opportunities for them to develop social, cognitive and vocational skills.

Contact: Geoffrey Canada, President
Countee Cullen Community Center
P.S. 194
242 West 144th Street
New York, NY
212-234-4500

MENTORING PROGRAMS:

Mentoring programs are found throughout the country. They link adults or older youth with youth. The adults provide youth with role models and guidance.

Contact: Judy Wurtzel
Barbara Vespucci
OUS/Education

YOUTH PROGRAMS:

We need to begin to project youth as "part of the solution" to the violence problem rather than always as "part of the problem." One of the more successful programs has been "Teens, Crime, and the Community." This program was developed by the National Crime Prevention Council. The Charleston, South Carolina program was recently featured as a successful violence prevention strategy in a distance learning teleconference sponsored by the Educational Development Center.

Contact: Erin M. Donovan
Director
Teens, Crime, and the Community Center
202-466-NCPC
OTHER PROGRAMS:

New Haven Social Development Program: This is a comprehensive primary prevention program that addresses the social, economic and health concerns of the New Haven community. Programming focuses on the prevention of drug use, dropping out of school, AIDS, pregnancy, and violence. The program concentrates on: the implementation of a comprehensive k-12 social competence promotion curriculum that teaches core skills, attitudes, and content; the development of diverse school and community activities that reinforce the curriculum; and building school-based planning teams which include parents, teachers and administrators to promote collaborative ownership of prevention programs.

Contact: Tim Shriver
New Haven Public Schools
Hillhouse High School
203-772-7443

Youth Court: Aurora Schools have established a Teen Court to "try" cases such as fighting or disrupting classes. The court has been in existence for one year and is supervised by a municipal court judge.

Contact:

Public Housing Truancy Program: The Omaha Public Housing Authority works collaboratively with the Omaha Public Schools to reduce truancy among youth living in public housing. Every morning school authorities provide public housing authorities with a list of students living in public housing who are not in school. The public housing authorities call or personally visit each youth to find out why the child is not in school. Their program has cut down on truancy and crime.

Contact: Bob Armstrong, Director
Omaha, Public Housing.

Lives at Risk: In Hartford Conn, Dr. Allison Lane-Reticker head of the emergency department at St. Francis Hospital Medical Center brings students to the emergency/trauma room to show kids how violence can affect them and their friends. The program tries to paint a more accurate picture about what happens to those who get shot.

The NYC YOUTHLINE: The YOUTHLINE is a toll-free 24 hour telephone service staffed by young people, for young people, and for parents, teachers, or anyone who cares about youth. It provides for the collection and dissemination of information in the most efficient and user-friendly fashion. The YOUTHLINE is capable of providing youth with information on resources that are available throughout the city.

Cleveland Public Schools Youth Gang Unit:

The Youth Gag Unit is a five officer team in the Division of Safety and Security. It handles all gag-related investigations, enforcement, mediation, rumor control, and training for staff, students, and parents. The unit contributed to a 39% reduction in school gang incidents and trained over 7,700 individuals. Most of the training related to how violence can be prevented.

Contact: Cleveland Public Schools
1380 East Sixth Street
Cleveland, Ohio 216-574-8000
Sammie Campbell Parrish, Superintendent

Omega Boys Club:

The Omega Boys Club provides services to inner city youth.

Conact: Joe Marshall
Omega Boys Club
415-826-8664

RFC-822-headers:

Return-path: michele_cavataio@ed.gov

Received: from gatekeeper.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V4.3-13 #6879)

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"CRIME BUSTERS TOUR"

Potential Sights in Northeast:

- o **Jessup, Maryland.** Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD05). Of the 722 people who have completed the program, 237 -- about 33% -- have either had parole revoked or had warrants issued for their arrests. The recidivism rate for all inmates paroled from all Maryland is about 47 percent.
- o **Rikers Island, New York.** Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D-NY08). High Impact Incarceration Program (HIIP) established in October 1990. New York has the most extensive boot camp program. It has saved the State \$55.6 million in construction costs and shortened sentences. Recidivism rate is about 5% better than for the parole population..
- o **Summit, New York.** Rep. Hamilton Fish (R-NY19). Shock Incarceration Correctional Facility. Noted in that it accepts women. 250 inmates.

Potential Sight in the West:

- o **U.S. Army Correctional Facility, Riley, Kansas.** Rep. Jim Slattery (D-KA02). Established in 1868. 600 defenders. Offenders do not return to active duty, but are returned to the community.

