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Potemkin Police

The good news about President Clinton's crime bill, unveiled last week in a hurriedly arranged White House ceremony, is a proposed national Police Corps based on the military ROTC. The bad news is that financing is so stingy only a handful of new cops would be graduated.

That points up the weakness of Clinton's first program intended to show he is a centrist "new Democrat" after all. The \$3.4 billion price tag cannot pay for the goal of 50,000 new police officers on city streets (half what the president promised in his campaign). This has the earmarks of a Potemkin police force, designed to look a lot bigger than it is.

More than budget restraints is responsible. Nor is Attorney General Janet Reno's skepticism about the effectiveness of more police as a crime preventive entirely to blame. Rather, despite lip service to the "crime issue," politicians of both parties do not appreciate the cancerous fear eroding the nation's spirit. The White House stitched together Wednesday's affair in the Rose Garden out of concern that Republicans would stress crime during the August recess.

The social pathology of the crime crisis long has been understood by Manhattan lawyer Adam Walinsky, a Democrat who once was a liberal young aide to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy

and later ran for attorney general of New York. For a decade, he has been indefatigable in pursuing his Police Corps idea.

This program would finance college for young men and women who would give back four years as a police officer—improving the quality and quantity of cops on the beat. Former Los Angeles Police Chief Ed Davis four years ago called the Police Corps "the most constructive law-enforcement proposal I've ever seen from the federal government." Last week, Chief Reuben Greenberg of Charleston, S.C., praised it as filling a need for new ideas coming "from people outside law enforcement."

So, Walinsky should have been elated Aug. 11 as an invited guest at the crime bill's unveiling. His Police Corps was included in the president's program but in miniaturized form.

A bill sponsored by Sen. Jim Sasser of Tennessee, with an all-star list of co-sponsors including Majority Leader George Mitchell, would spend \$200 million the first year and whatever it takes each succeeding year to produce 20,000 new policemen a year. Clinton proposes \$25 million a year for 4,000 to 5,000 new policemen over four years—one-quarter of what Sen. Robert Dole's Republican version contains.

Walinsky commends Clinton for "a good first step," in contrast to President George Bush's inaction, but is clearly disappointed. Intervention by Al From of the moderate Democratic Leadership Council was necessary last spring to add police reinforcements to the program.

Clinton is amenable to additional police, but his attorney general—for all of her crime-fighter publicity—is not. Hostile to police reinforcements, she did not mention "more cops on the street" in an interview with CNN's Frank Sesno after the crime bill was unveiled until he asked about it. She emphasized "cops who can focus on prevention" and "community policing" that will result in "pulling kids back from gangs."

In truth, sheer numbers of police are effective. When police lined Los Angeles streets in anticipation of the second Rodney King verdict, all crime subsided. If new officers are college-educated coming out of a ROTC program, reinforcement and reform are accomplished simultaneously.

The Rose Garden ceremony stressed not more police but gun control, which, whatever its merits, is irrelevant to the crime crisis. "Guns are objects, and there's no way for them to hit back," Walinsky told me. That is, Democrats in the administration and Congress risk nothing by attacking gun owners, but it might be politically incorrect to boost the hand of the police against criminals.

"It is not guns that cause crime, but the other way around," said Walinsky. "People are buying guns because they are afraid. Taking the guns away won't make them less afraid." What might ease their anguish is action by President Clinton. He could take a little money away from the \$1.67 billion in his national service program, which effectively bars volunteers from any real job—including police officer—and beef up the puny but promising new Police Corps.

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Save Endangered Corporate R&D

The Post's July 30 edition ran an article by Michael Schrage on technology that makes a chilling observation about corporate research and development but fails to pursue the consequences ["High-Technology R&D Has Lost Its Cost-Effective Luster," Business]. The observation is that there is less and less correlation between corporate R&D and corporate financial performances. There are a number of reasons for this: Product life cycles have become much shorter, reducing the time over which R&D investments can be recovered; technology flows more rapidly as the result of increased partnership and

licensing arrangements and personnel mobility.

However, this is not to say that R&D is not a good investment on a national level. In fact, recent studies indicate quite the opposite. Edwin Mansfield of the University of Pennsylvania, for example, finds that the social rate of return from academic research over a 15-year period is at least 28 percent. Similarly, James Adams of the University of Florida has shown that as science and technology cascade through time, they produce strong increases in skills and capital.

This is little comfort to the IBMs and AT&Ts who see Mr. Schrage's "techno-entrepreneurs" eating into

their market share. However, if everyone becomes a techno-entrepreneur, or if we focus only on incremental improvements in technology, there will be no future. We must recognize that the competitive forces of a global economy are having a profound effect on U.S. industrial R&D. If technology is becoming more of a "public good" like pure research, then the government must provide incentives to industry to develop this public good.

U.S. industry already contributes a smaller fraction to the nation's total R&D than our international competitors do to theirs. Yet it is industry that must commercialize or utilize research. Proposals that would provide this incentive already exist, such as making the R&D tax credit permanent or increasing government cost-sharing through programs like the Department of Commerce's Advanced Technology Program.

As Mr. Schrage points out, industry has already begun its R&D scaleback. Unless national action is taken, we will do irreversible damage to our technological infrastructure.

ROBERT M. WHITE
Pittsburgh

The writer was undersecretary of Commerce in the Bush administration.

A History of Republican Retroactivity

The Post's Aug. 7 front-page article on the Clinton deficit reduction plan noted the zeal with which Republican opponents attacked the retroactive provisions of the bill. The article failed to note that on four occasions during his own tenure as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Sen. Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) promoted and supported legislation that included similarly retroactive provisions.

■ The 1981 tax bill, written by Chairman Dole, signed in August, retroactive effective to June.

■ The 1982 tax bill, written by Chairman Dole, signed in September, retroactive effective to January.

■ The 1984 tax bill, written by Chairman Dole, signed into law in July, retroactive effective to January.

■ And the 1986 tax bill, written by Robert Dole and made retroactive for nearly a full year, from October to January.

GEORGE MILLER
U.S. Representative (D-Calif.)
Washington

Jim Hoagland

Taking Hits for the President ✓

For a man of Warren Christopher's laconic temperament and long experience, disillusionment would be too strong a word to describe the experiences of his first seven months as Bill Clinton's secretary of state.

But Bosnia has presented Christopher and the young administration he represents with a difficult, at times bitter, learning curve.

Bosnia has brought Christopher under fire at home, some of it from junior officers in the State Department resigning in anger and anguish. It has also brought him into conflict with expected bureaucratic and diplomatic allies: The Pentagon and the Europeans have surprised him with their expertise in finding ways to avoid action in Bosnia without formally vetoing intervention.

Christopher realizes that policy on ex-Yugoslavia came to be seen as incoherent, or worse, in the foreign policy community, while the general public was not engaged. The controversy, and the deteriorating conditions in Bosnia, have forced a reassessment at Foggy Bottom and a search for redefinition for the policy—and for Christopher's role as secretary of state.

Christopher is too professional and too loyal even to hint in public that he feels bruised by the beating his

pher with an unmanageable mission of emphasizing unity among nations and U.S. agencies that were deeply divided.

Serious discussion of intervention died down until the Group of Seven summit in Tokyo in early July, when Christopher and Clinton national security adviser Anthony Lake persuaded the president to review the rapidly deteriorating situation around Sarajevo, then under heavy Serb shelling. Presented reports that Sarajevo faced a health crisis of devastating proportion if fighting continued into the winter, Clinton instructed Lake to ask the Pentagon to draw up a new set of military options.

The three men saw Bosnia as a diplomatic quagmire, drawing Christopher and Clinton away from ambitious goals of making economic security the centerpiece of American foreign policy and highlighting the new importance of Asia. Two days after an impressive performance by Clinton in Tokyo, the headlines were back on Bosnia, to Christopher's dismay.

The new military options were discussed in detail in Washington on July 19 and 20 at "Baghdad-raid scope" meetings, the informal name for the administration's most tightly held decision-making sessions. Present were the same five officials who drew up the missile strike on Baghdad in June: Clinton, Christopher, Lake, Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This time there was agreement.

The new Bosnia initiative was approved by Clinton on July 22. In letters and face to face meetings, Christopher then did what he had not done in May: He made clear to the European allies that if they failed to act this time, American support for NATO could be seriously affected. They should understand that the United States might act alone if Clinton's new initiative was rejected. The North Atlantic Council then quickly approved possible air raids and a cumbersome procedure to direct them.

The generalized authorization Christopher sought seems to have helped push the Serbs back from mountain peaks around the Bosnian capital. Even so the Serbs, and the outcome in Bosnia, remain unpredictable.

But Christopher and his closest associates have already learned some searing lessons out of NATO's ineffectiveness in Bosnia that will shape the Clinton administration's approach to future crises.

At the top of the list is the realization that there is no replacement for assertive U.S. leadership, even in the difficult cases of the post-Cold War world. The casualties of the Bosnian conflict include the administration's early hopes for lessening the burdens of American leadership by relying more on multilateral solutions to Europe's security problems. Those hopes are now seen as having been overly optimistic in the uppermost reaches of Foggy Bottom.

Moreover, Christopher now seems to be determined to be more forceful in arguing his institution's views with a president intent on honoring his promise to concentrate on domestic affairs and beginning his term with a difficult political mandate. That, the secretary is said to have concluded, is how he can best serve the president and the country.

"Christopher realizes that policy on ex-Yugoslavia came to be seen as incoherent, or worse, in the foreign policy community, while the general public was not engaged."

reputation has taken on Bosnia. Part of his job is to be a lightning rod for criticisms of the administration's reversals on Bosnia—to take hits for the president.

A successful lawyer in private life, Christopher views Clinton as his only client. To keep Clinton's options open during long periods of indecision and all-but-open conflict within the administration, Christopher has bobbed and weaved in his public statements, at times defining Bosnia as vital to American interests and at others minimizing its importance. It has been unpleasant, ultimately self-defeating duty, producing public and institutional confusion.

In the key private meetings Christopher has consistently supported "staying the course"—sticking with the administration's plan to stage limited air strikes and lift the arms embargo against Bosnia. He gave the president that advice at a crucial policy-making meeting on May 7, even though he had just reported that Britain and France were very reluctant to support the American proposal.

Unwilling to risk a rupture in the alliance over Bosnia, Clinton withdrew the U.S. plan instead and left Christo-

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1993 THE WASHINGTON POST

The Cop Fallacy

By David H. Bayley

ALBANY
President Clinton, seeking to carry out his campaign pledge to fight crime, has taken the first step toward fulfilling his promise to add 100,000 police officers across the country. He has announced his backing for a Democratic measure that, to start the ball rolling, would budget \$3.4 billion over five years. This, the President says, would pay for 50,000 new officers.

The Republicans have introduced a tough crime bill calling for substantially more police officers but not specifying any numbers.

The public, too, believes that more cops on the street is the answer to crime. But the sad truth is that hiring more officers will have no effect on the amount of crime in our society. Criminologists find no relationship between the number of police officers and crime rates. They know that the best predictors of differences in crime rates, from year to year and between different places, are social and economic factors such as unemployment, education, income, gender, age and ethnic background.

This does not mean the police should be laid off or sent on vacation. Studies of strikes and natural disasters indicate that crime does increase when the police are totally unavail-

Clinton's expensive plan won't cut crime.

able. By the same token, saturating areas with police officers deters criminal activity. As the police will admit, however, saturation is too costly to maintain for more than short periods, even in small areas. Within practical limits, therefore, varying the number of police officers is unlikely to have any noticeable effect on crime.

Our society can't afford to hire enough cops to make a deterrent difference. The possibility of increasing police visibility by hiring more officers is governed by a 10-for-1 rule: To get one officer on the street at all times throughout the year, at least 10 have to be hired.

David H. Bayley is professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the State University of New York at Albany.

Only about 65 percent of the nation's police officers are assigned to uniformed patrol. The New York Police Department calculates its "street enforcement strength" — front-line patrol officers, detectives and narcotics investigators — at just under 10,000, about 36 percent of all officers. But not all 65 percent are available all the time. They work different shifts, go on vacation, take sick leave and are sent for periodic training.

Generally, police departments estimate that it takes 5.5 officers to provide one officer around the clock throughout the year. The New York department's figure is 5.73. This means that of the 65 percent of police officers assigned to uniformed duties, only one of every 5.5 will be available at any moment. This amounts to 11.8 percent of total strength.

Add to this the fact that many uniformed patrol officers work away from the street, primarily in administrative duties, and that officers assigned to patrol are not always on the street, and it quickly becomes obvious that 10-for-1 is a conservative estimate of how many bodies are needed to create a single visible police officer. In New York City, for example, the average street enforcement strength at any time is 1,754, or 6.3 percent of total police personnel.

The 10-for-1 rule means that if President Clinton and Congress provide money to hire 50,000 new police officers nationwide, the increase in their visible street presence will be only 5,000. If these officers were assigned in proportion to population, New York State would have 350 more at any given moment, and New York City 125 to 150. This would increase the city Police Department's average street strength to about 1,900, which is 6.8 percent of total police officers.

If Mr. Clinton's additions were doled out across the country, as politicians would probably insist, each town or city would get at most one or two more. Even this almost invisible increment is prohibitively expensive. A patrol officer costs about \$50,000 per year, salary and benefits together. Following the 10-for-1 rule the cost of one more street officer is really \$500,000.

The policy of deterring crime through increasing the visible presence of the police is bankrupt — a political nostrum that sounds good but is ineffective and costly. To prevent crime, the police must become inventive, not simply more numerous. They should, for example, make better use of community policing, reduce the senior ranks and give precinct commanders greater autonomy.

Until the police show that they know how to use personnel in new ways that make a difference in preventing crime, increased hiring should be put on hold. □

The Phony Retroactivity Scare

Repeal retroactivity. The mantra isn't quite as catchy as, say, "no taxation without representation." But that hasn't stopped the Republicans from using it to rouse voter anger at the budget bill passed by the Democrats and signed by President Clinton. The Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, and friends are incensed that the bill backdates the tax increases to the first of the year, three weeks before Mr. Clinton took office and months before he sent the legislation to Capitol Hill.

The backdating may not be fair play. (In a slightly macabre twist, the bill raises taxes on the estates of about 1,000 individuals after they died.) But it's not illegal, and the damage is minor, hardly enough to justify Mr. Dole's raucous outrage.

Retroactive tax hikes aren't new; Mr. Dole approved them when he served as chairman of the Senate tax-writing committee. In the current bill, the hikes apply only to the richest 1 percent of Americans and 4 percent of small businesses — a fact that opponents conveniently forget to tell their audiences. And everyone knew at the start of the year that tax hikes were coming along with the new President. Besides, the Administration eased the sting by permitting taxpayers to spread their extra over two years starting next April.

The essence of the Republican argument is that the tax hikes should have been made effective this month, when the bill was passed. That principle is absurd. Tax changes often take effect as of the date they are announced in order to cut down evasion. If

Congress had started the tax hikes on Jan. 1, 1994, for example, some executives would have bumped part of their '94 pay into '93.

In retrospect, Congress would have been wiser to choose April as the start date. That's when the legislation went to Congress. With this simple change, Congress could have torpedoed Mr. Dole's public relations campaign and lost only \$5 billion in revenue, 1 percent of the total package.

It would also have been wiser on strictly economic grounds with the economy limping. The July 1 start date originally suggested by the Senate would have left \$9 billion in private pockets to generate more spending and, therefore, more jobs. The extra spending wouldn't do wonders in a \$6 trillion economy, but at least it would have been a push in the right direction.

Mr. Clinton understood this, which is why he originally proposed a \$30 billion stimulus package that would have raised the deficit temporarily in order to pick the economy up before the heavy deficit reduction began. But his clever two-stage policy was buried by a Republican filibuster.

Retroactive tax hikes aren't fair to a handful of wealthy Americans, nor do they represent flawless economic policy. That said, they are hardly the disaster portrayed by Mr. Dole. The \$500 billion deficit-reduction bill is chock full of other arbitrary, ill-advised provisions. But it's also a serious first step in getting Federal accounts in order. Mr. Dole's contempt should find other targets.

How to Fight Crime

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S crime bill is larded with provisions providing the death penalty for nearly 50 new offenses. That is the truly bad side of a bill that is largely constructive in other respects. Crime is one of the most difficult issues in American national life. Federal government officials are held accountable for the street crime that most frightens citizens, but most of the action against it is at the local level. This makes much of the national talk about crime empty.

Mr. Clinton's proposal is built on last year's crime bill and addresses practical things the feds can do to assist law enforcement. This includes the badly needed Brady bill requiring a five-day waiting period before purchase of a handgun; this measure should be separated from the rest of the bill and passed swiftly. The president took a helpful step in signing an executive order expanding the ban on the import of assault-style weapons. Even better would be a push to ban the domestic manufacture of these weapons.

Drawing on a signature proposal from his campaign, Mr. Clinton calls for \$3.4 billion in federal spending over five years to put 50,000 new police officers on the streets. If national politicians want

to do something real to help local governments fight crime, this surely qualifies. Mr. Clinton would also increase federal support for community policing initiatives, which put police in closer contact with the neighborhoods they serve. The bill would expand community boot camps for youthful offenders, establish a Police Corps to draw college graduates into law enforcement and give more federal help to schools disrupted by violence.

Unfortunately, too many politicians believe that unless a federal crime bill contains a lot of death-penalty provisions, it won't look "tough" and therefore won't be worth passing. This bill not only provides a slew of new death penalties but would also limit habeas corpus appeals in death-penalty cases. A better way to clear the courts of death-penalty cases is to abolish the death penalty. Yes, capital punishment is popular, and Mr. Clinton's support for it was seen as a political asset in last year's campaign. What is sad is not that some citizens are so outraged by crime that they support capital punishment—this is at least an honest emotion—but that politicians pretend that putting more people to death will actually make a large dent in the crime problem.

Why Doesn't Fidel Castro Resign?

A TELLING NEW appeal has been made for Fidel Castro to resign and to allow Cuba to work out its destiny democratically. The appeal does not come from the Cuban people, who are still prevented by the Communist dictator from expressing their basic political rights. But the source is still reputable and authoritative—the mostly Latin and Caribbean elected officials who signed newspaper advertisements in Colombia while Mr. Castro was visiting there. The signers cannot be dismissed, in the customary Castroite rhetoric, as lackeys of American imperialism. They speak for democrats and for a region where Cuba's defiance of democratic and human rights aspirations makes it a conspicuous post-Cold War anomaly.

Resignation, with exile in, say, Spain: To raise the subject is no mere propagandistic exercise. Fidel Castro's determination to hold on to power can't be lightly dismissed. In changing regional and international circumstances, however, resignation becomes an ever more patriotic and positive option for a man who professes to be a stout nationalist but whose forcible and illegitimate tenure constitutes his country's single greatest obstacle to a stable and productive future.

With Moscow's patronage and subsidies gone, the continuance of post-Castro Cuba as a socialist state has already been rendered entirely implausible. Change is ensured. But what kind? A safe and peaceful transition requires the dictator's prompt and orderly departure in order to ease the pressures now building among his repressed citizens—pressures that otherwise threaten chaos and even civil war in a Castro succession.

The United States will inevitably be a player in a Cuban transition. We mentioned the other day the need to start reexamining the American embargo to make the transition less burdensome to the Cuban people and to ensure that the responsibility for the country's miserable standard of living falls where it deserves—on Fidel Castro. It would similarly undercut a favored Castro practice of blaming the United States if Washington were to take concrete steps demonstrating its intent not to intervene in post-Castro Cuba militarily or politically. To treat another Cuban grievance, the United States should also be considering how to deal back the American base at Guantanamo. By such means Americans can best prompt Fidel Castro to let his country go free.

Charles Krauthammer

Playing God in Somalia

The United States is not in the business of recreating nations.

Another four American soldiers are dead in Somalia. Why are we still there?

The Somali operation was never easy to justify—not surprising for an operation entirely devoid of American national interest. But the original American intervention ordered by George Bush last December could at least be justified on two grounds: (1) extreme need—an entire population was perishing from famine and (2) extreme ease—the only opposition to the Marine landing in Mogadishu was a heavy deployment of American television crews.

