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THURSDAY

Valley Daily News

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August 18, 1984

Volume 106 - No. 157

1984 Valley Daily News

Clinton wins converts on anti-crime bill

By ALAN FRAM
Associated Press

WASHINGTON - President Clinton won over at least three more lawmakers to his beleaguered anti-crime bill Wednesday as upbeat Democrats took soundings on the changes they would need to tug the measure through the House.

"It is encouraging, but we are not there yet," House Speaker Thomas P. Foley, D-Wash., told reporters as he and fellow Democratic leaders continued their delicate balancing act of calculating how to win over some legislators without alienating others.

House leaders need at least eight converts to reverse last Thursday's embarrassing 225-210 House vote blocking the \$33 billion anti-crime measure. They said they hoped to send a revamped measure back to House and Senate negotiators for quick approval and to gain House passage by Saturday.

Democrats hoped approval of the measure would give them the momentum they will need to muscle health-care legislation, Clinton's paramount priority, through Congress this fall.

A possible formula for rounding up support was beginning to emerge. In hopes of luring moderate members of both parties, Democrats

Mothers demand action

By MARK ULLMANN
Valley Daily News

About 50 mothers and their children had their own news Wednesday for congressional leaders struggling with the national crime bill.

"I am sick and tired of Cop-arms," said Mary Diann, who pinned to her jacket a photo of her son, Shaun Price, who was killed in Tacoma on New Year's Day.

"Our kids are dying as they speak," she said.

Diann was joined by other women, kids, local mayors and police chiefs at a Bellevue press conference called by Mothers Against Violence in America to demand passage of a strong crime bill, including a ban on assault weapons.

"We have got to send a strong message to Washington that this is unacceptable," said Cheryl

See CRIME, A5

MOTHERS: 'We've got to send a strong message'

Continued from page A1

Terry, crying before television cameras as she recalled the recent slaying of her husband, Seattle police Detective Antonio Terry.

Pamela Baker, president of the mothers' group, called specifically on Bellevue Congresswoman Jennifer Dunn to support the bill.

In Washington, D.C., Dunn and Senator Slade Gorton, the only Republicans among Washington state's senators and representatives, said they were pleased. President Clinton is showing signs of compromise on the measure.

But they said much more is necessary to secure their votes for the \$33 billion anti-crime bill.

Clinton on Wednesday indicated he'll support a proposal by Gorton and Dunn requiring local police officers to notify their communities about the release of violent sexual predators.

Gorton, who is up for re-election, said he is "encouraged that the president has begun to talk about other changes in this crime bill," such as cutting the price tag.

Dunn, who represents the Eighth District that includes much of the Eastside, said the sex predator

is "a thing in a list of changes I'm looking for."

"If he separates the assault weapon ban out of this bill and gives us the sexual predator strengthening of neighborhood notification we're looking for and strips out a great deal of the pork that sits in this bill... then I will be inclined to support the bill," she said.

Whether the assault weapon ban remains in the bill is key: Dunn and Gorton both oppose it. Supporters include Democratic Rep. Maria Cantwell, who said she and a bipartisan group of about 25 women members met Wednesday afternoon with the House speaker.

"We talked about how we could improve the bill, and how to be successful in dealing with the assault ban," said Cantwell, who is also up for re-election in the northern Eastside's First District.

Although Sen. Patty Murray expects both the House and Senate to pass the bill by early next week, she said the pressure to drop the assault weapons ban is tremendous.

"Our phone lines are jammed," said Murray, who supports the ban.

The issue is also working its way into political campaigns. Democrats Mike James and Ron Sims, who are running for Gorton's Senate seat, both issued statements Wednesday supporting the crime bill. And U.S. Rep. Mike Kravitz, a Democratic supporter of the bill, has made gun

control a centerpiece of his re-election campaign.

At Wednesday's press conference, Jon Smith and Steve Harris, police chiefs in Bellevue and Redmond, said fellow police chiefs have supported an assault weapon ban for years.

Bellevue Police Chief Al Wallis later said the ban "should be the least controversial part of the crime bill." Wallis is president of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, which he said generally supports the bill.

But he said some cities might not be able to hire some of the 100,000 cops promised in the bill because they don't have the required matching funds.

"Many, many communities in our area wouldn't be able to participate because they couldn't afford the match," Wallis said.

Earlier, King County Sheriff James Montgomery expressed the same concern, saying it costs about \$50,000 to hire, equip and train a police officer. And he wondered what local police forces will do when the federal money runs out.

Cantwell said she also has worries about those funds, which she said would expire after five years, possibly taking the new police officers with them.

"We plan on having them, and then they're gone," Cantwell said. The Associated Press contributed to this report.

CRIME: 'We are not there yet'

Continued from page A1

le leaders were considering:

■ Reducing the bill's \$7 billion for counseling and other crime prevention programs by about 5 percent across-the-board, and transferring it to law enforcement initiatives, perhaps to the measure's new Police Corps college scholarships or to prison construction.

■ Giving Congress power to review any future additions to the 19 assault-style weapons the measure would prohibit. The ban would expire after five years instead of the decade the legislation now provides.

■ Strengthening a provision requiring convicted sexual offenders to report their addresses to authorities by telling the police notify neighborhoods of such a resident.

■ Eliminating the measure's \$10 million for a crime research center at Lamar University in the district of House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jack Brooks, D-Texas.

The bill also contains money for building new prisons and helping communities hire 100,000 new police officers by 2000. It requires

life sentences for some people convicted of three violent felonies, and extends the death penalty to more than 60 federal crimes, including fatal drive-by shootings.