Potential Sights in the South:

- o **Orleans Parish, Louisiana.** Rep. William J. Jefferson (D-LA02). Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment (IMPACT), in 1987. Officials estimate they save \$750,000 for every 100 inmates who attend boot camp instead of being incarcerated.
 - ✓ During the first 6 months 6.9% of the shock parolees, 6.0% of the parolees, 2.8% of the probationers, and 12.1% of the dropouts failed on community supervision.
 - ✓ There were no significant differences in the groups in percent arrested during the first six months of community supervision: 14.3% of the shock parolees; 15.4% of the parolees; 14.2% of the probationers; and,

23.0% of the dropouts.

- ✓ Initial studies placed the recidivism rate at less than 9% for those that complete the program.

- o **Arkansas, Wrightsville.** Rep. Ray Thorton (D-AR02). Forty percent of the inmates serving time in Arkansas's traditional prisons return to the system, while only 14 percent do so from boot camps.
- o **Sumter County, Florida.** Rep. Karen L. Thurman (D-FL05). The recidivism rate has been around 10 percent, but the Sumter County facility accepts a narrow class of criminal --first time male offenders between the ages of 16 and 24.

GORE CRIME TOUR

NEW YORK

New York has experienced a decrease in crime from 1991 to 1992. Overall crime fell by 5.9%, and violent crime in particular fell by 3.3%. With the exception of the number of rapes, all major categories of crimes fell. New York's prison community grew by 6.7% (and they spent nearly \$4 billion on incarceration). The ratio of police officers to population is 37.64 per 10,000 people.

Kings County District Attorney's Office -- Community Prosecution Matches up prosecutors with community policing zones. Outgrowth has been that ADAs tend to go to the crime scene more frequently than in the past. Furthermore, there is more control over prosecution and the court calendar is handled more efficiently by working with judges handling cases on a zone basis.

Kings County District Attorney's Office -- Legal Lives: Partnership for Respect and Esteem It is an educational program that teaches kids the legal ramifications of drug use and bias offenses. The program was in approximately 121 public and private elementary schools in Brooklyn, with plans to expand to 335 schools by 1994. All newly hired ADAs are required to adopt an elementary school where they teach approximately 10 hours per week. It differs from DARE in that it requires partnerships between teachers and ADAs; it goes beyond drugs ; and teachers incorporate the program's curriculum into their own.

Kings County District Attorney's Office -- Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison It began in 1990 to provide nonviolent felony drug offenders with the opportunity to overcome their addiction and become contributing members of society. A second offense for a class B felony (generally a hand-to-hand transaction with an undercover officer) brings a mandatory prison sentence. Those Defendants who agree at arraignment and are deemed suitable for the program, can be diverted from prosecution and put into a residential drug treatment program for a period of fifteen to twenty months. Those who complete treatment will have their charges dismissed. The treatment utilizes a "therapeutic community model" that stresses a gradual undertaking of responsibility and relies upon peer counseling from program graduates...

MICHIGAN

Michigan has experienced a decrease in crime levels. All categories of crime with exception of rape numbers fell from 1991 to 1992. Michigan's prison population grew by 7.1% (and they spent just over \$1 billion on incarceration). Michigan's ratio of police officers to population is 20.81 per 10,000 people.

Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney -- Campaign Push-Off
Campaign Push-Off (Purchasers' Use of Streets and Highways - Opt for Forfeiture) uses Michigan's existing forfeiture laws to seize the automobiles of individuals involved in drug offenses. It targets casual drug users who use vehicles to facilitate a drug transaction, based on the premise that a majority of buyers travel from other communities to purchase drugs. (Bureau of Justice Assistance already granted a 2 year, \$250,000 grant).

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania has experienced a decrease in all categories of crime from 1991 to 1992. Its prison population grew by 6.78% (and Pennsylvania spent nearly \$1 billion on incarceration). Its police to population ratio is 19.74 per 10,000 people.

Philadelphia County District Attorney -- Local Intensive Narcotics Enforcement (LINE) A high impact enforcement campaign focusing intense prosecution efforts on a single police district in regard to drug trafficking. It calls for consistency in prosecution, Federal cooperation (through FAST -- Federal Alternatives to State Trials), forfeiture and eviction operations and community involvement through regular meetings between enforcement and anti-drug groups.

CALIFORNIA

Based on 1992 numbers, California has experienced a minute increase in overall crime rates, while violent crime rose 4.4% from 1991 to 1992. Murders are up, robberies are up, and aggravated assaults rose. There was a decrease in rapes and in all property crimes. Its prison population grew by 7.5% from 1991 to 1992 (and California spent nearly \$5 billion dollars on incarceration). Its ratio of police officers to population is 21.32 per 10,000 people.

Los Angeles Lawyers Lawyers volunteer to spend time with young parolees coming out of the California Youth Authority.

Los Angeles -- Conflict Busters A public school program beginning in the third grade, that trains students to be mediators to help their peers figure out alternatives to violence.