Well, the extreme need is gone. On March 2, Robert Oakley, then special U.S. envoy to Somalia, declared that “deaths from starvation are almost gone now” and that the U.S. mission to “stop the killing from war, famine and disease . . . has largely been accomplished.” And the extreme ease disappeared on June 5, when Mohamed Farah Aidede launched a guerrilla campaign with an ambush that killed 24 Pakistani peacekeeping troops.

Why are we still there? Because in March, President Clinton made a critical decision to turn things over to the United Nations but not to get out completely. We remain—in reduced numbers, but still as the military mainstay of the U.N. operation.

When, in a column on March 12, I expressed skepticism that this would work, newly retired ambassador Oakley wrote me to explain the strategy: “We are now turning the lead over to the United Nations” for the purpose of “total pacification and national building” but “with unusually strong and capable U.S. support.” He continued: “After several months, a final stage will come when Somalia has a more normal U.N. operation, without such exceptional U.S. support.”

The problem is that this final stage is nowhere in sight. On Tuesday, David Shinn, the U.S. special coordinator for Somalia, spoke of getting out in 1994 or 1995. This is light-at-the-end-of-the-tunnel talk.

The administration is caught in a terrible dilemma, trying to justify American soldiers dying 7,800 miles from home in an operation with no conceivable connection to the U.S. national interest. It is one thing to justify dead Americans in an operation that feeds starving children. But starvation is not the issue now. The mission now, says Shinn, is nation-building, “recreating a country. This has never been done before in the history of the world, at least the modern world.”

The previous administration shied away from undertaking something that had never been done in the history of the world. The original U.S. operation, wrote Oakley, “accomplished its assigned humanitarian protection mission . . . while resisting pressure and temptation to expand into a broad mission of total pacification and national building.”



The Clinton administration is not so good at resisting temptation, especially the temptation to do good. A mission so lofty as nation-building fits well a president who in his inaugural address promised to act not just to protect American vital interests but also when “the will and conscience of the international community is defied.”

Clinton’s moralism is echoed by his U.N. ambassador, Madeleine Albright, who at her swearing-in declared that “if there is one overriding principle that will guide me in this job, it will be the inescapable responsibility . . . to build a peaceful world and to terminate the abominable injustices and conditions that still plague civilization.”

This is noble, foolish Utopianism. The job of a U.S. ambassador is not to terminate the abominable injustices of the world. It is to protect and defend the Constitution, the people and, yes, the interests of the United States.

Somalia is just the place for Utopians. On Tuesday, Albright wrote in the *New York Times* that in Somalia we must “stay the course and help lift the country and its people from the category of a failed state into that of an emerging democracy.”

Apart from the fact that it could take 100 years to turn Somalia from its current precolonial state of nature into an emerging democracy, there is this question: Why? Why must the United

States do this? “For Somalia’s sake, and ours, we must persevere,” intoned Albright.

Ours? “Success is important not only for the Somalis . . . but also because anarchy may produce refugees, uncontrolled arms peddling and targets of opportunity for terrorists and their state sponsors.”

Refugees there may be. But they would go to neighboring countries, which are also 7,000 miles away from the United States.

Uncontrolled arms peddling? We are not exactly talking about tactical nuclear weapons here. We are talking about howitzers and recoilless rifles.

As for “targets of opportunity for terrorism,” this is entirely incoherent. What targets of opportunity? What interest do terrorists have in a country with no industry, no army, no power and zero importance to the world balance of power?

It is hard to think of a lamer set of reasons for staying in Somalia. What then to do? We should stay in Somalia just long enough to punish Aidede—preferably by killing him—to show that one does not murder four American soldiers with impunity. Then get out.

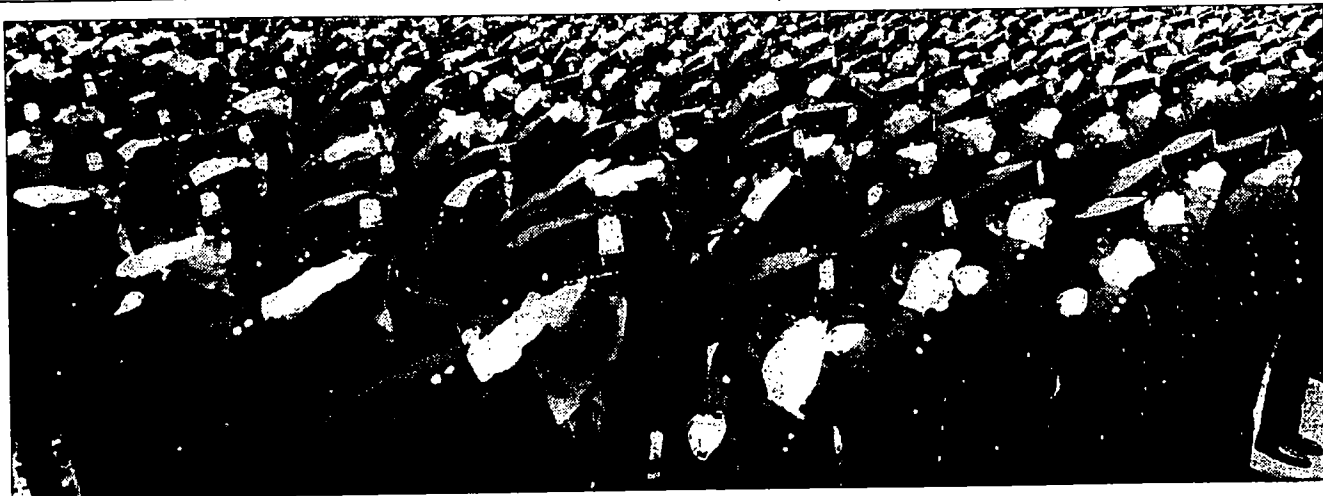
Famine relief is one thing. Nation-building is another. If the United Nations wants to undertake what has never been done in the history of the world, fine. The United States is not in that business. It is bad enough playing cop to the world. Playing God is crazy.

DAILY NEWS

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NEW YORK'S HOMETOWN NEWSPAPER

Thursday, August 12, 1993



**What
Bill's
crime
bill
could
mean
for
New
York**

PAGES 6 & 7

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Death called dead in the water

By RICHARD SISK
News Washington Bureau

Many ills found in Prez' capital punishment plan

WASHINGTON — President Clinton yesterday proudly declared, "I support the death penalty." The trouble is, the capital punishment legislation he backed doesn't.

Democrats and Republicans, as well as civil liberties groups, told the Daily News that Clinton's endorsement of congressional proposals to enact a federal death penalty for nearly 50 offenses would fail to pass legal muster, and lack constitutional requirements to weather even the simplest court challenge.

For example, none of the bills include a method for executions to be carried out. In other words, a federal judge could sentence a criminal to death — but there is no legally sanctioned means to put that person to death.

In the waning months of the Bush administration, then-Attorney General William Barr suggested that le-

thal injections be used, but the matter was left in legal limbo.

"I urged them to put specifics into the (death penalty) bill but they didn't," said Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), a key architect of the House version of the legislation.

"Do we need more specifics to pass the constitutional tests? You bet," said Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), who vowed to add amendments to make the bills airtight.

The failure to address blatant constitutional shortcomings illustrated the political grandstanding by both parties on the volatile death penalty issue, said Diane Rust-Tierney, director of the Capital Punishment Project for the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Congress even refused to hold hearings on the method

of execution," she said. "That shows how serious they are. Clinton and the others are just pandering on this issue."

"The death penalty on the federal level is a nonissue. It has nothing to do with keeping people safe in their communities," Rust-Tierney added.

Clinton said, "I support the death penalty" in endorsing federal capital punishment for about 47 offenses ranging from the assassination of the President to the murder of a federal poultry inspector.

The 47 offenses were included in a bill that failed last year, and a Justice Department survey of the bill showed that the federal death penalty would have little impact. Of 14,000 homicide cases surveyed, the federal death penalty would

have applied in only seven instances, the Justice Department said.

Rust-Tierney said the current bill lacked provisions to satisfy 1972 Supreme Court guidelines for imposing capital punishment, including a separate vote by the jury on the death penalty.

Although numerous states have executed dozens of convicts since the 1970s, the last federal death penalty imposed was on Victor Fugere, a kidnaper, who was hanged in Iowa in 1983. Since then, the only legislation for the federal death penalty meeting the Supreme Court guidelines was a 1988 bill allowing capital punishment for so-called drug kingpins.

Rust-Tierney said a total of 30 defendants have been convicted as drug kingpins — 26 of them African-Americans — which left the bill open to court challenge as discriminatory.

— With Raphael Sugarman



NEIL ATKINSON, 31, Jamaica, Queens, communication supervisor: I don't think gun control will work. If a person wants a gun, they'll get it whether it's legal or illegal. The guns will still come in from overseas. We have to start monitoring how the guns are brought into country, whether by air, land or sea.



ANGELO SESSA, 30, upper East Side, chef: It's almost too late now for this. Teenagers have nothing to do except use guns. They should be in school so they can learn something. I was mugged by two kids with guns on the subway last week. Now I'll never take the subway again. It's too scary.



LUCILLE HERLIHY, 54, College Point, Queens, teacher: It's about time. In my classroom there are certain rules that have to be respected and the children feel safe. My classroom is like the whole city. We need more rules and better safety so that we can enjoy our city again.



WROFF COURTNEY, 31, Park Slope, Brooklyn, marketing services: We desperately need these kinds of laws. Guns in the hands of untrained ordinary people are more dangerous to law-abiding citizens than to criminals. Very few people are taught to shoot straight, and they end up in accidents.

Readers blast gun control bill

By EDWARD GELBAND and ROB SPEYER
Daily News Staff Writers

The majority of Daily News readers who responded to an informal poll yesterday strongly oppose the President's gun control bill.

With a call every minute to News phone lines, 268 New Yorkers lined up against the plan to make it harder to buy a gun, while 152 supported it.

The final tally split along gender lines, as a handful of women joined the scores of men who came out against Clinton.

"This law won't do anything except take guns out of the hands of good citizens," said James Sower of Bayside, Queens. "The bad guys are going to get guns anyway."

"There is too much emphasis on tightening up the gun laws," said Steven Spinelli of Brooklyn, an attorney and a gun owner. "We need better ways to deal with the criminals."

Last line of defense.

One reader from Dutchess County said, "One gun, not the local police department,

was his last line of defense against criminals."

"All of the activity about disarming the American citizen is based on the myth that the police protect us," said Thomas Wolfe. "But the police come after the crime and clean up and take notes."

Another reader from the city was equally wary of laying down his arms.

"The same politicians who have made this country uninhabitable are constantly trying to disarm citizens who just want to defend themselves," said Michael Giorgio.

But dozens of women voiced their support for the President's efforts.

"It's about time," said Heidi Branda of Emerson, N.J. "These peons never do anything to eliminate guns."

Kids shooting kids

"The proliferation of guns in this country is appalling," said Lois Baruch of Rockland County. "You have 9-year-olds shooting 5-year-olds."

Another woman called and pleaded: "Please take the guns off the streets!"



ERIC FRANCO, 31, Lakewood, N.J., security guard: I'm all for the bill because there are too many criminals with guns out in the streets. It would make my job as a security guard much easier if we took the guns away. Too many people buy them for evil purposes.

CRIME PLAN HIGHLIGHTS

Here are the main lines of President Clinton's anti-crime plan, released yesterday:

OVERALL

The bill provides \$3.4 billion over five years to create a Policing and Public Safety Program overseen by the Justice Department and aimed at putting 50,000 more cops on the nationwide in community policing programs pioneered by former New York City Police Commissioner Lee Brown, now Clinton's drug czar.

Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Crime Subcommittee, estimated that New York City, because of its high crime rate, would get about 10% of the funding, which could translate into 5,000 more officers.

BRADY BILL

The legislation named for former White House Press Secretary Jim Brady would impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases to allow for background checks. "We must end the insanity of being able to buy or sell a handgun more easily than obtaining a driver's license," Clinton said. Democrats and Republicans alike predicted a hard fight over passage of the Brady Bill, which they said might be taken out of the overall plan and voted on separately. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) said he most likely would vote against it.

SAFE SCHOOLS

The bill earmarks \$475 million to allow local school districts to hire guards, install metal detectors and pay for police officers to include schools as part of their beats.

ASSAULT WEAPONS

Clinton signed an executive order banning the importation of assault pistols and directed the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms to draw up procedures for tightening the issuance of federal licenses to gun dealers. Clinton was considering bans on several types of domestically produced semi-automatic rifles and shotguns.

DEATH PENALTY

Clinton said he would back legislation calling for the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses, including killing a federal law enforcement officer or killing state officers who are cooperating with federal agencies on investigations.

HABEAS CORPUS

Clinton also said he would back a bill proposed by Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) to limit death penalty defendants to a single federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit. Defendants could still file exhaustive state appeals, but the new six-month clock would begin running once they went to federal jurisdiction.

BOOT CAMPS

Clinton said Attorney General Janet Reno and Drug Control Policy Director Lee Brown would draw up plans to convert closed military bases and other unused federal facilities into boot camps for drug offenders.

Bill's anti-crime plan could be shot of blue



MAIL, CHIEF: President Clinton talks with law enforcement officers after yesterday's Rose Garden news conference on his anti-crime plan.

Pols: City stands to gain 5,000 cops

President Clinton's proposed crime-fighting package has created high hopes that up to 5,000 more cops may be added to New York City streets, congressional leaders and police officials said yesterday.

The wide-ranging \$3.4 billion bill unveiled yesterday by the President would add 50,000 police officers nationwide — a "major down payment" on the 100,000 Clinton promised during the campaign.

Rep. Charles Schumer (D-Brooklyn), chairman of the House crime subcommittee, estimated that because of the city's high crime rate, the NYPD would notch about 10% of the funding — enough for 5,000 new men and women in blue.

"It's only fair," said Schumer. "If Kansas gets wheat subsidies, we should get cop subsidies."

"More cops and more money is something to rejoice over," said Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly, who said he didn't know how much money the city would get. "I'm uncertain of the form the funding will take, but (the package) clearly endorses the concept of community policing."

Enough for 5,000 cops

It costs roughly \$60,000 to recruit and train a cop, a police spokesman said, so if the city got \$300 million, that would pay for 5,000 cops. More than 31,000 cops are expected to be in place by February.

Promising to "restore the rule of law on our streets," a proud Clinton announced the sweeping five-year package — even as pro-gun forces and civil rights advocates began lining up against aspects of the package and a new congressional battle loomed.

"We no longer have the freedom from fear for all our citizens that is essential to security and to prosperity," the President said in a Rose Garden news conference. "The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe, but clearly too many Americans are not safe today."

In addition to cops, the Clinton scheme would create a \$100 million Police Corps, which would provide college scholarships and police training to 5,000 stu-



dents willing to put in four years on the force. It also would convert closed military bases into "boot camps" for young offenders.

But more controversial was the package's call for passage of the Brady bill, which would impose a five-day wait for handgun purchases and background checks on would-be arms buyers.

The bill also would sharply limit the number of appeals death row inmates could pursue and increase the number of offenses covered by the death penalty to nearly 50.

Clinton's embracement of the Brady bill — named for former Reagan press secretary James Brady, who was wounded in an assassination attempt — immediately drew fire from pro-gun groups and praise from gun-control advocates.

"Anything that makes it more difficult to protect yourself is dangerous and bad for America," said Steve Whitener of Gun Owners of America.

Democrats and Republicans alike predicted a hard fight over passage of the Brady bill portion of the package, which they said might be taken out of the overall plan and voted on separately.

This story was reported by Daily News staff writers FRANK JACKMAN, PATRICK O'SHAUGHNESSY and RICHARD SAGE. It was written by JANE MESTER.

PROPOSED CAPITAL OFFENSES

Proposed death penalty offenses under federal law:

- Espionage ■ Genocide ■ Treason

ATTEMPTS:

- To kill or kidnap the President and others.

DEATH RESULTING FROM:

- Conspiracy to kill or kidnap the President.
- Domestic or international hijacking.
- Driveway shooting.
- Train wrecks.
- Bank robbery.
- Aircraft or vehicle destruction.
- Destruction of federal or interstate property.
- Transportation of explosives.
- Mailing of dangerous articles.
- Conspiracy to kill or kidnap a member of Congress, cabinet, Supreme Court or others.
- Hostage taking.
- Kidnaping.
- Torture.
- Use of weapons of mass destruction.
- Firearms attacks on federal facilities.
- Conspiracy to deny federal rights.
- Deprivation of federal rights based on race, religion or national origin.
- Interference with religion.

KILLING:

- Law enforcement officials in connection with drug offenses.

- Someone with intent during any drug felony.

- A juror or court officer to obstruct justice.

- A witness in retaliation.

- Persons aiding federal investigation.

- A witness in the witness protection program.

ASSASSINATING:

- The President.

- A member of Congress, cabinet, Supreme Court justice or others.

MURDER:

- Of foreign officials.

- Of certain federal officials.

- By federal prisoner serving life.

- For hire.

- In aid of racketeering.

- Of American national abroad.

- Of American national abroad by American national.

- By escaped federal prisoners.

- During federal crime of child or sexual abuse, rape.

- By firearm during federal crime of violence.

- On federal jurisdiction.

Date: 07/31/93 Time: 11:31

Congress Poised To Take Up Crime Bill Again

WASHINGTON (AP) After years of frustration, Congress will soon try again to enact crime legislation containing controls on handgun purchases, an expanded federal death penalty and limits on lengthy death row appeals.

President Clinton's imprint on the measure will be an attempt at meeting his campaign pledge to put 100,000 new police on the streets.

The legislation, being written on Capitol Hill with administration advice, could be introduced as early as this week, although no final action is expected for months.

"I predict nothing but problems," said Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del., who has been negotiating with prosecutors over the provision to curb court appeals by death row inmates.

"We'll have problems from the left and the right, which means we're probably on track."

In large measure, the bill will be a refined version of the legislation that died last year in a campaign-season struggle between Democrats and former President Bush. Officials involved in the drafting say this year's measure will include a version of the so-called Brady Bill, named for former White House spokesman James Brady, who was wounded in an assassination attempt on then-President Ronald Reagan in 1981. It includes a requirement for a five-day wait on handgun purchases, designed to provide time for background checks on would-be buyers.

In addition, officials say the measure would restore the death penalty for federal crimes that existed before the Supreme Court overturned capital punishment in 1972, including the murder of certain federal officials. It would add new federal capital crimes such as murders for hire and drive-by shootings.

Attorney General Janet Reno's influence will be reflected in the elimination of most if not all of the dozen new mandatory minimum sentences that were contained in last year's bill. She wants to make sure the country's limited prison space is used for the worst offenders by reviewing existing minimum sentences for nonviolent offenders.

Reno said in an interview Friday that she intends to lobby actively for the measure, and the complicated legal issue of death row appeals is an important reason to enact it.

"I don't know of anything that so undermines the public's confidence in government than the interminable" appeals in death-penalty cases, she said.

Another selling point, she said, is getting "more police to the streets in ways that can truly help support the communities."

Candidate Bill Clinton spoke frequently of his desire for 100,000 new police officers.

"We are going to meet the president's promise" through 50,000 police in the crime bill and another 50,000 in programs in various agencies, including the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Education, said one White House official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

But Rep. Charles Schumer, a New York Democrat who chairs the House Judiciary crime subcommittee, said it will be tough to find what he estimated to be the "\$5 billion a year, every year" needed to pay for them.

As for death row cases, Biden said he has reached a compromise with prosecutors' organizations that opposed last year's bill and

aided the Republican opposition.

The National Association of Attorneys General and the National District Attorneys Association said there was no final settlement.

``We have a general agreement on some principles but the problem is translating that agreement into specific language,'' said Pennsylvania Attorney General Ernie Preate, chairman of NAAG's criminal law committee. ``A single word can make all the difference.''

The issue is emotionally charged.

``If the appeals process were expedited, I'd be dead,'' said a man who goes by the single name Shabaka. He was one of four now-exonerated former death row inmates who testified recently at a congressional hearing.

