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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON CLINTON INITIATIVES
TO EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING AND REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE**

Q. Why has it taken so long to announce a crime bill?

A. The Administration and the Congress have been focussing like a laser beam on the economy, and on passage of the President's economic plan last week. In the coming months, the President will continue to press for deficit reduction, but also for essential investments he promised the American people in his campaign last year. Today's event underscores his commitment to putting 100,000 officers on the street and fighting crime.

The centerpiece of this effort will be a community policing title in the House-Senate crime bill, which the House and Senate Judiciary Committees are preparing for introduction in September. The crime bill will be a modified version of last year's conference report, which died last fall under threat of Presidential veto.

Q. Will the House and Senate introduce the same bill?

A. We intend to work with the House and Senate through the month of August to resolve as many issues as possible and introduce largely similar bills by early September. Last week, Senator Biden introduced landmark habeas corpus reform legislation -- with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration -- that will, for the first time, limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit, and assure that all indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards. By reaching agreement on this issue, Senator Biden has removed one of the major stumbling blocks from last year's bill.

Q. Why hasn't the Administration introduced its own bill?

A. The President was supportive of last year's crime bill and wants to build on that proposal. Members of the House and Senate have worked hard during the past two congress to pass this sweeping crime legislation, and there's no reason not to pick-up where they left off. With a President who will fight to pass a crime bill, there's no reason not to break the gridlock that has surrounded the crime issue.

Q: What modifications to last year's bill is the Administration seeking?

A: First, the Administration wants to incorporate its program to increase police presence and expand community policing into the crime bill. We believe this must be a central element of any crime bill, and that's why we've expanded Rep. Schumer's Cop-on-the-Beat program to include the hiring and rehiring of law enforcement officers.

Second, the President has supported modifying last year's habeas provisions, and Senator Biden's recently introduced legislation represents an important step forward on habeas reform that should be included in the crime bill. Last year's habeas provisions were adamantly opposed by most district attorneys and state attorneys general; Senator Biden's revisions have their strong support as well as other improvements.

The Administration may also suggest other revisions. For instance, has expressed concern about the inclusion of new mandatory minimums into the crime bill. We will work with Chairmen Biden, Brooks and other Members of Congress to revisit this issues and others during the August recess.

Q. Will the Brady Bill be included in the crime bill?

A. Legislative strategy for this legislation will be set by the congressional sponsors and congressional leadership. The President strongly supports the Brady Bill, and is committed to passing it, either as part of the crime bill or on its own if necessary.

Q. Will a ban on assault weapons be included in the crime bills to be introduced this fall? And which assault weapon ban does the Administration support?

The President and Attorney General remain committed to passing the toughest assault weapons ban which Congress will give them. To this end, we support the efforts of all those in Congress -- particularly Senators Biden, Metzenbaum, Feinstein, and Rep. Schumer -- to pass a ban on assault weapons and look forward to working with them.

Q: How does the upcoming Biden-Brooks bill differ from last year's conference report? Aren't they essentially the same?

A: While many non-controversial provisions in last year's crime bill are likely to remain the same, there will be two important points of departure: (1) the inclusion of a bold, new community policing initiative to put up to 50,000 more police on the streets; and (2) Senator Biden's breakthrough habeas compromise.

Equally important, however, are the change in circumstances under which a crime bill is being considered. For the past two Congresses, the House and Senate have pursued different crime bills -- both of which were opposed by the President. Today, we are sending a very clear signal that Chairmen Biden and Brooks will introduce similar crime bills from the outset -- with the strong support of the President and Attorney General.

Q: How does your approach/plan differ from the Republicans' recently introduced crime bill?

A: There will be differences -- as well as similarities -- between our bill and that of the Republicans. But, as Senator Biden has stated, we want to try and work with our Republican colleagues, and it is our hope that they want to do the same. As a result of partisanship and politicking, important crime bills have failed repeatedly during the past few years. We can't afford for that to be the case anymore, and we hope that Republicans will work with us in passing a crime bill as soon as possible so that our effort to put more police on the streets will not be delayed.

Q: There have been press reports that the White House and the Attorney General have had disagreements on putting 100,000 cops on the street and on passing last year's crime bill. Is this true?

A: No. The White House and Justice Department have worked closely for several months now -- as well as with Chairmen Biden and Brooks -- to develop this crime initiative. Today's event shows that we all stand firmly behind this effort.

Q: Where are the early intervention programs to which Attorney General Reno often refers? They weren't in last year's crime bill -- will they be in the new version of last year's bill?

A: While the crime bill includes a series of important intervention strategies -- such as a major anti-gang initiative and a program to promote Certainty of Punishment when young offenders first encounter the criminal justice system -- the bill does not, by itself, address every facet of the crime problem. We make crime prevention a key component of most everything we do.

That's why the President has proposed initiatives such as Safe Schools, COMPAC and Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, and called upon much of his cabinet to support anti-crime efforts. That's also why the President has proposed full funding for Head Start, reforming welfare and other important social investments that will increase opportunity for all Americans and help to reduce crime.

Q: What exactly do the gun-related Presidential directives do?

A: The Presidential directives signed by the President today guarantee that the Administration is doing all it can under the letter of law to stop the flow of assault weapons and prevent the arbitrary awarding of federal firearms licenses. We would like to do more in both of these areas, but we will need Congress' support to do that.

First, the Presidential directive regarding assault pistols closes the loophole in the current ban on the importation of assault weapons. Under the current ban, the "sporting purposes" test is used to ban cheap "Saturday Night Specials" and so-called assault rifles. Defined as pistols -- not rifles -- Assault pistols are required to meet the "sporting purposes" test designed to keep out cheap handguns, not assault weapons. Thus, despite their similarity to assault weapons, they are able to be imported.

By signing this directive, the President will be able to keep imported assault weapons off the street, but Congress must pass a ban on the domestic manufacture of assault weapons to truly reduce the availability of these weapons.

