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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Embargoed until 4:30pm
Sunday, April 13, 1997

April 11, 1997

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today, the Department of Justice reported that violent crime dropped 12.4 percent in 1995.

Four years ago, we made a commitment to take our streets back from crime and violence. We had a comprehensive plan: to put 100,000 new community police officers on the street and tough new penalties on the books; to steer young people away from crime, gangs and drugs; and to keep guns out of the hands of criminals with the assault weapons ban and the Brady Bill.

Today, we learned that the first full year of our Crime Bill produced the largest drop in violent crime in 22 years. Earlier this year, we learned that the Brady Bill has already stopped 186,000 felons, fugitives, and stalkers from purchasing handguns.

Our plan is working. Now we must press forward. Fighting the scourge of juvenile crime and violence is my top law enforcement priority for the next four years. In February, I submitted my Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy to Congress. This bill declares war on gangs, with new prosecutors and tougher penalties; extends the Brady Bill so violent teenage criminals will never have the right to purchase a handgun; and provides resources to keep schools open late, on weekends, and in the summer, so young people have something to say yes to.

I am hopeful that Congress will pass it without delay. We must keep the crime rate coming down -- and every child's prospect of a bright future going up.

10-11-96
Cume

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE

Until Oct. 13, 1996 at 12:01 a.m.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

All Americans can be pleased with today's report that our nation's crime rate is at a 10-year low and we have reduced murder and violent crime rates to their lowest levels since 1989. Our anti-crime strategy -- to put more police on the street while working to get drugs, gangs and guns out of our neighborhoods -- is working.

We can be proud of the progress we have made, but there is still much work to be done. We must bear down even harder on violent juvenile crime. Last May, I submitted to Congress the Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Control Act of 1996. Enacting that bill's tough, new measures is my top anti-crime priority.

-30-30-30-



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

FBI NATIONAL PRESS OFFICE
(202) 324-3691

FOR RELEASE
SUNDAY
OCTOBER 13, 1996

Final 1995 crime statistics released today by the FBI showed that 13.9 million Crime Index offenses were reported to law enforcement across the Nation. The 1995 total represents a rate of 5,278 offenses for every 100,000 United States inhabitants. The number of crimes was down 1 percent from 1994, while the crime rate declined 2 percent. The number of violent crimes dropped 3 percent, while the rate of violent crimes dropped 4 percent. In the eight U.S. cities with more than one million population, the decrease in the number of violent crimes was 8 percent. In the 64 largest cities, with populations over 250,000, Crime Index totals dropped 3 percent.

These statistics are based on a Crime Index of selected violent and property offenses reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program by over 16,000 law enforcement agencies, covering 95 percent of the Nation's population. Estimates are included for non-reporting areas. The 1995 data appear in *Crime in the United States*, the FBI's annual publication which was released today.

Violent Crime

---Violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) reported to the country's law enforcement agencies during 1995 dropped below 1.8 million offenses resulting in the lowest violent crime rate since 1989; 685 violent crimes for every 100,000 inhabitants.

---From 1994 to 1995, the violent crimes collectively decreased by 3 percent. The 1995 total was 6 percent below the 1991 figure, but 21 percent above the 1986 figure.

---Data collected on weapons used in connection with murder, robbery, and aggravated assault showed that personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 31 percent of the offenses and that firearms were used in 30 percent. The proportion of violent crimes committed with firearms remained relatively stable from 1994 to 1995.

---Aggravated assaults accounted for 61 percent and robberies for 32 percent of all violent crimes reported to law enforcement in 1995.

---A special study focusing on the use of weapons in violent crimes is included in this year's publication.

Property Crime

---The estimated property crime total in 1995 decreased 1 percent to 12.1 million offenses, the lowest level since 1987. The 1995 property crime rate was 4,593 offenses per 100,000 population, 1 percent lower than the 1994 figure and 11 percent lower than the 1991 figure.

---Larceny-theft, which comprised 66 percent of property crimes reported, increased 2 percent from 1994 to 1995. All other property crimes declined. Burglary accounted

---Larceny-theft was the offense resulting in the most arrests of females and of persons under the age of 18. Adults were most often arrested for driving under the influence, and males most frequently for drug abuse violations.

Murder

---The murder count for 1995 totaled 21,597, a total 7 percent lower than 1994 and 13 percent lower than 1991. The murder rate was 8 per 100,000 inhabitants.

---Based on supplemental data received, 77 percent of murder victims in 1995 were males, and 88 percent were persons 18 years or older. By race, 49 percent of victims were black and 48 percent were white.

---Data based on a total of 22,434 murder offenders showed that 91 percent of the assailants were males, and 85 percent were 18 years of age or older. Fifty-three percent of the offenders were black and 45 percent were white.

---Fifty-five percent of murder victims were slain by strangers or persons unknown. Among all female murder victims in 1995, 26 percent were slain by husbands or boyfriends, while 3 percent of the male victims were slain by wives or girlfriends.

---By circumstance, 28 percent of the murders resulted from arguments and 18 percent from felonious activities such as robbery, arson, etc.

---In approximately 7 out of every 10 murders reported during 1995, firearms were the weapons used.

Forcible Rape

---The total of 97,464 forcible rapes reported to law enforcement during 1995 was the lowest total since 1989. The 1995 count was 5 percent lower than in 1994.

---In 1995, 33 percent of the aggravated assaults were committed with blunt objects or other dangerous weapons. Personal weapons such as hands, fists, and feet were used in 26 percent; firearms in 23 percent; and knives or cutting instruments in the remainder.

Burglary

---Lower than in any other year of the past two decades, the estimated burglary total was 2.6 million, and the rate was 988 per 100,000 inhabitants.

---Two out of every 3 burglaries were residential in nature. Sixty-seven percent of all burglaries involved forcible entry, and over half (52 percent) occurred during the daylight hours.