The East Bay Public Safety Corridor Project Initiated in September, 1993 by Assemblyman Tom Bates, it is a collaborative effort by the cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Richmond, and their respective counties and school districts. Its goal is to create a coordinated plan among private and public sector entities that addresses the regional issues of crime and violence. Beyond reports pinpointing the region's many challenges, the Project has fought for police supplemental hiring grants, directed monies to upgrade the Oakland Information system to better facilitate the apprehension of career criminals, and there has been discussions about many legislative efforts including forming a regional block to vie for block grants more effectively by presenting a unified front for the region.

Los Angeles County Drug Court This program began in June of this year. Approximately 100 people had enrolled as of September, and 25 subsequently dropped out. The Drug Court offers those who are charged with drug possession the chance to enlist in an intensive yearlong treatment program, involving daily counseling, group sessions, acupuncture, frequent urine tests and close monitoring by a judge. In return, participants avoid prosecution and jail time. The greatest obstacle to the drug court is a lack of resources.

COLORADO

Colorado has experienced a slight increase in overall crime, but violent crime rose by 6.3% from 1991 to 1992. Murders increased by 8.5%; rapes increased by 3.3%; robberies increased by 15.2%; and aggravated assaults rose by 4.3%. Property crimes increased by .2%. Its prison population grew by 7.21% (and Colorado spent \$355 million on incarceration). Its ratio of officers to population is 25.15 officers to 10,000 people.

Fort Collins District Attorney's Office -- TEAM Fort Collins It is a community partnership formed to address the problems of substance abuse in Fort Collins. To date, some of their accomplishments include successfully counteracting the efforts of a group called Parents Against DARE; and sending members to a training program to increase awareness of the impact of alcohol and other drugs on the individual, the family and the community. In the future they hope to establish a Drug Free School Zone, begin multicultural and drug prevention workshops, identify families at risk to appropriate prevention programs, and more.

Boulder District Attorney's Office -- Generational Effects of Substance Abuse Intervention Services (GENESIS) GENESIS targets pregnant teenagers in an effort to reduce teenage substance abuse and the incidence of drug-exposed infants; better the life of the teenager's child; and break the cycle of teenage pregnancy. Pregnant teenagers are identified and

receive counseling and assistance while in school, as well as receiving services for the first three years of the child's life.

Grand Junction District Attorney's Office -- The Consortium to Prevent and Treat Juvenile Substance Abuse If a youth is arrested for a drug or alcohol offense, the youth is given the option of completing a substance abuse program and closing his/her file rather than going forward with juvenile proceedings.

OHIO

Ohio has experienced a decrease in all major categories of crimes. Its prison population grew by 7.37% from 1991 to 1992 (and Ohio spent \$850 million on incarceration). Its ratio of police officers to population is 19 per 10,000 people.

Wright State University, Dayton -- Positive Adolescents, Choices Training (PACT) PACT aims to defuse violence by teaching African American students, through role playing, how to talk instead of fight. Those students who have shown the most progress are the ones whose parents have enrolled in a companion program called IMPACT, which helps parents to effectively deal with their anger.

Franklin County Community Based Correctional Facility The center opened in November, 1993 and houses 80 men and 20 women. Nonviolent offenders can carry out a four month stay in the facility which has electronic gates and offers constant supervision and counseling for substance abuse. It is funded by the state.

Elyria Police Department -- Race Against Drugs The Department is offering a drug education program aimed at junior and senior high school students, that uses hot-rod racing and motorsports teamwork as a tool to promote a drug-free lifestyle. It is designed to follow up DARE which stops at the grade-school level. Officers get the youngsters' attention by inviting them to races and teaching them safety and teamwork.

TENNESSEE

While overall crime levels fell from 1991 to 1992, violent crime increased by 4.3%. Murders fell, but the number of rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults rose, and property crimes decreased. Tennessee's prison population increased by 3.27% (and the state spent \$460 million on incarceration). Its police to population ratio is 20.66 per 10,000 people.

Memphis Police Department -- Community-Oriented Policing The Memphis Police Department has been transforming its police philosophy to embrace community policing practices

that call for strong relations with community leaders and organizations. They have worked with citizens to develop aggressive campaigns to urge youth to "stop the violence." They have implemented "Operation Saturation" which provides 24-hour foot patrols focusing on black-on-black crime in and around public housing. They have instituted the "Family Trouble Center" to address domestic violence. It provides temporary housing and counseling for hundreds of children and their parents. The Department also sponsors after school programs, drugs education conferences, summer youth camps and Midnight Basketball. They also have begun "Operation Safe Streets" which aims to get youth off the streets at late hours of the night and early morning.

Intercept Program This program is aimed at reclaiming youngsters from a life of crime through "home-based" care. It promotes behavioral change in the youth's home environment by counseling him, his family and peers, and working with his school and church. Youth Villages, a nonprofit local residential and therapeutic foster care program for emotionally disturbed teenagers.