The second directive simply ensures that we are doing all we can under current law to make sure that federal firearms licenses (FFL) -- which waive certain provisions of law regarding the sale of firearms -- are being issued to legitimate gun dealers. Quite frankly, under previous administrations, FFL compliance was not a priority for the Treasury Department, and we want to reverse that policy. This administration wants to do all that it can to guarantee that federal firearms licenses are awarded to qualified applicants, and that licensees are complying with all the necessary requirements.

While this directive reverses the policies of previous administrations, it also does not fully reform federal firearms licensing procedures, and the Administration will be asking Congress to consider legislation to do more in this area.

Q. How are you going to pay for these initiatives?

- A. Funding for these policing programs (see handout) is included in the President's budget baseline for FY94-98. If additional funds are necessary for these and other Administration initiatives, the Administration will continue to pursue additional budget cuts this fall, including those the Administration sought but has not yet achieved in Congress this year.

These include, for example, administration proposals not yet approved by Congress to cross-check veteran health claims against private health insurance policies (\$300 million savings over 5 years); impose general aviation fees, which passed the House but was dropped in the reconciliation conference (\$213 million savings over 5 years); and assess fees on state banks for inspections by the Federal Reserve (\$339 million savings over 5 years).

It is expected that additional savings will come through the National Performance Review.

Police Departments in attendance:

Baltimore, MD
Baltimore County, Maryland
Montgomery County, Maryland
Prince George's County, Maryland
District of Columbia, Metropolitan Police Department

States AG's in attendance

Mike Moore, Mississippi AG
Charles Burson, Tennessee AG
Charles Oberly, Delaware AG
James Doyle, Wisconsin AG

TO: KATHY
FR: JOSE

DA's in attendance

William O'Malley, DA Plymouth County, MA
President National District Attorneys Association (NDAA)

Newman Flanigan, Executive Director of NDAA

Robert Macy, Oklahoma County DA
Immediate Past President, NDAA

Police Chiefs/Commissioner

Commissioner Bill Bratton, Boston PD

Members of Congress

Senator Biden
Senator Kennedy
Senator Lautenberg
Senator Cohen
Senator Pressler

Rep. Jack Brooks
Rep. Chuck Schumer
Rep. John Conyers

Also: Mayor Sharon Pratt-Kelly

USA TODAY

DATE: 8/29/93

PAGE: 3A

Police chiefs: Direction key to crime plan



RENO: Hire more police 'who can focus on prevention'

By Dennis Cauchon
USA TODAY

President Clinton's plan to help pay for 50,000 new local police officers should take a bite out of crime, but only if it's done right, say police chiefs.

The \$3.4 billion, five-year proposal to hire more police is the heart of a crime-fighting package that includes controversial expansions of gun control and the death penalty.

But the chiefs are worried the money will be spent on the wrong things, in the wrong places, or never make it to the front lines of crime-fighting.

"If I had two new officers, it would make a dent in crime," says Sheriff Richard Hewitt, who heads a 70-member force in Eau Claire County, Wis. "Fifty-thousand officers nationwide has to have an impact."

But Hewitt says some previous federal programs, such as the defunct Law Enforcement Assistance Act, have been wasteful and lacked accountability. He also says he doesn't need new officers as much as big cities do.

Nationwide, there are 604,000 police officers.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police sup-

Plan calls for more money, more police

Highlights of President Clinton's anti-crime plan, to be introduced in Congress in September:

► \$3.4 billion over five years for an additional 50,000 police officers nationwide.

► Restoration of the death penalty for certain federal crimes, including the killing of some federal officials.

► A four-year, \$100 million "police corps" that would give college scholarships and police training to as many as 5,000 students who

make a four-year commitment to police work.

► A \$475 million, five-year program to help create "safe havens" in and around schools.

► Support for the Brady bill, pending in Congress, which calls for a five-day wait on handgun purchases and background checks on would-be buyers.

► A limit on death-row appeals, to reduce delays in carrying out sentences.

ports Clinton's plan. But it doesn't like his idea for a "police corps" that would spend \$100 million over four years on college scholarships for people who agree to serve four years in law enforcement.

The chiefs' fear? A glut of trained officers that cities can't afford to hire.

"We don't have any problem recruiting qualified people into law enforcement," says Greensboro, N.C., police Chief Sylvester Daughtry, first vice president of the association. "We need money to pay them."

Milwaukee Police Chief Philip Arreola says a recent meeting with Attorney General Janet Reno convinced him Clinton's idea will be as efficient and effective as possible.

His concern: "What happens when that funding runs out?"

Even before that, local governments may have to cough up billions of dollars to pay for the additional officers.

In an interview Wednesday with CNN, Reno said the key is not just to put more cops on the street, but "cops who can focus on prevention."

The \$3.4 billion, which still has to be approved by Congress, would cover only one-fourth of the \$55,000 average

annual cost of paying and equipping each of the 50,000 new police officers.

Details of the crime package are still sketchy. A bill will not be introduced until September. But other proposals include:

► Gun control. Clinton says he would push for passage of the Brady bill, which requires a five-day wait before a gun can be purchased.

He also signed an executive order banning the import of "assault pistols," which are tough-looking semiautomatic pistols. The order will have a limited effect: only 3,500 were imported last year.

Another order calls for tighter control on gun dealer li-

censes. There are 284,000 licensed gun dealers in the USA.

► Death penalty. The plan would add the death penalty to 50 crimes, including killing a police officer.

"The president is continuing the empty rhetoric of past administrations," says Leigh Dingerson, executive director of the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty.

► Limit appeals. Clinton says he supports a proposal to limit death penalty appeals in exchange for better legal counsel for the accused. Under the plan, no appeals could be started after six months.