---The value of property stolen during burglaries was estimated at \$3.3 billion in 1995.

Larceny-theft

---Larceny-theft, with an estimated total of 8 million offenses, comprised 58 percent of the Crime Index total.

---The total dollar loss to victims nationwide was nearly \$4.3 billion during 1995. The average value of property stolen was up from the 1994 figure, \$505, to \$535 per incident.

---Thefts of motor vehicle parts, accessories, and contents made up the largest portion of reported larcenies, 36 percent.

Motor Vehicle Theft

---In 1995, slightly under 1.5 million thefts of motor vehicles, the lowest total since 1989, were reported.

---Seventy-eight percent of all motor vehicles stolen in 1995 were automobiles.

---The estimated value of motor vehicles stolen nationwide was nearly \$7.6 billion, for an average of \$5,129 per vehicle.

Arson

---A total of 94,926 arson offenses was reported in 1995.

---As in previous years, structures were the most frequent targets of arsonists in 1995, comprising 53 percent of the reported incidents. Residential property was involved in 60 percent of the structural arsons during the year, 43 percent of the arsons were directed at single-family dwellings.

---In 1995, the monetary value of property damaged due to reported arson averaged \$11,151 per offense.

---Of the arsons cleared during the year, 47 percent involved only young people under the age of 18, a higher percentage of juvenile involvement than for any other Index Crime.

Law Enforcement Employees

---A total of 13,052 city, county, and state police agencies submitting Uniform Crime Reporting data reported collectively employing 586,756 officers and 226,780 civilians in 1995.

---The average rate of 2.4 full-time officers for every 1,000 inhabitants across the country in 1995 showed a slight increase from the 1994 figure, 2.3 per 1,000 inhabitants..

---Geographically, the highest rate of officers to population was recorded in the Northeastern States where there were 2.7 officers per 1,000 inhabitants.

Select 1995 Uniform Crime Reporting data will be available on the FBI's Internet World Wide Web site at <http://www.fbi.gov>

---In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the victims of forcible rape are always female, and in 1995 an estimated 72 of every 100,000 females in the country were reported rape victims.

Robbery

---In 1995, law enforcement agencies recorded 580,545 robberies, for a crime rate of 221 robberies per 100,000 population nationwide. The volume of robbery was down 6 percent from the 1994 total; and from 1994 to 1995 robbery rates per 100,000 inhabitants declined in all regions.

---Monetary loss attributed to property stolen in connection with this offense was estimated at \$507 million. Bank robberies resulted in the highest average losses, \$4,015 per offense; convenience store robberies the lowest, \$400.

---Robberies on streets or highways accounted for more than half (54 percent) of the offenses in this category.

---In 1995, robberies committed with firearms accounted for 41 percent of the total, an 8-percent decrease from 1994; robberies committed through the use of strong-arm tactics also accounted for 41 percent of the total, a 3-percent decrease from 1994.

Aggravated Assault

---For the second consecutive year, aggravated assaults dropped over 1 percent in 1995 to an estimated total of 1,099,179. Aggravated assaults comprised 61 percent of the violent crimes in 1995.

---There were 418 victims of aggravated assault for every 100,000 people nationwide in 1995, the lowest rate since 1989.

for 22 percent of property crime totals and motor vehicle theft for 12 percent.

---The value of property stolen in connection with property crimes was estimated at \$15.1 billion for 1995, an average of \$1,251 per offense reported.

Crime Clearances

---Law enforcement agencies nationwide recorded a 21-percent Crime Index clearance rate in 1995. The clearance rate for violent crimes was 45 percent; for property crimes, 18 percent.

---Among the Crime Index offenses, the clearance rate was highest for murder, 65 percent, and lowest for burglary, 13 percent.

---Offenses involving only offenders under 18 years of age accounted for 22 percent of the overall Crime Index clearances, 14 percent of the violent crime clearances, and 25 percent of the property crime clearances.

Arrests

---During the year, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 15.1 million arrests for all criminal infractions excluding traffic violations. The highest arrest counts were for larceny-theft and drug abuse violations, each at 1.5 million. Arrests for driving under the influence and simple assaults followed at 1.4 and 1.3 million arrests, respectively. Relating the number of arrests to the total U.S. population, the rate was 5,807 arrests per 100,000 population.

---The total number of arrests for all offenses except traffic violations increased 1 percent from 1994 to 1995.

---Of all persons arrested in 1995, 44 percent were under the age of 25, 80 percent were male, and 67 percent were white.

Highlights from the 1995 edition include:

Crime Volume

---In 1995, the Crime Index total of 13.9 million offenses, 1 percent lower than the 1994 total and 7 percent lower than the 1991 total, represented the fourth consecutive annual decline. A comparison with 1986 figures, however, showed a 5-percent increase over the last 10-year period.

---By region, the Southern States recorded 38 percent of all Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement. The lowest volume was reported in the Northeastern States, accounting for 16 percent of the total. All regions except the West showed Crime Index decreases compared to 1994 figures.

---Property valued at \$15.6 billion was stolen in connection with all Crime Index offenses.

Crime Rate

---The 1995 Crime Index rate, 5,278 per 100,000 population, was 2 percent lower than in 1994. For 5- and 10-year trend increments, the 1995 rate, the lowest since 1985, was 11 percent lower than the 1991 rate and 4 percent lower than 1986.

---Geographically, the total Crime Index rates ranged from 6,083 in the West to 4,180 in the Northeast. All regions recorded rate declines, 1994 versus 1995.

---The Crime Index rate was 5,761 per 100,000 inhabitants in the Nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and 5,315 per 100,000 for cities outside MSAs. The lowest rate was registered by the collective rural counties at 2,083 per 100,000 inhabitants.