FLORIDA

Florida experienced a slight decrease in overall crime while violent crime rose by 3.6%. There was a decrease in the number of murders, robberies and property crimes. The number of rapes and aggravated assaults rose. Florida's prison population grew by 3.8% (and it spent \$1.6 billion on incarceration). Its ratio of police officers to population is 24.38 per 10,000 people.

St. Petersburg -- Gang Resistance Education Lt. Tom Gavin of Youth Resources at the St. Petersburg Police Department is beginning a program this fall in two middle schools called Gang Resistance Education.

IOWA

Iowa has experienced a decrease in crime overall and a 7.8% decrease in violent crime in particular. All crime categories fell in numbers. Its prison population increased by 9% (and Iowa spent \$136 million on incarceration). Its ratio of police officers to population is 16.72 per 10,000 people.

Rock Island Police Department -- Community Policing They applied in 1993 for a Police Hiring Supplemental Program grant. In their outline, they listed community programs that are already in place. Some of those are: DARE program; gang awareness programs; drug free zone program; police explorer cadet program (giving teenagers a sense of how a career in law enforcement could benefit them) and foot patrol in targeted areas of the city.

People to Contact for Events

Alex Rascon

School Police Services Director

San Diego School District

San Diego, California

("Big-stick" method: one who got rid of lockers and ordered the lights in all school buildings after hours)

Annebelle Sher

Baltimore Safe Schools Committee

Office of the Superintendent

Baltimore City Schools

200 E. North Ave., Baltimore, MD 21202

410-396-8723

Baltimore Safe Schools Committee is working for more school police, expanded conflict mediation in schools, a safe-schools hotline and increased attention to the problem of school violence.

Joe Washington, Director

Project BRAVE, Criminal Justice Dept.

Coppin State College

2500 W. North Ave., Baltimore, MD 21216

410-383-5755

Project BRAVE (Baltimoreans Reducing All Violent Encounters) has developed a violence-prevention curriculum and operates a peer mediation program at a Baltimore elementary school.

The Center for Handgun Violence

1225 I St., N.W., Suite 1150

Washington, D.C. 20005

202-289-7319

"Straight Talk About Risks" is a curriculum for kids grades K-12 that teaches children to handle conflict through negotiation.

Linda Lantieri, Coordinator

Resolving Conflict Creatively Program

163 Third Ave., No. 239

New York, NY 10003

212-260-6290

The Resolving Conflict Creatively Program operates in NYC and four other school systems around the country, teaching children how to handle disagreements without fighting. It also has a student mediation program.

*Arthur Foresta, the principal at P.S. 261 in Brooklyn who uses the program

Ronald D. Stephen, Executive Director
The National School Safety Center
4165 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Suite 290
Westlake Village, CA 91362
805-373-9977

The National School Safety Center publishes reports on school safety issues, including "The School Safety Check Book," a handbook on ways to improve the school climate and school security.

 Peter Blauvelt
Dept. of Security Services
Prince George's County Public Schools
507 Largo Road
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
301-336-5400

The Association of School Safety and Law Enforcement Officers does school security assessments for school districts for a fee.

Source: *Governing*, March 1993, "School Violence: Two Ways to Fight Back," By Ann Chase

George Sams
Director of Safety and Security
Chicago School System
Chicago, Illinois
Author and Director of Operation SAFE (Schools Are For Education)

Carol Beck, Principal
Thomas Jefferson High School
Brooklyn, NY
Principal who accomplished major violence reform in her school from her arrival in 1987 to 1992.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO RAHM EMANUEL
 MARK GEARAN
 JACK QUINN
 BRUCE REED
 RICKI SEIDMAN

FROM: JODY GREENSTONE *Ad for SAC*

SUBJECT: VIOLENCE "ROUNDTABLES"

This memorandum follows-up on the Vice President's proposed series of "roundtable" discussions on violence.

I. Background

In a memorandum to the President on March 11, 1994, the Vice President proposed a series of roundtable discussions on crime and violence. The President indicated an interest in moving forward with this idea. In addition, in a meeting with the President and broadcast and cable network presidents in March, the Vice President raised the possibility of airing the Roundtables simultaneously on all networks (i.e. a programming "roadblock").

In subsequent conversations with the networks, we determined that the best way to proceed was for us to make an opening proposal. The following proposal tries to balance the Vice President's objectives, the network's desires and our overall crime and violence strategy.

II. Importance of Violence Focus

There are important reasons for the President and Vice President to maintain an ongoing focus on crime and violence.

First, experience from other initiatives such as the "designated driver" campaign shows that it takes a sustained effort over a minimum of three to five years to have a real impact on social expectations and norms. Only by sticking with our anti-violence message can we hope to change the attitudes and culture which lead to violence. Our continued involvement will also keep violence high on the media's agenda which is essential to making a difference in this area.