The Washington Post

Clinton's Anti-Crime Package:

DATE: 8-12-93
PAGE: A 16

More Police, Curb on Pistol Imports

By Ruth Marcus and Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Clinton yesterday moved to ban the importation of foreign-made assault pistols and make it more difficult to obtain federal gun licenses as part of a broad anti-crime package that White House officials say will now move toward the top of the administration's agenda.

"The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe, but clearly too many Americans are not safe today," Clinton said in a Rose Garden ceremony with uniformed police officers standing behind him. "It is time we put aside the divisions of party and philosophy and put our best efforts to work on a crime plan that will help all the American people and go beyond cynicism of mere speeches to clear action."

The overall plan announced by Clinton yesterday and expected to be officially introduced when Congress returns from its summer recess next month contains a grab bag of proposals designed to have bipartisan appeal: It includes funds to put more police officers on the streets, a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases, nearly 50 new federal death penalty statutes and strict limits on appeals filed by death row inmates—a step that could accelerate the number of executions carried out by the states.

Many of the legislative proposals were contained in a crime bill that stalled in Congress last year.

While the prospects for the bill seemed uncertain, Clinton took two steps yesterday by executive order that gun control groups say could have quick impact. One would tighten licensing requirements for federal firearms dealers. The second would halt the importation of semiautomatic assault pistols, such as Israeli-made Uzis, and other high-powered weapons that have become popular among criminals.

Currently, virtually anybody can obtain a federal firearms license and thereby obtain unlimited quantities

of high-powered weapons simply by filling out an application and paying a \$10 annual fee. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms officials say that about 280,000 individuals now hold such licenses, only about 30 percent of whom actually conduct any commercial business.

"It's a major loophole by which individuals get around waiting-period requirements" and other state and local gun control laws, said Jack Killorin, ATF spokesman. "We've had drug dealers [obtain licenses], we've had people set up shops in hotel rooms and public housing projects . . . criminals of all stripes."

Clinton's order would permit the agency for the first time to fingerprint applicants, conduct more extensive background checks, and take other steps to ensure that unqualified applicants do not receive licenses, officials said yesterday. "We plan to move relatively quickly within the space of several months," said Killorin.

The ban on the importation of semiautomatic assault pistols expands a ban on foreign-made assault rifles that was imposed by President George Bush in 1989. It would halt about 3,500 weapons that flow into the United States a year. Some of them, such as the Israeli-made Uzi and the Heckler & Koch pistol, are patterned after military-style submachine guns and have become the "weapon of choice" in recent years for many street gangs, federal officials say.

Officials acknowledge, however, that the ban on pistols, like the ban on assault rifles, will have a relatively minor impact unless it is accompanied by legislation that would prohibit the manufacture of similar domestically made weapons that actually account for the bulk of the market. Clinton vowed to push for such a measure as part of his package, but the National Rifle Association yesterday immediately attacked the import ban and the proposed legislation.

"This bears out the real intent: to disarm American citizens incrementally for reasons having nothing to do with violent crime," said James Jay Baker, chief lobbyist for the NRA.

Although some Republicans attended the White House announcement yesterday, party leaders signaled their unwillingness to cede the politically attractive issue to the Democrats with a proposal of their own to build more prisons, impose

more mandatory prison sentences and omit any gun control.

Clinton described his \$3.4 billion program to help communities put as many as 50,000 new police officers on the street over the next five years as "the major down payment" on his campaign pledge to add funding for 100,000 new officers.

Congressional action on crime fizzled last year in a dispute over limiting appeals in death penalty cases, as Republicans charged that the legislation did not go far enough to end what they described as endless rounds of appeals. This year, the Clinton administration made little effort to recast the measure, granting authority to Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph R.

Biden Jr. (D-Del.) to negotiate a compromise on the federal appeals issue with state prosecutors and attorneys general.

Under the new measure, death row inmates would generally be limited to one round of having their cases heard in the federal courts through habeas corpus petitions and would have to file such claims within six months of having their claims rejected in the state court system. Under last year's bill, the deadline was one year.

Under the proposal, there would be new standards designed to make certain that lawyers representing death row inmates in such proceedings have the necessary experience to handle capital cases and receive

*After a violent summer, city activists hope national initiatives
will help keep weapons out of the hands of youths and criminals*

Chicago Looks to Clinton Crime Plan for Relief

By Jon Marshall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO

P3

A DOCTOR shot by a stranger. A teenager killed by gang gunfire on his lawn.

Although major crimes are down slightly, Chicago had one of its most violent summers ever, with 98 people killed in July and 84 more in August, the Police Department reports.

"There's too many guns getting into too many young people's hands," said Carrie Birk, organizer of the south side's Crime Stoppers Citizen Band Patrol.

Some residents are looking to President Clinton's proposed crime package, announced Aug. 11, for relief. He wants to spend \$3.4 billion to hire 50,000 police officers and to use sources such as his national-service program to add 50,000 more to national ranks. The package would convert old military bases into boot camps for young offenders, limit appeals by inmates, and expand the death penalty to 47 more crimes. Mr. Clinton ordered an import ban on assault pistols and asked Congress to pass laws stop-

ping the sale of US-made assault weapons. But the most controversial item is probably the Brady bill, which mandates background checks and five-day waiting periods for gun buyers.

The Clinton proposal could make a difference here if some of the 100,000 police make it to these streets. Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez said Aug. 22 he hopes that the plan could add 1,000-plus officers to his force. They would bolster the new community-policing program, a pilot project in 5 of 25 districts.

This plan encourages beat-patrolling to prevent crime rather than relying solely on emergency response. Each district has an advisory council to help police target concerns such as broken street lights and abandoned buildings used for drug dealing. Mayor Richard Daley introduced the plan after being criticized for not fulfilling a 1991 campaign pledge to add 600 officers.