All of our efforts

Our anti-communism must be ^{no} ^{exp} hand ^{on}
on ^{your} ^{one} ~~our~~ ^{highest}

Thanks ^{of} last May 7 submit [&]
the Anti Gang VC Plot and it ^{why} is ^{not}
~~top priority~~ it will be my top priority to

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9/23/96

THE DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION LEGISLATION SIGNING CEREMONY

Monday, September 23, 1996

Oval Office

12:30 p.m.

PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE PRESIDENT

Members of Congress

Senator Bill Cohen (R-ME)

Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX)

Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI)

Senator Sam Nunn (D-GA)

Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC)

Representative Sonny Montgomery (D-MS)

Representative Ed Royce (R-CA)

Members of the Cabinet

Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala

Deputy Secretary of Defense John White

Members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

General John M. Shalikashvili, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

General Joseph W. Ralston, Vice Chairman

General Ronald R. Fogleman, USAF

General Dennis J. Reimer, USA

General Charles C. Krulak, USMC

Admiral Jay L. Johnson, USN

Stalking Survivors

Bonnie Campbell, Director of the Violence Against Women Office, DOJ, stalking survivor

Ricardo Wiggs (Clinton, MD), stalking survivor

- Jenine Wiggs, 9 yr old daughter

- Janelle Wiggs, 5 yr old daughter

Shari De Priest (Fairfax, VA), stalking survivor

- Jesse De Priest, 12 yr old son

Families for Signing of Anti-Stalking Amendment of Defense Authorization Bill
Monday, September 23, 1996

BONNIE CAMPBELL

In addition to serving as the Director of the Violence Against Women Office at the Justice Department, Bonnie, herself, is a survivor of stalking. In the late 1980s, when she served as chairwoman of the Iowa Democratic Party, Bonnie began receiving obscene phone calls and threatening letters from a man she did not know. She knew he was present at speeches and even eavesdropping on her in the grocery store because he would call her later to mimic her words. The most threatening incident came the night before she was sworn in as Attorney General of Iowa, when he called to say he would be present and hoped she would "actually get to take the oath." She contacted the FBI and the man stopped harassing her.

RICARDO WIGGS

Clinton, Maryland

Ricardo will be joined by his two daughters: Jenine, aged 9, and Janelle, aged 5

Ricardo's wife of six years, Sharon, was stalked and then murdered by the brother of a former boyfriend. Only after her death did Ricardo learn from her co-workers that the man had been harassing Sharon. Ricardo did know that Sharon's car had been vandalized twice, but she had asked Ricardo not to do anything. "She said she had an idea who it was but she did not believe it would amount to much," he remembers.

One night, in February, 1992, a man came to the door claiming to be an old friend of Sharon's. Ricardo let him in. When Sharon refused a gift from the man, he pulled out a shotgun. Ricardo moved to shield his daughter's body and grab the gun. The gunman shot Ricardo in the arm, then chased Sharon out the door. As Ricardo called 911, he heard two gunshots outside. Sharon was left murdered and Ricardo was left to raise their four-year old daughter and their five month old baby girl. Unfortunately, the man was found not guilty of murder, although Ricardo -- who is African American -- believes the jury was influenced by race.

Since then, Ricardo has become a national advocate, appearing on "Larry King Live" and testifying twice before Congress because he knows "situations like mine could happen again." He also volunteers with the National Organization of Victim Assistance to encourage people to get legal protection. "I've had a long way to come back," he says.

Ricardo is glad for the expanded legislation the President will sign because it extends the federal crime of Stalking to non-intimates -- like the brother of Sharon's old boyfriend. He says: "Stalking should not be seen as a domestic violence issue. It's a violence issue. It is crime."

SHARI DE PRIEST

Fairfax, Virginia

Shari will be joined by her 12 year old son, Jesse.

Shari De Priest has been stalked for three years by an ex-boyfriend, Tom. Although he never hit her, he is a classic stalker: harassing her by phone, lurking in parking lots, watching her from his car, and sneaking up behind her to whisper threats. She has been to court 16 times, trying to stop his "emotional terrorism." Finally, when he broke into her home and shredded her clothing, he was convicted of stalking and breaking into her home, and was sentenced to two years jail time and three years probation.

Six months ago, a mere twenty-eight hours after his release from prison, despite probation and her restraining order against him, Tom showed up at their son's day care center, left a hate letter in her mailbox and called her many times at home and work. Shari returned to court armed with a printout of Tom's phone calls from a police phone tap and a letter from her son's day care center. The judge sentenced Tom to jail for six months, which he is currently serving.

Shari currently has no restraining order against Tom because he is in jail. Her lawyer and police have told her that unless Tom "re-offends" she may find it difficult to get a restraining order again when he is released. Given her original difficulty getting help from the courts, she is afraid of being left unprotected and is considering moving out of state away from Tom.

Under the new anti-stalking expansion being signed by the President, even women like Shari - **- who do not have a restraining order and do not suffer bodily injury --** would have recourse under federal law if the stalker crossed state lines to come after them. "Every day you feel sick when you go out your door. It means so much that I would have protection. I hope to God it would deter him," Shari says.

10-11-96
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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 11, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I want to congratulate Attorney General Reno, Treasury Secretary Rubin, their crime fighting teams, and all law enforcement officers who worked to ensure the break-up of another notorious international drug ring through Operation Global Sea. Building on the success of this May's Operation Zorro II, the break-up of this drug network marks another milestone in our effort to cripple major international drug trafficking cartels.

I want to commend the unprecedented cooperation between frontline law enforcement agencies on the federal, state and local levels that brought down this narcotic network. My administration will continue to work with determination to track down and convict those who would threaten our communities and our children.