Second, violence will not disappear when the Crime Bill passes and people will need reassurance that the President is still concerned and involved.

Third, as the Vice President's memorandum points out, violence is a natural platform to take this presidency beyond legislative initiatives. It will enable the President to use the bully pulpit, as he did in Memphis and the State of the Union, to reinvigorate the values of family, community, opportunity and responsibility. In addition, as the President noted on the Vice President's memo, this

will reinforce his work on health care and welfare reform.

III. Timing of the Roundtables

I would recommend that the first Roundtable be scheduled within a week after the vote on the Crime Bill (or alternatively, on the day we sign the Bill). There are several reasons for this.

First, the broadcast networks are concerned about the political implications of airing a roadblocked Roundtable prior to the vote (opponents of the Bill could theoretically demand equal time).

Second, to accomplish the roadblock, all network news divisions will need to determine that the Roundtable is newsworthy. Their interest level will be higher if we tie the Roundtable to the vote or signing of the Bill.

Third, from the Administration's perspective, a Roundtable immediately after a successful vote allows us to both talk about what was just accomplished and at the same time to show that we will keep slugging away at the problem until it is solved. This timing makes it clear that the President understands people will still be worried about crime and violence even though the Crime Bill passed.

Note, even if the Crime Bill does not pass, a Roundtable after the vote will still be newsworthy and give the President an opportunity to lead the country through a difficult and disappointing period.

Assuming a vote in late May, the first Roundtable could be right before Memorial Day or the first week of June. We would then schedule five more Roundtables in September, November, January, March and May so we will have a full year focusing on violence after the Bill.

IV. Structure of the Roundtables

The Roundtables will be one hour discussions on crime and violence.

Location

The Roundtables would not be in Washington. They would be in locations throughout the country with a meaningful nexus to the topic. For example, Rahm has suggested that we go to Polly Klaas' hometown for a post-Crime Bill event. This would be a powerful location for the first Roundtable.

Participants

Participants would include primarily real people from the local community -- adults and children, who have been touched by violence and who are finding solutions; community leaders and relevant experts.

Moderator

The President and the Vice President would lead the Roundtable discussions. This avoids the problem of selecting a moderator who is identified with any specific network. This is particularly important for the first Roundtable. The remaining Roundtables could include moderators from participating networks.

Network Coverage

After meeting with the President and the Vice President, the networks indicated that they are willing to consider roadblocking the first Roundtable and suggested airing the others on a rotating basis. However, following the Vice President's lead, I believe we should initially propose that all six

Roundtables be roadblocked nationally. If the networks are unwilling to go along, I would propose that the first Roundtable air nationally on every channel at the same time and that the rest of the Roundtables air nationally on selected channels and be made available to all channels in the relevant regional markets. Individual networks would also be encouraged to air their own programming on related issues before or after the Roundtables and involve their local affiliate in community activities.

Call-in Questions

Given that we are seeking national coverage, the President and the Vice President would take call-in questions from around the country.

Themes

Since it is our hope to roadblock at least the first Roundtable, and since it will follow the Crime Bill Vote, it should have a broad theme which will work across all networks. I would suggest focusing on solutions using a theme such as "Ending Violence in America: What Each of Us Can Do."

The other Roundtables would also focus on solutions, but would be targeted to more specific issues. Moreover, if we can not get a national roadblock, these Roundtables would be tailored to air on selected networks reaching the most appropriate audience. For example, we could propose the following topics and placements.

- 1) Conflict Resolution - An afterschool Roundtable special on ABC and Nickelodeon; located in Kansas City where the first "Squash-It" campaign is underway.
- 2) Positive Alternatives - A late night Roundtable on MTV and FOX; located in Cleveland, Baltimore, Chicago or other city with a strong midnight basketball league.
- 3) Community Responses - A Sunday evening Roundtable on CBS, CNN and the Family Channel; located in Denver where the community has been active with gangs and anti-violence initiatives.
- 4) Drugs and Alcohol and Kids - A Saturday morning Roundtable on NBC, the Cartoon Channel and the Learning Channel; located in a southern city with successful youth prevention and treatment programs.

Other topics might include guns, school violence and community policing.

V. Next Step

I believe we have an unprecedented opportunity to involve all of the networks in addressing a major social problem. If there is a commitment to move forward along the lines outlined, the next step is to make a formal proposal to the broadcast and cable communities. Obviously, given my belief that the Crime Bill Vote is a compelling hook for the kickoff Roundtable, we need to start discussions soon. If the networks are unwilling to cooperate, we should still begin planning the Roundtables using a regional Town Hall media strategy.