Shabaka spent 14 1/2 years on death row and came within 15 hours of execution even though the man who accused him of the 1973 murder of Earlene Barksdale in Tampa., Fla., had admitted lying to get a deal from a prosecutor in an unrelated case. Shabaka lost 11 court decisions before a federal appeals court overturned his conviction.

Miriam Shehane had a different plea at the same hearing.

Her daughter, Quenette, 21, was kidnapped, raped and killed by three strangers in Birmingham, Ala., in December 1976. One was sentenced to life, one to life without parole and the third to death, although his execution took ``13 1/2 years of extensive and exhausting hearings and appeals.''

``Where are our rights, sir?'' she asked panel Chairman Don Edwards, D-Calif. ``When you start weighing the scales of justice, please remember the victims.''

APNP-07-31-93 1130EDT

Thursday, August 12, 1993

Her fallen teammate



The Philadelphia Inquirer / BONNIE WELLER

had last year. Her jersey hung with the mascots at last night's championship game. In the foreground are Gliselle Delvalle, Jacquie Barrionto, Pamela Quijano and Jennifer Barrientos.

Heart to a bittersweet end

ed a yellow plastic sheet on the ground.

one, the team members.

of the team, Samalica, who was the champion last year.

She had led her team to a championship trophy last year in November as she celebrated her birthday at a party at her home. She became a symbol of hope for the team that so often

reaches up to snuff out innocent young lives in Camden.

No one has been arrested in her murder. But her name is invoked by church leaders and community groups at rallies and marches for better police protection. Residents have met with officials at the church Samalica attended.

And at 10th and Elm in North Camden, a little baseball field, surrounded by overgrown fields of grass and garbage and a burned-out row house, now bears Samalica's name. There last night, the Munecas

(Spanish for dolls) set out to keep their promise.

They faced the Pirates in the final game of the three-game citywide Little League championship series. The first game on Monday had gone to the Munecas, 15-10, the second game to the Pirates, 17-10.

Now, the title was on the line. Now it was time for the Munecas to keep their promise to Samalica.

"We have to win. We have to win," said Barrionto, whose two daughters, Jennifer and Jacqueline, are on the team. **See SAMALICA on A14**

Clinton acts to toughen laws on crime

The President talked of more police and tighter gun control. In the campaign, he promised such action.

By Robert A. Rankin

INQUIRER WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Backed by rows of uniformed police, President Clinton called yesterday for tough anti-crime laws that would put 50,000 more police on the streets, stiffen gun control and restore the death penalty for some federal crimes.

Clinton used a televised Rose Garden ceremony to highlight his commitment to keep crime-fighting promises he made during his 1992 campaign — promises that appealed to moderates and conservatives while antagonizing many liberals.

After six months of debilitating struggle over his deficit-reduction program, when he was widely denounced as a "tax-and-spend" liberal, Clinton appears eager to use his tough stand on crime to redefine his political image.

Leading Democrats said Clinton's leadership on the issue greatly increased chances that Congress would break through years of partisan gridlock and enact comprehensive anti-crime legislation. But Republicans — while hinting at possible compromise — were noncommittal.

"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, noting that 96,000 Americans have been murdered in the last four years.

"When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school or worry that they'll be the victims of drive-by shootings when parents are imprisoned in their own apartments behind locked doors, when we can't walk the streets of our cities without fear, we have lost an essential element of our lives."

Clinton said he would sign legislation to increase the number of federal law enforcement officers by 50,000, to increase the number of federal judges by 100 and to increase the number of federal prosecutors by 100. He also said he would sign legislation to increase the number of state and local law enforcement officers by 50,000.



Associated Press / DOUG MILES

Gen. John Shalikashvili appears with President Clinton at the White House. "He is a soldier's soldier," Clinton said.

Joint Chiefs chairman nominated

Gen. John Shalikashvili

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Clinton said he would sign legislation to increase the number of federal law enforcement officers by 50,000, to increase the number of federal judges by 100 and to increase the number of federal prosecutors by 100. He also said he would sign legislation to increase the number of state and local law enforcement officers by 50,000.

Aspin orders a quick about-face.

an on married Marines reversed, fast

Europe "the right man to lead our

President announces proposals to fight crime

CRIME from A1
Committees, and to promise further initiatives.

Highlights include:
• Spending \$3.4 billion over five years to help communities put up to 50,000 more police on the streets. Clinton called this "a major down payment" on his campaign pledge to boost the number by 100,000. He is seeking the rest through separate programs — including one to put police in schools — now being reviewed in various congress-

Highlights of Clinton's Crime-Control Proposal

- Spend \$3.4 billion over five years to help put up to 50,000 more police officers on street beats.
- Pass the "Brady bill," imposing a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases to permit background checks of would-be buyers.
- Pass comprehensive anti-crime legislation imposing the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses, including killing a federal law enforcement officer.
- Reform habeas corpus rules to assure competent legal counsel to all charged with capital offenses while streamlining the appeals process afforded death-row inmates.
- Seek separate congressional approval to create community boot camps to give young first-time offenders discipline and training.
- Impose two executive orders to restrict gun sales. One would toughen enforcement of rules governing permits for gun dealers. The other would ban imports of semiautomatic assault pistols.
- Seek congressional approval of a \$100 million, four-year program of college scholarships and police training for up to 5,000 students.
- Seek \$475 million over five years for local schools to hire security and pay police to include schools in their beats.
- Seek \$700 million to put as many as 5,000 officers to work enforcing security in public housing.
- Seek to channel up to 25,000 young people entering Clinton's "national service" program into adjunct police work as non-sworn officers.
- Apply \$10 million in Department of Labor funds to retrain up to 1,500 military veterans for police work.

Knight-Ridder News Service

sional committees. Money for the program is in Clinton's proposed budget and must be offset by cuts elsewhere.

• Backing gun control limits under the "Brady bill" named after James Brady, who as Ronald Reagan's press secretary was badly wounded in a 1981 assassination attempt on the President. It would impose a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases and require background checks of would-be buyers to try to keep criminals from buying guns.

• Imposing the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses, including killing federal law enforcement officers.

• Reforming rules of habeas corpus to make sure that people charged with capital offenses have adequate legal representation, but also limiting death-row inmates to a single appeal after the U.S. Supreme Court has refused to review their cases; they would have six months to file one appeal for federal court review of their state court convictions.

In the past, efforts to streamline habeas corpus rules have led to bitter partisan stalemates. This year, however, a compromise endorsed for the first time by organizations representing state and local prosecutors and state attorneys general has greatly enhanced chances of enactment, according to Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D., Del.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Also, Clinton announced two executive orders aimed at curbing guns. One would tighten the rules that govern permits given to sellers of guns; another would require background checks of applicants. Today almost 300,000 gun dealers must license that they sell guns more easily than drivers. Clinton, according to White House officials, also announced that he would

His second order bans imports of assault pistols. Current law permits up to 10,000 such pistols to be imported each year. About 2,000 were imported last year.

Separately, Clinton intends to push for a legislative ban on U.S. manufacture of assault pistols, tens of thousands of which are made here every year.

The House and Senate have passed similarly comprehensive anti-crime bills repeatedly in the last three years, only to have them blocked from final approval by Republican filibusters in the Senate.

The same threat remains possible, but Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, hinted at a possible compromise in a statement an-

sued from Kansas.

"I am particularly pleased that the President has embraced many of the elements of the Republican approach to safer schools and the hiring of additional police officers," Dole said. But he also warned that "we will need additional prisons as well."

"In the weeks ahead, Republicans hope to work with President Clinton and with congressional Democrats to make our country safer," Dole said.

Biden said he hoped to split the controversial Brady gun-control bill out of the crime package for a separate Senate vote to minimize chances

of a filibuster against the whole package.

"My hope is we will have a bill passed and signed into law by Thanksgiving," Biden said.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jack Brooks (D., Texas) wants to keep the Brady bill inside the rest of the crime package, however.

Bruce Reed, a senior White House domestic-policy adviser, said it was up to House and Senate leaders to decide whether to split the Brady bill. "The President will take the Brady bill and the crime bill any way he can get them," Reed said.

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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.

A18

THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1993

Agriculture Dept. Unveils Cooking Labels for Meat

By MARIAN BURROS

The Department of Agriculture yesterday unveiled labels with cooking and handling instructions that all raw meat and poultry will carry by the middle of October.

The labels were introduced at a news conference by Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, who said they were part of an effort "to reinvent and rethink every aspect of meat inspection." The present system has been criticized for years because of its inability to prevent tainted meat from reaching consumers.

The labels state that some meats

may contain bacteria and explain the need for keeping meat refrigerated or frozen. The labels also emphasize the importance of keeping raw meat separate from other foods and the need to cook meat thoroughly.

Such care and handling labels have been considered for several years but have never been required. The issue was joined by the Agriculture Department after three people died and more than 350 others were sickened in January as a result of bacteria-tainted hamburgers from a fast-food chain in Washington State. Mr. Espy took office the same week the outbreak of the bacteria, E.coli 0157:H7, was reported.

The labeling comes in response to a suit brought jointly by the parents of a child who died and a consumer group, Beyond Beef. Jeremy Rifkin, president of Beyond Beef, which wants to reduce beef consumption and insure that what is available is raised organically, said he was not entirely pleased with the wording of the labels.

"It's a good beginning," Mr. Rifkin said, "but the label needs to say more than 'cook thoroughly.' It has to say 'cook until no longer pink — 155 to 160 degrees.' Otherwise we'll take them back to court."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Espy said: "Mr. Rifkin sued us to do some-

thing we said we would do anyway. The name of his group suggests the agenda. But I'm sure people will eat beef, and I want to make sure the meat is healthy and wholesome."

Carol Tucker Foreman, an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in the Carter Administration who has long advocated labeling for meat and poultry, praised the plan but said she was concerned about the cooking instructions on the labels.

"I think there is some wording that could be refined," said Ms. Foreman, now a consultant in Washington. "One of the things that has to be worked out is the way to cook chicken and ground beef and whole pieces of meat. But our key concern was would they include a 'why statement,' a reference to the warning about bacterial contamination.

"If you don't tell people why they should do something," she added, "they are unlikely to do it."

Mr. Espy said that when labels with cooking temperatures were shown to focus groups, consumers said they found them confusing because of the great variation depending on what meat is being cooked. "This is a minimum label that could be modified if the industry chooses, and many of them will be modifying the labels," Mr. Espy said.

Planning Education Campaign

Mary Dixon, Mr. Espy's deputy press secretary, said the department would accompany the new labels with an education campaign on how to cook meat.

The department will hold a 30-day comment period during which it will

take suggestions from the American public on how to improve the labels.

The regulation takes effect 60 days after it is published in the Federal Register.

But the meat industry, which supports the labels, contends it may not have enough time to comply. "We do have a problem with the 60 days implementation," said Sarah Clark, vice president of public affairs for the American Meat Institute, a national trade association. "We don't know if it's enough time to get even the stick-on label."

Mr. Espy said he does not intend to provide an extension. "This will go into effect within 60 days," he said. "We can't wait for everyone to stagger in. Everyone realized this was coming. No one should be surprised."

Clear-Headed General

John Malchase David Shalikashvili

By TIM WEINER

Pray for peace but prepare for war, runs an old military motto. John Malchase David Shalikashvili came into a world about to go to war. As an 8-year-old boy, he fled for his life through a country ruined by war. He has been preparing for war all his adult life.

Man in the News General Shalikashvili, the first foreign-born Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was born

in Warsaw on June 27, 1936. He was the grandson of a Czarist general and the son of a military officer from the Soviet republic of Georgia. His mother was Polish.

He and his family fled to Germany from Poland in 1944, running before the westward advance of the Red Army to get out of harm's way. At 16 he came to the United States like many another refugee, seeking a new life. He settled in Peoria, Ill., a quintessential Midwestern city, and perfected his English as a teen-ager by watching John Wayne movies.

Drafted, the immigrant with the unpronounceable surname (it's shal-lee-kosh-VEE-lee) found his new life in the Army. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery in 1959 after attending Officer Candidate School at Fort Sill, Okla., and came up through the ranks, bouncing from base to base — Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., Fort Chafee, Ark., Fort Sill, Fort Bliss, Tex.

First-Rate Military Mind

By the time he got to Vietnam, in 1968, he was a major, serving as a senior district adviser to South Vietnamese forces. And after he received a master's degree in international affairs from George Washington University in 1970, his superiors came to realize that he was a man with a first-

A new Chairman who has been preparing for war all his life.

rate military mind, and his career began to take off.

His Army friends, and they are many, say the general, known informally as "Shali," thinks deeply and clearly about the ways of the world, about the role of the United States military after the cold war, and about the smash-and-grab politics that is shattering lives in the former Soviet republics and in the Balkans.

He took command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces a year ago, and has led the alliance as it endlessly considers plans for air strikes in Bosnia. He has spent most of 1993 trying to get a handle on what Secretary of State Warren Christopher calls "the problem from hell," the conflict in the shattered former Yugoslavia.

In the months to come, the 57-year-old general will need the clearest head and the coolest hand he can muster.

General Shalikashvili commanded a highly unusual campaign, airlifting food to Kurdish refugees in Iraq, after the Persian Gulf war in 1991. The airlift, dubbed Operation Provide Comfort, was the first of its kind in the "new world order" then posited by President George Bush.

In that operation the general led an international force, made up of American, British, Dutch, French, Italian and Spanish soldiers, that patrolled

what amounted to a provisional state carved out of Iraq for the Kurds.

In addition to these highly stimulating jobs, General Shalikashvili spent the heart of his career, in the 15 years from the end of the Vietnam War to the advent of the Gulf war, doing a great deal of thinking about the strategy, the plans and the policies of the United States Army.

President Clinton knows many things from direct experience, but military affairs are not among them. Yesterday, when the President hailed the new Chief as "a soldier's soldier, a proven warrior," and praised him for his creativity, vision and candor, he listed the three things he needs most from General Shalikashvili.

"He's highly regarded in the Pentagon, highly intelligent, a very bright and talented thinker," said Tom McNaugher, a West Point graduate, Army veteran and military analyst at the Brookings Institution in Washington.

"In a period where we're getting ourselves into real conflicts, a President who has sort of a mixed record in terms of his own participation in the military has to be careful to pick an independent chairman with plenty of operational experience," Mr. McNaugher said. "If Clinton is going to send Americans in harm's way, he needs a chairman who is seen as offering independent operational judgments. He chose the right man."

Vital Ideas and Decisions

General Shalikashvili was considered by many Pentagon insiders to be a dark horse in the race to succeed Gen. Colin L. Powell as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, the leaders who preside over the American military. General Shalikashvili did not campaign for the post, which may have enhanced his candidacy in the President's eyes.

The ideas that the general has, and the decisions they entail, may help to prevent the total collapse of Western policy in the former Yugoslavia — or help the collapse become complete. General Shalikashvili is the first to concede that that policy has failed thus far.

The crisis in Bosnia is "a lesson to all of us of the importance of America's leadership" and of "the price we pay when it isn't there," he said in an interview with four reporters at NATO headquarters in Brussels seven weeks ago.

"The United States did not lead in this operation from the very beginning, as it did in previous crises," he said. "America's leadership was not there."

Gravity Mixed With Laughter

It was once said of President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, that when he opened his mouth 900 years of Polish history came rolling out. General Shalikashvili has some of that gravity.

But the general also has a reputation for laughing at the human comedy as much as weeping over human folly. For example, a reporter at the White House asked him yesterday if he would try to enlist the member states of the now-dissolved Warsaw Pact into NATO, a task that would probably require the skills of Machiavelli and Metternich combined.

"I have just been nominated for the position of Chairman, not President of the United States," General Shalikashvili replied, with a light Polish air to his voice. Laughter ensued. Then the new Chairman and his Commander in Chief walked back into the White House.

Today, the general will have to start thinking again about war.

Clinton's Anti-Crime Package: 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

adequate compensation. Administration and congressional aides said there would be new federal funding for such lawyers but could not provide cost estimates.

Speaking at the White House yesterday, Plymouth County (Mass.) District Attorney William O'Malley, representing the National District Attorneys Association, called the provisions "the very best" possible.

On another controversial issue—gun control—the administration decided not to choose sides between Biden, who wants gun legislation considered separately from an overall crime bill, and his counterpart in the House, Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.), who wants crime and guns done together.

Clinton yesterday called for passage of the "Brady bill" imposing a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases as well as the ban on domestic and imported assault weapons. Clinton termed the Brady bill, named for former presidential press secretary Jim Brady, who was injured in the 1981 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan, "simply common sense" and said "it is long past time to pass it."

But asked whether it should be part of the overall crime package or not, Clinton said simply that "the important thing is that it be passed in a strong and clear and unambiguous form."

The administration is not introducing a crime bill of its own but is relying on Biden and Brooks. Administration officials spent much of last week trying to iron out differences between the House and Senate versions but were unable to work out whether guns should be part of the larger bill or not.

In deference to Attorney General Janet Reno's criticism of mandatory minimum sentences, Biden has dropped from his bill last year's plan to add about a dozen new mandatory minimum sentences, mostly for drug-related offenses. But Republicans in their plan vowed to push for more mandatory sentences and include \$3 billion in funding for new prison construction to house more offenders.



Espy to Ride the Crest Of Flood Recovery Efforts

By Michael S. Arnold
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Great Flood of '93 that has caused more than \$6 billion in damage to midwestern farmers has sounded a call to arms at the Department of Agriculture, where Secretary Mike Espy has been tapped by President Clinton to lead the government's long-term relief effort.

As the waters recede, flood relief will soon cross the line from the "emergency" stage—with the Federal Emergency Management Agency running the show—to "long-term," when the leadership mantle will pass to Espy. Several weeks ago, Espy's department assembled a 10-person coordinating team in a kind of war room on the second floor. Their mission is to consult with some 17 federal departments and agencies to get an action plan in place.

"Everyone here recognizes that long after the cameras have left we still have to be there," said Espy's spokesman Steve Kinsella.

Two weeks ago the coordinating team, led by intergovernmental affairs director Oleta Garrett Fitzgerald, presented President Clinton with a 120-page catalogue of federal programs that could be drawn on for the long-term relief effort. "The plan pulls together all available assistance that can be targeted into the region," Kinsella said. "It is being developed to prevent overlapping and provide for an orderly, efficient response."

FEMA and other federal agencies will continue to play a part in responding to the disaster. But federal officials are pinpointing the needs of the agricultural community—their damaged equipment, livestock, fields and fences—and the long-term impact of the flooding on the nation's levee system, bridges, roads and general infrastructure, Kinsella said.

Several task forces will begin meeting next week to determine how to match the government's resources with the needs of indi-

vidual states, coordinating team leader Fitzgerald said. The department hopes to have a final plan ready by the end of August.

The flood, which has disrupted lives and livelihoods of people in nine states from the Dakotas to Missouri, has had an inordinate impact on agriculture, causing an estimated \$2.5 billion in crop losses alone. More than 20 million acres of farmland have been severely affected, though USDA officials caution that until several weeks after the waters recede completely—which may not be until the fall—they will not know the full extent of the devastation.

Since the crisis began, USDA has tried to get ahead of impending disaster. A week and a half before Clinton drafted him as point man at the July 17 "flood summit"—and nearly a month before a Senate committee appropriated \$5.8 billion for disaster relief, \$2.4 billion of which will be funneled through Agriculture—Espy had taken most of the steps at his disposal to help family farms. They included:

- Extending deadlines to request planting credit on flooded land, to seek interim loans so farmers can store grain until prices rise, and transfer land to a status that entitles farmers to subsidies.
- Waiving minimum size requirements for placing flooded land in reserve.
- Making emergency loans and loan guarantees more readily available for crop and property losses.
- Reducing restrictions in some counties on land in the Conservation Reserve Program, while cutting by half federal subsidies.
- Allowing farmers greater flexibility to return subsidies paid in advance on crops not grown.

In addition, as of yesterday the department had distributed nearly \$8.9 million in emergency food stamps to more than 81,000 people in the disaster area, plus \$1.5 million in food. USDA also will share the cost of cleaning and restoring flooded homes and farmland. The

agency's staff has provided farmers, farm organizations and the news media with a videotape of Espy explaining disaster programs, and USDA's Extension Service has provided publications and on-line information about food safety, debris removal, livestock care and water contamination.