-30-30-30-



Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1996

CRM
(202) 616-2777
TDD (202) 514-1888

**U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT DISMANTLES INTERNATIONAL
HEROIN SMUGGLING RING RUN PREDOMINANTLY BY NIGERIAN WOMEN**

Arrests Made in Bangkok, Pakistan, Chicago, New York, Detroit

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Federal, state and local law enforcement officials today began executing search warrants and arresting members of an alleged heroin smuggling and distribution ring run predominantly by Nigerian women, dismantling a network that stretched from the opium fields of Southeast Asia to the streets of America. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force operation, code-named "Global Sea," disrupted the Nigerian-run narcotics network and relied on the unprecedented cooperation of law enforcement in Thailand, France and Great Britain.

Since 1995, Global Sea investigators have seized more than \$26 million in heroin and charged 44 individuals with drug-related offenses in the U.S. and abroad, including those made public today. Thirty one of the individuals were charged in documents made public today in Chicago and Boston. Thirty four of the defendants were arrested this morning in Bangkok, Chicago, New York, Detroit and Pakistan. Two of the defendants charged today were arrested in

(MORE)

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June in Paris. The 13 others previously charged have been arrested in connection with the Chicago case since May 1995 in Texas, New Mexico, Thailand, Switzerland, Mexico and the Netherlands.

"The message is clear--don't bring drugs into this country and sell them on our streets, especially to our children," said Attorney General Janet Reno. "If you do, we will find you, arrest you and prosecute you."

In August 1995, the Drug Enforcement Agency and the U.S. Customs Service working together in Milwaukee with the U.S. Attorney's Office conducted an investigation involving two undercover buys of one ounce of heroin. Investigators were then able to identify a telephone number in Chicago used by the traffickers. In February, investigators set up the first of a series of court-authorized wiretaps in Chicago that have intercepted more than 25,000 telephone calls.

To date, approximately 55.5 kilograms of heroin have been seized in connection with the operation. Authorities said the heroin has a wholesale value of between \$150,000 and \$200,000 a kilogram and a retail value of more than \$500,000 per kilo--a total retail value of more than \$26 million. The seized heroin in this case was, on average, approximately 80 percent pure. While markets such as Boston report street level sales at that purity level, other areas report street purity levels as low as three percent.

According to allegations in the complaints filed in Chicago,

(MORE)

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the network sought to import multi-kilogram quantities of heroin from spots in Thailand and Cambodia through international transit routes used by couriers.

Couriers allegedly traveled to Thailand to pick up heroin and were joined by "controllers" -- individuals who accompanied them to ensure that they reached their destination. Then they took flights through Europe to Guatemala, and, from there, made their way through Mexico and across the U.S. border. According to the complaint, they then transported the heroin from Texas to Chicago, where it was re-sold in 100 gram quantities. The cash receipts were hand-carried or wire transferred back to Southeast Asia.

"This investigation underscores the seamless continuum of international organized crime," said Thomas A. Constantine, Administrator of the DEA. "Today's arrests immobilized an important international Nigerian syndicate, based in Bangkok, which smuggled heroin through Europe and Mexico and distributed it to street gangs in the Midwest. It also demonstrates that Nigerian criminal organizations are no longer just couriers but have developed into major heroin traffickers in their own right."

Among those charged were key conspiracy figures Musiliu Balogun and Anthony Smith. Smith was arrested today in Bangkok. Musiliu Balogun remains at large. Other key figures charged in Chicago complaint were Kafayat Adedolapo Windokun and Oluwaseun Balogun. Windokun was arrested in Chicago after arriving on a flight from London earlier this week. A key figure on the

(MORE)

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distribution end, Jumoke Kafayat Majekodunmi, a Nigerian woman, was arrested today in Chicago.

Musiliu Balogun, also known as "Olopa" and its English equivalent, "The Policeman," and Smith, also known as "Baba Cambo," were identified in the Chicago complaint as the suppliers of the heroin in Thailand and Cambodia. Majekodunmi, also known as "Kafi," who owns a women's clothing boutique in Chicago that allegedly was used in the heroin trafficking business, was identified in the complaint as the key distributor of the heroin in the United States.

According to charges, Kafi spoke with co-conspirators about the loss of \$150,000 in heroin proceeds from luggage in Singapore and the arrest of two British couriers. The two were arrested in Paris when authorities seized four kilograms of heroin that was destined for Kafi.

Other defendants are charged with:

- Assisting Kafi in wire transferring drug money overseas, making calls and taking messages on her behalf and distributing heroin;
- Selling heroin to other heroin dealers and transporting purchase money to suppliers in Thailand; and,
- Smuggling heroin across international borders.

Treasury Undersecretary for Enforcement Raymond Kelly said, "These drug dealers went to great lengths to smuggle drugs into this country. We went even further."

In Boston, an indictment was unsealed today charging five individuals--two Chicago-based couriers and three of their sources

(MORE)

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in Thailand--with conspiring to import heroin. All five have been arrested. The two couriers charged are Ade Odoffin, also known as Tony, and a John Doe 3, known as Kevin Reed. The Thailand sources charged are Albertine Kilumdu, also known as Tina, John Doe 1, known as Ellis Ola Giwa, and John Doe 2.

This is the third wave of prosecutions in Boston of a heroin distribution organization as a whole--from the sources of the heroin to the couriers who imported the narcotics.

This prosecution is significant because it marks an unprecedented level of international law enforcement cooperation. For the first time ever, in the Boston case, Royal Thai Police allowed U.S. law enforcement authorities to transport drugs out of Thailand to assist an ongoing international investigation.