Clinton met with several members of the Congressional Black Caucus, 27 of whose 37 Democrats backed the legislation last week. When the session ended, two members who oppose the measure because of its expansion of the death penalty - Reps. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., and John Lewis, D-Ga. - said they would relent and support bringing the legislation to the floor.

"He was listening and talking his presidency, the party, and the fact that we will not get a better bill than this," Rangel said. "I don't think anyone challenges that."

Later, Rep. Clen Fields, D-La., another black caucus member, also said he would switch and vote to bring the bill to the floor. A capital punishment foe, Fields said the administration had readied procedures to ensure that the death penalty isn't levied disproportionately on minorities.

"My personal convictions and concerns, however, no matter how deeply felt, should not hold hostage this anti-crime legislation by denying Congress the opportunity to debate this legislation," he said.

A day after discussing the bill

with Clinton at the White House, Republican leaders were pulling together a list of their own demands that, they said, would make support for the bill bipartisan. All but 11 GOP lawmakers voted against the legislation last week, saying it contained mountains of wasteful spending and was too lenient on criminals.

House Minority Whip Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., said he favored \$3 billion to \$4 billion in spending reductions, plus tougher sentencing requirements for armed felons and others.

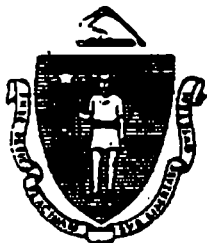
"The question is, do they want to get a crime bill?" Gingrich said.

But while the White House and Democratic leaders were wooing moderate Republicans, they said most GOP demands were unrealistic.

"We are not getting as far as I can tell, a mood of conciliation from the Republicans," Foley said.

About 25 mayors, county officials and police chiefs - including GOP Mayors Rudolph Giuliani of New York and Richard Riordan of Los Angeles - provided across Capitol Hill, lobbying lawmakers and holding news conferences in favor of the legislation.

"The prevention aspect of this bill is very much like the law enforcement part of this bill - it will reduce crime," Giuliani told reporters.



SCOTT HARSHBARGER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

(617) 727-2200

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Attorney General
One Ashburton Place,
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FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

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Executive

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
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MEMORANDUM

TO: ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES E. DOYLE
FROM: ATTORNEY GENERAL SCOTT MARSHBARGER
DATE: AUGUST 17, 1994
RE: PUSH FOR CRIME BILL PASSAGE

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUESTED

I am writing to encourage you 'to turn up the heat' on members of Congress in your state who opposed the crime bill last week. Over the last few days I have been working with local prosecutors to change the vote of the lone Congressman in Massachusetts to vote against the bill. Our efforts have received a great deal of attention in the media and I believe we may turn the Congressman around.

As a law enforcement professional, I believe, as I'm sure you do, that this is a very important bill. The resources that it makes available to the states will be crucial to the prevention and prosecution of crime in the years to come. As you know, the bill will pass if only about six more members switch their votes; therefore every vote counts for a great deal. Moreover, a vote may be held late this week -- so there is a real urgency to our action.

I have been working to win a vote here in Massachusetts both through (1) letters to the Congressman signed by me and by other prosecutors (see attached) and (2) a public event at which members of law enforcement urged a vote for the bill. I'm attaching the press packet that we distributed yesterday along with a copy of my talking points for your information. The Department of Justice, Office of Public Liaison -- Gail Hoffman has been very helpful in providing substantive support.

If you want any information about this please give me a call or contact Executive AAG Bill Lee at (617) 727-2200 ext. 2059. Thank you for your efforts.

Attachments:

Letters to Cong. Torkildsen

Press Release

Talking Points

Charts used at Public event

News article

BOSTON GLOBE

DATE 8.17.94PAGE 1

Torkildsen forces crime bill debate onto Salem street

Debate plays out on street in Salem

By John Laidler
SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE

SALEM - The battle over the national crime bill spread from Washington, D.C., to Washington Street here yesterday as US Rep. Peter G. Torkildsen squared off in a sidewalk debate with Attorney General Scott Harshbarger and three top Massachusetts prosecutors.

The verbal fracas, watched intently by several dozen police officials and spectators in front of Salem District Court, erupted after Torkildsen crashed a press conference that Harshbarger and other law enforcement officials had called to pressure the con-

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TORKILDSEN
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gressman to reverse his vote of last week to delay the crime bill.

With the four prosecutors, all Democrats, about to begin their press conference, and as campaign signs waved nearby for Torkildsen's Democratic challengers, the congressman surprised everyone by strolling over from his Salem district office a block

Standing toe-to-toe with Harshbarger and District Attorneys Kevin

"Nobody in Lynn is going to understand this was just a vote on a rule, Peter. This is a vote on a crime bill," Burke said sharply.

"My job is to let people know the difference," Torkildsen responded, adding that because of the Republican-led delays last week, the bill would be improved. He expects it to come up for another vote this weekend.

"The difference between last week and this week appears to be

When Torkildsen said the rule kept him from scrutinizing the crime bill before voting, Reilly snapped, 'Let's not hide behind that.'

not less money for police officers or less money for prison space, which I think we all agree we need, but ... less irrelevant spending," he said.

Harshbarger, standing just feet away from Torkildsen, charged that the bill the congressman voted to delay was the "toughest crime bill that's ever come out of Washington for prisons, for police, for crime prevention programs."

"The bill you voted on in April has more of the so-called 'pork' you talk about, for police than this bill. This bill is support by all the enforcement, by prosecutors

Countered Torkildsen: "The provisions of last week's rule said that if it passed, all points of order were waived. As attorneys, I think you know that means that every other rule of the House was negated. I don't want to see a bill brought to the floor under those circumstances."