Of the disaster money appropriated by Congress, \$1.5 billion as well as \$100 million that Clinton released in early July, will go for direct crop disaster assistance. Still, farmers expect to be reimbursed for only about a quarter of their losses. Those who purchased federal crop insurance will get slightly more.

The flood's silver lining may be the renewed attention on crop insurance reform, which could make farmers less dependent on emergency congressional aid in future disasters. "With everyone worried about cutting the deficit, people are taking a second look at crop insurance," said USDA congressional affairs spokesman Price Grisham. One advantage, he said, is that insured farmers can get aid without waiting for countywide disaster declarations. "More people are coming to see it as preferable to ad hoc disaster assistance."

The flood also may further efforts for a proposed streamlining of the widely decentralized department. Flooding in Des Moines forced USDA to consolidate agencies under one roof, offering a test of the "one-stop shopping" Espy advocates. "If anything . . . it's worked much better," Kinsella said.

So far, farm organizations have generally praised the speed, breadth and "farmer friendly" bent of USDA's response, though several expressed frustration with the amount of disaster aid and with delays in Congress.

"Overall the administration's response . . . really sent some strong signals to folks out here," said Clay Pederson, a vice president of the 250,000-member National Farmers Union. "The announcements Secretary Espy made are more than symbolic. They're going to mean some folks being able to survive this year, when they . . . might not have been able to."

USDA officials said they hoped to begin disbursing disaster payments within two weeks after Congress appropriated the money. In the meantime, Espy has visited the area eight times, assessing damage and consulting with farmers and local officials. He will join Clinton in St. Louis today when Clinton signs the emergency relief bill.

Clinton Unveils Anticrime Bill Calling For Tighter Gun Controls, More Police

By JEFFREY H. BIRNBAUM

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—President Clinton unveiled an anticrime bill that would stiffen gun-control laws and put 50,000 more police on the street, a "down payment" on his campaign pledge to add 100,000 police officers.

In the meantime, the president signed an executive order suspending the importation of assault-style handguns. He also ordered a government review of the regulations concerning gun sales.

Uniformed police officers stood behind Mr. Clinton as he introduced the bill at the White House. "The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe," he declared. "Too many weapons of war are making their way onto the streets."

Meanwhile, the administration is considering merging the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration as well as moving the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms from the Treasury Department to the Justice Department. The FBI, DEA and ATF traditionally have been rivals, and the White House believes that pulling them

together under closer supervision of the attorney general could save money and limit turf battles.

Vice President Al Gore's staff has been examining various reorganization proposals, and the White House is expected to make a choice and announce it by early next month. Similar efforts in the past to streamline federal law enforcement have failed when the agencies and their friends in Congress put up resistance. Any major revamping would probably require legislation, and lawmakers haven't yet focused on the issue, congressional staff members said.

With yesterday's announcement, Mr. Clinton is shifting his attention to the noneconomic portion of his legislative agenda. Conservative and moderate Democrats have argued for months that he needs to show, as he did during last year's campaign, that he is a "new kind of Democrat." The tough-on-crime rhetoric was a step in that direction. Elements of the package reinforced the image. For instance, the bill includes a kind of GI Bill for police officers that has been championed for years by the right wing of the Democratic Party.

The highest-profile part of the measure, however, is the Brady Bill, named for James Brady, the former White House press secretary who was wounded in the 1981 assassination attempt on President Reagan. That provision would set a national waiting period for the purchase of handguns. The bill also would impose the death penalty for killing a federal law enforcement officer and certain other crimes.

A similar bill came close to passage last year, and probably has a good chance this

Clinton to Lift Hiring Ban On Ousted Air Controllers

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON — President Clinton plans to announce today that he will lift the ban against hiring the air traffic controllers fired 12 years ago for an illegal strike, an administration official said.

But the controllers probably will lose their seniority and have to compete for jobs with newly trained applicants and ex-military controllers.

The National Air Traffic Controllers Association, which took over after President Reagan broke the PATCO union in 1981, supports lifting the ban but argues that current controllers shouldn't be edged out for promotions.

President Clinton had promised during the 1992 campaign to re-examine the PATCO ban. Lifting it now will be a largely symbolic action, because the Federal Aviation Administration has a hiring freeze. Still, the agency, which has 17,728 controllers, is expected to hire about 200 controllers a year starting next year.

It isn't clear how many of the 11,400 fired controllers will apply for jobs. A telephone hot line run by a former PATCO controller said a survey of 926 ex-controllers found that 607 would rather go back to work as controllers than accept retirement benefits if they were offered.

year, after Congress returns in September. Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole praised Mr. Clinton for introducing the bill, while pointing out that the Republicans had introduced one of their own just last week.

"Let's not forget," the Kansas Republican said. "If we put more police on the streets making more arrests, we will need additional prison space as well."

Reich Plans A Push to Raise Minimum Wage

By KEVIN G. SALWEN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—Labor Secretary Robert Reich is planning this fall to step up his push for an increase in the minimum wage.

In a memo three weeks ago to President Clinton, Mr. Reich laid out his arguments for boosting the base wage by at least 25 cents from its current \$4.25-an-hour level and then indexing the wage to allow it automatically to rise every year. Currently, any increase in the minimum wage must be approved by Congress.

Mr. Reich wouldn't comment on his memo, and staffers said it was intended for internal use. But people familiar with the labor secretary's thinking said that he hoped to use the \$4.50 level as a "starting point" to prod administration thinking about raising the standard of living for the working poor. During the campaign, Mr. Clinton said the minimum wage should be raised and indexed to keep pace with inflation, but has said little about the issue since being elected.

'Initial Recommendations'

In his memo, Mr. Reich said he hoped to submit his "initial recommendations" on the minimum wage to the National Economic Council and the Domestic Policy Council in mid-October.

That timing could be problematic, however. In the fall, the White House plans to propose legislation to overhaul the nation's health-care program and to ratify the North American Free Trade Agreement, both of which are expected to be contentious on Capitol Hill. Those conflicts could postpone any efforts to raise wages until next year.

The Reich memo argues that to help the working poor, a minimum wage increase must accompany the expanded earned-income tax credit approved last week as part of the president's budget package. The earned-income credit provides tax breaks to poor working families with children as part of the administration's anti-poverty plan to "make work pay."

Above the Poverty Line

A family of four with a single, full-time worker earning \$4.50 an hour would be lifted above the poverty line when the earned-income credit and food stamps are counted. A \$4.50 minimum wage would equal the 1992 level of \$4.25 indexed to 1994.

Liberals are hoping for a higher minimum wage than \$4.50. "I assume that Reich's memo was designed to start discussion of this within the administration," said Robert Greenstein, executive director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. "The sole criterion should not be

whether it lifts a family above the poverty line," added Mr. Greenstein, who said he hopes the White House will call for a minimum wage closer to \$5 an hour.

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities is a think tank funded to a large extent with money from such organizations as the Ford, Rockefeller, Annie E. Casey and Charles Stewart Mott foundations, along with what Mr. Greenstein describes as a "tiny" amount of union money.

Union leaders have called on the administration and Congress to lift the minimum wage to \$4.75 this year and \$5.25 next year.

Any effort to raise the wage is certain to be fought by Republicans and business leaders who worry that it will cost companies too much money. They say a higher minimum wage will increase unemployment and keep businesses from expanding.

Auto-Testing Plan Proposed by Groups In California to Challenge EPA Rules

By ANDY PASZTOR

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

LOS ANGELES — Fighting to keep local garages in the business of checking auto pollution, California environmental and business groups are crafting a testing plan that challenges federal regulators.

The proposal, which is expected to be made public shortly and is supported in principle by Gov. Pete Wilson, could serve as a model for other states struggling to comply with clean-air standards. It calls for a vehicle inspection system that combines centrally located test facilities with the thousands of independent repair and emissions-testing stations already operating throughout California.

The dual approach is intended to reduce the economic pain of phasing out neighborhood smog-check operations. The federal Environmental Protection Agency favors a switch to a centralized, state-run system, which it claims would be easier to enforce and would catch more polluting vehicles.

The plan is being negotiated by the Natural Resources Defense Council and representatives of service-station owners. It is likely to prompt small-business owners in other states to try to fashion similar programs, seeking the middle ground in one of the most contentious environmental issues facing industry.

The groups drafting this state's proposal aren't willing yet to comment publicly on the details. Dennis DeCota, a spokesman for service-station owners, said only that "we have opened a dialogue and are trying to put together a puzzle that's best for industry" while reducing pollution. But others close to the talks said that the package, if approved by state lawmakers, will challenge the Clinton administration's basic strategy for cleaning the air in Los Angeles and 80 other smog-plagued metropolitan areas.

The cooperative effort between business and environmental groups also is significant because Mary Nichols, President Clinton's choice for the top air-pollu-

tion spot at the EPA and formerly a senior Natural Resources Defense Council attorney, supported and was involved in the early stages of the discussions. Ms. Nichols declined to comment, pending her confirmation hearings before the Senate. The politically-charged issue, slated to be discussed by a California legislative committee next Monday, is shaping up as one of the biggest policy decisions confronting her and other top EPA officials.

The EPA has ordered California and many other large states, including New Jersey, Texas and Colorado, to set up central auto-pollution testing stations and bar repair shops from performing such tests. Under the Clean Air Act, states and communities face stiff fines and the potential cutoff of highway construction, mass transit and other federal funds if they balk. The proposed California plan would continue allowing some stations to repair vehicles and certify that they passed emissions tests.

Dick Wilson, head of the EPA's office of mobile sources, said in an interview that "for some reason," California officials "want to get by with the least they can to meet EPA standards." The focus isn't "on what's good for clean air in California," he said, "but the state versus the EPA."

Supporters of the proposal, on the other hand, contend that it will meet the EPA's emission-reduction goals without sacrificing a \$400 million-a-year industry or creating thousands of additional layoffs in recession-ravaged California.

The plan, among other things, calls for enhanced roadside monitoring of emissions and stepped-up testing of the older, poorly maintained vehicles that spew out the most pollution. In addition, the current version of the proposal envisions that owners of so-called "gross polluters" may be prohibited from keeping those cars on the road unless they are repaired immediately and tested at specially designated sites.

Clinton's crime plan adds 69,000 officers

Brady Bill, juvenile boot camps also proposed

By Paul Bedard
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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Flanked by Washington-area police, President Clinton yesterday unveiled a broad anti-crime package that would put 69,000 more officers on the streets over five years.

Mr. Clinton's initiative also calls for new gun-control initiatives, limiting death-row appeals and creating community boot camps for juvenile offenders.

"The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe, but clearly too many Americans are not safe today," Mr. Clinton said at a Rose Garden ceremony.

He spoke in front of a battery of officers from Montgomery County,

Prince George's County, Baltimore County, and the cities of Baltimore and Washington, D.C. Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly showed up after the ceremony began but before Mr. Clinton spoke.

The president referred to crime in the District as one of the prime targets of his initiative.

"Last month in this city, our nation's capital, in one week 24 murders were committed. When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school, or worry that they'll be the victim of random drive-by shootings when they're playing in the swimming pool in the summertime, when parents are imprisoned in their own apartments behind locked doors, when we can't

walk the streets of our cities without fear, we have lost an essential element of our civilization," Mr. Clinton said.

The plan wasn't presented as draft legislation. That will come later as the White House tries to mesh its ideas with House and Senate crime bills.

The president's initiative includes the so-called Brady Bill, which would impose a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases to allow background checks. Mr. Clinton is a strong supporter of the measure, named for Reagan Press Secretary James Brady, who was shot in the assassination attempt on the pres-

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COMBATING CRIME

Key elements of President Clinton's anti-crime package, which would cost more than \$5 billion over five years.

- ☛ Beef up policing of cities and towns by putting 69,000 additional officers on the streets.
- ☛ Impose a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns in order to permit background checks. Ban production of assault weapons.
- ☛ Increase penalties for gun offenses, tighten appeals procedures in capital cases and increase the number of federal crimes punishable by death.
- Expand use of community boot camps to correct youthful offenders.
- Increase availability of drug treatment.

The Washington Times

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ident in 1981.

Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas said Republicans "stand ready to work with the president" on an anti-crime package.

Under the president's plan:

- \$3.4 billion would be allocated to hire up to 69,600 more local police officers around the nation. In addition, funding would be provided to put 30,000 college-age students to work as law enforcement officers in return for college aid.

- Gun-control legislation such as the Brady Bill would be pushed. Semiautomatic assault weapons also would be targeted. As a first step, Mr. Clinton signed an executive order yesterday suspending the import of foreign-made assault-style handguns not already covered under an existing ban.

- Rules governing gun dealers would be reviewed to cut down on the number of licenses handed out to dealers.

- Boot camps for juvenile offenders would be created. "Boot camps ... give young people the discipline, the training, the treatment they need for a second chance to build a good life," Mr. Clinton said.

- Death-row inmates would be limited to a single federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit, but capital crime defendants would receive better legal representation than they now get.

Explaining the benefits of limiting habeas corpus, Phil Heymann, deputy attorney general, said, "It won't be 15 years later when the victim's family finally sees the carrying out of a duly arrived at, reviewed, re-reviewed, re-reviewed, re-reviewed death sentence."

A White House fact sheet said the program will cost more than \$5 billion over five years.

Only the call for more police officers is new. Other provisions in the Clinton package already have been proposed in House and Senate bills.

Mr. Clinton said his plan to hire for more police was his first step in making good on a campaign promise to put 100,000 on the streets of America.

Mr. Brady's wife, Sarah, chairwoman of Handgun Control Inc., urged Congress to take up the Brady Bill separately, "before more blood is spilled and more lives are shattered by random handgun fire."

The Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, a gun lobby group, attacked the Brady provisions in the Clinton package. "Does the president realize that on his hands could well be the blood of the innocent who may be murdered because they cannot obtain in timely fashion the handguns which they need for self-defense against violent criminal assault?" said John Snyder, a member of the group.

Mr. Clinton said yesterday: "It is long past time to pass [gun control]. ... There is no conceivable excuse to delay this action one more day."

James Baker, the National Rifle Association's chief lobbyist, said the new order would have no effect until the government issued a notice of proposed rule-making that would define what is meant by an assault-style handgun.

As for the whole crime package, Mr. Baker said: "They're short on criminal justice and long on fire-arms restrictions. ... We would hope they would do something about the people actually perpetrating crimes as opposed to restricting the rights of law-abiding citizens."

Biden supports single law agency

DEA less enthusiastic about plan

By John Bennett
SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWS SERVICE

At

The Clinton administration's idea of creating a single federal law enforcement directorate — a "national police" — won early support from two key Democrats yesterday.

It also drew expected opposition from some of the agencies that would disappear under the plan.

"There's going to have to be some consolidation," said Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph Biden, Delaware Democrat. "There are too many agencies that have jurisdiction over law enforcement. It seems to me to make sense."

Rep. Charles Schumer, New York Democrat and chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, said it's an idea long overdue.

"But there is so much turf protected in Congress, it will be difficult to pass," he said. "But it's something that should be done."

The plan is the product of study by Vice President Al Gore's "re-inventing government" team. He is expected to announce it Sept. 7 along with other recommendations for streamlining and improving the federal bureaucracy.

The plan proposes to centralize law enforcement power by creating a Directorate of Central Law Enforcement headed by the attorney general and supervised by a presidentially appointed counsel based at the White House.

Under the directorate would be the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Ad-

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ministration, and enforcement arms of the Secret Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Postal Service.

"The idea of a national police force is not going to please liberals, and the idea of turning the firearms jurisdiction of ATF over to a political Justice Department is not going to please conservatives," said a Treasury Department official who asked to remain anonymous.

The Gore plan charges that jurisdictional disputes — especially among the FBI, the DEA, ATF and the Customs Service — impair effective law enforcement.

"This results in duplication of efforts, inefficiency, confusion, added cost and inadvertent life-safety ramifications to officers, innocent people and suspects," the plan says.

One part of the plan already creating controversy would merge the DEA into the FBI. Both are already agencies within the Justice Department.

A paper prepared by top DEA officials for the Gore reorganization team opposes the merger, arguing that it would greatly disrupt the nation's anti-drug effort and cause a two- or three-year loss of agency momentum against drug-trafficking organizations.

"By any measure, DEA is far more productive, agent for agent, than the FBI's drug enforcement program," the DEA paper argued.

The DEA paper says the merger would signal the nation that the federal government is winding down its commitment to the war on illegal drugs.

"The proposal also raises the unwelcome specter of a national police force," the DEA paper said of the heavy concentration of law enforcement agencies under one roof.

The FBI supported the merger shortly after Janet Reno became attorney general, using the argument that it would save money and improve efficiency.

Two former DEA administrators — both also former FBI agents — disagree on whether the DEA should be merged with the FBI.

Jack Lawn, who headed the DEA from 1981 to 1985, said if the nation loses the DEA as its single-mission agency leading the war on drugs it will suffer a major setback. Mr. Lawn argued that the FBI has 285 federal laws to enforce, while the DEA has developed an expertise in fighting drugs because it has only one mission.

"It would be devastating to morale," Mr. Lawn said of a merger, adding that DEA agents would lose opportunities for career growth under a rival agency.

But Francis Mullen, DEA administrator from 1976 to 1981, said fractious bureaucratic turf wars are too damaging to the nation and he favors a merger.

"I think there has to be more cohesiveness in federal law enforcement," he said. "If it takes mergers to do it, then they've got to do it."

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Clinton offers crime package

By Adam Nagourney
USA TODAY

President Clinton Wednesday moved to toughen controls on handguns and put more police officers on the street as part of an anti-crime package promised during his campaign.

"The first duty of any government" is keeping citizens safe from crime, Clinton said, proposing a five-year, \$3.4 billion program to put 50,000 local police on the streets.

"This is the beginning of our efforts to restore the rule of law," Clinton said as he stood in front of a wall of uniformed police at attention.

Most of the president's proposals were not new — he had discussed them at length during the campaign.

His main thrust is pushing Congress to approve the Brady Bill, which would impose a waiting period for the purchase of guns.

But after a tough fight for his economic plan, Clinton may have an easier battle for a popular political cause.

His audience Wednesday was sprinkled with Republicans. And Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole, R-Kan., later had kind words.

Republicans, he said, plan to work with the Democrats "to make our country safer and more secure."

Clinton's proposal comes as a USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll out Wednesday showed 54% disapprove of the way Clinton is handling crime, compared to 32% who approve.

Criminologist Robert Bohm, past president of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, said the plan "will have no effect whatsoever on crime. Police don't prevent crime."

But Milwaukee Police Chief Phil Arreola said "it's reassuring to hear from the highest office ... that the crime problem is going to be dealt with."

Clinton also:

► Signed executive orders designed to stem the imports of foreign-made assault-style handguns, closing a loophole in the assault weapon ban ex-President Bush signed.

► Imposed restrictions on the ability of death row inmates to ask federal courts to hear their cases.

Aides said later the executive order would affect only a small number of guns.

Joint Chiefs head named

Army general to replace Powell

By Adam Nagourney
USA TODAY

Army Gen. John Shalikashvili, a Polish native who fled in a cattle car in 1944 and learned to speak English from John Wayne movies, was nominated Wednesday to be chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Only in America," President Clinton said as he recounted the life of Shalikashvili, 57, or "General Shali."

Shalikashvili (shah-lee-CASH-vee-lee) will succeed Gen. Colin Powell, who retires Sept. 30. Clinton settled on the choice after a Tuesday White House dinner with the 16 four-star generals and admirals.

The nomination must be confirmed by the Senate.

Shalikashvili, grandson of a Czarist general, was 8 when he left Poland in front of the Soviet advance in World War II.

He settled in Peoria, Ill., in 1952, and was drafted.

He is commander of NATO and has been involved in talks about Bosnia air strikes and reducing the military.

Shalikashvili, who still has a Polish accent, quickly showed one strength: media relations.

He parried questions about gays in the military — he's "very comfortable" with Clinton's compromise on the ban — and joked he feels "great about women in the military."

Would he try to get ex-Warsaw Pact nations into NATO? "I have just been nominated for the position of chairman, not president."