In the Boston case, an undercover DEA agent posed as an international courier for the Laverne Cotton-Diaby organization--the Boston-based leader of the conspiracy. Cotton-Diaby's Thailand-based sources provided the undercover agent with about five kilograms of heroin for transport to the U.S. The heroin was transported through secure law enforcement channels to Boston. At the direction of Cotton-Diaby's Thailand sources, the heroin was delivered to a courier who is associated with the Chicago-based Nigerian heroin organization. Ade Odoffin delivered \$82,000 to an undercover DEA agent for the heroin, which was recovered by law enforcement after the exchange.

"This is a sterling example of drug law enforcement work at

(MORE)

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its best," said George Weise, Commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service. "I applaud the work of the many men and women whose skill and dedication have lead to this unprecedented effort."

To date, 21 individuals have been charged in the Boston prosecution, including two who were employed as Boston police officers during the period of the heroin importing conspiracy.

Attorney General Reno hailed the coordinated efforts by the U.S. Attorney's Offices in Chicago and Boston, the Department's Criminal Division, the DEA, the FBI, the U.S. Customs Service, the INS, the Secret Service, and at least 10 state and local police agencies in the Chicago, Boston and Milwaukee area.

Reno also praised the Royal Thai Police/Nana Drug Enforcement Unit and law enforcement authorities in England, France, the Netherlands, and Singapore for their efforts.

She also commended prosecutors in U.S. Attorneys offices in: the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the Southern District of Texas, the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, the Eastern District of Michigan, the District of New Mexico and the District of Minnesota.

The indictment and complaints contain only charges and are not evidence of guilt. The defendants are presumed innocent and are entitled to a fair trial at which the government has the burden of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

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96-503

Press Guidance April 16, 1997

The Clinton Administration's Victim Protection Initiative

Announcement:

Yesterday, April 15, Attorney General submitted a report to the President that outlines a comprehensive strategy to advance the rights of victims. The report is in response to the President's June 27, 1996 directive and contains several new measures that assist and protect the interests of victims. Today, the Attorney General is testifying on the Hill in support of a victims rights amendment to the US Constitution.

Background:

On June 27, 1996, President Clinton announced his support for a victims rights amendment to the United States Constitution. For the interim before an amendment is ratified, he also directed the Attorney General to take immediate action to improve the treatment of victims in the federal, state, military and juvenile criminal justice systems. Specifically, he directed her "to hold the federal system to a higher standard than ever before, to guarantee maximum participation by victims under existing law and to review existing legislation to see what further changes we ought to make."

Report:

The Report describes measures that the Justice Department has taken over the last year to improve victims' rights and proposes a legislative package that includes:

- A national automated victim information and notification system so that a victim can know the status of a case at any time.
- President Clinton's proposal to provide employment protections to victims who wish to attend proceedings in their case without fear of reprisals at work.
- Key additions to the Federal victims' bill of rights including the right to address the court at pertinent proceedings.
- The right of victims to have their interests considered in decisions regarding the site of a trial.
- Authorization of up to \$500,000 from the Crime Victims Fund to assist victims of the Oklahoma City bombing.
- A presumption that victims are entitled to attend juvenile delinquency proceedings and the proceedings will be open to the public.
- Stronger federal restitution provisions for victims including granting them the authority to enforce a restitution order in the same manner as a civil judgment.
- Broader authority to seek detention of defendants who seriously threaten victims.

Silverman from DPC document
per Dennis Burke, DPC x65165

Press Guidance

April 16, 1997

Q AND A ON STUDY CRITICIZING CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS

Q. The New York Times reported on a University of Maryland study on Federal crime prevention programs that concluded that they have little impact. The Administration has been a strong proponent of prevention. Does this study undercut the Administration's approach to reducing crime?

A. No. First of all, the study describes existing evaluations of several crime prevention programs and is not an analysis of why each particular program works or fails.

When it comes to crime prevention, President Clinton has always advocated expanding programs that already have a proven record. That is why his Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Strategy is modeled after successful programs in Boston that have dramatically reduced juvenile crime in that city. The bill would also -- for the first time -- earmark a portion of grant funds of each program for research and evaluation to ensure that the program is having an impact.

In addition -- and this is important -- the study does find promising results for several of President Clinton's major anti-crime initiatives such as increased police patrols in high-crime areas, and breaking the cycle of crime and drugs through drug testing and treatment in prisons.

Q. The study is also critical of DARE, as have numerous other studies. Why does the President continue to support that program?

A. One of the researchers on this study conceded that DARE has its good points, that it is in 70 percent of our schools and that he would never recommend stopping it.

The DARE program -- which is a private organization that receives some federal funding -- recognizes that it needs to continuously re-evaluate its curriculum to increase its impact. That is why the Department of Education is currently advising DARE on how to improve its curriculum.

President Clinton personally supports DARE because he knows first-hand the positive impact it had on Chelsea.

Silverman from DPC document
per Dennis Burke, DPC x65165

NOTES ON ALICIA BROWN

Background

*Alicia Brown appeared with the President in a series of public service announcements introduced at a March 17, 1994 event with the President (OEOB 450). The spots have aired heavily on network and local television and radio. They have also run in movie theaters.

*Alicia is 15 and an ninth-grader at Eliot Junior High School in Northeast Washington (18th & Constitution). She was 14 and in eighth-grade when the spots were filmed and introduced. She was recently put on the school's honor roll.

*She lives with her mother, Aisha Brown, but stays with her Grandmother, Pat Johnson, during colder weather. She is currently staying at her Grandmother's house.

*Six of her friends had been killed by gunfire.

*The campaign, for the National Crime Prevention Council, was overseen by the Ad Council in Washington, DC and produced by Saatchi and Saatchi in New York.

*The spots feature the President and Alicia and calls on citizens to "Do something now. Call 1-800-WE-PREVENT." Material on community crime prevention is then sent to the requesting party.

*Following the signing of the Crime Bill, the President sent Alicia one of the pens from the bill-signing ceremony.