According to the Rules Committee, chaired by US Rep. J. Joseph Moakley of South Boston, the rule Torkildsen now opposes has been approved 12 times in the House this year by voice vote, or unanimous consent. During the 102d session of Congress, the same rule was approved 33 times by unanimous consent.

"Torkildsen voted for rules ... similar to this," said Moakley during an interview in Washington.

Torkildsen has come under fire repeatedly this week as the only member of the Massachusetts congressional delegation to vote to delay action on the crime bill. Even Gov. Weld spoke highly of the crime bill yesterday, saying he favors a controversial section that contains money for midnight basketball leagues. "I think midnight basketball is a great anti-crime track," said Weld, a former US attorney.

On Washington Street in Salem, Torkildsen was getting no relief. "Peter, you can't play this game," Harshbarger said. "This has been through House conference, Senate conference, legislators have analyzed it. A vote 'no' on the rules is a vote against the crime bill. It's that simple."

Sensing there was little more to be said, Torkildsen ended an invitation to stay at the press conference and headed back to his office.

M. Burke of C , Thomas
Reilly of Middlesex C / and Wil-
C. O'Malley of Plymouth (

ty, Torkildsen held his ground as the
prosecutors repeatedly accused him
of jeopardizing \$400 million in federal
funding for Massachusetts.

With the White House scrambling
for votes and House leaders
predicting another attempt at passing
the crime bill this weekend, Torkildsen
stated emphatically that he
supports the \$33 billion measure.

He insisted that he voted for a
delay only because he objected to
the rule being used to bring the
crime bill to a vote. The congressman
said he would vote for the bill if
the rule, which bars floor amendments,
was changed.

at every level of this country,
Harshbarger Torkildsen voted
for an earlier version of the crime
bill in April.

Reilly accused Torkildsen of using
the rule issue as a smoke screen.
"Let's not hide behind that," he
snapped. "That's a procedural device"
to cause a delay, he said.

Torkildsen said the rule effectively
prevented him from closely
scrutinizing the complex crime bill
before taking a vote. "Last week's
rule came out with the bill in print
less than a day," he said. "Normal
House rules say three days in print."

"You had access to all the information
on this crime bill you could ever
have wanted," Burke shot back.

*Globe staff writers Jill Zuckman
in Washington and Don Aucoin in
Boston contributed to this report.*

Torkildsen faces foes on crime bill

*Paradey!
Beverly T. Mason
E117*

By TED GRIFFITH
Times staff

U.S. Rep. Peter Torkildsen clashed with the state attorney general yesterday at a rally of law enforcement officials who criticized the Republican congressman for blocking passage of a \$33 billion federal crime bill.

**More on crime bill,
pages A14, A16**

As the rally started in front of Salem District Court, the uninvited Torkildsen abruptly strode into the crowd and confronted Attorney General Scott Harshbarger, the event's organizer.

Surrounded by television cameras, the two launched into an impromptu debate about the merits of Torkildsen's vote last Thursday to prevent consideration of the

crime bill.

Harshbarger, a Democrat, said the bill would bring \$400 million to the state.

"Are we going to get \$400 million for police on the streets, for prisons, for proven crime prevention programs?" the attorney general asked.

Torkildsen responded by saying he supported the crime bill, but voted against the parliamentary measure, known as a rule, because it would have restricted debate on the bill's spending provisions.

The Danvers Republican was the only member of the state's congressional delegation to vote against consideration of the bill.

"I voted against a bad rule last week," he said. "If we get a better crime bill because of it, I'll be supporting the rule as well as the bill."

Torkildsen said he supports many of the provisions in the crime bill and he decided to crash

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• Foes face off on crime bill

Continued from page 1

the rally in Salem to make his position clear.

"I did know that Scott Harshbarger sent out a press release saying I oppose the crime bill, but that's not true," he said. "This event made it very convenient for me to clear up any misunderstanding."

Harshbarger said Torkildsen's justification for his vote was simply a ruse to conceal his opposition to the crime bill.

"Peter, you can't play that game," he said. "A vote 'No' on the rule is a vote against the crime bill. It's that simple."

After the rally, Harshbarger delivered a letter — signed by eight Massachusetts prosecutors, including Essex County District Attorney Kevin Burke — listing the benefits of the crime bill.

The bill would add 100,000 officers to the nation's police forces, make more than 50 additional crimes subject to the death penalty, ban some assault weapons, and provide additional funds for prisons and crime prevention programs.

Torkildsen said his vote last Thursday will likely result in improvements in the crime bill. Congressional leaders who hope to revive the bill may be willing to remove some of the "unnecessary" spending in the bill, he said.

The first-term congressman said he would like to see all non-crime related spending, such as \$10 million for Lamar University in Texas, eliminated from the bill. However, Torkildsen said, he would vote for the crime bill even if it contained spending on non-crime related spending.

The four Democrats, who are vying for the right to face Torkildsen in the fall, have deluged him with criticism following last week's vote. Some of the Democrats have predicted voters will punish Torkildsen at the polls for his vote.

"In speaking with working families around the Sixth District, the feedback is always the same — crime is bad and Torkildsen is out of touch," said Rep. Jeff Hayward of Lynn, one of the four Democratic candidates.

But the congressman said he was confident his constituents would support him provided that he could explain his vote to them.

He said he was compelled to vote against the parliamentary measure because it would have violated the standard congressional practice of allowing members to debate spending provisions.

"In talking to the far, once I explain to what I did, virtually everybody supports it," Torkildsen said.

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TORKILDSEN

(Continued from Page 1)

and the bill," he said.