Flood, drought cost \$2.5 billion in crop losses

By Beth Belton
USA TODAY

Crop losses from the Midwest floods and Southeast drought will total \$2.5 billion, Agriculture Secretary Michael Espy said Wednesday.

The damage is severe for 2% of the USA's farmers, but it "won't impact on food prices too much," Espy says.

Food prices could rise 2% to 3% for up to six months.

Agriculture predicts:

► A 7.4 billion bushel corn crop, 22% smaller than last year's bumper crop.

► A 1.9 billion bushel soybean crop, 13% below 1992.

But "the crop is still in harm's way," says grain analyst Robert Lekberg of Goldenberg, Hehmer & Co., in Chicago.

The worry: a hard freeze before Oct. 1 in the Midwest.

Up to half the corn crop was planted so late it could be severely damaged by a cold snap, says agriculture meteorologist Jon Davis, Smith Barney Shearson.

If that happens, weather damage this year could rival the 1988 Midwest drought that cut grain production 31%.

TODAY subscription

Consumer labels to appear on raw meat

By Anita Manning
USA TODAY

Meat and poultry sold in grocery stores, and to cafeterias and restaurants, must be labeled with instructions on safe handling and cooking beginning Oct. 15, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy announced Wednesday.

"We hope to increase consumer awareness of safe food practices for controlling bacterial growth and ... food-borne pathogens," he said.

The move follows a January outbreak of food poisoning in the West,

traced to tainted, undercooked hamburgers at a fast-food chain.

The label's message:

"Some animal products may contain bacteria that could cause illness if the product is mishandled or cooked improperly."

It will appear prominently on all packages of raw and partially cooked meat and poultry products.

But the label doesn't relieve USDA of "its responsibility of inspecting the nation's meat supply," Espy said.

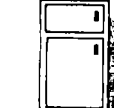
Consumer advocacy groups applauded the move, but said the label isn't specific enough.

It should instruct consumers to cook meat until it "is no longer pink and has an internal temperature of 160 degrees," says Jeremy Rifkin of the Beyond Beef coalition, which got the government to require the labels as part of the settlement of a lawsuit.

The meat industry also supports "safe-handling statements on fresh meat and poultry," said Sara Clarke of the American Meat Institute.

But she said the industry needs more than 60 days to develop and distribute labels.

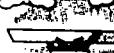
Safe handling tips



Keep refrigerated or frozen. Thaw in refrigerator or microwave.



Keep raw meat separate. Wash working surfaces, utensils and hands after use.



Cook thoroughly. Refrigerate leftovers within 2 hours.

Source: USDA

By Julie Stacey, USA TODAY

USA SNAPSHOTS®

A look at statistics that shape the nation

How immigrants enter the USA

How the 973,977 legal immigrants entered the United States in 1992:



By Elys A. McLean, USA TODAY

For USA

Police chiefs: Direction key to crime plan

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-



AP

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

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."

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.

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.

► Political fight ahead, 1A

In Denver, 'It feels like heaven'

City awaits arrival of John Paul II

By Maria Puente
and Robert Davis
USA TODAY

DENVER — Pope John Paul II meets with President Clinton here today, then begins a four-day mission testing his persuasive powers on a restive U.S. flock.

Clinton helps welcome the pope at Stapleton Airport at 2:30 p.m. MT when he arrives for World Youth Day.

The two then meet at Regis University, joined by U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican Raymond Flynn and other aides.

Clinton, despite differences with the pope on abortion, the death penalty and other social issues, expects to "deal largely" with foreign policy matters and humanitarian work by the church, said White House spokesman Mark Gearan. The pope has been critical of U.S. military actions in Somalia.

"The president is very much looking forward to his meeting with the Holy Father," Gearan said, noting Clinton, a Baptist, is the first president to graduate from a Catholic college — Georgetown University.

World Youth Day opened with a Wednesday-evening Mass for thousands of young people from around the world.

At Civic Center Park — renamed Celebration Plaza for the occasion — Archbishop Francis Stafford officially welcomed the 170,000 young people expected for the event.

First, there was a procession of African drums, Vietnamese kites, three-bell choirs and the World Youth Day Holy Year Cross, which 12 youngsters carried from Rome to Denver, similar to the journey of an Olympic torch.

Young people splashed in a fountain, laughing and talking in a dozen languages, dancing to the country music of singer Wynonna Judd. Later, an upbeat Mass, celebrated in eight languages, drew an estimated 100,000 worshippers.

"This is the ultimate," said Ron Johnson, 19, of St. Paul, Minn. "Sun, fun, the pope and the Lord. It feels like heaven here."

Nearby, World Youth Day planners worked feverishly on last-minute details preparing for the crush of international media expected to cover the arrival of Pope John Paul II Thursday afternoon.

Across town, Catholic Orga-

Coverage will be limited

The four major TV networks plan little live coverage of Pope John Paul II's visit to Denver today through Sunday.

CNN planned to broadcast the pope's arrival for World Youth Day live at 2:30 p.m. MT (4:30 p.m. ET) today. Today, *Good Morning America*, the CBS Evening News and NBC Nightly News will broadcast from Denver today and Friday, along with ABC News' weekend editions.

President Clinton greets the pope at Denver's airport today and meets privately with him at Regis University.

At 5:30 p.m. MT the pope and Clinton will be welcomed at Mile High Stadium by World Youth Day participants.

The pope holds a Mass for U.S. bishops Friday, with World Youth Day delegates Saturday, and at Cherry Creek State Park for the public on Sunday. A group of Vietnamese-Americans have an audience with the pope Sunday.

nizations for Renewal, a coalition of 33 dissident groups, held an "alternative forum." They want abortion rights, women priests, married priests, homosexual rights and more democracy in the church — which

the pope has condemned or rejected in the strongest terms.

"The message to the pope is, 'Don't see us as an adversary. We all love the church ... and we all wish to serve,'" theologian Anthony Padovona said.

Speakers at the forum included Ruth Fitzpatrick, head of the Womens' Ordination Council, and the Rev. William Smarth, representing deposed Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who is furious because the Vatican was the only state to recognize the coup government that deposed him.

The meeting of Clinton and the pope has created special security problems.

"With the president here it's made it larger and more complex," says Jim Granier of the Denver Secret Service office.

The challenge is the biggest in Denver's history.

Secret Service agents will guard the pope — also protected by a Vatican security team and the elite Swiss Guard — until he leaves the country on Sunday.

The pope was critically wounded by a gunman who shot him in the abdomen in Rome in 1981. A bullet-proof

vest became part of the papal wardrobe, although security officials won't say whether the pope still wears the vest.

The security demands are so great the president was encouraged to stay outside the city. He's going to San Francisco on Thursday night, although he returns Friday.

"It would be very difficult for him to stay here," says Doug Franssen of Denver's public works department.

All of Denver's 1,347 police officers will be working every day this week.

Contributing: Bob Haas

Return trip to be flight of fancy

By Laura Goldberg
USA TODAY

Pope John Paul II will get first-class treatment when he returns to Rome aboard the "Shepherd One" flight: a custom-made bed with Belgian linen sheets, caviar, Godiva chocolates and, if he likes, a Madonna movie.

American Airlines said Wednesday it was selected to fly the pope from Denver to Rome Sunday after the World Youth Day '93 fete.

Seats 3A and B and 4A and B were removed in the first-class cabin of a Boeing 767-300ER. In their place: A bed — between twin and full size. Also included: embroidered pillow cases and a down comforter. A curtain will enclose the bed.

"When he flies internationally he always has a bed," said American Airlines spokesman Marty Heires.

Papal flight facts:

► The non-stop charter flight takes 10 hours, 57 minutes.

► About 100 people will fly, including 39 in the papal party in first- and business-class areas. The rest, mostly Italian journalists, will sit in economy class.

► First-class cabin movie selections include: *A Few Good Men*, *Strictly Ballroom* and *A League of Their Own*, featuring Madonna.

► Dinner service will include: caviar and a choice of roasted veal, beef tenderloin pignoli, chervil chicken or salmon with linguine.

► The pope's only request was to have a cake on the flight, Heires said.

Clinton Calls for More Police, Fewer Execution Appeals

■ **Law:** Anti-crime plan also would target illegitimate gun dealers. Much of package was negotiated in advance, but GOP senators may object to arms purchase delay.

By DAVID LAUTER, TIMES STAFF WRITER *A1*

WASHINGTON—President Clinton proposed a package of anti-crime measures Wednesday aimed at increasing the number of police officers on the streets, cracking down on illegitimate gun dealers and significantly changing the way death penalty cases are handled in U.S. courts.

"The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe," Clinton said as he announced his plans in the White House Rose Garden, where he was flanked by the now-typical phalanx of uniformed police officers that presidents round up when they announce anti-crime initiatives.

The proposals, negotiated in advance with congressional leaders, state attorneys general and prosecutors, are aimed at breaking a logjam that prevented the passage of anti-crime legislation by Congress last year. But the package could still be blocked over the so-called Brady bill, which calls for a waiting period for gun purchases. That bill—named for former Ronald Reagan Press Secretary James S. Brady, who was injured in a presidential assassination attempt—has been approved by both houses of Congress in the past but faces a threatened filibuster from Senate Republicans, who have vowed to fight it this time.

A crime bill passed both houses of Congress last year only to die in the closing days of the session amid partisan rancor.

As a sign of bipartisanship, White House officials invited two Republican senators—William S. Cohen of Maine and Larry Pressler of South Dakota—to attend Clinton's announcement. Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.), who has criticized many Clinton proposals, issued a relatively supportive statement about the crime initiative, asserting that Clinton had decided to "follow the Republican lead" in making his proposals.

Please see CRIME, A5

Page 1 of 2

Crime Plan's Key Components ✓

Highlights of President Clinton's anti-crime plan:

- **More police:** A five-year, \$3.4-billion program to help communities put up to 50,000 more police officers on the streets.
- **Gun safeguards:** The pending Brady bill, which calls for a five-day wait on handgun purchases and for background checks on would-be buyers. The waiting period would phase out as each state upgrades its criminal records and computerization to provide instant checks.
- **Death penalty expansion:** Expansion of the federal death penalty to cover nearly 50 offenses, including killing a federal law enforcement officer. In many cases, it simply would restore the penalty to crimes that carried it before the Supreme Court overturned capital punishment in 1972.
- **Limit on appeals:** A limit on federal habeas corpus appeals, primarily by Death Row inmates, to reduce delays in carrying out sentences. Inmates would get only one federal habeas appeal, and that would, for the first time, have to be filed within six months after completion of other appeals. Poor defendants in death-penalty cases would get lawyers who met tough standards to ensure that they got fair chances during trial and appeals. There would be exceptions to the time limit for evidence of innocence.
- **College aid:** A four-year, \$100-million Police Corps initiative, giving college scholarships and police training to up to 5,000 students who are willing to make a four-year commitment to police work.
- **Bases as youth camps:** Conversion of closed military bases and other facilities to boot camps for young offenders.
- **Others:** Outside the crime bill plans, other proposals totaling \$1.8 billion would provide for 45,000 more sworn and non-sworn police and public safety workers. They include an Education Department-funded Safe Schools program, Housing and Urban Development Department-funded public housing safety program and the national service plan in which 25,000 young people would serve as non-sworn public safety workers to repay college grants.

Source: Associated Press

CRIME: Clinton Plan Asks 50,000 More Officers

Continued from A1 ✓

In part to speed the process along, Clinton will not craft his own legislation but will support bills already introduced in Congress by House and Senate Democratic leaders.

The bills are largely similar to last year's legislation but contain three new elements.

• First, the new proposals would limit the federal appeals that a Death Row inmate can file.

That issue was a key provision that caused last year's bill to stall. At the time, state attorneys general objected that the legislation, as written, actually would lengthen the appeals process. Administration and congressional officials have reached a compromise that could significantly speed passage of the bill.

Under the compromise, defendants would be required to file federal habeas corpus petitions—the final step in the review process—within 60 days of their last appeal. Petitions could be filed later only if a defendant could show that he has new evidence that was unavailable before. The goal is to reduce the delays in executions caused by habeas corpus petitions.

Although many state officials

across the country are going along with the compromise, California Atty. Gen. Dan Lungren said he continues to oppose the proposed changes, arguing that they would not aid prosecutors sufficiently.

Defense lawyers, however, have argued that any restriction on appeals would lead to the execution of innocent people who were mistakenly convicted, a point conceded

The bills are largely similar to last year's legislation but contain three new elements.

ed in part by U.S. Deputy Atty. Gen. Philip B. Heymann.

Because of the guarantee that a person could still appeal if new evidence is found, "I think that the risk of wrongly executing someone will not be greatly increased," Heymann said. "I can't say it wouldn't be increased at all."

In return for restricting appeals, the government would require states to guarantee that Death Row defendants are represented by attorneys at every stage of the process. California has such a requirement but many states do not.

The lawyers would have to meet minimum competency standards and would have to be paid a "reasonable" fee.

Now, in many states with large numbers of capital cases, defendants often are represented by poorly trained and underpaid—or volunteer—lawyers. As a result, large numbers of cases are thrown out on appeal, often because of trial procedures later found to be flawed.

• In a second new element, \$3.4 billion would be spent in grants to states and localities over the next five years to increase the number of police on the streets. White House officials said that, if Congress approves the funds, the money would help pay for 50,000 new officers.

During his campaign, Clinton talked about placing 100,000 more officers on the streets. White House officials said that, in addition to the crime bill, several other initiatives would move the nation toward that goal. Clinton's national service bill, for example, would allow young people to work for police departments in jobs that would free more officers to patrol the streets.

• A final new element involves gun dealers. Now, almost anyone who pays a \$30 registration fee can

obtain a three-year gun dealer's license without undergoing even a cursory background check to determine if the applicant has a criminal record. In the majority of cases, the "dealers" do not even sell guns, government statistics show. Merely obtaining a license, however, allows a person to buy guns for himself without having to comply with many state gun laws.

Over the last decade, the number of licensed dealers has soared to about 287,000.

Clinton directed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to change those regulations to crack down on illegitimate dealers. Much of that tightening, officials said, can be done without new legislation.

Clinton also directed the bureau to change current regulations to bar the import of assault pistols. Officials conceded that nearly all assault pistols are made domestically so that an import ban would have little impact. But they argued that the new rules would close a "loophole" that could be exploited in the future.

Clinton has asked separately for legislation that would ban domestic production of assault weapons, but the proposal faces strong opposition from the National Rifle Assn.

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^bc crime-times - a1633

^(ATTN: National editors) (Includes optional trims)

^Clinton Proposes Measures to Fight Crime (Washn)

^By David Lauter= ^ (c) 1993, Los Angeles Times=

WASHINGTON President Clinton proposed a package of anti-crime measures Wednesday aimed at increasing the number of police officers on the streets, cracking down on illegitimate gun dealers and significantly changing the way death-penalty cases are handled in U.S. courts.

"The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe," Clinton said as he announced his plans in the White House Rose Garden, where he was flanked by the now-typical phalanx of uniformed police officers that presidents round up for anti-crime initiatives.

The proposals, negotiated in advance with congressional leaders, state attorneys general and prosecutors, are aimed at breaking a logjam that prevented the passage of anti-crime legislation by Congress last year. But the package could still become blocked over the so-called Brady bill, which calls for a waiting period for gun purchases. That bill named for former President Reagan's press secretary James Brady, who was wounded in a presidential assassination attempt in 1981 has been approved by both houses of Congress but faces a threatened filibuster from Senate Republicans, who have vowed to fight it this time.

A crime bill passed both houses of Congress last year only to die in the closing days of the session amid partisan rancor.

As a sign of bipartisanship, White House officials invited two Republican senators William Cohen of Maine and Larry Pressler of South Dakota to attend Clinton's announcement. Republican leader Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, who has harshly criticized many other Clinton proposals, issued a relatively supportive statement about the crime initiative, claiming that Clinton had decided to "follow the Republican lead" in making his proposals.

In part to speed the process along, Clinton will not craft his own legislation but will support bills already introduced in Congress by House and Senate Democratic leaders.

The bills are in largely similar to last year's legislation but contain three new elements.

First, the new proposals would limit the federal appeals that a death row inmate can file.

That issue was a key provision that caused last year's bill to stall. At the time, state attorneys general objected that the legislation, as written, would actually lengthen the appeals process. Administration and congressional officials have now reached a compromise agreed to by most state officials a step that could significantly speed passage of the bill.

Under the compromise, defendants would be required to file federal habeas corpus petitions the final step in the review process within 60 days of their last appeal. Petitions could be filed later only if a defendant could show he or she had new evidence that had been unavailable before. The goal is to reduce the delays in executions caused by habeas petitions.

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Defense lawyers argue that any restriction on appeals would lead to the execution of innocent people who were mistakenly convicted, a point conceded in part by Deputy Attorney General Philip Heymann.

Because of the guarantee that a person could still appeal if new evidence is found, "I think that the risk of wrongly executing someone will not be greatly increased," Heymann said. "I can't say it wouldn't be increased at all."

In return for restricting appeals, the government would require states to guarantee that deathrow defendants are represented by attorneys at every stage of the process something many states do not now do. The lawyers would have to meet minimum competency standards and would have to be paid a

reasonable'' fee.

^(End optional trim)

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Over the last decade, the number of licensed dealers has soared to roughly 287,000.

Clinton directed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to change those regulations to crack down on illegitimate dealers. Much of that tightening, officials said, can be done without new legislation.

Plan for more police hits home in Brockton

By Judy Rakowsky
GLOBE STAFF

The thousands of additional police officers that President Clinton's crime bill proposes nationwide is more than just a number to the Plymouth district attorney, William C. O'Malley.

O'Malley's office has handled three murders in Brockton alone in the past few days.

"There are too few police officers," said O'Malley, who as the new president of the National District Attorneys Association attended Clinton's Rose Garden ceremony. "In the city of Brockton the rate of violent crime has rocketed, with fewer police officers today than back in the 1970s," he said.

"Everyone understands the need, particularly in Brockton and Boston, where the numbers are greatly reduced because of Proposition 2½ limits on municipal finance," O'Malley said.

O'Malley also hailed the provision for criminal appeals aimed at reducing the number of meritless claims that clog up court systems.

Acting Boston Mayor Thomas Menino said the bill "will be a great boost" for Police Commissioner William Bratton, "who is trying to implement community policing with limited resources."

Menino expressed hope that Congress would pass the bill, as it "takes guns off our streets and puts police officers back on them."

The state public safety secretary, Thomas

Rapone, did not object to any provisions in Clinton's package, but said, "We cannot rely on federal laws to make the streets of the Commonwealth secure."

He said the Legislature still needs to pass the plan Weld submitted two years ago.

One element of the Clinton package, the Brady Bill, named after James Brady, President Reagan's press secretary who was shot in the head in the assassination attempt on Reagan in 1981, is a moot point for Massachusetts, a Rapone spokesman said.

Massachusetts has a 40-day waiting period for handgun purchases, compared with the Brady Bill's five, said Charles McDonald, Rapone's spokesman.

Rapone said the Weld administration obviously supports the idea of boot camps for young offenders, which Clinton wants to build on closed military bases. A similar program, launched by Weld in August, has graduated 150 offenders from a boot camp in Bridgewater, McDonald said.

McDonald also said that Weld has effectively increased law enforcement staffing by merging the State Police with the Metropolitan, Registry and Capitol police forces.

And he said the Clinton plan for applying the death penalty to murders of federal agents mirrors Weld's proposal for those convicted of killing any law enforcement officer.

Contributing reporter Cheong Chow helped prepare this report.

Justice Dept. reported to mull DEA-FBI merger

By Elizabeth Neuffer
GLOBE STAFF

WASHINGTON — As part of the Clinton administration's campaign to do away with government waste and inefficiency, top Justice Department officials met yesterday to discuss a proposed merger of the Drug Enforcement Agency with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, according to administration sources.

The proposal is one of many under consideration by Vice President Al Gore, who is leading a task force charged with "reinventing government." No formal recommendation is expected until next month, when Gore is slated to release his findings.

But the very mention of a DEA-FBI merger has touched off a firestorm in law enforcement circles here — particularly at the DEA, which has resisted a marriage between the two agencies since 1977.