Please let me know how you wish to proceed.

cc:	Liz Bernstein	Jeff Eller
	Jose Cerda	Kumiki Gibson
	David Dreyer	Lorraine Voles

Possible sites for Crime Tour

Teen Court - Los Angeles

- The teen court is an alternative sentencing project in which juveniles charged with misdemeanors are judged by a jury of peers
- They began in Odessa, Texas in 1983 and there are more than 150 around the country.
- 30 programs operating in Texas reported that yearly recidivism rates were less than 5% vs. 30 to 50 percent in the state's juvenile courts, while in L.A. only 3% of those who appeared in front of the court have been arrested again.
- It is also inexpensive, as the program in Odessa costs only \$30,000.
- The average court consists of a judge and 6 to 12 teenagers who serve as the jury. The courts typically meet once a week or every other week. Defendants are chosen by the city's probation department from a list of first time non-violent offenders aged 14-18. Punishments can range from community service or essay assignments and must be completed within a six month probation period.

There is also a long time established teen court in Odessa, Texas that has recieved national attention in the past that looks like it is a better program.

Reclaim Our Cities and Connecticut Youth (Roccy)

- Cooperation between the state troopers and local officials. They patrol drug infested and crime ridden areas in an effort to reduce crime in those areas.
- The program consists of about 40 state and local officers with the intent of combatting urban gang and drug activity.
- The program is designed to help communities begin to take back their neighborhoods through long-term community planning that requires residents to begin trusting and cooperating with a variety of law enforcement agencies.
- Six cities have participated during the first year: Norwalk, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford and Middletown, with several other towns expressing interest including New Britain and Vernon.

Three Strikes Court - San Diego

- To avoid gridlock a court has been set up to handle nothing but "three strike" cases.
- It will be presided over by 4 veteran judges in cases where the defendant faces a sentence of 25 years or more. Also designated prosecutes and defenders will be trained to handle only "three strike" cases. (New Program)

Gun Court - Providence, Rhode Island

- It is a court whose sole purpose is to handle cases where a firearm was used to commit a crime. It is designed to provide swift and certain justice.
- Cases must go to trial in 60 days. About 85% of the defendants are sent to jail.

Enforcement Court - Morris County, New Jersey

- The court's objective is to enforce civil and criminal court orders and collect unpaid fines and restitution to victims.
- It was launched in Morris County where it resulted in about \$4 million in fines have been collected in four years time. The idea has since spread to Sussex, Essex, Bergen, and Middlesex counties. So far about 6,000 cases have been resolved in all of the participating counties.

Project Payback - Brevard County, Florida

- The program is run by prosecutes in which non-violent juvenile delinquents are given work ethics training the temporary jobs and 75% of their salaries goes to repay their victims.
- The program works with the business community to help the offenders, usually between the ages of 12 and 17 find their jobs. The idea of the program is to teach youngsters to be responsible for their actions while they learn job skills and self - esteem.
- Wolfinger's office is going to monitor the kids who go through the program for several years to see if it deters them from committing more crimes.
- To date (Feb. 2, 1995) 25 kids had participated with another 175 approved to take part.

Domestic Violence Court - Los Angeles

- Housed in Citrus Municipal Court, it is the first judicial court to dedicate one of its courtrooms to hear nothing but Domestic violence cases. Its aim is twofold: more consistent sentencing of abusers, and better probation follow up.
- Since the program began there has been 90% compliance with probation conditions.
- The program is cheap also because many of the costs are paid by the offender; such as the mandatory counseling and the in home breath alcohol testing unit if that is found to be the root cause of the problem.

Midnight Basketball - New York City

- The program in New York called Beacons, currently provides funds for 37 schools in crime ridden areas to offer such things as: health services, counseling, computer instruction, and late night weekend basketball and other sports to youngsters after school hours and during the summer.
- Mayor Giuliani has stated, "Our Beacon schools give kids a place to go, a variety of activities, supervision and guidance. The Beacon schools work. They provide a positive influence in the lives of many children who may otherwise return to empty homes."
- The city estimates that 30,000 kids have participated during the last two years.
- The program costs the city approximately \$18 million a year on the program.

Chicago

- Midnight basketball programs began in Maryland in 1986 to give men age 17-26 to do something between the hours of 10 pm and 1 am, the peak hours of crime. Chicago started theirs in 1989.
- The Chicago league has an annual budget of about \$80,000 which has about 320 players and runs for 16 weeks, but currently it operates only in four of Chicago's housing developments.
- In total there are leagues in 50 cities across the country with an estimated participation of 900,000 youths.

Can't Value

DRAFT

November 20, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO THE CRIME TOUR SUB-GROUP

FROM: JACK QUINN/KUMIKI GIBSON
CAROL RASCO/JOSE CERDA

SUBJECT: CRIME TOUR

Set forth below is background information and a proposed outline for the President and Vice President's "crime tour," which the President announced at the Crime Bill signing event.