Surrounded by federal, state and local prosecutors, as well as several police officers, including Chief Robert St. Pierre of Salem, Chief Robert Champagne of Peabody, and Chief Robert Peschey of Middleton, Harshbarger said the legislation was the most "comprehensive bill to come out of Congress in over a decade, to actually get resources into the streets. It is a very tough and very smart crime-fighting bill. We would be foolish to let gridlock in Congress stop this bill."

Harshbarger said Torkildsen engaged in "cute, procedural rhetoric" to stop the vote on the crime bill because he was afraid it would pass.

Essex County District Attorney Kevin Burke said he was concerned when he first heard about Torkildsen's vote last week, but after observing the exchange between Torkildsen and Harshbarger Tuesday morning he was "astounded."

"We can't allow a congressman to hide behind a procedural method. It's the people who say

they want and need this help," Burke said, noting Essex County is on its way to establishing a new record in terms of the number of homicides this year.

"I can't tell the next victim's family: 'Gee, it was a procedural problem,'" Burke said. "When people call for a police officer they don't care whether he or she is a Republican or a Democrat. There is no other choice than to vote in favor of the crime bill."

Plymouth County's O'Malley said law enforcement has worked for six years to get a crime bill passed. "Torkildsen's vote last week had only one purpose, to keep the bill from coming to a vote because he knew it would pass," he added.

"What happened in Washington was shameful," said Reilly, who succeeded Harshbarger as district attorney for Middlesex County. "It was a slap in the face to all of us in law enforcement. The people are sick and tired of it," adding it was time for Torkildsen "to get out of Salem and go back to Washington and vote for this crime bill."

St. Pierre was the spokesman for the police officers at the news conference. "We do need help. Crime and violence and the fear of crime and violence are real problems on the North Shore," he said.

Nothing there have been several cutbacks in police funding in many cities and towns, St. Pierre added. "We're finding it difficult to meet the challenge."

The Salem chief also said the ban on 19 types of assault weapons is essential. "It would be counter-productive to pass the bill without the ban," he said.

At the end of the conference, Harshbarger and the others were assailed by a member of the audience who was obviously opposed to the ban on assault weapons. "I find you people a disgrace," he said, pointing to his copy of the Constitution and reading its section on the right to bear arms. "Nobody has been killed by assault weapons except those in Waco," he said in reference to the government's attack on the members of a religious cult holed up in that Texas community last year.

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Salem
Evening
News
8/17

1012

Torkildsen gets mugged on crime vote

By TOM CLARK
News Staff

SALEM — Like boxers weighing in before a title fight, Massachusetts Attorney General Scott Harshbarger and U.S. Rep. Peter Torkildsen threw verbal jabs at each other Tuesday over the fate of President Bill Clinton's anti-crime bill.

At a news conference outside Salem District Court, Harshbarger, along with the district attorneys for Essex, Middlesex and Plymouth counties, lambasted Torkildsen for being the only member of the state's congressional delegation to vote against a motion that would have allowed the bill to come up for a vote in the House of Representatives.

Torkildsen, whose district office is diagonally across the street from the courthouse, walked over to the gathering that also included the four Democratic candidates who hope to unseat the freshman Republican in November.

Just before the conference started, Torkildsen and Harshbarger, standing only inches apart, jawboned about the crime bill vote.

Torkildsen maintained his vote was against the rule prohibiting members from proposing amendments to the bill, not against the crime bill itself. He said he absolutely intends to vote for the revamped

crime bill when it is presented to the House and which he hopes will contain far less "irrelevant spending" on projects that have little or nothing to do with crimefighting. He also predicted the new bill will be tougher on criminals than the original proposal.

But Harshbarger and the three district attorneys told Torkildsen they felt he was using the procedural issue to hide his support for the National Rifle Association, which opposed the bill because of its ban on military assault weapons, and stand with the Republican leadership in the House, which they said opposed the bill for purely partisan reasons.

"This was the toughest crime bill ever to come out of Congress. It was supported by all in law enforcement," Harshbarger said. "A vote on the rule is a vote against the crime bill. It's that simple."

"A vote no is a vote for gridlock," added Plymouth County District Attorney William O'Malley, the immediate past president of the National Association of District Attorneys.

Torkildsen said the rule would not have been defeated without bi-partisan support. "The people don't understand. The press hasn't made a distinction between the rule

TORKILDSEN

(Continued on Page 16)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JOSE CERDA
STEVE HILTON
DAN WEXLER
MARILYN YEAGER

FROM: MARCIA HALENA
DAWN FRIEDKIN

SUBJECT: DECEMBER 9, 1993 CRIME MEETING

The attached lists are the preliminary materials that we have for the Thursday crime meeting. We will continue to forward materials as they become available.



NEWS

United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20006

November 15, 1993

MAYORS, POLICE CHIEFS SAY VIOLENT CRIME SHOULD TOP DOMESTIC AGENDA

Call for National Action in Six Key Areas

In an emergency meeting on control of violent crime held today in Chicago, mayors and police chiefs from 30 major U.S. cities called on President Clinton to elevate the issue of violent crime to the top of the nation's domestic agenda, giving it a political priority equivalent to that of health care reform or NAFTA.

In a press conference held at the conclusion of their four-hour meeting on what is needed to combat the surge of violent crime in the cities, Louisville Mayor Jerry Abramson, President of The U.S. Conference of Mayors, summarized the six specific issue areas that the mayors and chiefs concluded should be part of a national action plan. "These are items on which consensus was reached by the group," said Abramson. "A strong feeling of urgency arose in the discussion of each of these actions."