"I think it's a terrible idea," said Jack Lawn, a former FBI agent who also has served as a DEA administrator. "Our national drug problem is severe enough that it requires an agency with a single mission."

According to confidential documents obtained by the Globe, it is the FBI that has pushed for the merger, saying in a memo prepared early this year for the Clinton transition team that making the DEA part of the FBI could save billions.

"Substantial increases in efficiency and effectiveness can be achieved by bringing the resources of the DEA under the existing FBI management structure," the memo's authors wrote. "The same cannot be said for moving FBI resources under the DEA..."

But the DEA, in a memo to Attorney General Janet Reno in June, contends that such a move would cost money. "By any measure, DEA is far more productive, agent-for-agent, than the FBI's drug enforcement program," the DEA said.

The DEA memo contends that DEA agents outperform FBI agents in drug arrests by four to one; in drug convictions, six to one; and drug forfeitures, three to one.

Rumors about a potential merger of the two agencies have been percolating for months. As controversy in recent months surrounded the FBI and its former director, William Sessions, some in law enforcement have suggested the FBI has seen the merger as a way of strengthening their law enforcement mission.

Others have attributed the merger idea — and the controversy surrounding it — to historic rivalry between the two agencies. The FBI has long scorned DEA agents as poor investigators; the DEA has long accused the FBI of being uncooperative in sharing information.

The DEA-FBI merger is only one of many proposals to trim federal law enforcement that is under debate, according to administration and law enforcement sources. Other proposals include shifting to the Justice Department the law enforcement functions performed by US postal inspectors, US Customs agents, and agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

"A number of proposals have been sent over from the vice president's office and are under review," said Carl Stern, a spokesman for the Justice Department.

Incoherent of 2 presidents like you to live more than golf

By John W. Mashek
GLOBE STAFF

WASHINGTON — President Clinton may be talking about more than golf this weekend when he tees off in Vail, Colo., with former Republican President Gerald R. Ford, a strong supporter of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

In a telephone interview from Vail yesterday, the 80-year-old Ford said he did not support Clinton's budget policy or his health plan, but agreed with the Democratic chief executive on the NAFTA treaty.

"You know we have a few fundamental differences," Ford said with a laugh, "but we need to pass this NAFTA agreement. If we don't do it, all the advances Mexico has made will go down the drain. Illegal and legal immigrants will swarm across the border into the U.S."

Ford was especially critical of the strong opposition to NAFTA by Sen. Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, and Ross Perot, the 1992 independent presidential candidate, who has spoken against the treaty from coast to coast. In recent months, Ford has taken numerous opportunities to promote NAFTA, which he sees as a natural extension of U.S. free trade policies.

The former president declined to go into detail over his differences with Clinton on the budget, which narrowly passed Congress without a single Republican vote in support. He suggested Clinton

will "need plenty" of help to get a health care reform plan through Congress.

Ford, one of five living former presidents, said he has two tentative golf outings scheduled with Clinton, one at the Country Club of the Rockies and the other on a municipal course. Ford and his wife, Betty, have a home in Vail, as well as one in Palm Springs, Calif.

"I'm told he hits a long ball," Ford said of Clinton's golfing ability. "I've watched him a little on TV and he's got a nice golf stroke. I hear he's a little erratic, but I can sure sympathize with him on that."

Ford has been known to spray shots off the tee. Since he left office, Ford has become a serious golfer, playing in many charitable events.

Ford proposed a Clinton visit to Vail several months ago, when he wrote the president and Hillary Rodham Clinton to let them know the Bolshoi Ballet was going to perform there. "I read that their daughter Chelsea was interested in dance and we have a marvelous program out here," Ford said.

The White House did not respond to his letter for nearly a month, but things started moving fast this week when Clinton shuffled his own vacation plans. The Bolshoi group is appearing at the Ford Amphitheater in Vail, under the sponsorship of the Vail Valley Foundation, a charitable organization.

From Boston Globe Page 18

Weld's wrong way on taxes

EDITORIAL

More important by far than the details of Gov. Weld's proposed tax cuts are their policy implications. His assault on the personal income tax, small though it may appear to be, is precisely the wrong direction to take because it reduces the fairest and potentially most productive of the state's revenue sources. His proposed cuts in the gasoline tax could slow state efforts to reduce an enormous backlog of pending transportation projects.

Weld's argument that he is merely protecting the state economy from the impact of the federal tax increases passed last week is weak at best and is probably specious. It is impossible to craft state decreases that would exactly offset federal increases. Even if it were possible, such an effort would entail cutting taxes for upper- rather than lower-income persons — a political objective Weld might favor but hardly sound tax policy.

It is difficult to take seriously the contention that Weld's \$200 million tax reduction plan would have a discernible impact as a stimulant because it amounts to little more than one-tenth of 1 percent of the state's economy. It is easy, on the other hand, to see a negative impact on the state's credit rating.

Weld has said he would offset lost revenues with reductions in the state budget. Even if he were able to achieve such an objective, the overall impact would remain uncertain. Some costs might simply be transferred; were local aid to be cut, for instance, already-difficult municipal problems would be compounded.

The suggestion that the gasoline tax be cut to offset the 4-cent increase in the federal tax would reduce state revenues by more than \$120 million annually, or almost 20 percent of the gross revenues

from the tax, all of which are dedicated to transportation needs. The state has an enormous backlog of public works projects — the Highway Department reports more than 1,500 bridges in need of repair or replacement — that have piled up in part exactly because the state has failed to spend enough to complete them.

Even with the increase passed last year, the state's 21-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax is lower than it was 25 years ago after adjusting for inflation.

Weld, in suggesting that his proposed reductions would help erase the state's reputation as "Taxachusetts," is working at a task that has been more than accomplished. Combined state and local revenues from taxes and fees was \$146 per \$1,000 of personal income in 1991, compared with a national average of \$158 per \$1,000 — a figure that placed Massachusetts 42d among all states. Ten years earlier, the comparable figure for Massachusetts was \$144 per \$1,000 and the state ranked 17th.

From the outset Weld has made known his wish to reduce the personal income tax rate to no more than 5 percent. Apart from the fact that this would cost the state \$1 billion in annual revenues at a time when its fiscal situation remains marginal, such a cut would warp the overall tax structure, reducing dependence on a levy that best links tax burden with ability to pay. In periods of economic expansion, the income tax expands revenues without requiring any increase in rates.

While it is unlikely that the Legislature will embrace Weld's proposals, the governor has clouded public perception of the situation and is using his leadership role to point the state down the wrong path.

Youth Day about kids, not publicity



Gene Amole

Best shot.

We are keeping our fingers crossed that World Youth Day will go off without a serious hitch. This may be asking too much, in light of the international media attention focused on Pope John Paul's meeting today at Regis College with President Bill Clinton.

What we have here, friends, is a major media event that is also attracting a variety of publicity hounds. Both sides in the abortion debate are out in force. So are conservative and liberal Catholics, as are straight and gay Catholic partisans. There is also a gaggle of trouble-seeking Protestant fundamentalists.

Lost in all of this is the purpose of the conference. It is supposed to be about youth, and all you have to do is look around at the throng of fresh-faced, clean-cut kids in short pants to know that the right people are here. They are a breath of fresh air.

It will do no good to suggest a moratorium on confrontational demonstrations. As long as there is a remote chance of getting 10 or 15 seconds on network TV news, the cops will have their hands full just holding the publicity addicts in check.

Does anyone believe that a shouting match over abortion is going to influence the pope? Will liberal Catholics convince him that priests should be permitted to get married and that women should be ordained? Can you imagine a set of circumstances in which the pope would change his views on homosexuality or birth control?

Of course not. He's an old man. Old men rarely turn their backs on beliefs they have held all their lives. He sees himself as defender of the faith and has called this conference to perpetuate the dogma through carefully selected kids from all over the world.

That's OK. Let him take his best shot. This is really a large, private event for Roman Catholics. The Vatican has made it clear that dialog with Jews and Protestants is not on the agenda. We non-Catholics are just bystanders.

The delegates will be asked to compose a letter with suggestions on how the church should serve in the future. But no one expects any surprises. It will say pretty much what the pope wants it to say.

Church dogma may not be changing, but public perception of the church certainly has. When I was a kid, the fiction was widely believed that there were machine guns in the basements of Catholic churches, that priests were frolicking with nuns and that an article of faith among papists was world domination.

Denver is a hospitable city. Most of us will bust our buttons trying to make these kids feel welcome. We want them to have a good time, to sample our attractions, to experience the mountains nearby, to be spiritually refreshed.

They are a welcome sight to a city weary of sign-flashing gang members who waste innocent people just for the hell of it. They are a reminder that our hope for tomorrow is indeed in the hands of young people, not all of whom are gun-slinging punks.

Catholics who yearn for a more liberal church won't find it at this conference. Their church is not a democracy. If it is to follow a more liberal path in the future, its direction will be determined by evolution within the College of Cardinals, not by confronting the pope in Denver.

But that is their business, not mine. I hope that dissidents drawn here by the possibility of getting free media exposure show some restraint and behave themselves.

My plan is to stay out of the way and let this thing happen.

Gene Amole's column appears Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Getting tough on crime has broad appeal

By Julia Malone
WASHINGTON BUREAU

Washington — After a long, bruising fight over taxes, President Clinton veered back toward the political center Wednesday by focusing attention on the far more popular middle-class issue of fighting crime.

ANALYSIS

With rows of uniformed police officers

standing at stiff attention behind him in the Rose Garden, the president unfurled an anti-crime strategy that embraces conservative views on the death penalty and promises to put tens of thousands more officers on the streets.

Even Senate Republican leader Bob Dole had trouble finding anything to criticize in the Clinton plan, though other Republicans objected to Mr. Clinton's inclusion of the Brady bill, the handgun registration legislation.

Mr. Clinton's made-for-television crime announcement had all the trappings of a campaign rally. He was joined in the Rose Garden by dozens of police officers from Washington, D.C., Maryland and Boston, recalling George Bush's penchant for political appearances with police.

Great timing for Clinton

It also came at an optimum time for Mr. Clinton, sandwiched between completion of the budget — signed into law Tuesday — and his departure today for two weeks of travel and vacation.

Now he has "an opportunity to have a new start," said Al From, president of the Democratic Leadership Council, a moderate Democratic group with close ties to Mr. Clinton.

Support for gun control

President Clinton's crime plan has been introduced at a time when gun control enjoys wide support.

Majority favors ban on handgun sales

For	52%
Against	43%

April-May 1993 poll of 1,250 adults nationwide by the Louis Harris research organization. LA Research Inc. The margin of error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Gun owners favor stricter controls

Gun owners	57%	36%
Non-gun owners	82%	13%

March 1993 poll of 1,007 people nationwide by Gallup for USA Today/CNN. The margin of error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

STAFF

"Clearly the debate on the budget package got out of control," said Mr. From, lamenting that Democrats were painted by the Republicans as pushing for "tax-and-spend" policies.

"He campaigned as a different kind of Democrat, but unfortunately a lot of things he proposed could not be done overnight," Mr. From said. "So we're seeing finally the essence of what Clinton's administration is all about."

Mr. Clinton called his provision for 55,000 more officers "the major down payment on the

campaign to put 100,000 police officers on the street."

Some GOP scoffs, but . . .

But not everyone in Washington is convinced that Mr. Clinton is about to set a new course.

"He's just whipping back and forth," scoffed Republican political consultant Eddie Mahe. "He's philosophically committed to whatever is opportune at that moment. Next week who knows where he'll be, let alone next month."

Even so, the president on Wednesday uttered words that were fashioned to warm the hearts of moderates and conservatives. He made some overtures to Republicans, who in recent years have claimed the crime issue as their own.

"The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe," Mr. Clinton said. "But clearly too many Americans are not safe today."

It was not clear whether Mr. Clinton's initiative will make Americans feel safer walking down their streets any time soon.

The president, acting by executive order, suspended imports of foreign-made assault-style handguns and acted to tighten regulations on who can sell guns. But most of his package requires congressional approval.

Although the measure seems assured of wide support, it must compete with a legislative logjam on Capitol Hill this fall.

While the White House invited not one Republican to the South Lawn for Tuesday's signing ceremony for the deficit reduction package, two moderate Republican senators, William Cohen of Maine and Larry Pressler of South Dakota, were present Wednesday.

Webb welcomes Clinton anti-crime plan

Cities need help from the federal government to battle drugs, gangs, Denver mayor says

By Brian Weber
and John Brinkley

Rocky Mountain News Staff Writers

The anti-crime package President Clinton unveiled Wednesday is armed with many of the weapons that Mayor Wellington Webb says are necessary to combat growing urban violence.

The mayor had not seen the proposal Wednesday, but in an interview on Tuesday he noted that new federal money and legislation are essential.

Indeed, the Clinton proposal contains many of the items that the mayor had hoped to discuss with Clinton during his visit to Denver today and Friday. (By late Wednesday, Clinton had not agreed to meet with Webb.)

"Cities across this country need the support of the feds," Webb said. "We need support on the intervention level and the law enforcement level."

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said she thought Clinton's proposal was a good start, but "nothing's going to solve it."

Schroeder, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, said she was "very pleased this administration is taking such an interest in youth." She said she was doubly pleased that some of her legislative proposals were included.

One is the so-called troops-to-cops initiative, whereby soldiers who leave the military as a result of downsizing could be employed as police officers.

Half their pay would be provided by the federal government.

Schroeder noted that the so-called Brady Bill, which would impose a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases, had also been folded into Clinton's proposals.

Webb has requested \$1 million in federal money to hire more police officers. Even if the federal money for police lasts only a few years, Webb said the city would hire more cops anyway.

The proposal's chances for passage this year are "very good," because it's a "high priority" with Congress, Schroeder said.

A welcome to our guests

THE ISSUE:
Pope, president, visitors arrive in Denver

OUR VIEW:
Enjoy yourselves, spend freely

All roads lead to Rome, Aeh?

Well, this week the destination for world leaders and pilgrims alike is the Mile High City, chosen as the site of World Youth Day, according to church officials, because it is a city of the future. When

someone other than the Chamber of Commerce speaks such encouraging words, we find ourselves quoting them quite easily, as if they were scripture.

We welcome one and all, and extend special greetings to His Holiness, John Paul II, Bishop of Rome, spiritual leader for a billion faithful (more or less), and a notable influence (as we described yesterday) in the final defeat of communism in the Eastern Bloc. A certain kind of fanatic is unable to appreciate those of other creeds, or sometimes of any creed, but the reasonable person and partisan of political liberty will agree that this pope is a man of the age and perhaps even of the ages.

Greetings also to President Bill Clinton, who comes to Denver after a strenuous battle for the passage of his budget. We would be less than honest — and who dares be that when the pope is in town? — if we didn't mention our opposition to parts of the president's program, which calls for giving unto Caesar more than should reasonably be asked without Caesar cutting down on his own voracious appetites. But that is a sermon for another day. For now, we wish the president and his family a glorious stay in the Rockies, whose peaks, various pilgrims

have insisted through the ages, lead directly to heaven's door.

And then there are the young people, scores of thousands of whom have come to Denver this week. It has forever been commonplace to point out that growing up isn't easy, but some eras are harder than others. These are times when many young people are raised in conditions of neglect, and when some seek companionship in gangs, whose rites include drug dealing and random violence. These are also times when popular culture is obsessed with instant gratification, and a time of such fierce secularization that Christmas trees are kept out of schoolrooms lest they be taken as an endorsement of religion.

John Paul brings a special message to young people, but also a difficult one, a message of self-discipline and adherence to some ideas they may find mystifying and unfair. But in the midst of disagreement, these young adherents are able, or at least eager, to grasp the larger message that the pope and his church proclaim.

It is in them that the spirit of the week is best reflected.

Not that there aren't other agendas being preached about town, some a little loudly for our tastes. But we imagine that most people of reasonable objectivity recognize that the arguments concerning the church's more controversial beliefs are more complex, on both sides, than the often crude characterizations provided by some dissenters.

But what's a democracy without bullhorns? It is a joyful week for believers, and an exciting week for mere observers (and, of course, city merchants). Which should be quite enough.

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For president and pope, it's a time to discuss world politics

By Thaddeus Herrick

Rocky Mountain News Political Writer

The first meeting between President Clinton and Pope John Paul II will focus on world politics rather than morals.

Today's meeting will touch on international affairs, said White House communications director Mark Gearen.

"The Middle East and Bosnia will be the hot topics," said Tom Cronin, a presidential scholar and president of Whitman College, a small liberal arts school in Washington state.

"They'll likely discuss leadership and what role the United States and the Catholic Church can play."

Moral questions such as abortion aren't likely to be broached, Gearen said. Clinton supports abortion rights, while John Paul strong opposes abortion and artificial birth control.

Experts predicted that, aside from topical discussion, the 46-year-old president and the 73-year-old pope would simply try to get to know each other.

"I don't think there is a high agenda," said David Thomas, director of graduate studies in com-

munity leadership at Regis University. "It may be little more than, 'What do you think personally of today's world?'"

John Paul's meeting with Clinton, the fourth American president he has met, comes at a time when Clinton and the Catholic Church are seen as struggling.

"The reality is that Clinton and the Catholic Church are low in the

polls," said Cronin. "They're both in trouble."

While experts said Clinton does not stand to gain as much political capital from his meeting with John Paul as he did during his recent trip to Japan, most agree the meeting is an opportunity.

"This is a chance for Clinton to rise above the daily machinations of government," said Thomas. "At

the very least, it's a tremendous photo opportunity."

No matter the outcome of Clinton's talk with John Paul, the meeting is widely seen as Colorado's most historic.

In 1990, President Bush met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Aspen before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. And former President Ford has hosted a handful of presidents and prime ministers at his home in Beaver Creek.

But Colorado historian Tom Noel said the world's eyes have never been trained on Denver as they are today. The closest the city has come was in 1955 when President Eisenhower suffered a heart attack at Cherry Hills Country Club and was hospitalized at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center.

For Denver, which has long harbored a sense of cultural insecurity and experienced unprecedented street violence this summer, Noel said today's meeting is welcome.

"It's a great shot for morale," said Noel. "It lends some sanctity to the city."

Staff writer John Brinkley contributed to this report

Clintons will arrive hour ahead of the pope

By John Sanko

News Capitol Bureau

President Clinton, his wife, Hillary, and daughter, Chelsea, will arrive at Stapleton International Airport about 1:30 p.m. today, an hour before Pope John Paul II.

The first family will greet the pope with introductions by Molly Raiser, chief of protocol, and Archbishop Agostino Cacciavillan, Vatican ambassador to the U.S.

Next, he'll meet Gov. Roy Romer, Bea Romer, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., and Mayor

Wellington Webb. Several hundred other invited Coloradans will be at the airport.

The two world leaders will be whisked by separate helicopters to Regis University to meet privately for 45 minutes.

After that, they are scheduled to address 100 faculty members, staff and alumni as well as reporters from a stage at 106-year-old Main Hall.

After addressing the chosen few at Regis, the pope will travel by helicopter to Mile High Stadium for a welcoming ceremony with an estimated 90,000 young people.

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From Page 1

Crime

Continued From Page 1
ed predictably.

"The real intent is to disarm American citizens incrementally for reasons having nothing to do with violent crime," complained Bill McIntyre, a spokesman for the National Rifle Association. "We've really got to get off the notion that more laws against the law-abiding are going to have any impact on criminals. The prevailing source for guns by criminals is the black market."

The House and Senate are proceeding with separate versions of crime legislation, with one of the biggest differences being whether to include the Brady Bill. The bill is named for James Brady, the press secretary who was wounded and paralyzed in 1981 when a gunman tried to kill then-President Ronald Reagan.

Eager to sign get tough legislation, Clinton, according to aides, will accept the Brady Bill either attached to a comprehensive crime bill, as House Judiciary Chairman Jack Brooks (D-Texas) prefers, or standing alone, which is the strategy favored by Senate Judiciary Chairman Joseph Riden (D-Dele).

"If the Congress will pass it, I will sign it," Clinton said. "There is no conceivable excuse to delay this action one more day."