I. BACKGROUND

As may recall, in March 1994, the Vice President proposed to the President that they conduct a series of roundtable discussions on crime and violence. Specifically, the Vice President suggested that the President and he host a series of dialogues -- with Administration policy-makers and outside experts, thinkers, and community leaders -- to grapple with some of the issues surrounding the crime and violence problem in America and to discuss possible solutions, especially those that involve communities and their residents.

The President endorsed the idea -- both in writing and in person. Because of the White House's focused attention to health care and passage of the Crime Bill, the Vice President tabled temporarily the roundtables idea, although he and the President remained committed to hosting these discussions or some other forums that are similar in concept.

During the discussions of the roll-out for the Crime Bill, members of the President's and Vice President's staff began discussing the roundtables idea in terms of town halls, town meetings, and forums. We all decided -- and the President and Vice President agreed -- that we should announce this idea during the signing event of the Crime Bill.

On September 13, 1994, at the signing of the Crime Bill, the President announced a national crime tour, culminating in meeting at the White House, which is mandated by the Crime Bill:

[INSERT LANGUAGE FROM SPEECH]

II. GOALS FOR THE CRIME TOUR

The goals of this tour are simple. The primary purpose of the tour is to provide the President and Vice President with regular opportunities to speak beyond the Administration's programmatic and legislative initiatives. The tour will also serve as a mechanism (not simply a one-time event) for in-depth deliberations with all segments of our society -- enlisting community-based institutions and American businesses in a collaborative effort to address the problem, facilitating communications among diverse (and oftentimes feuding) groups, and healing wounds of the past. Finally, ~~the forums will help us broaden our own thinking on the problems underlying this crisis.~~ WE WOULD SUGGEST THAT AT EACH FORUM, THE ADMINISTRATION HIGHLIGHT WHAT IT HAS DONE TO ADDRESS A PARTICULAR ISSUE AND/OR USE THE

III. STRUCTURE OF THE FORUMS ^{OPPORTUNITY TO} ~~CONSIDER~~ UNVEIL SOME RELATED INITIATIVE.

A. In General

While we have not yet agreed to the exact format of the crime tour, we have all agreed that each town meeting/forum should focus on a particular topic or problem; should include thinkers and experts in the area under discussion (as the Vice President characterized it, "a probing dialogue"); and should conclude with real solutions to the problem under discussion.

Needless to say, scheduling the tour will be tricky -- especially if the President wants to be involved in the major events. We recommend that we convene on a bi-monthly basis a meeting outside of Washington, D.C. -- in our nation's communities, with our nation's community leaders. The culminating event will be a White House summit or meeting on crime and violence.

B. Specific Forums

Last month at Governor Cuomo's invitation, the Vice President hosted a roundtable discussion in Buffalo, New York, that focused on community programs that effectively address local crime issues. Because this event also served a political purpose, the panelists were limited to elected or appointed government officials who work in one way or another in law enforcement or crime prevention. The forum was held in the gymnasium of a local high school and community leaders, residents, and high school members were invited to participate.

The press heralded the event as a success (See attached news articles.) We believe, however, that the ~~discussion was too superficial, unengaged, and failed to engage the audience~~ ^{CRIME TOUR FORUMS NEED TO BE MORE FOCUSED AS WELL AS MORE SUBSTANTIVE AND} ~~lack of the Buffalo experience~~. We recommend that each forum address a discrete topic, involve real experts in the field, and be held in a more serious setting -- such as a community office or a university. Set forth below are some suggestions for topics and possible panelists/participants. ^{PRELIMINARY}

1. Economic Underpinnings of Crime

In his book, The Truly Disadvantaged, William Julius Wilson chronicles the decline of our urban centers and the effects of the disappearing job market from these centers. He makes clear that poverty and unemployment are directly related to crime, violence, and other anti-social behavior. It is therefore critical that our tour include a discussion of the economic dislocation that causes many of our youth to choose lives of crime in an attempt to achieve the American dream.

We may want to discuss the following issues at this forum:

- incentives for businesses to locate in the central cities;
- racism and classism and their effects on the distribution of capital and employment opportunity; and
- job training and other labor programs.

Participants might include William Julius Wilson, professor, University of Chicago; Thomas F. Schrader, President of Wisconsin Gas Co. and Chairman of New Hope; Tom Klein, Pfizer Pharmaceuticals; and Toby Herr, Project Match.

2. Breakdown of the Family

Strong families -- those that provide moral guidance, leadership, and emotional support to their children -- form strong communities that serve as the foundation for a great nation. However, the American family, the bedrock of our strong nation, is crumbling. We must accept the shared responsibility to rebuild and restore our families.