But simply adding 100,000 US officers will not necessarily make community policing more successful, says Warren Friedman, executive director of the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety, a coalition of 60 community groups. If officers stay on the job,

long-term funding is needed. And if they make more arrests, the government will need more money to build jails. A better alternative is to give grants to local forces and neighborhood groups for training and supplies, he said.

The Daley administration is also excited about gun-control measures in Clinton's package.

ILLINOIS has a three-day waiting period and computerized background checks for gun buyers; Chicago bans handguns. But weapons pour in from suburbs and other states. Last year, Chicago police confiscated 22,600 guns, enough to reach the top of the Sears Tower.

The 3.2 million-member National Rifle Association says the proposals will hurt law-abiding citizens. The ban on imported assault pistols is a red herring because most guns used in crimes are US-made, said Joe Phillips, an NRA lobbyist. The government would do better to beef up local police forces and strengthen the court system, he says.

But Cook County State's Attorney Jack O'Malley, a Republican, said the gun flow will slow through a national effort that discourages criminals from going to

states with more lenient laws. He backs restricting the ammunition supply, especially bullets for assault weapons.

Along with the Brady bill, Clinton's executive order requiring the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to cooperate more with local officials will help curb the gun trade, said James Reilly, the mayor's special assistant for criminal-justice issues.

Mr. Daley supports a more ambitious plan than the president. This year, he called for a nationwide ban on assault weapons, a statewide ban on handguns and semi-automatic assault weapons, and a law making gunmakers and sellers liable for injuries caused by their weapons. He proposed a 25 percent gun and ammunition tax to fund hospital trauma centers and rehabilitation clinics.

Mr. Rodriguez supports a nationwide ban on the manufacture and sale of handguns and assault weapons, and stricter gun-law enforcement. People who want guns for protection can rely on rifles, he says. "We've got to find some approach to keep the availability of guns restricted," Rodriguez said. "We need to move and try to make some progress because we're killing ourselves."

2023

Clinton Undertakes His Drive on Guns and Crime

By DOUGLAS JEHL

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 — President Clinton today threw his support behind a Democratic-sponsored anticrime package that he said would take strides toward his campaign pledge to tighten Federal gun control and add 100,000 police officers to the nation's streets.

Mr. Clinton made the announcement at a Rose Garden ceremony, where he also said he was issuing two executive orders that will impose immediate new restrictions on weapons.

One of the orders adds foreign-made assault-style handguns, like the Uzi, to the Government's current import ban

on assault-style rifles. This new restriction is aimed at guns that Mr. Clinton said had "become the weapons of choice for many gangs and drug dealers."

The President's other order requires strict new limits on the Federal licensing of gun dealers.

But although Mr. Clinton has called for a total ban on the sale of assault weapons, he did not introduce a proposal for such an absolute ban today. The steps he announced continue to allow the manufacture of American-made assault pistols and rifles, which account by far for most of the assault weapons sold in the United States.

The legislation for which Mr. Clinton announced his support is similar in some respects to an anticrime bill that died in Congress last year. Among its provisions are these:

¶ Imposing a five-day waiting period between the purchase of a gun and its delivery to the customer. This is the provision known as the Brady bill, for James Brady, President Ronald Reagan's press secretary, who was left disabled by gunfire in a 1981 assassination attempt on Mr. Reagan.

¶ Limiting to one the number of habeas corpus appeals that a death-row inmate may file in Federal court. Senate Republicans pushed a version of

this provision last year and, when it was not included in the larger bill, killed the entire package by threatening to filibuster. The Democratic leadership has now agreed to a revised version.

¶ Expanding to almost 50 the number of Federal crimes to which the death penalty would apply.

¶ Spending \$3.4 billion over five years to pay for 50,000 new police officers, the first installment on Mr. Clinton's promise to add 100,000 officers.

More on the Fall Agenda

With his endorsement of the legislation, Mr. Clinton followed up on his campaign pledge to push hard for anticrime measures. His decision to do so now, and so publicly, reflected a White House decision to add the anticrime bill to an already-crowded autumn agenda.

"The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe," Mr. Clinton declared at the Rose Garden ceremony, where he was joined by state attorneys general from around the country and stood before a backdrop of rows of uniformed police officers invited to the White House for the occasion.

Although some version of the anticrime legislation is likely to pass, lawmakers and Administration officials alike predicted new battles over the Brady bill, opposed by the National Rifle Association and many conservatives, and the habeas-corpus provision, resisted by liberals.

James Jay Baker, the executive director of the rifle association's lobbying arm, denounced the President's initiative as an attempt to "disarm American citizens incrementally for

reasons having nothing to do with violent crime."

Administration officials said part of that initiative, the executive order requiring stricter licensing of gun dealers, would curtail the flow of weapons that are sold in batches to people who do not run legitimate gun businesses but nonetheless operate by paying a \$30 fee for a permit from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The order directs the bureau to review all the 286,000 current permits, conduct background checks on those who hold them and weed out those who are not legitimate.

"A substantial portion of those permits have gone to people who were dealing guns out of their homes or just trying to get wholesale prices on guns," said Bruce Reed, the President's deputy domestic policy adviser.

The Boston Globe

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1993

HEAVENS TOO BATSY

Thursday cloudy, 75-80

Friday Partly sunny, 80

High tide: 7:00 a.m., 7:17 p.m.

Full report: Page 58

Science conviction overruled

By Tom Coakley
GLOBE STAFF

In a victory for a Christian Science couple that was seen as a setback for their church, the state's highest court yesterday overturned the couple's manslaughter conviction in the death of their son for whom they had declined to seek medical treatment.

In its decision, however, the Supreme Judicial Court made clear that parents have a legal duty to provide medical care for gravely ill children, regardless of religious faith. The court also ruled that a 1971 state law exempting Christian Scientists from some child-neglect statutes does not shield them from criminal prosecution in cases in which a child dies.