Following through on his campaign pledges concerning crime, the president said his \$3.4 billion initiative would put 50,000 more police officers on the streets over five years in community policing

It's time for more police, fewer guns, Clinton says

By Mitchell Leck
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—For a decade, as the nation's crime problem has worsened, presidents have stood in front of phalanxes of police officers to commit themselves to tough crime-fighting measures, only to have much of their plans fall victim to partisan and ideological wrangling in Washington.

On Wednesday, President Clinton stood in the Rose Garden before yet another troop of officers pledging that the logjam will be broken and that new laws will restrict the availability of guns and put 100,000 more police officers on the streets.

Clinton demanded swift passage of the Brady Bill, which would require a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns. Acting under his existing authority, Clinton ordered the suspension of the import of assault pistols, expanding a 1989 ban ordered by then-

President George Bush on the import of assault rifles.

Clinton's order would affect, for example, the import of Uzi pistols, a relative of the Uzi carbine that was banned under Bush's order. But only 10,000 permits for such weapons were issued this year.

Officials acknowledged that an import ban would have a minimal impact, since more assault pistols are made in this country. To get at those, the president called for legislation that would halt the sale of domestically produced assault weapons.

"No other nation would tolerate roving gangs stalking the streets better armed than the police officers of a country. Why do we do it? We shouldn't, and we ought to stop it," the president said before an audience of police and other law-enforcement personnel invited from around the country.

Opponents of gun control react-

SEE CRIME, PAGE 12

These permits are often issued with minimum background checks and are held by many who are not actually dealers.

"Today, getting a gun dealer's license is as easy as getting a driver's license," said Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), a Judiciary Committee member who has called for a crackdown on the easy availability of the permits.

Clinton, seeking to prove he is a "new kind of Democrat" with broad centrist appeal, said crime is a subject on which Democrats and Republicans should be able to work together.

Republican leaders applauded his ideas for more police and safer schools. But tougher gun control has been a problem for the GOP. Its crime-fighting plan, unveiled last week, emphasizes building additional prison space.

The Republicans also indicated that the dispute over capital cases will continue. Conservatives favor streamlining the appeals process for death penalty convictions, while liberals worry about protecting defendants' rights of due process.

In Chicago, a spokeswoman for Mayor Richard M. Daley said the

mayor was pleased with Clinton's strong support of the Brady Bill and with his plan to spend on more police.

"It's providing additional grant money for community policing programs such as ours," said the spokeswoman, Noelle Gaffney. "Our only hope is that the plan will be flexible in terms of how the money can be spent."

She said it wasn't yet possible to determine how much money Chicago might receive from Clinton's crime package.

Tribune staff writer Jerry Crimmins contributed to this report.

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Clinton's deal sells old-growth forests down the river

The full disaster President Bill Clinton and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt represent for America's ancient forests is now becoming clear. It has taken a Democratic administration to arm-twist the leadership of the major environmental groups into signing the articles of surrender.

ALEXANDER
COCKBURN



Our story starts in the aftermath of last April's forest summit. Experts mustered in Portland, Ore., to formulate a White House plan. They worked under fierce constraints. Babbitt already promised Northwestern timber towns that the administration would work for the release of at least two billion board feet of trees. (The average cut through the 1980s in the Northwest was four billion board feet.)

But the plan also would have to satisfy William Dwyer, the federal judge who has enjoined timber sales in spotted owl habitat in federal lands until the U.S. Forest Service comes up with a plan that complies with the Endangered Species Act.

Eight options were set forth by the Clinton administration in Portland, and even the most voracious of them would generate fewer than a billion board feet per year.

Babbitt's desired schedule could not be met by legal means. Under frantic prodding from Babbitt and the White House, a coalition of environmental groups was thrown together.

Politically driven and formulated in haste, Option 9 is deeply flawed. As the conservationist Jeff St. Clair, director of Portland-based Forest Watch, puts it: "The plan represents a significant defeat for environmentalists: No permanent and inviolate

reserves; no prohibition on clear-cutting in roadless watersheds; 40 percent of the remaining unprotected old growth subject to commercial harvest; no ban on raw log exports; fewer restrictions on private lands; more intensive cutting in the forest matrix (i.e., the land between the reserves); and increased cutting on forests east of the Cascades."

The supposed annual cut under Option 9 across the next decade would be 1.2 billion board feet, but St. Clair and others reckon that the plan actually permits an annual yield twice that. There are five million acres of unprotected old growth forest west of the Cascades, and Option 9 schedules 2.3 million of these acres for logging.

At first, the environmental leadership was openly hostile. The National Audubon Society's vice president, Brock Evans, said the plan was political science, not biological science.

Babbitt and the White House began to play hardball. They hinted that unless environmental leaders softened their stance, the administration might give Congress the nod to develop legislation that would make Clinton's plan immune to legal challenge. In 1989, U.S. Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., and the Northwest delegation in Congress used the same weapon to suspend environmental law, thus freeing up 7.7 billion board feet in 13 forests.

The environmental leadership began to buckle. Carl Pope, executive director of the Sierra Club, called Clinton's plan a sound option. Brock Evans changed trains and declared Option 9 a shaky victory.

On July 22, in a fraught meeting in Portland, lawyers from the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund met with the 12 plaintiffs in the suit against the Forest Service that caused Judge Dwyer to enjoin logging on spotted owl terrain. In the confidential meeting, as several participants later described it, lawyers advised the plain-



TIM BRINTON/Special to the Press

tiffs — among them the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, some Audubon chapters and the Oregon Natural Resources Council — not to try to fight the Clinton plan and not to go before Judge Dwyer to block interim releases of timber pending final approval of the plan. The quid pro quo: With this good-faith gesture to the Clinton administration environmentalists would head off the threat of legislation.

The hardball worked. In an Aug. 3 press release, the White House jubilantly claimed that under a pact struck with the environmental leadership, more than two billion board feet could be released to the timber companies this fall. (For their part, the timber companies are unimpressed and have filed suit challenging the secrecy with which Option 9 was formulated. They scent weakness, and want it all.)

Down at the environmental grass roots, this capitulation has provoked angry questions: Why support a devastating plan? Why bow to the White House's blackmail when pro-logging

legislators will try to make enormous prospective cuts on public lands in Montana, Idaho and Alaska immune to legal challenge anyway? Fight on favorable ground; with the famed forests of the Pacific Northwest there's at least a chord of national interest and sympathy to be played.

There's always been a tension between the grass roots and the mainstream environmental movement's leaders, who strike deals, make compromises in the corridors of power. This latest summit may yet provoke a mutiny. By the first week in August, despite enormous pressure, the Oregon Natural Resources Council was still holding out, still reserving its right to go before Judge Dwyer and challenge the plan.

As Mitch Friedman of the Northwest's Greater Ecosystem Alliance puts it: "If there's to be a nightmarish of attrition in ancient forest reserves, we should at least delay it as long as possible and go down fighting. ... If our 'friends' are going to let us let's make them do it openly."

Clinton wants 50,000 more cops on streets

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DETROIT FREE PRESS

He also backs gun-control plans

BY ROBERT A. RANKIN
Free Press Washington Staff

WASHINGTON — Backed by rows of uniformed police, President Bill Clinton called Wednesday for tough anti-crime laws that would put 50,000 more officers on the streets, stiffen gun control and restore the death penalty for some federal crimes.

Clinton used a televised Rose Garden ceremony to highlight his commitment to keep crime-fighting promises he made during his 1992 campaign.

"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.

"When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school or worry that they'll be the victims of drive-by shootings ... when parents are imprisoned in their own apartments behind locked doors, when we can't walk the streets of our cities without fear, we have lost an essential element of our civilization," he said.

He endorsed legislation — much of it similar to his campaign proposals — that had been drafted by the Senate and House Judiciary committees.

Highlights include:

■ Spending \$3.4 billion over five years to help communities put up to 50,000 more police officers on the streets. Clinton called this "a major down payment" on his campaign pledge to boost the number of officers by 100,000. He is seeking to provide the other 50,000 through programs being reviewed in Congress.

Money for the 50,000 officers is in Clinton's proposed budget and must be offset by cuts elsewhere.

■ Backing gun control limits under the so-called Brady bill, named after James Brady, Ronald Reagan's press secretary, who was badly wounded in a 1981 assassination attempt on the president. The bill would pressure states to impose a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases and do background checks of would-be buyers.

■ Imposing the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses, including killing federal law enforcement officers.

■ Making sure that people charged with capital offenses have adequate legal representation, but also limiting

death-row inmates to a single appeal if the U.S. Supreme Court refuses to review their cases.

■ Calling for community boot camps for young offenders as an alternative to prison. Michigan has had such a program since 1988. The 90-day program, offered at Camp Cassidy Lake near Chelsea, includes military-style discipline and classes in job-seeking skills and drug awareness.

■ A five-year program to create safe havens in and around schools. The havens would be staffed by adults and would provide children with play or study areas safe from gang and street violence.

In addition, Clinton announced two executive orders aimed at bolstering the Brady bill. One would tighten rules on getting permits to sell guns. White House officials say 300,000 gun dealers hold licenses they obtained more easily than drivers' licenses. Clinton denounced that statistic as "insanity."

His second order bans imports of assault pistols. Current law permits up to 10,000 such pistols to be imported each year. Some 2,000 were imported last year.

Clinton also intends to push for a legislative ban on U.S. manufacture of assault pistols, tens of thousands of which are made each year.

The House and Senate have passed similarly comprehensive anticrime bills repeatedly in the past three years, only to have them blocked from final approval by Republican filibusters in the Senate.

The same threat remains possible, but Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, was noncommittal while hinting at a possible compromise.

Michigan officials said they had not yet seen the crime package, but some expressed optimism.

"We are looking forward to seeing the final product," said Southfield Police Chief Joseph Thomas, adding that law enforcement officials would appreciate "any type of financial aid we can receive to do our jobs." Thomas is cochairman of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police legislative committee.

Free Press Staff Writer Alison Young and the Associated Press contributed to this report.

NATO chief chosen as Powell's successor

BY MARK THOMPSON
Free Press Washington Staff

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Wednesday named Army Gen. John Shalikashvili, a Polish-born artillery officer commanding NATO forces in Europe, to succeed retiring Gen. Colin Powell as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"He is a soldier's soldier," Clinton declared in a late afternoon Rose Garden announcement, "the right man to lead our forces in this challenging era."

As the nation's top military officer, Shalikashvili — known as "Shali" to his friends — will play a major role in determining the size and missions of each of the armed services. That influence — and his decisions commanding U.S. troops — make him one of the government's most powerful unelected officials.

Shalikashvili, held in high regard by

his peers, will take on the job as the president's principal military advisor at a difficult moment. Clinton is inexperienced in military matters and has had rocky relations with the services over budget cuts and his push to let homosexuals serve openly.

"I look forward with great enthusiasm to helping you, Mr. President, keep America's armed forces the very best we have ever had," said Shalikashvili, 57, who came to the United States when he was 16 and speaks with a slight Polish accent.

If confirmed as expected by the Senate, Shalikashvili would be the 13th chairman since the job was created in 1949.

Clinton broke with tradition by awarding the post to an Army general on the heels of Powell, also an Army

See SHALIKASHVILI, Page 8A

Clinton selects Powell's successor

SHALIKASHVILI, from Page 1A

general. Traditionally, the post has rotated among senior officers from the three biggest services: the Army, Navy and Air Force. The chief serves for two years, although many are reappointed to a second two-year term.

"General Shali," as the president calls him, beat out several other four-star officers for the job, including Air Force Gens. Merrill McPeak and George Butler, Navy Adms. Paul Miller and Charles Larson and Marine Gen. Joseph Hoar, who would have been the first marine to hold the post.

As NATO commander, Shalikashvili, a decorated Vietnam War veteran, has been overseeing the preparation of plans for allied air strikes against Serb targets.

Asked about the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, he said: "I hope that we all can approach that from the standpoint that we will be most successful if we never have to use force. But that is up to those factions engaged in that senseless struggle."

Shalikashvili recently criticized the United States, and implicitly former president George Bush, for permitting the crisis in Bosnia to fester.

Born in Warsaw the grandson of a Czarist general, Shalikashvili brings a broad knowledge of Europe and the former Soviet bloc. His nomination comes as a surprise.

"The United States did not lead on this operation from the very beginning, as it did in previous crises," he said in June. "Because America's leadership was not there from the beginning like it used to be before, there was . . . difficulty galvanizing the nations."

But in April, Shalikashvili told Congress that allied air strikes on Serb artillery sites surrounding Sarajevo would have a limited effect on ending the bloodshed.

"There is no indication you can be sufficiently effective and sufficiently persuasive," he said, adding that bombing might end any chance of achieving a negotiated settlement. "If you just bomb a little bit, you push them over the edge."

Born in Warsaw the grandson of a Czarist general, Shalikashvili brings a broad knowledge of Europe and the former Soviet bloc. The surprise appointment — coming well before the popular and influential Powell steps down at the end of September — crowns a career that Shalikashvili began as an enlisted soldier 35 years ago.

During the news conference, he said he is "very comfortable" with Clinton's compromise decision on homosexuals in the military, saying it was "taken after very detailed and very concerned deliberations."

He sprinkled his other comments with humor. Asked his views on the role of women in the military, Shalikashvili said: "I feel great about women in the military."

Asked if he would try to get former Warsaw Pact nations into NATO, he said, to laughter: "I have just been nominated for the position of chairman, not president of the United States."

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

DETROIT
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PRESS

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^(ndy) (ATTN: National editors) (Includes optional trims)

^Clinton Plan Would Bring More Cops, Tougher Gun Laws (Washn)

^By Susan Page= ^(c) 1993, Newsday=

WASHINGTON President Clinton Wednesday outlined a major anti-crime initiative that promises to put up to 50,000 more police officers on the beat and tighten controls on handgun sales, plunging the White House into a politically charged issue that has resisted significant federal action for more than a decade.

The package the president promoted Wednesday in a Rose Garden ceremony included two provisions added to the sweeping crime bill that stalled in the 1992 election-year Congress. They are a \$3.4 billion ``community cops'' program that Clinton campaigned on last year and tougher limits on legal appeals by death-row inmates.

But whether the White House would succeed in winning congressional passage of the program was not clear, and some key players privately questioned whether the president would be willing and able to spend the personal attention and political capital likely to be needed.

The White House did not draft a bill, saying the administration expected to support versions to be introduced next month by Senate Judiciary Chairman Joseph Biden, D-Del., and House Judiciary Chairman Jack Brooks, D-Texas.

``We no longer have the freedom from fear for all our citizens that is essential to security and prosperity,'' Clinton declared as he stood before a backdrop of about two dozen uniformed police officers stationed on portable bleachers. ``When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school ... when parents are imprisoned in their own apartments behind locked doors, when we can't walk the streets of our cities without fear, we have lost an essential element of our civilization.''

But Laura Murphy Lee, Washington director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said the president apparently had not yet thought through several key issues, including the expanded federal mandated sentences that were part of last year's bill, which have been questioned by Attorney General Janet Reno.

``It's a sound bite, not a substantive review of where we are in our criminal justice system and why it's not working,'' Murphy Lee said of the Rose Garden announcement. ``I think it's going to be much like his deficit-reduction proposal, when the way he starts out is not the way it looks when he ends up.''

The president also signed executive orders intended to tighten federal procedures for licensing gun dealers and banning the importation of assault pistols.

The president said the ban on foreign-made assault pistols would fight what has become ``the weapon of choice for many gangs and drug dealers.'' But his action won't affect import permits that expire later this month for 10,000 assault pistols, administration officials said, nor will it limit the tens of thousands of assault pistols manufactured domestically.

However, the White House in a prepared statement urged Congress to consider banning the sale of all semiautomatic assault weapons. And Clinton reiterated his support for the so-called Brady Bill, which would impose nationwide a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases and require criminal background checks of purchasers.

Sarah Brady a gun-control activist and wife of James Brady, former President Reagan's press secretary who was wounded in a 1981 assassination attempt issued a written statement praising the president for ``true leadership.'' But she also expressed concern that Clinton's willingness to fold the Brady Bill into the overall crime legislation might delay its enactment, and although she was invited, she was notably absent from Wednesday's announcement.

Bill McIntyre, spokesman for the powerful National Rifle Association, criticized the proposed handgun controls.

^(Optional add end)

The president also backed a five-year, \$3.4 billion ``cop-on-the-beat'' program to help communities put up to 50,000 additional police officers on the street; a \$100 million ``Police Corps'' program of college scholarships for up to 5,000 students who promise to work as police officers for at least four years; creation of community ``boot camps'' as an alternative to jail for non-violent youthful offenders; expansion of the federal death penalty for nearly 50 offenses; and new limits on death-row appeals.

That provision which brought immediate protests from civil libertarians and some legislators would allow state inmates to file only a single federal habeas corpus appeal, subject to a six-month limit, after other appeals have been exhausted.

The legislation also would set experience and qualifications standards for lawyers assigned to represent poor defendants in capital cases.

^Distributed by the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service=

Weapon Against Crime

Fighting Crime Highlights of President Bill Clinton's anti-crime package:

- A five-year, \$3.4 billion program to help communities put up to 50,000 more police officers on the streets.
- The already-pending Brady bill, which calls for a five-day wait on handgun purchases and for background checks on would-be buyers. The waiting period would phase out as each state upgrades its criminal records and computerization to provide instant checks.
- Expansion of the federal death penalty to cover nearly 50 offenses, including killing a federal law enforcement officer. In many cases, it simply would restore the penalty to crimes that carried it before the Supreme Court overturned capital punishment in 1972.
- A limit on federal habeas corpus appeals, primarily by state death-row inmates, to reduce delays in carrying out sentences. Inmates would get only one federal habeas appeal, and that would, for the first time, have to be filed within six months after completion of other appeals. There would be exceptions to the time limit for evidence of innocence. Indigent defendants in death-penalty cases would get lawyers who met tough standards — to ensure they got fair chances during trial and appeals.
- A four-year, \$100 million Police Corps initiative, giving college scholarships and police training to up to 5,000 students who are willing to make a four-year commitment to police work.
- Conversion of closed military bases and other facilities to boot camps for young offenders.
- Outside the crime bill, other proposals totaling \$1.8 billion would provide for 45,000 more sworn and non-sworn police and public safety workers. They include an Education Department-funded Safe Schools program, Housing and Urban Development Department-funded public housing safety program and the national service plan in which 25,000 young people would serve as non-sworn public safety workers to repay college grants.

SOURCE: The Associated Press

Plan: more cops, tougher gun laws

By Susan Page
WASHINGTON BUREAU

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President Clinton talks with police officers from around the country after unveiling anti-crime bill in a Rose Garden address yesterday.

Panel Urges Merger Of U.S. Law Agencies

By Scott Ladd
STAFF WRITER

The federal task force studying government consolidation is proposing a radical realignment of the Justice and Treasury Departments that could put the entire federal law-enforcement apparatus in the hands of the attorney general.

According to a draft proposal made available to Newsday, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms would be folded into the FBI while the Customs Service — the agency most responsible for the nation's controversial drug interdiction program — is to be cut sharply and realigned.

Virtually all federal law enforcement would be concentrated in the Justice Department under the direction of the attorney general, according to federal planners drafting a blueprint for government efficiency.

The panel, chaired by Vice President Al Gore, is finishing a

Please see PLAN on Page 15

Clinton Plan on Crime

CLINTON from Page 1

ground checks of purchasers.

Sarah Brady — a gun-control activist and wife of James Brady, who was wounded in the 1981 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan — issued a statement praising the president for "true leadership." But she also expressed concern that Clinton's willingness to fold the Brady Bill into the overall crime legislation might delay its enactment and although invited, she was notably absent from yesterday's announcement.

The president also backed: a five-year, \$3.4-billion "cop-on-the-beat" program to help communities put up to 50,000 additional police officers on the street; a

\$100-million "Police Corps" program of college scholarships for up to 5,000 students who promise to work as police officers for at least four years; creation of community "boot camps" as an alternative to jail for nonviolent youthful offenders; expansion of the federal death penalty for nearly 50 offenses; and new limits on death-row appeals.

That provision, which brought immediate protests from civil libertarians and some legislators, would allow state inmates to file only a single federal habeas corpus appeal, subject to a six-month limit, after other appeals have been exhausted. The legislation also would set experience and qualifications standards for lawyers assigned to represent poor defendants in capital cases.