Alicia Brown Attacked

*According to the principle of her school Alicia was attacked by a group of girls who had snuck into the school to beat up a student who looked like Alicia. Alicia was caught up in the scuffle and her thumb was broken and wrist sprained. Her arm is in a cast.

*No weapons were involved.

*The attack took place around 11:30am on Wednesday, January 11. It was at the close of her lunch period.

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL, INC.

**TAKE A BITE OUT OF
CRIME®**

National Crime Prevention Coalition

MESSAGES FROM PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON



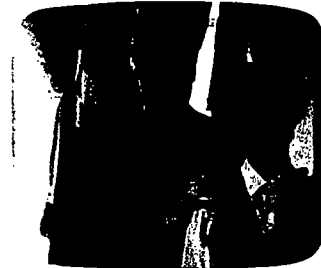
"PRESIDENT CLINTON & ALICIA" :60 CNCP-4560 (Also available in :30, CNCP-4130.)



Alicia Brown, 14

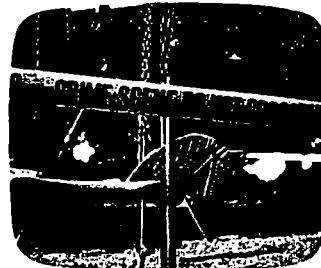


ALICIA: Use t' look forward to Friday night. And then, all of my friends together—the fun we used to have. Lookin' right, you know. I danced. And just havin' a good time. There was a knock at the side door. The music was loud. The boy had opened it—We was laughin' and teasin' one another—Gunshot. Three shots—three shots fired. He was killed. That somebody that you knew of was now gone. It really hurt.



ALICIA: Why did this have to happen? PRESIDENT CLINTON: Unfortunately, Alicia's story is all too common. Too many children have had their childhood taken from them. Fear of violence is robbing our nation's children of their future. We must take away that fear and give them hope. As a parent, I want this violence to stop. And, as your President, I'm committed to ending it. We must give Alicia, and all our children, back their childhood. Working together, we can. ANNCR VO: Do something now. Call 1-800-WE PREVENT.

"PRESIDENT CLINTON/CHILDREN" :30 CNCP-4230



(SFX: GUN SHOT) PRESIDENT CLINTON (VO): Too many children in this nation are being held prisoner. Their captors are fear and violence. Their playgrounds are no place to play in.



As a parent, I want this violence to stop. (OC) As your President, I'm committed to ending it. We must strengthen our families, neighborhoods and communities. We *must* give our children a future. We must take away their fear and give them hope. ANNCR VO: Do something now. Call 1-800-WE PREVENT. PRESIDENT CLINTON: We must give our children back their childhood. Working together, we can.

MAR 15 '94 14:40 SAATCHI&SAATCHI-N.Y.

P.2/2

ALICIA BROWN
SUGGESTED REMARKSDraft 9am Wed

Good morning. My name is Alicia Brown. I am 14 years old. I am a junior at Elliot Junior High School here in the District of Columbia.

Guns have been a part of my life since I was 12 years old. Already, five of my friends have been killed by gunshots. The most recent was at a dance. I heard gunshots -- three shots fired.

It was terrible to see someone you know -- someone who used to make you laugh -- lying there, dying right in front of you. Nobody deserves to have their life taken like that.

That's why I was glad when I was asked to appear in a public service announcement with President Clinton to address this problem of violence.

Something has to be done. We need to stop seeing our friends killed. This isn't make believe. This is real.

I hope a lot of you will call the 800 number to learn what you can do to protect yourselves and prevent violent crime.

I hope a lot of you in the media will broadcast our messages.

I hope a lot of you don't have to lose somebody close, as I did.

I hope a lot of you give me and my friends back our childhood.

G. Cowan, served as the second Director of VOA, from August 1, 1943, to August 31, 1945.

"Geoffrey Cowan has been an important force in almost every facet of the communications world, as a public interest lawyer, best-selling author and award-winning teacher, playwright, television producer, and public servant," said the President. "The Voice of America will be served well with another Cowan at its helm."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nomination for Chair of the African Development Foundation

March 16, 1994

The President today announced his intent to nominate Ernest Green as Chairman and member of the African Development Foundation.

"Ernie is a close friend whose contributions to the United States have already changed the course of this Nation," the President said. "His talents will be a tremendous asset to this important foundation."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Executive Order 12904— Commission for Environmental Cooperation, Commission for Labor Cooperation, Border Environment Cooperation Commission, and North American Development Bank

March 16, 1994

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288), and having found that the United States participates in the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, the Commission for Labor Cooperation, the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, and the North American Development Bank pursuant to the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, Public Law 103-182, I hereby designate the Commission

for Environmental Cooperation, the Commission for Labor Cooperation, the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, and the North American Development Bank as public international organizations entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations Immunities Act. This designation is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions, or immunities that such organizations may have acquired or may acquire by international agreements or by congressional action.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
March 16, 1994.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:30 p.m., March 17, 1994]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 17, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on March 21.

Remarks Announcing Anti-Violence Public Service Announcements

March 17, 1994

Thank you very much, Alicia. I think your family is here with you—your family members, would you all stand up. Thank you for coming here with her. I want to thank Alicia for that remarkable performance. You know what I said to her when I saw the PSA's? The same thing all of you are thinking, I said, "The one with you in it was a whole lot better."

This is the culmination of a long effort by good people who want to do something about this terrible problem. I thank Phil Geier, the chairman of the Ad Council, and all those who comprise that Council and who support this work. I want to thank Jack Calhoun for the work he's done and the 123 organizations that make up his Crime Prevention Coalition and for his remarkable remarks here today.

I thank Saatchi and Saatchi for the work they did and others, members of the Creative Community who are here with us today who have done their own public service announcements, changed their programming, made a common commitment in an earlier

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meeting with the Vice President and me to try to make a sustained effort to change the culture of violence that is gripping our country.