The following points were drafted during the meeting and summarized by Abramson in his press briefing:

1. The Crime Bill

Mayors and police chiefs appreciate the inclusion of funds to provide additional police officers to cities. These funds, of course, must be appropriated, as well as authorized. They should be provided directly to the cities in as streamlined a manner as possible, allowing for the greatest possible flexibility in their use at the local level.

2. Omnibus Firearms Control Legislation

We call for enactment of a comprehensive package of gun control measures, including:

- o The Brady Bill;
- o A ban on the manufacture, sale and possession of assault weapons;
- o A waiting period for all firearms sales;
- o A ban on the transfer to or possession of firearms by minors;

-more-

- o Tightened federal gun dealer licensing provisions, a substantial increase in the licensing fee and notification by federal authorities of the presence of gun dealers in police department jurisdictions;
- o An increased tax on ammunition, with funds derived from the increase directed to health care for victims of gun violence or violence prevention;
- o Destruction of all impounded weapons;
- o Establishment of personal liability for illegal sales by gun dealers.

3. Partnerships to Prevent Violent Crime

Mayors and police chiefs should continue meeting on a regular basis and should meet with the President, others in the Administration and with the Congress to share concerns regarding violent crime in the cities, what is working to combat it, and what more needs to be done. There should be an improved sharing of information between federal enforcement agencies and local police departments on intelligence, new technologies and technical assistance.

4. Expanded Drug Control Efforts

Drugs account for approximately 70 percent of crimes. Anti-drug efforts must be stepped up at and among all levels. Treatment should be expanded so that it is available to all seeking it. Mandatory minimum sentences should be enacted for drug dealers. Federal agencies should improve coordination of their efforts. Funding for the Drug Enforcement Agency should be increased and it should improve its coordination with local police departments. There should be equal emphasis given to prevention, treatment and enforcement. Efforts to address drugs in the workplace should be expanded. Federal asset forfeiture funds should be returned to local police departments.

5. Addressing the Root Causes

All of the actions specified above are short-term responses to violent crime. If we are to stem the tide of violence we must address the root causes. A jobs program should be established to attack the problems of unemployment in our cities. We must build strong neighborhoods and encourage community involvement to prevent crime from occurring in the first place. We need to address a number of issues relating to young people, including making parents responsible for the actions of their children and providing young people with year-round jobs and with recreational activities, such as midnight basketball, which address their needs.

6. Strengthening and Restructuring the Criminal Justice System

We need to stop the revolving door that releases convicted offenders after short prison stays by lengthening actual sentences served. Boot camps should be expanded and follow-up activities conducted to prevent recidivism. The Juvenile Justice System should be reformed and strengthened so that young people understand and are accountable for the consequences of their actions.

-more-

In a letter to the mayors and chiefs delivered in the Chicago meeting, President Clinton said he applauded them for working to address the urgent issues of crime and violence. "I remain as committed as ever to stopping violent crime and protecting our citizens, and I look forward to meeting with you at the White House to discuss these issues."

A White House meeting for mayors and chiefs had been discussed earlier by Abramson and Clinton; preparing for that meeting was one of the goals of the emergency meeting held in Chicago. Abramson told reporters that in further preparation for the Clinton meeting, expected to be held before the end of the year, Denver Mayor Wellington Webb will head a task force of mayors and chiefs to expand upon the six basic issue areas discussed in Chicago.

A list of the Chicago meeting participants is attached.

CONTACT: Mike Brown, (202) 293-7330, 7133

EMERGENCY MEETING ON VIOLENT CRIME IN CITIES

- o Atlanta -- Chief Eldrin Bell
- o Binghamton -- Mayor Juanita Crabb
- o Boston -- Police Commissioner William Bratton
- o Charleston (SC) -- Mayor Joseph Riley,
Chief Reuben Greenberg
- o Chicago -- Mayor Richard Daley,
Chief Matt Rodriguez
- o Cleveland -- Mayor Michael White
- o Columbia (SC) -- Mayor Robert Coble,
Chief Charles Austin
- o Dayton -- Mayor Richard Clay Dixon,
Chief James Newby
- o DeKalb (IL) -- Mayor Greg Sparrow,
Chief Don Berke
- o Denver -- Mayor Wellington Webb
Chief Dave Michaud
Public Safety Director Beth McCann
- o District of Columbia -- Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly,
Chief Fred Thomas
- o Elkhart -- Mayor James Perron,
Chief John J. Ivory
- o Fort Wayne -- Mayor Paul Helmke,
Chief Neil Moore,
Public Safety Director Payne Brown
- o Gary -- Mayor Thomas Barnes,
Chief David Wade,
Public Safety Director Marvin Exum
- o Houston -- Assistant Chief Tommy Shane
- o Kansas City (MO) -- Mayor Emanuel Cleaver,
Chief Steven Bishop
- o Jacksonville (FL) -- Mayor Ed Austin,
Sheriff James McMillan
- o Knoxville -- Mayor Victor Ashe,
Chief Phil Keith
- o Los Angeles -- Deputy Chief Mark Kroeker
- o Louisville -- Mayor Jerry Abramson,
Chief Doug Hamilton
- o Lynn (MA) -- Mayor Patrick McManus
- o Madison (WI) -- Mayor Paul Soglin,
Chief Richard Williams
- o New Orleans -- Mayor Sidney Barthelemy,
Chief Joseph Orticke
- o Newark (NJ) -- Mayor Sharpe James,
Police Director William Celester
- o Palatine (IL) -- Mayor Rita Mullins
- o Philadelphia -- Commissioner Richard Neal
- o Rockford (IL) -- Mayor Charles Box,
Chief William Fitzpatrick
- o St. Louis -- Public Safety Director Julian Boyd
- o Salt Lake City -- Mayor Deedee Corradini,
Chief Ruben Ortega
- o San Francisco -- Mayor Frank Jordan,
Chief Tony Ribera

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR JOSE CERDA
STEVE HILTON
DAN WEXLER
MARILYN YEAGER

FROM: MARCIA HALEM
DAWN FRIEDKIN

SUBJECT: DECEMBER 9, 1993 CRIME MEETING

The attached lists are the preliminary materials that we have for the Thursday crime meeting. We will continue to forward materials as they become available.