In finding for the Twitchells, the court said that David and Ginger Twitchell did not receive a fair trial three years ago when a jury found them guilty of involuntary manslaughter. Their 2½-year-old son, Robyn, died in 1986 of a bowel obstruction. For five days, after consulting with Christian Science officials, the couple

TWITCHELLS, Page 22

her, friend escape plot



Jamie Fuller at his trial last October in Essex Superior Court.

ing to escape, and is likely to lose prison privileges.

At a news conference last night, Middlesex District Attorney Thomas DeMasi said Fuller had plotted to stab himself seriously enough to be taken to Emerson Hospital, less than a mile from the prison.

There, his mother and two accomplices planned to subdue the

ARRESTS, Page 26

double-billed officials charge

emocrat from Melrose, and his other, Edward.

Investigators are focusing on McCarthy's practice of charging the



Police Commissioner William Bratton shares the stage with President Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and Attorney General Janet Reno.

Clinton pushes crime bill

Seeks to boost hiring of police, takes steps to toughen gun laws

By Kathy Lewis
DALLAS MORNING NEWS

WASHINGTON - President Clinton outlined an anti-crime initiative yesterday that would put up to 50,000 new police officers on the street and limit appeals for death row inmates.

He also took two executive steps that do not need congressional approval, suspending the importation of assault pistols not covered under existing prohibitions and strengthening licensing requirements for gun dealers.

"The plan is tough. It is fair. It will put police on the street and criminals in jail," Clinton said. White House officials said the president wants a modified version of last year's crime bill.

With rows of uniformed police officers standing behind him, Clinton announced the anti-crime plan during a White House Rose Garden ceremony attended by Democratic members of key congressional committees and two Republicans, Sens. William Cohen of Maine and Larry Pressler of South Dakota.

William Bratton, commissioner of the Boston Police Department, was on hand, and in what he labeled his "best Boston accent" called on the president to make sure the crime legislation becomes law.

"This time, let's get it done. The American people need this legislation," Bratton said. "I've been in this business for 23 years and, for the first time, I'm sensing a fear in my city, Boston, that we are losing our streets."

READER FEEDBACK

We asked, "What do you think is the root cause of growing violence among America's young?" A sampling of your answers is on Page 14.

CLINTON, Page 15

■ Clinton considers a Vineyard vacation. Page 13.

General picked to be chairman of Joint Chiefs

By Michael Kranish
GLOBE STAFF

WASHINGTON - President Clinton nominated Gen. John Shalikashvili yesterday as the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, hailing him as a "soldier's soldier" who was born in Poland, emigrated as a youth and rose through the Army's ranks from private.

The 57-year-old trained artillery officer, who is NATO's supreme allied commander, addressed two controversial issues during a Rose Garden news conference. He said he was "very comfortable" with Clinton's "don't ask, don't tell" policy on gays in the military. And he sounded reluctant to use force in Bosnia, an issue he has long studied, though he warned that "the resolve is



GEN. JOHN SHALIKASHVILI
NATO commander a "soldier's soldier"

there to do so."

Shalikashvili, who must be confirmed by the Senate for the two-year term, would replace Gen. Colin L. Powell, who has held the position for four years and is retiring Sept. 30 amid speculation that he might run for public office.

White House officials, who have had difficulty with Shalikashvili, Page 16

Marine singles-only plan halted

By Robert Burns
ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON - In an extraordinary turnabout, Defense Secretary Les Aspin ordered the Marine Corps last night to cancel a decision announced earlier in the day to stop accepting married recruits by 1996.

Aspin acted just hours after the Marine policy was made public.

A senior Pentagon official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Aspin did not necessarily disagree with the policy but strongly objected to it being decreed by the Marines without first gaining approval from the Pentagon's civilian leaders.

"It's a sensitive policy arena," the offi-

cial said, "and he hasn't had an opportunity to consider this policy."

Gen. Carl Mundy Jr., commandant of the Marines Corps, had spelled out the new policy in a message to all Marines. In the message, he said that no married recruits would be allowed to join the service after September 1996 and Marines already in uniform who wanted to get married would have to consult first with their commanding officers.

Mundy, who is married, also ordered that Marines - whether they are planning marriage or not - go through an "educational awareness program on the advantages of delaying marriage." The education would

MARINES, Page 17

Apartheid tangle

inside

Clinton asks tougher anticrime laws that would add police

■ CLINTON

Continued from Page 1

Bratton said that Boston's homicide rate has increased 60 percent this year because of more gang and domestic violence. "We need help. We need it fast. We need the Brady gun bill now," he said.

The president reaffirmed his support for the Brady bill, which would require a five-day waiting period before buying handguns. It is named for James Brady, former President Ronald Reagan's press secretary who was shot during the 1981 assassination attempt on Reagan.

Gwen Fitzgerald, a spokeswoman for Handgun Control Inc., welcomed Clinton's gun control measures, but the National Rifle Association issued a statement accusing him of taking aim at law-abiding citizens.

"Criminals don't wait a week to steal guns or buy guns on the black market," said James Jay Baker, executive director of the NRA's Institute for Legislative Action.

Clinton also proposed reforms that would limit death row inmates to filing a single federal appeal within six months of other appeals. He said the change would guarantee a higher standard of legal representation.

The president said he would draw on much of the work already done on the anticrime bill that stalled in Congress last year.

"We didn't want to start over," said Bruce Reed, White House deputy domestic adviser.

He said Rep. Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Sen. Joseph Biden, a Delaware Democrat and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, would introduce bills when Congress returns in September.

Reed said the administration had been involved in adding police-related measures to the initiatives and would support Biden's proposed reform of the appeals process for death row inmates.

In his new initiative, Clinton called for \$3.4 billion over five years for up to 50,000 new police officers as a down payment on the 100,000 additional officers he promised during the campaign.

He also called for \$100 million to fund college scholarships and police training for 4,000 to 5,000 students, and for \$475 million to help create safe zones around schools.