We may want to use this forum to discuss the following issues:

- reasons for the disintegration of moral values;
- reasons for the breakdown of the family unit;
- latch-key children;

- the role of the family in choosing television programming and other media for children;
- the role of the family in helping children to view media critically;
- domestic violence and child abuse;
- the role of churches and other community institutions in addressing this issue; and
- the role of the Federal government in addressing this issue.

We could consider inviting to this forum some or all of the following individuals: Marian Wright Edelman, Children's Defense Fund; Ann Lewin, National Learning Center; Carole Hall, Community Workshop on Economic Development; Dr. Alvin Poussaint, psychiatrist, Harvard Medical School; Bill Cosby, entertainer and speaker; and the Reverend Anthony Bennett, St. Paul's Community Church and Director, Nehemiah Housing Project.

4. Drugs

Drug use, abuse, and trafficking are linked, directly and indirectly, to a disproportionate amount of crime and violence in this country, especially in our central cities. One study found that more than 50% of hard-core drug users are engaged in illegal activity, and another revealed that the incidence of violence among drug abusers is 16 times higher than the general population.

In this forum, we would discuss:

- the Administration's 1994 National Drug Strategy;
- the treatment of addicts;
- the costs of drug treatment to our health care system;
- the legalization of certain drugs; and
- the role of law enforcement in drug sales and use.

We could consider inviting the following individuals to this forum: ~~Kevin Jett, Community Police Officer, New York City Police Department,~~ Deborah Prothrow Smith, Dean, Harvard School of Public Health; Ted R. Miller, Health and Safety Economist, National Public Services Research Institute; and a reformed drug addict.

4. ~~Firearms~~

Kids in Guns

Firearms, of course, play a large role in our epidemic of violence and crime. In 1991, firearms were used to kill 17,746 individuals and to assault 102,000 people. Furthermore, firearms were used in over 18,500 suicides and in approximately 1,440 unintentional deaths.

At this forum, we should discuss the following issues:

- gun control;
- how firearms are stored, carried, and used;
- reducing the lethality of firearms;
- technological innovations that can promote firearm safety; and
- non-lethal alternatives for self-protection.

We could invite to this forum Mark Rosenberg, Centers for Disease Control; Jim Pascoe, Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms; Raymond Kelley, Former Chief of Police, New York City Police Department; Louis Freeh, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Eric Larsen, author of Lethal Passage.

5. Racial Tension and Hate Crimes

This Administration has condemned -- and must continue to condemn -- all forms of bigotry, including bigotry expressed through the use of violence. The growing problems of inter-ethnic tension and racial hate crimes present us with a great challenge (and a great opportunity) to begin to address these sensitive issues.

Needless to say, our discussion must start with a reaffirmation of our belief that America is made great by its racial and ethnic diversity and should address the following issues:

- the development of race awareness and acceptance in children;
- racial tensions between groups; and
- education for all Americans on tolerance and non-violent conflict resolution.

The participants could include some or all of the following individuals: Jesse Jackson; Brian Levin, Anti-Defamation League; Joe Roy, Klanwatch, Southern Poverty Law Clinic; Louise Howe,

~~American Leadership Coalition; Ron Yokabayashi, Los Angeles Human Relations Commission; Adela de la Torre, professor of Chicano and Latino Studies, California State University; Jack McDevitt, Center for Applied Social Research, Northeastern University; and Joyce Rayzer, Community Health Care, Inc.~~

6. Failure of the Criminal Justice System

The current criminal justice system also exacerbates the crime and violence problem in this country. The court systems (federal and state) are backed-up; jails and prisons are overcrowded; and incarceration fails to rehabilitate convicted criminals.

Accordingly, we should address the following issues during this forum:

- courtroom overload;
- prison overcrowding;
- reform of the criminal correctional systems; and
- sentencing and parole.

I would recommend that we consider inviting some or all of the following individuals to this forum: Charles Ogletree, professor, Harvard University (and former public defender); Vincent Bugliosi, author and former U.S. Attorney; Kim Taylor, Professor of Criminal Law, Stanford University; Eric Holder, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia; a social worker; a probation officer; and a prison official.

* * *

In sum, we believe that done correctly this crime tour -- a public/private dialogue involving the people like those suggested above -- we will be able to provide leadership during this crisis, facilitate communication between and among America's communities, and promote the Administration's view that all Americans have a shared responsibility to address the violence and causes of violence that plague our communities.

* * *

Please review the proposed ideas for the crime tour and be prepared to discuss them at our meeting on _____
_____. During this meeting, we will
decide on the topics that should be addressed during the tour,
develop a schedule for the tour, and assign to members of the
group one or two events to organize.

Please feel free to call Kumiki Gibson if you have any
questions about the tour or the meeting itself.

Distribution: Communications
 Intergovernmental Affairs
 Legislative Affairs
 Public Liaison