NEWS

United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20006

November 15, 1993

MAYORS, POLICE CHIEFS SAY VIOLENT CRIME SHOULD TOP DOMESTIC AGENDA

Call for National Action in Six Key Areas

In an emergency meeting on control of violent crime held today in Chicago, mayors and police chiefs from 30 major U.S. cities called on President Clinton to elevate the issue of violent crime to the top of the nation's domestic agenda, giving it a political priority equivalent to that of health care reform or NAFTA.

In a press conference held at the conclusion of their four-hour meeting on what is needed to combat the surge of violent crime in the cities, Louisville Mayor Jerry Abramson, President of The U.S. Conference of Mayors, summarized the six specific issue areas that the mayors and chiefs concluded should be part of a national action plan. "These are items on which consensus was reached by the group," said Abramson. "A strong feeling of urgency arose in the discussion of each of these actions."

The following points were drafted during the meeting and summarized by Abramson in his press briefing:

1. The Crime Bill

Mayors and police chiefs appreciate the inclusion of funds to provide additional police officers to cities. These funds, of course, must be appropriated, as well as authorized. They should be provided directly to the cities in as streamlined a manner as possible, allowing for the greatest possible flexibility in their use at the local level.

2. Omnibus Firearms Control Legislation

We call for enactment of a comprehensive package of gun control measures, including:

- o The Brady Bill;
- o A ban on the manufacture, sale and possession of assault weapons;
- o A waiting period for all firearms sales;
- o A ban on the transfer to or possession of firearms by minors;

-more-

- o Tightened federal gun dealer licensing provisions, a substantial increase in the licensing fee and notification by federal authorities of the presence of gun dealers in police department jurisdictions;
- o An increased tax on ammunition, with funds derived from the increase directed to health care for victims of gun violence or violence prevention;
- o Destruction of all impounded weapons;
- o Establishment of personal liability for illegal sales by gun dealers.

3. Partnerships to Prevent Violent Crime

Mayors and police chiefs should continue meeting on a regular basis and should meet with the President, others in the Administration and with the Congress to share concerns regarding violent crime in the cities, what is working to combat it, and what more needs to be done. There should be an improved sharing of information between federal enforcement agencies and local police departments on intelligence, new technologies and technical assistance.

4. Expanded Drug Control Efforts

Drugs account for approximately 70 percent of crimes. Anti-drug efforts must be stepped up at and among all levels. Treatment should be expanded so that it is available to all seeking it. Mandatory minimum sentences should be enacted for drug dealers. Federal agencies should improve coordination of their efforts. Funding for the Drug Enforcement Agency should be increased and it should improve its coordination with local police departments. There should be equal emphasis given to prevention, treatment and enforcement. Efforts to address drugs in the workplace should be expanded. Federal asset forfeiture funds should be returned to local police departments.

5. Addressing the Root Causes

All of the actions specified above are short-term responses to violent crime. If we are to stem the tide of violence we must address the root causes. A jobs program should be established to attack the problems of unemployment in our cities. We must build strong neighborhoods and encourage community involvement to prevent crime from occurring in the first place. We need to address a number of issues relating to young people, including making parents responsible for the actions of their children and providing young people with year-round jobs and with recreational activities, such as midnight basketball, which address their needs.

6. Strengthening and Restructuring the Criminal Justice System

We need to stop the revolving door that releases convicted offenders after short prison stays by lengthening actual sentences served. Boot camps should be expanded and follow-up activities conducted to prevent recidivism. The Juvenile Justice System should be reformed and strengthened so that young people understand and are accountable for the consequences of their actions.

In a letter to the mayors and chiefs delivered in the Chicago meeting, President Clinton said he applauded them for working to address the urgent issues of crime and violence. "I remain as committed as ever to stopping violent crime and protecting our citizens, and I look forward to meeting with you at the White House to discuss these issues."

A White House meeting for mayors and chiefs had been discussed earlier by Abramson and Clinton; preparing for that meeting was one of the goals of the emergency meeting held in Chicago. Abramson told reporters that in further preparation for the Clinton meeting, expected to be held before the end of the year, Denver Mayor Wellington Webb will head a task force of mayors and chiefs to expand upon the six basic issue areas discussed in Chicago.

A list of the Chicago meeting participants is attached.