Realigning Enforcement

PLAN from Page 1

A comprehensive review of federal agencies and expects to issue recommendations by Sept. 7. The changes would require approval by Congress, where federal officials say opposition to such a massive structural realignment in law enforcement is inevitable.

"Everybody's worried about their own piece of the pie," said one senior Justice Department official.

Last week, Newsday reported that the FBI had made a strong pitch to take control of the DEA. The proposal, outlined in a briefing paper for Attorney General Janet Reno, argued that the FBI is better equipped to investigate the crimes often associated with drug trafficking, including money laundering, fraud and murder.

Critics charge that federal law-enforcement, especially in the area of drug enforcement, is unwieldy and burdened by costly duplication of services. The task force reportedly was surprised at the amount of inefficiency in the enforcement of federal laws. In all, nearly 40 agencies are involved in some sort of criminal law-enforcement activity.

"There is considerable jurisdictional ambiguity and rivalry," the draft report concluded. Friction among officials of the FBI, DEA, ATF and Customs Service, caused by overlapping investigations of firearms, drug gangs, organized crime and explosives, has undermined national law enforcement, officials drafting the plan have concluded.

Gore's communications director, Marla Romash, said no final decisions on recommendations had been made. Carl Stern, a spokesman for Reno, said the proposed consolidation is "certainly in the range of possibility, but this is not a settled matter."

ATF and the criminal investigations unit of the Internal Revenue Service — both currently part of the Treasury Department — have strayed from their original missions and should be brought under Justice Department control, according to the report. The Secret Service, also under the auspices of Treasury, might also be moved to the Justice Department.

ATF has undertaken investigations of gang violence, drugs and explosives traffickers. The agency also took a public beating after the debacle in Waco, Texas, involving cult leader David Koresh. It has now "outlived its usefulness," those studying the realignment write.

The functions of the IRS' criminal investigation division might also be shifted to Justice. Created to enforce criminal sanctions of the tax code, it reportedly now spends less than half its time on such investigations, with the rest aimed at money laundering and drug trafficking.

Sources said the realignment plan includes a possible revamping of border control efforts, with Customs Service officials and the Immigration and Naturalization Service working cooperatively to enforce immigration laws.

An earlier reorganization draft, authored by the same task force, had proposed putting all national law-enforcement under a new agency called the Federal Investigation Administration, but it has already undergone alterations. "We are creating no new agencies," the official said.

On Capitol Hill, the reaction to the concept of a streamlined national law-enforcement agency has been diverse.

Rep. Charles Schumer (D-Brooklyn) said a consolidation of the scattered law-enforcement function would be welcome, but might face stiff opposition from legislators loyal to one agency or another.

"One law-enforcement agency under the Justice Department makes sense," said Schumer, chairman of the House subcommittee on crime and criminal justice. But he cautioned that creating it "would be difficult, because you would have turf battles. It would require a serious push by the president and vice president."

Influential supporters of individual enforcement agencies have already said they would resist such sweeping merger efforts. Rep. Charles Rangel (D-Manhattan) said recently the proposed absorption of DEA by the FBI is a "terrible idea," and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), a longtime ATF supporter, is unlikely to stand for its proposed merger into the Justice Department, federal sources said.

Bill Ruzzaunti, a spokesman for outgoing DEA Administrator Robert Bonner, said yesterday he could not comment on the recommendations ATF

NEWSDAY

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Serbs Warned Anew

U.S. orders mountain retreat now

By Saul Friedman
WASHINGTON BUREAU

Washington — Toughening its position, the United States yesterday supported the Bosnian Muslim boycott of peace negotiations and warned the Bosnian Serbs they face NATO air strikes if they do not pull back from strategic mountains overlooking Sarajevo.

"It's the view of the United States that occupation of those two mountains is a critical element of the Serbs' ability to strangle Sarajevo," State Department spokesman Mike McCurry told reporters, "and that's the specific reference in the NATO document, the strangulation of Sarajevo being one of those criteria that would then trigger a response by NATO itself."

McCurry was referring to NATO's approval Monday of a plan to bomb Serbian positions in Bosnia to relieve the siege of the capital.

While McCurry declined to set a deadline or give a timetable for action, a senior administration official noted that the Serbs, who have broken pledges to give up their positions on the mountains they captured in the past week or so, have been told by international peace mediators in Geneva to pull back today.

But a Bosnian Serb officer said yesterday that while some of his men would be coming down, 1,500 more would remain until UN forces assume control. The Serbs have threatened to return in force if the government tries to retake the mountains.

In Geneva, conference spokesman John Mills said Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic pledged his troops would not try to take back positions left by the Serbs — and that he would not return to the talks until the Serbs had left the two peaks.

Indeed, Mills said that Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic had been told

Please see BOSNIA on Page 12

BOSNIA from Page 7

that all of his troops "must leave the mountains by today."

Karadzic has warned that NATO air attacks against his forces would trigger retaliation against UN peacekeepers and an "all-out war." McCurry dismissed Karadzic's threats as "wild."

McCurry indicated Washington, which until now has pressured Izetbegovic to negotiate the possible division of his country along ethnic lines, is supporting the Bosnian president's boycott of the talks while the siege of Sarajevo continues.

"If the talks break down, it's very clear they will

break down because the Serbs continue to occupy positions around Sarajevo in which they exercise control over the fate of the city," McCurry said.

As long as the talks were continuing, NATO nations and the mediators resisted military force. But now, said McCurry, "the status of the talks certainly does play a role in the thinking of some NATO partners about the use of additional military measures."

As if to underscore the U.S. warnings, UN spokesman Joe Sills announced in New York that "all arrangements are now in place on the ground" for the NATO air strikes "and are currently being tested." By that, he meant NATO and the commanders of UN peacekeepers have completed their network of forward air controllers to direct warplanes to their targets. But under the NATO plan, in a procedure that critics have described as cumbersome, final approval for the first strike must come from UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

McCurry acknowledged that the Serbs have not taken previous threats seriously, in part because of the procedures and the reluctance of NATO members France, Britain and Canada to take military action. Still, he thought it likely the Serbs will pull back just enough to avoid air strikes while maintaining their grip on Sarajevo and other besieged areas of Bosnia.

Another administration official who is a specialist on the Balkans told *Newday* the Serbs have "brilliantly diddled and duped" the western allies, keeping them off-balance with tactics of breaking promises and ceasefire, taking more Bosnian territory then retreating enough to deflect threatened action.

McCurry said, however, that a Serb pullback might not relieve the suffering of the 300,000 inhabitants of Sarajevo, besieged for more than a year. In addition, McCurry said the five other Muslim enclaves declared "safe areas" by the UN "are facing very dire circumstances" because the Serbs have blocked relief convoys and continue to shell civilians.

McCurry said Secretary of State Warren Christopher has ordered daily, detailed intelligence reports on those areas to forward to NATO and UN officials, presumably as justification for taking military action.

On the diplomatic side, McCurry appeared to shift away from the U.S. insistence that it would take no position on the shape of a peace agreement. He suggested the United States would oppose a reported Serb and Croat demand to split Sarajevo, which has been a multiethnic capital, along ethnic lines.

And although Washington has said it would support any settlement all sides approved, even under duress, McCurry said yesterday it would have "great concern" if Bosnia were so weakened it could not be sustained as a nation state.

NEWSDAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1993

What Bomb Suspects Knew

By Peg Tyre
STAFF WRITER

New York — Bombing conspiracy suspect Siddig Ibrahim Siddig Ali and others admit knowing some details of the World Trade Center bombing, according to transcripts of tapes secretly recorded for the FBI.

In the tapes, Ali describes a close relationship with suspect Mahmud Abouhalima, but later Ali and others ridicule the alleged World Trade Center bombers, suggesting that one participant did it for money and was not smart enough to get away with it.

In conversations with FBI informant Emad Salem, Ali also discusses wanting to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Brooklyn Assemblage Dov Hikind, attack a Jewish militant training camp upstate and plant snipers in Manhattan.

In one conversation, they talk about the plan to bomb the "Big House" — their code for the United Nations. And Ali mentions a "second operation" at

FBI tapes detail connections

the upstate camp.

"There are lots of Jews there?" Salem asks. Ali assures them there are and asks: "You know what else?"

"Snipers?" Salem says.

"Not there."

"Then where?"

"In Manhattan," Ali answers and then makes an inaudible reference to Hikind.

"Dov Hikind?" Salem asks. "This was Sheikh Sayyid's wish long ago." El Sayyid Nussir is serving a prison term on gun charges in the killing of militant Rabbi Meir Kahane.

"Given the court gag order I can't discuss the contents of the tapes, but there was a lot of wild talk as Siddig attempted to impress Salem," said Ronald Kuby, Ali's attorney.

The tapes are the basis of the federal conspiracy case against the 11 men ar-

rested and charged with plotting to bomb targets around New York.

A grand jury is reviewing transcripts and other evidence, and next week prosecutors are expected to announce a second, wide-ranging indictment that sources say may include the World Trade Center bombing and may link Ali to Abouhalima's plans to flee, and to other terrorist plots.

In conversations with Salem and others taped in June, while defending himself against accusations that he worked for the FBI, Ali admits he was with Abouhalima before he fled to Egypt, where he was arrested.

"The captured brother [Mahmud Abouhalima] was with me a few days before . . . maybe even a few hours before he left, OK?"

Later, Ali and Salem seem to ridicule the bombers because they allegedly nev-

er asked Ali for information about the Twin Towers, where Ali was a security guard at the Federal Home Loan Bank.

Several transcripts detail conversations between Salem and other unidentified men discussing another World Trade Center bombing suspect, Mohammad Salameh.

In a tape made May 10, an unidentified man suggested to Salem that Salameh participated in the plan for financial gain.

"Those Jews [used as an insult] who he was working with in the store, they got him stuck to it. They told him that we will pay you good every week on condition that any car that comes from outside is to be registered under your name, and any store we write under your name for tax purposes. We write the storage [locker where bomb was mixed] under your name. He was not working for four years and got a job for a \$1,000 per week he will agree and be agreed."

"Stupidity," Salem says.

"He is stupid," the man agrees.

NEWSDAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1993

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^(bal) (ATTN: National editors) (Includes optional trims)

^Clinton Proposes Sweeping Anti-Crime Bill (Washn)

^By Carl M. Cannon= ^(c) 1993, The Baltimore Sun=

WASHINGTON Maintaining that ``the first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe,'' President Clinton Wednesday threw his weight behind a sweeping anti-crime bill that seeks to do everything from limit the availability to handguns to expand the use of the death penalty by the federal government.

``Too many Americans are not safe today,'' the president said in the Rose Garden, flanked by police officials. ``We no longer have the freedom from fear for all our citizens that is essential to security and to prosperity.''

Last year's crime bill bogged down in ideologically based disputes between the Republican White House and Democratic Congress.

The president, suggesting that violent crime has become so rampant that the only way to address it is to use the best approaches of liberals and conservatives, embraced a plan calculated to appeal to both sides.

``It's 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,'' he said. ``The plan is tough. It is fair. It will put police on the street and criminals in jail ... It lets law-abiding citizens know that we are working to give them the safety that they deserve.''

Some of its main components include:

Helping put 50,000 additional law enforcement officers on the street during the next five years with \$3.4 billion in federal grants.

Establishing national ``boot camps'' at converted military bases for young first-time offenders who are presumably not yet hardened criminals.

Limiting the ability of defense lawyers to delay the execution of convicted first-degree murderers by filing repeated motions writs of habeas corpus in federal courts.

Calling for a five-day waiting period on handguns sold anywhere in the United States so that background checks can be done on the prospective purchasers.

Expanding the category of federal crimes that call for the death penalty to more than 50 offenses, including the murder of federal law enforcement officers.

Offering college scholarships and police training to up to 5,000 students willing to make a four-year commitment to police work.

^(Optional add end)

Most of the money to pay for the president's ambitious anti-crime agenda has already been identified, but not yet appropriated. In July, however, a supplemental appropriation of \$150 million was passed by Congress to begin the process of beefing up local police forces.

Besides the \$3.4 billion that would go directly to train new officers, the crime package includes another \$1.8 billion for National Service volunteers.

The National Service plan, which the president hopes to sign into law next month, sets aside slots for up to 25,000 young people to serve as unsworn public safety workers as a way of repaying their college loans.

^Distributed by the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service=

fall wardrobe
some extra kick

Today, 1E



not easy to come by
in the 1990s

Today, 1E



for second game
in a row, 15-5

Sports, 1D

THE



414

NEWS SUMMARY

Baltimore Sun

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1993 • VOLUME 313, NUMBER 76

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

HOME DELIVERY: 25¢ (in most areas) • NEWSSTAND: 50¢

Rhino retreat: Name is 'not a done deal'

NFL team idea gets poor reception

By Jon Morgan
Staff Writer

Pity the poor rhino. The ancient beast has been driven from its native continent by weather changes, hunted to near-extinction for the supposedly sex-enhancing chemicals in its horn and terrorized day and night by packs of hyenas.

And now the ponderous giant, after 50 million years of patient, vegetarian existence, may be denied its first shot at the big leagues by the merciless bashing of rhino-haters.

The prospective owners of the city's NFL team tentatively settled on the name Rhinos over the past week. But the reaction in Baltimore after it became public yesterday has been so swift and negative that they are reconsidering and seeking input from fans.

"This is not a done deal," said Leonard "Boogie" Weinglass, the head of one potential ownership group. "Glazer and I just agreed to pick a name so we can get a name out there."

The NFL and Mr. Weinglass and Malcolm Glazer, a Florida-



Name that team

Fans don't seem to like the Rhinos, the tentative choice for the name of a Baltimore expansion NFL franchise. So The Baltimore Sun will survey readers for their ideas and pass them on to the prospective owners, who have agreed to consider them. Details on how to participate will be in Sunday's editions.

Clinton pushes for anti-crime bill

Sweeping legislation combines liberal, conservative ideas

By Carl M. Cannon
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Maintaining that "the first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe," President Clinton yesterday threw his weight behind a sweeping anti-crime bill that seeks to do everything from limit the availability to handguns to expand the use of the death penalty by the federal government.

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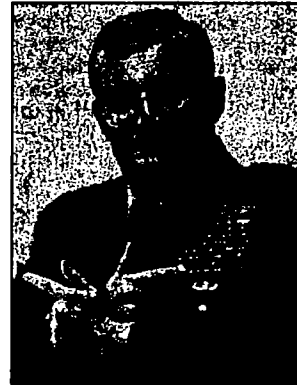
□ Establishing national "boot camps" at converted military bases for young first-time offenders who are presumably not yet hardened criminals.

□ Limiting the ability of defense lawyers to delay the execution of convicted first-degree murderers by filing repeated motions — writs of habeas corpus — in federal courts.

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□ Expanding the category of federal crimes that call for the death penalty to more than 50 offenses, including the murder of federal law enforcement officers.

See CRIME, 8A, Col. 1



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Army Gen. John Shalikashvili has been nominated to succeed Gen. Colin L. Powell as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (Article, 3A)



State plans health care for children

Medicaid waiver allows coverage

Clinton backs crime bill, favors more policemen, limit on death-row appeals

President supports push for Brady bill

CRIME, from 1A

Offering college scholarships and police training to up to 5,000 students willing to make a four-year commitment to police work.

Mr. Clinton's plan reads like a kind of "greatest hits" of crime-fighting literature.

The plan to limit access to the federal courts to one habeas appeal — it would have to be filed within six months except in cases of new evidence suggesting innocence — is borrowed from conservative critics of the criminal justice system, such as former Attorney General Edwin A. Meese III and former Vice President Dan Quayle.

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PRESIDENT CLINTON

But curtailing access to the federal courts is a measure that civil liberties groups have opposed fiercely.

Boot camps

Boot camps and putting more policemen on the street were honed for the president in time for last year's campaign in the think tanks

of the Democratic Leadership Council, the centrist Democratic organization once headed by Mr. Clinton.

The impetus for gun control comes from liberal Democrats and a tireless campaign by Sarah Brady, wife of Reagan administration press secretary Jim Brady, who was wounded by handgun sold to a would-be presidential assassin with a history of mental illness.

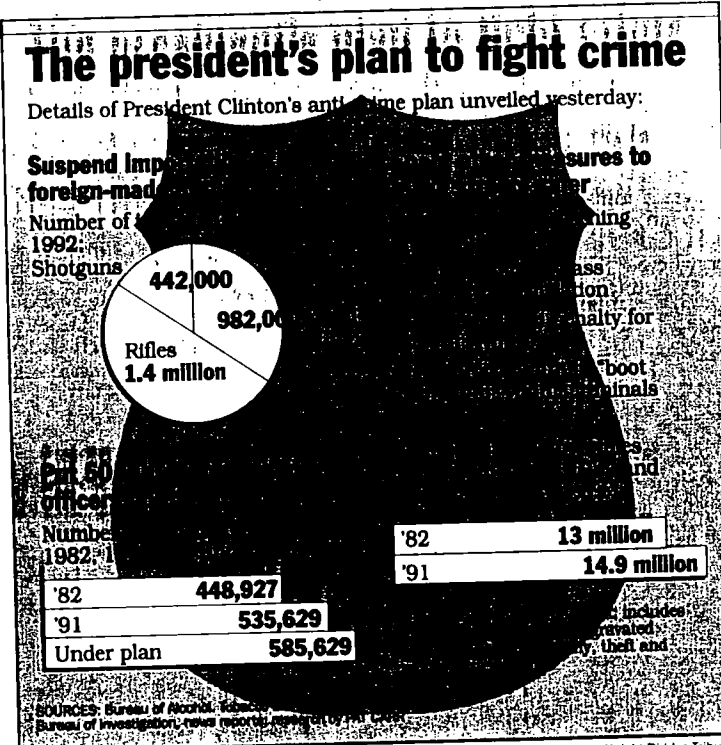
The Brady bill has come close to passage but has never yet weathered the spirited opposition of the National Rifle Association or a threatened veto of Republican presidents.

James Baker, the National Rifle Association's chief lobbyist, criticized Mr. Clinton's anti-crime package as "short on criminal justice and long on firearms restrictions."

Praise from Mrs. Brady

Mrs. Brady, chairwoman of Handgun Control Inc., praised Mr. Clinton yesterday but said that the Brady bill should be moved as separate legislation to speed it through "before more blood is spilled and more lives are shattered by random handgun fire."

Mr. Clinton indicated that separate legislation would be his preference, too, but that he didn't want to get involved in a squabble between



Maryland, officials said, because the formulas for allocating that money state-by-state had not yet been worked out.

Early indications were that Mr. Clinton had fixed on an approach that might work on Capitol Hill.

Sen. William S. Cohen of Maine attended yesterday's announcement. And Senate Republican leader Bob Dole of Kansas, Mr. Clinton's nemesis during the epic budget battle, said that he and his Republican colleagues "stand ready to work with the president" on the crime bill.

The president also issued executive orders yesterday that require no action by Congress.

First, he ordered the Treasury Department to suspend the importation of foreign-made assault pistols. In 1989, after the massacre of children at a California grammar school, President George Bush had signed an order banning the importation of assault rifles, and Mr. Clinton's aide said this step corrects a "loophole."

They acknowledged, however, that Mr. Clinton's action is largely symbolic, because there is no such prohibition against American-made assault weapons.

Crackdown on gun dealers

The president also directed that the regulations governing gunners be tightened to ensure that only legitimate gun dealers are in the business of selling guns.

Bruce Reed, domestic policy adviser for the White House, said that there are 286,000 licensed gun dealers in the nation, and that up to 40 percent of them are believed to be individuals operating out of trailers or their homes who sign up primarily to purchase guns wholesale.

Maryland's share unknown

It was unknown how many of the officers or volunteers would serve in

the House and Senate judiciary committees, which differ on the strategy.

The main thing, the president said, was that the Brady bill pass swiftly and "in a strong and clear and unambiguous form."

Most of the money to pay for the president's ambitious anti-crime agenda has already been identified, but not yet appropriated.

In July, however, a supplemental appropriation of \$150 million was passed by Congress to begin the process of beefing up local police forces.

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