And he urged restoration of the death penalty for the murder of a

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federal law enforcement officer and some other crimes.

The Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, responded that congressional Republicans already had unveiled their own crime bill and welcomed Democratic support.

"Unlike previous anticrime proposals, the Republican plan is paid for, through offsetting cuts in other programs," Dole said. "In the weeks ahead, Republicans hope to work with President Clinton and with congressional Democrats to make our country safer and more secure for all our citizens."

Clinton called for a "united bipartisan front against crime and gun violence," saying it was time to set aside partisan differences.

Brooks said Americans were "tired of politicians vying with each other to prove just who's tougher on crime."

Afterward, Cohen said there was "quite a bit of stalemate" on the question of whether last year's proposal was tough enough. "There were some on the Republican side who wanted a tougher measure and it did contribute to a nonagreement," he said.

Republicans and Democrats did

Highlights of president's anticrime plan

- Funding of a \$3.4 billion program to help communities put up to 50,000 more police officers on the streets.
- Expansion of the federal death penalty to cover nearly 50 offenses, including killing a federal law enforcement officer.
- Limitation on federal appeals, primarily by death row inmates, to reduce sentencing delays. For most appeals, inmates would get only one federal habeas appeal, to be filed within six months of any other appeals. Poor defendants in death penalty cases would be assigned

- lawyers who met tough performance standards to ensure fair representation.
- Conversion of closed military bases and other facilities to boot camps for young offenders.
- Creation of a Police Corps, giving college scholarships and police training to up to 5,000 students who are willing to make a four-year commitment to police work.
- Passage of the already-pending Brady bill, which calls for a five-day wait on handgun purchases and for background checks on would-be buyers.

AP Wire Photo Associated Press

GLOBE STAFF CHART

not reach agreement last year, an election year, on a crime bill in large part because of differences over gun

control.

Contributing Reporter Joel P. Engardio assisted in this report.



President Clinton talks to police officers from around the country after unveiling his anticrime package yesterday at the White House.

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FIGHTING CRIME IS A CENTERPIECE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S DOMESTIC AGENDA.

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Domestic Policy Talking Points Passage of Senate Crime Bill

Today, by a vote of 95-4, the Senate passed an historic crime bill that would create a 5-year, \$22 billion Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund; put 100,000 more police on the streets; build more boot camps and prisons for violent offenders; establish more "Drug Courts" to get criminal addicts off the street; and implement other common sense crime control and prevention programs. The bill also bans 19 of the deadliest assault weapons and prohibits juveniles from possessing handguns. The Senate also approved the Brady Bill, which provides for a 5-day waiting period and background check of prospective handgun purchasers. Similar, but separate, measures have already passed the House.

- **BREAKING GRIDLOCK ON AMERICANS' #1 CONCERN**

After years of gridlock on crime, both houses of Congress have put politics aside and responded to the real, immediate and growing fears of the American people by passing historic crime legislation. Crime and violence is the number one concern for millions of Americans and finally Washington is doing something that will make a difference.

- **MORE POLICE, MORE BOOT CAMPS**

During the campaign, the President promised to cut the federal bureaucracy by 100,000 and put 100,000 new police on the street -- we're thrilled to see the Senate do that. In Arkansas, the President built boot camps to instill discipline and order in the lives of young offenders, and now we can build them nationwide.

- **FEWER GUNS, SAFER SCHOOLS**

In just a few short weeks Congress responded to the gun violence on our streets by acting on common sense legislation like the Brady bill, a tough assault weapons ban and legislation to keep handguns out of the hands of minors. These changes are all long overdue, especially the Brady Bill.

- **THE CRIME BILL WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE**

Although it's not enough to change laws -- we have to change our behavior -- the crime bill will make a difference. More police working with communities to fight and prevent crime will do more in less time than anything else we can do. Fewer guns in the hands of children and safer schools will reduce the violence on our playgrounds. And keeping violent recidivists, criminal aliens and criminal drug addicts off the street will help get to the core of our Nation's crime problem.

- **NOW THAT WE'VE STARTED, LET'S FINISH THE JOB**

The President wants Congress to put these bills on his desk to be signed as soon as possible. He wants to mobilize every person in the government in a sustained, organized, disciplined effort to stop the violence in our streets -- mobilizing every person in our government.

Domestic Policy Talking Points
NAFTA Press Conference
November 10, 1993

Crime

1. Crime Bill

The President will likely be asked about the crime debate in Congress. He should make the following points:

* "I'm delighted that after years of gridlock on crime, the Congress has decided to put politics aside and respond to the real, immediate, and growing fears of the American people. This is an important part of what I came here to do.

In my campaign I promised to cut the federal bureaucracy by 100,000 so we could put 100,000 new police on the street -- and I'm thrilled to see Congress do that. We built boot camps to instill discipline and order in the lives of young offenders in Arkansas, and now we can build them nationwide. It's been 12 years since Jim Brady was shot -- and today the House of Representatives will pass the Brady Bill, and we hope the Senate will pass it next week. And in the last 24 hours, the Senate has taken steps to get handguns off the playgrounds and out of the hands of children, and ban assault weapons from our streets.

This is unprecedented, historic progress -- and we cannot rest until our people feel safe."

2. Tough Talk on Crime

He might be asked the question from a different angle -- isn't Congress just posturing to look tough, etc. He should pounce on that question to say that crime is the #1 problem in cities across America, and for once, what Washington is doing can make a real difference.

100,000 cops in community policing represents a 20% increase in our nation's police force -- and a fundamental change in the way communities fight crime. Fewer guns in the hands of children will mean fewer deaths on the playground. Finally, boot camps and other forms of tough punishment are necessary because we will never reduce violent crime so long as we keep letting violent offenders back onto the street.

Welfare Reform

There's an outside chance he might be asked about the welfare reform plan introduced today by House Republicans. A memo to him is attached -- he may not have seen it yet.