I want to say a special word of thanks and greeting to the chairman of our Corporation for National Community Service, Eli Segal, who is in Miami at the 7th Annual Youth Crime Prevention Conference. With 1,200 officers, teachers, community leaders, and others active in crime watch projects, peer counseling, drug prevention programs and others, these people are going to have to carry a lot of the future of our common efforts to reduce violence in America.

You know, if you just read the big headlines in the papers today, a lot of them are very good. There's more growth, more jobs, more opportunity, a real sense of recovery in the country. But we will never become the country we ought to be if we lose another generation of our children to the violence that killed so many and holds the rest hostage.

I can tell you as the father of a teenager, every teenager in the country talks about this issue at home at night, discusses it over the dinner table, is concerned about it, worries about whether they have friends that are going to fall victim to crime. And this is an incredible burden, a burden you can see in the eyes and hear in the voice of Alicia, one that imposes on those of us who are grown an inordinate responsibility to change the conditions and the attitudes which have produced this incredible range of violence.

We now have a higher percentage of our people in prison than any country on the face of the Earth. No other nation has so high a percentage of their people in prison. And yet we worry that we don't have enough jail space and we have to build more.

The broadcast, the cable networks that are here who are supporting this effort and who will make time available are helping us to begin to make a difference. I want to say a special word of encouragement and thanks to them because they've done so much to help change our country for the better with other such campaigns, the campaign to reduce smoking, the campaign to increase seat-belt use, the campaigns to remind so many young people that a mind is a terrible thing

to waste, or friends don't let friends drink and drive.

President Roosevelt once said if he hadn't gone into politics he would like to have had a career in advertising. President Kennedy generated his first Peace Corps volunteers through ads like this. Messages can speak to dreams and respond to fears and bring people out of their shells. I hope that we can do that here today.

This industry, the entertainment industry, is working hard now to help America reduce violent behavior by showing young people that there are alternatives to violence. They can help us in the search for a safer and a saner land.

To change, people have to have a willing heart. We're working hard here on a crime bill which I hope so much will be passed soon to put more police officers on the street, to take more assault weapons off the street, to try to change the conditions in communities that exist by giving communities opportunities to help young people have something to say yes to instead of just something to say no to. But we have to have more willing hearts.

The cable industry will air these ads on 32 cable networks. The networks themselves have committed a high level exposure. Already 2,000 movie theaters have agreed to show the PSA on their screens. And we are now getting offers to put these PSAs on movies that are rented at video rental stores.

The Motion Picture Association of America, under the able leadership of Jack Valenti and the video software dealers are really going to do a lot of good work on this. These commitments are new and unprecedented. I think they reveal an understanding by people in the entertainment industry that our children have and share with us daily.

We somehow have to find a way to encourage young people to settle arguments with words instead of weapons. We also have to encourage their parents to do the same thing, for domestic violence is still the cause of a lot of these killings. We have to show adults how common sense can ease tensions. We have to help communities set up programs to deal with this.

Last week, I was in Brooklyn College with nine people who are giving their lives to var-

ious efforts to help people turn away from violence. I just want to mention two of them to you. I met a woman named Clementine Barfield from Detroit, who had two sons, two of her teenage sons shot, and one killed in gang fighting. She is devoting her life to try to reach kids to make sure not only that they don't become victims like her sons but they don't become killers like the people who killed her sons.

I met a young man named Sherman Spears from Oakland, California, who is confined to a wheelchair, has had one leg amputated, lost the use of one of his eyes, often still in pain because he was caught in the crossfire of a gun shooting. He is devoting his life to an organization which reaches out to victims and tries to tell them not to retaliate, not to seek vengeance, not to seek revenge, that no one ever gets even, and you have to go on with your lives.

These are the kinds of people we want to support. We will send specific suggestions to anyone who responds to the 800 line. It's 1-800-WE-PREVENT. It's mentioned in the ad, and it's very important because the people who are going to air the ads can't do the grassroots one-on-one work after the air is quiet.

In closing, let me just say this, you probably heard Alicia Brown say this, I want to reemphasize it. In a few moments, she is going to the funeral of her sixth friend to die from gunshot wounds, a 14-year-old child, not in a war zone in a far away country, not in Somalia, not in Sudan, not in Angola, not in Burundi, not in Sarajevo, but in the Capital of the greatest Nation on the face of the Earth.

That is what has become of childhood, my fellow Americans. While the rest of us have pursued our dreams in life, had our families, raised our children, enjoyed the fruits of freedom, that is what has become of childhood. It is indecent. It is unacceptable. We can do something about it. And we owe it to them to do it.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:30 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Alicia Brown, a 14-year-old student at Eliot Junior High School in the

District of Columbia. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at a St. Patrick's Day Ceremony With Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland and an Exchange With Reporters *March 17, 1994*

The President. It's a great honor for me to be spending my second St. Patrick's Day in a row with the distinguished Prime Minister from Ireland. He has a presentation to make and a few remarks, and then I'll have a word or two, and we'll answer your questions.

Mr. Prime Minister.

Prime Minister Reynolds. Thank you. Thank you, again, and I'm really thrilled and delighted and honored to be back again for a second visit to the White House, especially on this traditional day for all Irish people around the world.

In this presentation of shamrock that I'll be making in a few moments, Mr. President, we symbolize the bonds of family, of history, and of common values that our two countries share. Because of the generations of Irish people who have come to these shores, St. Patrick's Day is perhaps even more honored here than in Ireland. Rightly and most importantly, today is a celebration not just for Irish America but for all in this great Nation who share our common values of justice and democracy.