CONTACT: Mike Brown, (202) 293-7330, 7133

EMERGENCY MEETING ON VIOLENT CRIME IN CITIES

- o Atlanta -- Chief Eldrin Bell
- o Binghamton -- Mayor Juanita Crabb
- o Boston -- Police Commissioner William Bratton
- o Charleston (SC) -- Mayor Joseph Riley,
Chief Reuben Greenberg
- o Chicago -- Mayor Richard Daley,
Chief Matt Rodriguez
- o Cleveland -- Mayor Michael White
- o Columbia (SC) -- Mayor Robert Coble,
Chief Charles Austin
- o Dayton -- Mayor Richard Clay Dixon,
Chief James Newby
- o DeKalb (IL) -- Mayor Greg Sparrow,
Chief Don Berke
- o Denver -- Mayor Wellington Webb
Chief Dave Michaud
Public Safety Director Beth McCann
- o District of Columbia -- Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly,
Chief Fred Thomas
- o Elkhart -- Mayor James Perron,
Chief John J. Ivory
- o Fort Wayne -- Mayor Paul Helmke,
Chief Neil Moore,
Public Safety Director Payne Brown
- o Gary -- Mayor Thomas Barnes,
Chief David Wade,
Public Safety Director Marvin Exum
- o Houston -- Assistant Chief Tommy Shane
- o Kansas City (MO) -- Mayor Emanuel Cleaver,
Chief Steven Bishop
- o Jacksonville (FL) -- Mayor Ed Austin,
Sheriff James McMillan
- o Knoxville -- Mayor Victor Ashe,
Chief Phil Keith
- o Los Angeles -- Deputy Chief Mark Kroeker
- o Louisville -- Mayor Jerry Abramson,
Chief Doug Hamilton
- o Lynn (MA) -- Mayor Patrick McManus
- o Madison (WI) -- Mayor Paul Soglin,
Chief Richard Williams
- o New Orleans -- Mayor Sidney Barthelemy,
Chief Joseph Orticke
- o Newark (NJ) -- Mayor Sharpe James,
Police Director William Celester
- o Palatine (IL) -- Mayor Rita Mullins
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- o Rockford (IL) -- Mayor Charles Box,
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- o St. Louis -- Public Safety Director Julian Boyd
- o Salt Lake City -- Mayor Deedee Corradini,
Chief Ruben Ortega
- o San Francisco -- Mayor Frank Jordan,
Chief Tony Ribera

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A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME

**Recommendations of
Mayors and Police Chiefs to
the President of the United States**

D e c e m b e r 9 , 1 9 9 3



The United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006

Ph ne: (2 2) 2 -7 0 F x: (202) 2 -2 2

Page 3

Attorney General Janet Reno
Senators Joseph R. Biden and Orrin G. Hatch
Congressmen Jack Brooks and Bill McCollum
August 2, 1994



Chris Gorman
Attorney General of Kentucky



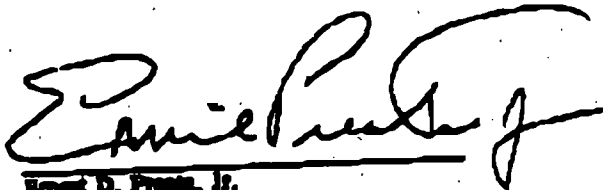
Richard P. Leysach
Attorney General of Louisiana



Mike Moore
Attorney General of Mississippi



Jeremiah W. Nixon
Attorney General of Missouri



Ernest D. Freni, Jr.
Attorney General of Pennsylvania

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DATE: ?

Kassebaum, Dole hear mayor's plea

**Senate approves
\$1 million to
help fight crime**

By Tom Walsh
The Wichita Eagle

Just three days after Wichita asked for help, the U.S. Senate has responded, voting Thursday to send \$1 million to bolster the city's fight against gangs and violence.

If the money clears a final hurdle in Congress, the \$1 million could be available as soon as October, funneled through the Justice Department's experimental Weed and Seed program. The money would enable Wichita to quickly hire 20 new police officers, assign them to troubled neighborhoods and aid in fostering greater community involvement, said Wichita Mayor Elma Broadfoot.

The money was earmarked for Wichita by Sens. Bob Dole and Nancy Kassebaum, both Kansas Republicans, who met Monday with Broadfoot in Washington and heard her request for help.

"After talking with the mayor, I believe that Wichita is an ideal site for this innovative pilot program to help fight crime in our cities," Dole

Safe

Inside

Blotched down: More police on the street could swamp criminal justice system. SA

No gripes: Community leaders support proposed sales tax for public safety. SA

said Thursday. "Wichita is determined to take an aggressive approach in combating gang violence."

The Weed and Seed program is designed to strengthen police and aid community efforts to root out troublemakers in high-crime areas, and then to "replant" neighborhoods. Broadfoot said the program's success heavily depends on "really mobilizing neighborhood groups to be part and parcel of community policing."

See MONEY, Page 8A

MONEY

From Page 1A

On the Senate floor Thursday, Sen. Kassebaum's bill grants \$1 million to Wichita's crime problem. Dole cited the 300 drive-by shootings in Wichita last year, and mentioned the fourth of July gang-related shooting near Oceans Stadium as being "particularly painful for the city."

In the past, Wichita officials hoped that "sweeping" would include Weed and Seed money. But Wichita wasn't among the first group of cities given money. So Kassebaum and Dole leaned up to make sure Wichita wasn't bypassed again. They amended the Justice Department's annual spending bill to require that Wichita get \$1 million. Their amendment passed.

Still, the \$1 million isn't Wichita's yet. The current could be still moved when negotiations meet to iron out differences between the House and Senate versions.

Still, even if Wichita gets the money, it's only a one-time grant. When the money runs out, Broadfoot said, "that's where we hope the urban tax will help us."



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20535

August 10, 1994

STATEMENT OF FBI DIRECTOR LOUIS J. FREEH

Reported in the Buffalo News today are statements by me characterized as criticism of the Crime Bill. To the contrary, I have said publicly that it would hurt the FBI if Congress does not enact this bill. If enacted, the Crime Bill will benefit law enforcement at every level.

I feel as strongly today as I did last month when Meet the Press I said, "This is a very, very big bill and a very, very important bill, and my view of it is that we're going to be much better off with it than without it."

My comments in the news today were part of a wide ranging discussion about the need to adequately fund federal law enforcement. The budget concerns I raised do not stem from the Crime Bill. In fact, the Crime Bill will provide additional funding to the FBI and other federal law enforcement.

Funding for law enforcement remains a serious issue of concern to me and other law enforcement leaders. I will continue to work with the Congress and the Administration to maintain adequate law enforcement funding in the months and years ahead.

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*Buffalo News**8/10/94*

FBI chief criticizes crime bill

By DOUGLAS TURNER
News Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON — On the eve of a major House vote on the \$33.2 billion crime bill, FBI Director Louis Freeh said the program is being financed by the administration's proposed cuts in the budget for his agency and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The chief source of funding adding 100,000 officers to police departments nationwide "comes from downsizing the federal government, and specifically downsizing the FBI and the DEA" under President Clinton's proposed 1995 budget, Freeh told *The Buffalo News* Tuesday.

He said that mayors and police chiefs he has talked with say they are worried that the crime bill does not fully pay for the programs included in it and that funds for the new officers would be eliminated after 1997.

"We feel very strongly that the extra police forces and the (local) support structures are vital and essential. We do question the wisdom of financing that by cutting back on FBI and DEA resources.

"In our view, this is not consistent with our expanding mission, even the new jurisdiction we get with this bill," Freeh said on the eve of his first visit to Buffalo.

He was to meet today with Joseph R. Wolfinger, special agent in charge of the Buffalo FBI office, and Buffalo Police Commissioner R. Gil Kerlikowske.

Freeh said Clinton's budget proposal calls for trimming the FBI work force by 847; the DEA by 200 agents in 1995. He said even though the FBI jobs were support personnel, not agents, the cuts still would hamper the agency's ability to fully utilize agents to investigate crime.

Freeh: Proposed cuts worry FBI director

Continued from Page A1

Although congressional appropriations committees have not finished working with the president's budget proposal, Freeh said: "We are very very concerned we would suffer resource reductions to finance what are very worthy and important law enforcement objectives."

House Democratic leaders are waiting until they have enough support to win a preliminary vote on the crime bill before scheduling final action.

House Speaker Thomas Foley, D-Wash., originally scheduled a vote for Tuesday, but Democrats feared they didn't have 218 votes needed to pass the procedural measure.

White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said late Tuesday supporters were short 10 to 12 votes for passage.

The bill also authorizes money for new prisons while banning assault-style firearms and mandating life in prison for some three-time felons.

Action bogged down when a group of Democrats upset with different parts of the complex measure decided to oppose the "rule" — a resolution that sets procedures for House debate and votes on the crime bill. The rule must be approved before the bill can be acted on.

"You know we supply to those state and local organizations very important training and laboratory services; and our task forces — we have 100 of them around the country — we are very concerned about taking resources away from that effort," Freeh said.

Even if Congress restores some

of the FBI and DEA jobs to the 1995 budget, the White House can target the positions again next year.

Freeh said the FBI on the Niagara Frontier has shifted the attention of its intergovernment task force from apprehending violent fugitives to arresting leaders of violent gangs.

"We also have a very strong program up there with respect to white collar crime, including telemarketing fraud. (Buffalo is) also an area where organized crime traditionally has been a target of great interest," he said.

Freeh just returned from a trip to Eastern Europe with DEA administrator Thomas Constantine, a Buffalo native and former head of the New York State Police.

He said they plan to recommend training here and overseas for police operating in former Iron Curtain nations.

There are several hundred Russian organized crime groups operating in the U.S., Freeh said. These criminals are trying to obtain radioactive materials, particularly uranium and plutonium, he said, which can be used to make nuclear bombs.

Polish President Lech Walesa, Freeh said, fears crime groups could threaten to poison the water supply with nuclear materials as a means of extorting cash from the government.

"We need to establish connections with police forces over there and help those police forces become democratized. ... If the police are unable to protect public safety, those nationalists who want to return to a police state have a lot more attraction," Freeh said.

Sunday, July 3, 1994

**MEET
THE
PRESS**

Guest:

LOUIS J. FREEH

Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Transcript produced by *BURRELLE'S INFORMATION SERVICES*
Box 7 • Livingston, New Jersey 07039

Mr. FREEH: Yes, it would hurt the FBI if there was no crime bill. The crime bill does not relate, as you know, solely to the FBI. There is a large and very important non-law-enforcement segment to that bill. We're not involved; we don't have the expertise or the budget to be involved in doing some of the things that crime bill will do—that is, some of the serious questions with respect to education, child development, anti-crime efforts that don't relate to police. This is a very, very big bill and a very, very important bill, and my view of it is that we're going to be much better off with it than without it.

I have said in the past that a tendency to federalize what are historically state crimes is not, in my view, all the time good for federal law enforcement, but that's a larger debate that's gone on in the country for 200 years.

Mr. RUSSERT: Director Freeh, time for another break. We'll be right back after this message.

(Announcements)

(News)

(Announcements)

Mr. RUSSERT: Welcome back to MEET THE PRESS. Bob Woodward will be joining us shortly to join in our political roundtable. We'll talk about the new White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, and some observations on the public reaction to O.J. Simpson. But first, let's continue our interview with the director of the FBI, Louis Freeh, who's in Moscow.

Mr. Director, wiretapping: As the technology exists, you have a difficulty wiretapping cellular phones. As I understand it, you would like phone companies to upgrade their technology at the cost of several billion dollars, which very well may be passed on to consumers for you to wiretap cellular phones. Is that fair?

Mr. FREEH: It's not fair and not correct, which is part of the problem. Let me see if I can help it out. First of all, we do have the technology now to wiretap cellular phones with a court order, and we've had that authority since Congress gave it to us in 1968. What is happening is a dramatic change in the telecommunications industry, where the telecommunications

systems, a will change impossible do most o execute on

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Mr. FREEH think there's crime. We'r United Sta narcotics.