October 22, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID GERGEN

**FROM: BRUCE REED
 JOSE CERDA**

SUBJECT: CRIME AND DRUG TALKING POINTS

Per your request, here are some talking points on crime and the Interim Drug Strategy. As we have stressed in the past, the best points for us to talk about on crime are more cops and fewer guns. The drug issue is a bit more complicated, and we've included some general talking points as well as a more detailed set intended as firm responses to tough questions. Finally, we've thrown in a suggested response to the National Guard question; it's based on the President's response to the press today.

CRIME TALKING POINTS

- Along with economic and health security, Americans have a right to personal security -- to feel safe where they live, work, play, and go to school will be safe. But too many of our people and denied that right. Government's first duty is to keep its citizens safe.
- There is an epidemic of violence in this country that must be confronted. We cannot let reckless teenagers roam the streets with assault weapons better armed than our police officers. We cannot stand by as random gunfire claims victim after victim, including innocent children.
- We can start by doing the two things that we know can reduce and prevent crime: putting more police on the street and getting guns off the streets. It's time to pass the crime bill, the Brady Bill, and a tough ban on assault weapons. The American people have been waiting long enough for these common sense measures.
- During the 1980s, the number of violent crimes and murders skyrocketed -- as did the level of youth and gun violence. But the trend in policing has been to do more with less. It's time to reverse this trend and help our cities put more police on the street.
- In August, the President outlined his plan to put 100,000 more police and public safety personnel on the street. Title I of the crime bill authorizes \$3.4 billion over the next 6 years to put 50,000 more police on the street "in community-oriented policing."

- Putting more "cops on the beat" makes sense. Cities like Los Angeles, Detroit, New York, San Diego and Boston would like to increase their police presence and expand community policing. The President's policing plan will help them do just that.
- America's streets are flooded with guns. We have an estimated 200 million guns on the street, and more federally licensed gun dealers than gas stations.
- On August 11th, the President took the first step by signing two gun-related directives: one to close the loophole allowing the importation of assault pistols into the country; and one to "beef up" the compliance procedure for distributing federal firearms licenses by requiring background checks, fingerprinting, etc.
- But we need to do more. The Brady Bill, which provides for a five-day waiting period to allow local law enforcement to conduct a background check of prospective handgun buyers, must be passed as soon as possible. We've already banned the importation of assault weapons that have no sporting purpose. We should do the same for those same guns that are domestically produced.

DRUG TALKING POINTS

- Last week, Lee Brown released an interim drug strategy, charting a new course in the War on Drugs. Its focus: reducing the record level of hard-core drug use in this country.
- For years, the federal government has focused on casual or intermittent drug use, and we've achieved some success in this area -- overall fewer Americans use drugs today. But we've avoided the worst part of the drug problem -- hard-core drug use.
- Hard-core drug use fuels crime and violence and drives up health care costs -- and its getting worse. We need to break the cycle of hard-core drug-use and stop its ripple effect on our society. To do this, we need more and better drug treatment.
- Many hard-core users are likely to become involved with the criminal justice system, and -- if they do -- we must demand that they receive drug treatment. If we don't, each year about 200,000 convicted criminals who entered jail or prison with drug problems will be released onto our streets without having been treated. We can't afford to let this happen.

- We also can't afford to continue to let rival drug gangs shoot it out on our streets everyday while innocent victims pay the price. The drug strategy calls for a stop to the violence: it calls for more police and fewer guns; it calls for reaching out to those youths we can save -- putting them in boot camps, teaching them what they need to know to get a good job and turning their lives around; and it calls for preventing our youth from going astray in the first place -- getting the anti-drug and violence message to them as soon as they start going to school.

OTHER POINTS WE NEED TO MAKE ON DRUGS

- The drug strategy provides new direction: it shifts the focus to the most difficult part of the problem -- hard-core drug use; it rejects viewing the drug problem in isolation and links it to other domestic policy issues (i.e., health care, the economy, violence, family); it views alcohol as part of the drug problem; it promotes community policing over traditional lock'em law enforcement; it takes on the tough issue of gun violence; and it proposes making drug treatment available to all through health care reform.
- We will make the tough funding choices. The interim strategy was never intended to be a budget document, only to outline broad policy parameters. We are currently working on the '95 budget and looking for ways to fund the initiatives outlined in the interim strategy. For the first time, drug policy decisions are driving budget -- not the other way around -- and we think that's the way it should be.
- Congress cut treatment funds, not the President. Historically, Congress has been reluctant to fund treatment. This year, the President requested a \$170 million increase for FY 94, but Congress cut this amount. Lee Brown had to go to the Hill and fight for these funds to be partially restored.
- Health care reform will increase the availability of drug treatment. Although health care reform will not -- at least at the outset -- provide the appropriate form of drug treatment for every drug user, it will increase the availability of drug treatment generally -- and start us down the road of making some type of drug treatment available to all persons.
- Our drug strategy will continue to be balanced. While Lee Brown is reviewing all drug accounts in order to make recommendations for next year's budget -- and there may be some shifting of funds -- we will continue to have a balanced strategy with components to fight both the demand for and the supply of illegal drugs.

- No magical "shift" in drug funding will solve our drug problems. Some have suggested that -- to get our drug strategy on track -- we simply need to "shift" the supply-demand ratio in federal drug spending from 70/30 to 50/50. This was a powerful rhetorical argument against the previous administration -- and a headache for us. A "shift" is just not that simple. First, the President's two drug-related priorities have been (1) more treatment and prevention, and (2) more community policing. Substantial increases for both of these priorities will drive up both sides of the supply-demand ratio. Second, the federal drug budget is a compilation of appropriated monies -- not direct appropriations -- that are scored by OMB and ONDCP as "drug-related" and then totaled. Thus, monies tend not to be fungible.