We live in a time when ambitions for peace are tempered by the realization that old animosities and deep distrust often live long in the human heart. They can give rise to terrible and prolonged violence. In this context it is both right and important that I should pay the warmest tribute to you, Mr. President, for your exceptional efforts to bring peace to the tragedies of Bosnia and the Middle East.

We in Ireland know from direct experience that conflicts over territory, identity, and political destiny can only be resolved through peaceful negotiations. That profound belief informs everything that my government and I are doing to resolve the problem of Northern Ireland. Twenty-five years of conflict, the loss of over 3,000 lives, and

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NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 17, 1994

President Clinton Appears in New Violence Prevention

Public Service Announcements

Urging Americans to "Give Their Children Back Their Childhood"

Washington, DC, March 17, 1994 — President Clinton will appear in his first series of public service announcements on behalf of The Advertising Council and the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign. Three riveting television spots address the pressing issue of youth violence. Specifically, in one 60-second and two 30-second executions, the President speaks from The White House, imploring the American public to help "give our children back their childhood."

The President puts it in these terms: "We must strengthen families, neighborhoods, and communities. We must give our children a future."

In 60-second and 30-second messages ("President/Alicia"), President Clinton appears with Alicia Brown, an eighth grader at Eliot Junior High School in Washington, DC. The spots open with Alicia describing a boy who was killed at a dance. "There were gun shots...three shots...three shots fired," she says, adding, "why does this have to happen?"

Page 1 of 3

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor • Washington, DC 20006-3817 • 202-466-6272 • Fax 202-296-1356



President Clinton Appears...

Such a random act of violence prompts the President to say, "Fear of violence is robbing this nation's children of their freedom. We must take away their fear and give them hope."

In another 30-second PSA ("President/Children"), the President's voice is heard over a series of scenes showing how children have lost the freedom to play in their own neighborhoods. Says the President, "Too many children are being held prisoners. Their captors are fear and violence. Their playgrounds are no place to play in. As a parent, I want this violence to stop. As your President, I am committed to ending this violence."

Encouragingly, all spots end with the President issuing a call to action for everyone to "work together to give our children back their childhood." A toll-free number (1-800-WE-PREVENT) is provided so that viewers can call for information on how to prevent violent crime.

"It's obscene and outrageous what our younger generation must endure," exclaimed Jack Calhoun, Executive Director of the National Crime Prevention Council which manages the day-to-day operation of the campaign. "I am delighted, at the sense of urgency and the desire to rebuild families, communities, and neighborhoods that these messages convey."

The television PSAs were underwritten by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice and produced as a volunteer effort by Saatchi

President Clinton Appears...

& Saatchi Advertising. They will be distributed nationally in March by The Advertising Council, as part of the organization's ongoing campaign with the Crime Prevention Coalition. Radio executions — adapted from the TV spots — will also be available.

Ruth A. Wooden, President of The Advertising Council, noted that the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Media Campaign, best recognized for McGruff the Crime Dog and the "Take A Bite Out Of Crime" slogan, has been extremely successful. "A recent independent research study on the effectiveness of the campaign, funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, showed consistently positive results behind this major communications effort, she said."

At Saatchi, creative credits include Ron Salzberg, Associate Creative Director, Paul Frahm, Associate Creative Director, and Christine Cacace, Executive Producer. The Director was Rob Liberman; the production company Hamony Pictures. Film-not-Film served as editorial house. All creative services were provided on a *pro bono* basis.

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FURTHER INFORMATION:

The Advertising Council:
Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising:
National Crime Prevention Council:

Paula Veale, 212-922-1500
Roy Elvove, 212-463-2328
Mac Gray, 202-466-6272, ext. 115
Jacqueline Aker, 202-466-6272, ext. 111

AM-BRF--School Violence,130

Advocate of Ending School Violence Assaulted

WASHINGTON (AP) A 14-year-old girl who joined President Clinton last year in a televised appeal to end juvenile violence was assaulted Thursday at the school she attends.

District of Columbia police said Alicia Brown and two other girls were attacked and beaten by four other girls at Eliot Junior High, about a mile from the U.S. Capitol. Her mother said Brown suffered a hand injury.

Authorities had no motive for the assault.

Brown appeared with Clinton in a TV public service announcement calling for an end to juvenile violence following the shooting death of one of her friends.

"Somebody that you knew of was now gone. It really hurt. Why did it have to happen," Brown said in the ad.

**** filed by:APE(--) on 01/12/95 at 23:54EST ****

**** printed by:WHPR(161) on 01/13/95 at 10:04EST ****

Prepared by Gregory King
DOJ-Public Affairs
202-514-2008
January 12, 1997

**TALKING POINTS ON
THE NATIONAL SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY**

- * President Clinton has demonstrated his commitment to aggressively fighting sexual predators. His Crime Bill requires every state to create a sex offender registry. Megan's Law, which he signed into law, requires the states to tell communities when predators are living in their area. And in June of 1996, the President asked the Attorney General to create a national registry of sex offenders.
- * A lot of progress has been made since that time. Today, 22 states and the District of Columbia are participating in the National Sex Offender Registry. And every other state is aggressively working to improve their criminal history record keeping so that they too can participate.
- * Some impediments exist. They are the same impediments that we find in other efforts to create national criminal history databases. Some states have only recently begun to computerize their criminal history records; others have computer systems that are incompatible with the federal system; and others lack the computer infrastructure to share information.
- * We are working aggressively to assist those states and to make it possible for all states to share computerized information. Congress has authorized \$200 million in grant funding for the Justice Department to assist states' efforts to improve their criminal history record systems. From the time the first grants were made available through to November 30, 1998, we anticipate that the states will have almost tripled the percentage of their records that are computerized, sharable, and complete.
- * More importantly, because of the investments made and groundwork laid over the last several years, the rate at which we see improvements in the state criminal history databases should continue to escalate.