NATIONAL GUARD IN DC

- We have asked the Office of Legal Counsel at the Justice Department to review the legality of using the National Guard in DC. But there are practical problems, too. Keep in mind, Guardsmen are not full-time military and calling them out in substantial numbers or over long periods of time will disrupt the normal work lives of a lot of people. But we need to look at it. There are 1,500 shooting in DC every year now, and we need to do something.

You should also use this moment to emphasize the need to pass the crime bill and put more police on the street; to pass the Brady Bill and get guns out of the hands of criminals; and to pass an assault weapons ban so that our teenagers don't roam the streets better armed than our police.

GENERAL CRIME TALKING POINTS

- The American people have been kept waiting long enough. They want more police on the street and fewer guns. They want the Brady Bill and the crime bill, and we're going to pass them into law.
- Across the country, people live in fear of getting beaten mugged or shot. Little children worry about gangs and drugs and knives in the hallways at school. Government's first duty is to keep its citizens safe, and it's time that Washington go to work with every city and town in America to help make our people feel safe.

PUTTING MORE POLICE ON OUR STREETS

- **STEP #1: HIRE AND REHIRE MORE POLICE OFFICERS**

Within a few weeks, the Department of Justice will make \$150 million available -- through competitive, multi-year grants -- to states and localities to hire new police and/or rehire laid off police officers.

TOTAL POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENTAL -- 2,100 (SWORN)

- **STEP #2: PASS THE CRIME BILL**

When Congress returns to Washington, Chairmen Biden and Brooks will be introducing similar crime bills that include a five-year, \$3.4 billion Policing and Public Safety program to put as many as 50,000 more police on the street and expand community policing. We should pass the crime bill quickly and not delay putting these additional officers on the "beat".

TOTAL CRIME BILL -- 50,000 (SWORN)

- **STEP #3: PUT MORE POLICE IN OUR SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC HOUSING**

We have asked Congress to pass emergency Safe Schools legislation and a Community Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC) proposal that will in part help local education and housing authorities to hire security personnel or pay police departments to include schools and public housing as part of their community policing beats.

TOTAL SAFE SCHOOLS -- 4,000 (SWORN AND NON-SWORN)

TOTAL HUD'S COMPAC -- 5,000 (SWORN AND NON-SWORN)

- **STEP #4: EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICE**

As Governor of Arkansas, the President instituted the nation's first state Police Corps. And as President, he is proposing a Police Corps (as part of the crime bill) that would give college scholarships and police training to students who are willing to serve their communities as police officers. Also, as many as 25,000 National Service participants are expected to be made available for public safety and law enforcement efforts.

TOTAL POLICE CORPS -- 4-5,000 (SWORN)

TOTAL NATIONAL SERVICE -- 25,000 (SWORN AND NON-SWORN)

- **STEP #5: EMPOWER DISTRESSED AREAS**

The President's economic plan -- signed into law last week -- will create jobs in depressed areas by targeting growth incentives and investments into 9 Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities. Our budget request this year included \$500 million to put more police officers in Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities, and we will continue to work to get these funds appropriated.

TOTAL EMPOWERMENT ZONES -- 6-7,000 (SWORN)

- **STEP #6: ENCOURAGE OUR TROOPS TO BECOME POLICE**

As we downscale our military, we need to put our best trained, most talented men and women at work keeping America safe here at home. To encourage police departments to hire these "heros", the Department of Labor will make as much as \$10 million available from its Defense Diversification Program available for retraining.

TOTAL TROOPS-TO-COPS -- 1,500 (SWORN)

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

- **PASS THE BRADY BILL**

We remain committed to quick passage of the Brady Bill and will do whatever it takes to make this happen. Whether Brady is included in the crime bill or not is less important than passing it as quickly as possible.

- **BAN MILITARY-STYLE ASSAULT WEAPONS**

Last week, the President signed a Presidential Directive to suspend the future importation of foreign-made assault pistols, which are not currently covered by the importation ban on assault rifles. But this is merely a first step. We must also ban the domestic manufacture of all assault weapons. Criminals should not be better armed than our police officers.

- **REFORM FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSING**

The President has also signed a Directive to reform the current procedure for distributing federal firearms licenses by requiring background checks, fingerprinting, etc. But further reforms -- such as raising the basic license fee, which is now only \$10 -- are required. We will work with Congress to pass this legislation, too.

PROMOTING CERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT

- Our current system has severity of punishment, but not certainty. We need more certainty of punishment if we are going to deter crime. By that I mean, insuring that every criminal receives some punishment for their crime -- no unrestricted probation, no revolving system of justice.

- As a practical matter, given our resources, that means imposing non-traditional punishments on some of these offenders: assignments to work programs, to community service, and to boot camps.
- The point is simply this: people should know that in this country, if you commit a crime, you will be punished -- our lack of prison space or resources is not going to allow you to get off. And to achieve this goal, we have to be far more creative -- at the state and local level -- in designing potential punishments, particularly for youthful offenders.
- **COMMUNITY BOOT CAMPS**
In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid a life of crime. We need to do the same at the federal level.
- **DEMANDING DRUG TREATMENT**
The "carrot and stick" of the criminal justice system must be used to demand that addicted offenders get treatment. We already pay considerable overhead costs for incarcerating drug-addicted offenders and should demand that they be treated. Parole and or probation should also be used to test, and if necessary, treat drug addicts in the criminal justice system.
- **EXPANDING THE DEATH PENALTY**
The President supports expanding the death penalty to nearly 50 new crimes -- including a federal law enforcement officer. While I am personally opposed to the death penalty, I have previously supported and worked to pass crime legislation that significantly expanded the death penalty -- despite my personal opposition.
- **HABEAS CORPUS REFORM**
If the death penalty is to serve as a deterrent at all, then we must reform the current process of endless death penalty appeals. The President and the Attorney General support a compromise reached by Senator Biden and America's prosecutors. It's a fair proposal that limits inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal -- while also assuring that indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards.