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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5-28-76

Still some good ideas
in this note from
Green / Galt

K.

Make me call
Frank Green ASAP.

Plus - I need
to show this

to Terry first
thing Wed.

Don

96 MAR 8 11:17

Terry

MEMORANDUM

TO: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
LEON PANETTA
HAROLD ICKES
DON BAER

FROM: FRANK GREER

DATE: MARCH 7, 1996

RE: CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY SPEECH

Here is some language that I have sent over before, but I think it may be useful as you prepare for your challenge on corporate responsibility. Please note the sections in bold.

I've also attached a memo from Geoff Garin – that was sent to you in September – I think his approach is right on target. I would urge you to take a look at this language before you finalize this next speech.

As always, give me a call if I can help in any way.

MEMORANDUM

TO: PRESIDENT CLINTON

FROM: FRANK GREER

DATE: JULY 7, 1995

RE: AFTER THE GEORGETOWN SPEECH

CC: LEON PANETTA
ERSKINE BOWLES
HAROLD ICKES
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
DON BAER.

This, I believe is a more concise version of what we tried to do at the Georgetown University speech. I think it could be used as language for the Saturday Radio Address.

"This week, in a speech at Georgetown University, I began what I hope will be a sustained effort to challenge our nation to a new era of Responsibility, Opportunity, Community and Citizenship... An effort to recognize, celebrate and honor what is best about America. What is truly the American Spirit. What has made this nation great and what has inspired the world for over 200 years... A dedication by each generation to keep the American Dream alive, and a commitment to each other. A commitment to rebuild the American community with shared values and shared purposes and common goals... a search for solutions and a better life for all.

As we stand on the threshold of the 21st Century buffeted and battered by the pressures of a modern world -- We need to launch a national effort to find and recognize and highlight and learn and be inspired by what is best about America.

If we are to face the challenges of our time, we must ask: How do we build a nation of opportunity and responsibility? How do we provide a better future for every child? How do we reward work, honor family, protect our environment, celebrate our diversity, and build a strong, secure and vital democracy that can continue to inspire the world? I believe we can find the answer within our

American experience. We can find the answer by recognizing, promoting and celebrating what is best about America. In thought, word and deed. As I said in my Inaugural Address, "there is nothing wrong with America that cannot be fixed by what is right about America."

This year's tragedy in Oklahoma City united our nation against the forces of hatred and violence and division. And it reminded us of what is best about America. Responsible citizenship, neighbor helping neighbor, concern and compassion, caring for one another, understanding and tolerance. A true sense of community. That is what makes America great. That is what keeps the American Dream alive.

~~Now as the~~ ^{Don't let} voices of hatred and division seek to weaken our nation, ~~let us~~ ^{let R} renew our dedication to assure a sense of community, renew our dedication to find common ground. Let us not just criticize and grow cynical, but let us search for solutions together. That is the American spirit. That is what is best about America.

As the shrill voices of the extremes try to appeal to fear, hatred, division... Let us reach out and appeal to what is best in America. A sense that we are all responsible to one another, that we all have a duty to responsible citizenship, as individuals, as businessmen and workers and citizens... We all have individual responsibilities and all have a responsibility to each other. We are all in this together and we shall rise or fall together.

I believe we can create a chorus of harmony that will drown out the shrill voices of hate. We can celebrate and gain strength from our diversity because that is the genius of America.

That is why today, I am issuing a challenge to all of America. Let us put aside partisan politics. Let us understand and focus on what is best in America... Community, opportunity, responsibility and citizenship. All across our country, let us seek out and find those examples of what is best in America. To highlight them, to focus attention on them, and to inspire all of us with their example.

As we stand on the threshold of the 21st century, we must rebuild the American community again with a new call to responsible citizenship. First, we must offer a new covenant between the government and our citizens. We must provide more opportunity and demand more responsibility of everyone. To the hard working middle class families who play by the rules, who struggle to raise their children and help their neighbors, we must provide the opportunity for a good job with good benefits, and reward their hard work and their responsible citizenship. And we must provide the quality education and job training that will allow us to compete and win in global competition.

It is our responsibility to put an end to the violence that threatens the safety and security of these hard working families. It is our responsibility to provide safe streets and safe communities and a secure retirement. That is our common responsibility to each other and every American family... To give them an opportunity to pass along the American Dream to their children and grandchildren. And we must challenge the business community to be responsible citizens as well. The entrepreneur, the CEOs and the plant managers. You have a responsibility to your employees ... to American workers to provide good jobs and to build quality products that can compete and win in the world markets.

There is a serious and devastating crisis in America today... Working family incomes are going down, they're working harder for less money and having more difficulty supporting their families... while corporate profits and the stock market are at record levels. We must challenge the business community to build and create good jobs here at home -- not overseas. To provide good jobs and wages that reward productive work and provide a good life to America's families. And all of us have a responsibility to provide the public services and the infrastructure that our businesses and our economy need to grow. We have a responsibility to expand trade and stand up to unfair trade. To open markets for American products and American workers. But those businesses that benefit from these government actions also have a responsibility to provide good jobs and good wages.

And we all have a responsibility to protect our environment... to provide clean air and clean water and better health for our families... and to preserve our national heritage for our children and their children. That to is how we keep the American dream alive.

The media, the entertainment industry, the religious community... all have a special responsibility of citizenship. And in the coming months, I want to specifically challenge them to join in the effort to bring out the "best of America."

Today and tomorrow, let us come together as a nation to assume our responsibility of citizenship... to find common ground... to reach out -- work together -- to find solutions to build a better future, in common cause to keep the American Dream alive for our children and grandchildren.

Thank you and God bless you."

TO: The President
FROM: Geoffrey Garin
DATE: September 12, 1995
RE: "We're All In It Together"

As I mentioned at the end of our conversation last week, I hope you will consider giving a speech, or even a series of speeches, built around the theme that America can succeed in meeting the challenges we face, but only if Americans approach these challenges with an understanding that "we're all in it together."

This kind of a speech would provide you an opportunity to address what I believe is the public's yearning for a higher standard of conduct in our society today. Americans clearly reject the idea that people can just sit back and wait for government to solve their problems for them, but they also are offended by the Republican premise that we'll solve all of our problems if we just liberate corporations to pursue their financial interests in a marketplace where the watchword is, "It's every man for himself."

My thought is that you should deliver a speech on this subject to an audience of corporate leaders—at a National Association of Manufacturers meeting, for example. The speech might begin with a brief discussion on the challenges we face in America as we make the transition to a new world of global economic competition, and on the pressures that this transition has put on middle-class families.

I would continue the speech by having you express your sense of confidence that America can get back ahead of the curve in this changing world in a way that provides

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more security and opportunity for all Americans (indeed, this is how I would describe the central, overarching purpose of your presidency)--but only if every American acts in the recognition that "we're all in this together."

What does it mean to recognize that "we're all in it together"? I'd propose that you stress the following ideas.

- o *As Americans, we all must be givers and not just takers.* In these times, we cannot afford for any American to sit back and expect government to solve his or her problems. While government ought to do what it can to make sure people have the tools they need, individuals must take personal responsibility for doing as much as they can with the opportunities they have.
- o *As Americans, we cannot separate our individual well-being and security from the well-being and security of our country.* At its best, America has always been bigger and better than just a collection of private, selfish, individual interests. Unless we value the common good as well as our personal interests, we will never achieve our personal interests in the long run. Our test of government cannot just be "what's in it for me," but "what's in it for our community, our country, and our future."
- o *As Americans, we have to reject the politics of division and polarization, and start giving each other the benefit of the doubt again.* In order to overcome the challenges we face together, Americans cannot afford to be divided from one another, as if we were warring parties in a zero-sum game. Those who would divide America by race, or by ethnic origin, or by religion, or by generation, or by economic status, are doing America a grave disservice. We need to treat each other with respect, and look for the best in people instead of expecting the worst of them.

Having laid this basic foundation, my idea would be to go on and say that acting from the belief that "we're all in it together" cannot just apply to the average man and woman on the street, *but it also must apply to people who are in positions of leadership,*

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responsibility, and privilege in our society. In fact, those in positions of leadership have a special obligation to set the right example--because the rest of America often feels, sometimes rightly so, that ideas such as sacrifice and loyalty have become too much of a one-way street in our country.

At this juncture, you can talk briefly about what you believe the special obligations of political leaders are: doing what is right rather than just what provides a moment of partisan advantage, and looking out for the future rather than for short-term expediency.

The real heart of this speech, however, would be to challenge the leaders of corporate America to act with a sense of purpose that goes beyond the bottom line on their next profit and loss statement.

For example, you might say to these corporate leaders that when they have a choice about whether to make something here in America or instead to make it overseas, it is better for America if they choose to make it here.

You might tell them that when they have a choice between a full-time job that provides benefits and pays a parent a living wage, or two part-time jobs that do not, it is better for America if they choose the full-time job, and that it is better for America's long-term economic success if they treat their employees as resources who deserve safe working conditions and the training to keep their skills up-to-date.

Finally, you might urge them to think twice about the moral statement they are making when they lay off hundreds or thousands of loyal and able employees at the very same time that they are earning record profits and paying million-dollar bonuses to those

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at the top, and ask them to consider what conclusions they expect Americans to draw from that kind of a statement.

At this stage, you might close the speech by saying there are a lot of corporations that already live up to this standard (and they deserve to be recognized), but there are too many that do not, and that each and everyone of us in America--employers and employees, parents and children, public servants and citizens--need to hold ourselves to a higher standard if America is to meet the challenges of our times.

There are several major benefits to giving this kind of speech.

First, it gives you a new opportunity to talk about the economic problems of working people in America, and a chance to restate your commitment to recreating an economy in which middle-class people have a chance to get ahead.

Second, it provides a vehicle for you to talk about what the public would describe as the "crisis of values" in our society, in a way that puts your own brand on the discussion of values.

Third, it continues the process you began earlier this year of defining your presidential leadership by using the "bully pulpit" that is uniquely yours.

Finally, it helps define your leadership character by having you tell an audience something it may not want to hear (when the common view of politicians is that all they ever do is just the opposite).

I hope these thoughts are helpful to you.



Church Of God In Christ, Inc.

World Headquarters
Memphis, Tennessee USA

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FAX COVER SHEET

TO: BEN JOHNSON
OPL
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

FAX# 202-456-6682

FROM: BISHOP P. A. BROOKS
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD
CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST, INC.

FAX# 313-835-8370

DATE: MAY 23, 1996

8 PAGES (INCLUDING FAX COVER)

I am still
waiting to
program.

Ben

Church Of God In Christ, Inc.

**World Headquarters
Memphis, Tennessee USA**

Chambers of the General Board

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MAY 22, 1996

**CONTACT PERSON:
BISHOP P. A. BROOKS
Secretary of the General Board
1-800-913-7337**

WHAT IS THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION? CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST MAY 27 - MAY 31, 1996 NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

The Theme for the 1996 Convention: "CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST WOMEN MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER WITH CHRIST INTO THE YEAR 2000". Scripture basis Philipians 3:12-14 and St. John 15:5, and will be projected by the various speakers. **MRS. EMMA F. CROUCH** of Dallas, Texas, affectionately called, "Mother Crouch", is the **CONVENTION PRESIDENT**.

The convention was organized in 1951. ITS PURPOSE IS TO PROMOTE BETTER HOMES, BETTER SCHOOLS, BETTER COMMUNITIES, AND A BETTER WORLD, AND TO STRENGTHEN AND REAFFIRM THE COMMITMENT OF CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST WOMEN FOR FELLOWSHIP AND SPIRITUAL GROWTH AND TO RECEIVE TRAINING THROUGH WORKSHOP PARTICIPATION DESIGNED FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

On Monday, May 27 through Friday, May 31, 1996, the 46th Annual Women's International Convention of the Church of God in Christ, will convene in New Orleans, Louisiana.

All sessions will be held at the Ernest N. Morial Convention Center, 900 Convention Center. Services are daily beginning Tuesday morning with prayer 8:30 a.m., conducted by Evangelist Elsie Shaw, followed by afternoon sessions and evenings at 7:30 p.m. Monday evening, May 27th at 7:30 p.m., the **CONVENTION MUSICAL** will present the Louisiana Mass Choir with noted singers and musicians from across the country.

-MORE-

Church Of God In Christ, Inc.

**World Headquarters
Memphis, Tennessee USA**

Chambers of the General Board

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Church Of God In Christ
Page 2**

**Contact Person:
BISHOP P. A. BROOKS
Secretary of the General Board
1-800-913-7337**

Mrs. Anna B. Ford, Chicago, Illinois, Minister of Music Presiding. She will be assisted by LuVonnia Whittley, National Music Director, from Chicago, Illinois, Mrs. Mattie Wigley, from Memphis, Tennessee, and Dr. Vernard Johnson, Fort Worth, Texas, Director of the convention orchestra. Louisiana music directors and supporting jurisdictions will also participate. The official welcome will be given by host and co-host jurisdictions during the opening session on Tuesday morning.

An expected attendance of 13,000 or more will include delegates from all over the USA and some of the 52 countries where missions of the Church of God in Christ are established.

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON WILL ADDRESS THE CONVENTION ON THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1996. On Thursday evening, Mother E. F. Crouch will deliver her annual address. Friday evening, Bishop C. D. Owens, presiding bishop of the Church of God in Christ, Inc., will be the keynote speaker. Other speakers scheduled to address the convention are: Mrs. Roselle Burks, President District Missionary International Unit; Mrs. Olive Brown, Montclair, New Jersey, Financial Secretary Department of Women; Tuesday, Civic night, leaders from the city and state have been invited to participate on the program. The Children's Institute will provide a variety of activities daily between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. The Friday afternoon session will feature the Sunshine Band, Dr. Lytia B. Howard, President, and the Purity Class, Barbara Whitehead, Purity Lady. Presentations of special awards and citations will be made on Friday night by the Public Relations Committee, Mrs. Madge Cyars, Chairperson.

-MORE-

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Church Of God In Christ
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**CONTACT PERSON:
BISHOP P. A. BROOKS
Secretary of the General Board
1-800-913-7337**

As a part of the missions outreach ministry, a donation will be presented through the **I AM CONCERNED PROJECT** to one of the organizations in the New Orleans area that is committed to helping women and children of all races who are addicted, disabled, abused, homeless and meeting the needs of others who need their services. This announcement will be made during the convention.

HOST JURISDICTIONS: Bishop L. H. Winbush & Supervisor Leola Bryant, Louisiana First Jurisdiction; Bishop James E. Gordon & Supervisor Corrine Griffin, Louisiana Eastern First Jurisdiction; Bishop J. A. Thompson & Supervisor Thelma Harper Montgomery, Louisiana Eastern Second Jurisdiction; Bishop Howard Quillen & Supervisor Alma Bolden, Louisiana Eastern Third Jurisdiction.

Supporting Jurisdictions: Bishop C. L. Meadows & Supervisor Mattie B. Taylor, Alabama First; Bishop W. S. Harris & Supervisor Dorothy Pulliam, Alabama Second; Bishop Peter Wren, Sr. & Supervisor Hattie K. Bell, Alabama Third; Bishop L. T. Walker & Supervisor Rosa L. Graham, Arkansas First; Bishop d. L. Lindsay & Supervisor Bernice Lambert, Arkansas Second; Bishop R. E. Matheney & Supervisor Eva McGee, Arkansas Third; Bishop T. T. Scott & Supervisor Ada Liddell, Mississippi Northern; Bishop Hollis Musgrove & Supervisor R. V. McAdory, Mississippi Southern First; Bishop A. V. Jordan & Supervisor Ruby Harris, Mississippi Southern Second; Bishop Lee V. Broom & Supervisor Verna M. Gaines, Oklahoma Southeast; Bishop J. Edward Lee & Supervisor J. M. Macklin, Texas East; Bishop C. F. Porter & Supervisor Mac R. DeVaughn, Texas Lone Star; Bishop J. Neaul Haynes & Supervisor Odessa Newman, Texas Northeast; Bishop David Houston & Supervisor Lina B. Leavell, Texas Northeast Second; Bishop Frank W. Smith & Supervisor Ophelia Evans, Texas Northeast Third; Bishop William Watson & Supervisor Victorine Mackey, Texas Northwest; Bishop H. N. Henderson & Supervisor Eloise Law, Texas South Central; Bishop R. E. Woodard & Supervisor Victoria Barnes, Texas Southeast First; Bishop A. Ladell Thomas & Supervisor Earnestine White, Texas Southeast Second; Bishop C. L. Bryant & Supervisor Ruby Smith, Texas Southeast Third; Bishop T. D. Iglehart & General Supervisor Emma F. Crouch, Texas Southwest.

THE CONVENTION ENDS FRIDAY EVENING

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CONVENTION PROFILE

The Women's International Convention of the Church of God in Christ was organized in 1951. The first Convention was held in Los Angeles, California. Since its inception, the Women's International Convention has convened in many major cities throughout the United States. Delegates from all over the world gather to join in this Leadership and Mission-oriented Convention.

Approximately every five years, the Convention returns to California, its site origin.

The Motto and Aim of the Convention is to "Promote the Cause of Christ in the Quest for Better Homes, Better Schools, Better Communities and a Better World".

Special emphasis is placed on Missions (The Outreach Project of the Church).

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS**46TH ANNUAL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION****Monday, May 27 - Friday, May 31, 1996****THEME:****"COGIC WOMEN MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER WITH CHRIST
INTO THE YEAR 2000"****Phillipians 3:12-14 St. John 15:5****PRAYER DAILY 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.
Conducted by Evangelist Elsie Shaw****SESSIONS HELD DAILY BEGINNING AT 9:30 a.m.****EVENING SESSIONS BEGIN AT 7:00 p.m.****ALL DAILY AND EVENING SESSIONS HELD AT THE****The Ernest N. Morial Convention Center
900 Convention Center Blvd.
New Orleans, Louisiana****MONDAY, MAY 27, 1996 9:00 a.m.****ANNUAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
New Orleans Marriott
555 Canal St.
New Orleans, Louisiana****CONVENTION MUSICAL****MONDAY, MAY 27, 1996****MUSIC COMMITTEE****Mrs. Anna B. Ford Minister of Music
Presiding
Chicago, Illinois****Mrs. LuVonja Whittley National Music Director
Chicago, Illinois****Mrs. Mattie Wigley
Memphis, Tennessee****Dr. Vernard Johnson Director Convention Orchestra
Fort Worth, Texas****Assisted by Music Directors
Louisiana and Supporting Jurisdictions**

TUESDAY MAY 28, 1996

Morning Speaker: Mrs. Rosella Burks
President International District Missionary Unit

Evening: Program participants include Civic and Religious leaders.
Also representatives from the Governor's and Mayor's office.

Evening Speaker: Mrs. Olive Brown
Financial Secretary Department of Women
Montclair, New Jersey

WEDNESDAY MAY 29, 1996

CONVENTION WORKSHOP
10:30 a.m. - - 12:30 p.m.

Afternoon Session:

THEME DEVELOPMENT 12:35 p.m.
Facilitator: Mrs. Rose Patterson, Bishop's Wife
Tennessee Headquarters Jurisdiction
Presenters: Mrs. Callie Smith, Chairperson Young Women's
Christian Council
Mrs. Laura Stephens, Germany
Reactors: Supervisor Lucille Howard, California, Southern
Evangelistic
Mrs. Marcella Bristow, Germany

Evening:

THE PIONEER HOUR
Mrs. Lelia Mason Byars
Founders Daughter, Memphis, Tennessee

THE BISHOPS WIVES SCHOLARSHIP
Mrs. Daisy Sherman
President Bishops Wives Circle
Charlotte, North Carolina

Speaker: Evangelist Winifred Morris
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Jurisdiction

THURSDAY MAY 30, 1996

Morning

CONVENTION WORKSHOP
10:30 a.m. - - 12:30 p.m.

THEME DEVELOPMENT 12:35 a.m.
Facilitator: Supervisor Martha C. Walker, Kansas, Southwest
Jurisdiction
Presenters: Mrs. Diane Bogan, Flint, Michigan
Mrs. Earlene Allen, Houston, Texas
Reactors: Mrs. Senora Riley, Delaware
Dr. Juliet White, Bishop's Wife
New York Eastern, Third Jurisdiction

EVENING SPEAKER

MOTHER EMMA F. CROUCH Annual Address
GENERAL SUPERVISOR
PRESIDENT WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

FRIDAY 31, 1996

Morning Session

9:30 a.m.

Afternoon Session

SUNSHINE BAND
PURITY CLASS

12:15 - - 2:00 p.m.

Evening Session 7:00 p.m.

Presentation of Awards for Compliments and Blue Cards to Supervisors
Mrs. Madge Cyars Chairperson
Public Relations Committee

THE MESSAGE

BISHOP CHANDLER D. OWENS
PRESIDING BISHOP
CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST, INC.

CLOSE OF CONVENTION

**REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
THE FUNERAL OF BARBARA JORDAN
GOOD HOPE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
HOUSTON, TEXAS
JANUARY 20, 1996**

[Acknowledgements: Let me begin by recognizing someone who could not be here today, Barbara's mother, Mrs. Arlyne Jordan; I want to also recognize Barbara's sisters, Bennie Creswell and Rose Mary McGowan; her brother-in-law, John McGowan; her Aunt and Uncle Mamie and Wilmer Lee; President Carter; Governor Bush; my good friend Ann Richards; Mayor Bob Lanier; Rev. Cofield and honored guests...]

I last saw Barbara this past October when I delivered my speech on race relations at the University of Texas in Austin. Seeing her in the audience both warmed my heart and quickened my blood. She was a great friend and a great critic. I knew that she would be listening to every word, and that I'd hear about it later if I didn't say the right things.

Though I am saddened by her passing, I am honored to be here today to celebrate the life of one of this century's most eloquent warriors for justice. Through the sheer force of the truth she spoke and the poetry of her words, Barbara Jordan always managed to stir our national conscience and make us sit up and listen.

She made us listen in 1974 when she said of the Preamble to the Constitution, "We, the people. It is a very eloquent beginning. But when the document was completed, on the 17th of September in 1787, I was not included in that 'We the People.'"

She made us listen in 1976 when, as the first black woman to deliver a keynote address at the Democratic National Convention, she spoke of the difficulty of creating a sense of national community. She said, "If each of us remembers, when self-interest and bitterness seem to prevail, that we share a common destiny, I have confidence that we can form this kind of national community."

She made us listen in 1992 when she honored me by giving the keynote address at the convention that nominated me President. "The American dream is slipping away from too many people," she said. "It is slipping away from too many black and brown mothers and their children..."

Barbara Jordan's was among the most outspoken moral voices of our time. Wherever she stood, and whenever she could she jolted the nation's attention in artful and articulate defense of our Constitution, the American Dream, and the commonality we share as American citizens.

Her faith in America was whole and unshakable, in spite of the rigors of growing up poor and black in the segregated South. The source of her optimism -- the things that guided her most along the path of success were family and community. The well-spring of her faith flowed from all of you: a loving family, a caring church, teachers and mentors at Phillis Wheatley High School and Texas Southern University who inspired and required excellence, mentors and role models like Lyndon Johnson, Ann Richards, her debating coach, Tom Freeman, and her many friends.

Barbara Jordan loved all of you and she loved Texas. She felt a deep pride in her state and that pride flowed through her blood. But above all, Barbara Jordan loved America. And she always challenged us to use our great power in the on-going struggle to live up to our highest ideals. Whether the issue was immigration reform or political ethics, she set the highest standards of fairness and decency and challenged us to reach them. In 1994, I had the special privilege of presenting her the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor given to civilians by our country. And I am forever grateful for the outstanding job she did as the Chair of the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform. The issue of immigration is sensitive, but as always, Barbara's criteria were fairness, equality, and the rule of law. And she was particularly sensitive to the needs of innocent children.

She once said, "All we are trying to do is make this government of the United States of America honest. We only ask that when we stand up and talk about one nation under God with liberty and justice for all, we want to be able to look at the flag, put our right hands over our hearts, repeat those words and know that they are true."

If Barbara Jordan was not in the Constitution when it was first written, she made sure that once she got in, she was not about to be put out. She was an American and her sense of citizenship -- that each and every American had equal standing -- gave her an enormous determination to protect the power of the Constitution for generations to come. That's what she was doing when she was called home -- working with students at the University of Texas LBJ School of Public Affairs to ensure that the next generation of our public servants would be worthy of the legacy she worked so hard to build.

Barbara Jordan was a classic American individual. She took to heart the advice of her Grandpa Patten who advised her as a little girl, "You just trot your own horse and don't get into the same rut as everyone else." All her life, Barbara Jordan was perfectly willing to stand alone. Her determination to stand apart if need be, had little to do with aloofness, and a great deal to do with her sense that you lived your integrity every day. She was after all Barbara Jordan, a Texan, an American, a citizen who believed and lived the American Dream.

I'd like to close by reading a few lines from a poem by Stephen Spender. It was a favorite of Barbara's, who liked to read it aloud. It could have been written about her:

I think continually of those who were truly great.
Who, from the womb, remembered the soul's history...
Who wore at their hearts the fire's center.
Born of the sun they traveled a short while towards the sun,
And left the vivid air signed in their honor.

Barbara Jordan has left our vivid air signed with her honor.
Barbara, "We, the People" will miss you.

Thank you.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST -- WOMEN'S CONVENTION
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
MAY 30, 1996**

Acknowledgments: Bishop Owens; Mother Crouch; Mayor Morial; Congressman Bill Jefferson; Congressman Cleo Fields.

It is a pleasure to join you here in the great city of New Orleans. I was last here in March of this year to help dedicate the Nashville Wharf which I understand is brimming with business and is a symbol of the dynamic growth of New Orleans. Some of you may remember that I also lost a hubcap on Tchoupitoulas [CHOP-IT-TOO-LAS] Street on my last visit. With all the cost-cutting going on in Washington, I thought I'd better come back to look for it.

I have had a long and warm relationship with the Church of God in Christ, both as a governor and as President. I want to thank you for the support you have given me personally and to my Administration. One of my best days as President was my 1993 appearance at your 86th annual convocation in Memphis, where we talked about the need for all of us to honor the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King by working together to tackle the crushing problems facing our young people. Since then, I am more certain than ever, that there is not a problem in America that cannot be solved at the community level by people like you who are determined through faith and hard work to make things better. As I have said many times, when Americans work together, we never fail. When we are divided, we defeat ourselves.

our children

But, if we look around us today, we see a society in need of renewed spiritual commitment and moral leadership. There is a spiritual vacuum in this country that every day affects millions of our children. We need more people like you to fill that vacuum. ~~CLICHES...~~

Why are you here today? You are here to celebrate, to reach out, and to teach about the progress you are making in your communities and your homes. You are working, every hour of every day, to keep our children safe, secure, free from harm, free to grow up and live full lives.

You are taking to heart the teaching of Jesus who tells us in Matthew, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Today, and in thousands of communities across America, you are laying the spiritual foundation that is helping thousands of young boys develop into men of courage and character with programs like the "Rites of Passage" and "God's Male Choice." You are teaching young boys and girls how to say no to sex and yes to the rest of their lives through Purity Classes run in your churches. You are strengthening families and futures through your efforts to increase the involvement of parents in their children's schools and education.

I praise this effort more than any you can imagine. Because I believe ^{it} that what you are doing, simply, is what all Americans must do if we are to keep the American dream alive. You are taking responsibility. You are coming together as a community. You are making sure that your children and all our children have a chance to make the most

of their own lives. There is no more powerful force than the force of conscience and commitment -- and I feel that force in this room here today.

As we stand on the threshold of the 21st Century *and face* ~~buffeted and battered by the pressures of a modern world~~, we must ask: how do we build a nation of opportunity and responsibility? How do we give every one of our children a better future? How do we reward work, honor family, protect our environment, celebrate our diversity, and build a strong, secure and vital democracy that can continue to inspire the world?

From my first minutes as president, I have sought to recognize and honor what is best about America. Because it is what is right with America that will help us cure what is wrong with America. Responsible citizenship . . . neighbor helping neighbor . . . concern and compassion . . . caring for one another . . . understanding and tolerance. A true sense of community. That is what makes America great. And that is what you practice every day.

Let us never let voices of hatred and division weaken our nation. Let us renew our dedication to a spirit of community. Let us renew our dedication to find common ~~ground~~ *ground*. Let us not just criticize and grow cynical -- let us search for solutions together.

That is what you are doing -- and that is what we must do as a nation.

As your President, I have worked hard to give you the

help you need to raise your children, improve their schools, protect them from gangs and guns and drugs, and give them a growing economy.

We are moving forward together. Our deficit is now less than half of what it was four years ago -- and we will balance the budget without devastating Medicare, Medicaid, education or the environment. Our economy has created 8.5 million new jobs -- more than 161,800 of them right here in Louisiana. African-American unemployment is in single digits for the first time since the Vietnam war. During the past four years, more than 100,000 African American businesses have been created. And homeownership is at a 15-year high.

But all the new homes don't mean a thing if our children cannot play on the street in front of them for fear of crime. All the schools in the world won't mean a thing if our children are afraid to walk home when the bell has rung. All the opportunity and hope that comes from a good job doesn't mean a thing if our children are raised in fear, seduced by the false allure of drugs or crime, sent into a world of distorted values and diminished hope.

So nothing I have done is more important than to support you in your efforts to raise your children safely, teach them right from wrong, and take back your streets from crime and drugs.

We passed the Crime bill that is putting 100,000 police on the streets of cities and towns across America. These community police are working with neighbors, setting up

block watches, catching criminals, stopping crime before it happens. Community policing works. And I am very pleased that, after a long year of struggle, the budget I signed last month preserves our commitment to putting 100,000 new police on our streets.

We took on the Washington gun lobby, and are taking guns out of the hands of criminals. We are taking 19 assault weapons off our streets. And we passed the Brady Bill, to require a waiting period to buy a handgun. Not a single hunter has had a gun taken away from him. But 60,000 criminals have been prevented from buying handguns.

We have put in place prevention programs that give our young people something to say "yes" to. We are keeping our schools open after hours, so that our children have a place of safety and learning to go to -- somewhere other than the streets.

We are taking steps to help parents and communities impose order and discipline and respect. We are supporting school districts that want to require students to wear school uniforms. Nobody should have to risk their life for a jacket or a pair of sneakers.

And we are taking steps to help give parents control over the influences that bombard their children. We passed legislation that gives parents the V-Chip, so that you can screen out TV programs that are full of violence or coarse language or vulgar behavior. We are taking steps to protect young people from the dangers of cigarettes -- a deadly habit that ensnares 3,000 young people every day. Everything we

are doing is designed to wrest control from those forces of modern life that threaten to overwhelm the lessons taught by parents -- and to help you with your most basic duty: raising your children.

And our approach is working. In every region of this country, the crime rate is down. The welfare and poverty rolls are down. Teen pregnancy is down. But it is a tragic irony that while crime is down among adults, it is rising among teenagers. Too many mothers in New Orleans and across this country hold their breaths in fear when their children leave the house. They wonder, will they get shot by a gang or pressured to buy drugs or robbed of their money or clothes. With all due respect to Terry McMillan, too many women, too many mothers spend their days "waiting to exhale" for nothing less than the safe return of their children in the evening. This is no way to live.

So we must do more, much more. I have challenged one million citizens in communities across America to join anti-crime patrols in their communities. I have challenged Congress to pass legislation banning "cop-killer bullets" -- because I don't think that the gangs should be better armed than the police. I have fought, and will continue to fight, to fund the "safe and drug free school" program so that schools can be places of learning and not violence.

Cuts through
~~pierces past~~ And today I want to talk especially about one thing that can help parents raise good children -- that can give you back the power over your lives and your families. I believe that communities across America can learn a lot from New

Orleans, and consider imposing ~~a~~³ curfew to keep young people off the streets and out of harms way.

In 1994, this city, like nearly every ^{major urban} city, was a place of rampant juvenile crime and random juvenile violence. Mayor Morial and an ~~army~~^{street} of concerned parents said: enough is enough. They put in place a dusk-to-dawn curfew. It said: if you are a young person, the place for you is not on the street, where you can fall victim to a stray bullet or fall in with a bad crowd. You should be at home with your parents and your homework. And the New Orleans curfew is making the streets safer. During the first year of the curfew, youth crime dropped by 27 percent during the curfew hours. Armed robberies by juveniles dropped by a third and auto thefts fell by 42 percent.

This is working not because they passed a law, because an entire community came together and took responsibility. Dozens of police officers hit the streets to enforce the curfew. Children who are picked up are not taken to jail -- but to a Central Curfew Center which is staffed with trained counselors, medical professionals, and police officers. And most important of all, backing up the police is the energy and commitment of the religious community. A local group of ministers called "All Congregations Together," has several ministers at the Central Curfew Center to counsel young people and their parents or guardians.

Similar curfew programs are ~~up and running~~^{in place} in hundreds of cities across this country. We are beginning to study these programs and the effect they are having on crime and safety in their communities. But there is one thread that seems to

run through them all -- no one wants these curfews more than the young people who are so often most at risk for being the victims of violent juvenile crime. These young people want our protection, and we ought to give it to them.

*A recent poll showed
89% approval of the curfew
in this city.
and their parents*

Our Department of Justice has just completed a preliminary study of seven curfew programs that are up and running in New Orleans; Dallas; Phoenix; Chicago; Denver; Jacksonville; and North Little Rock, Arkansas. Today, I am directing the Attorney General to distribute this report to mayors and community leaders across this country. We want to share what is working with others who may be thinking about starting their own curfew programs.

Curfews are not a panacea. They must be combined with good jobs and good schools and, most importantly, good values if they are going to make a real difference. Loving parents, spiritual faith and the kindness of people like you are still the most important ingredients for healthy childhoods and brighter futures.

This past January, I attended the funeral of one of this century's most eloquent women of justice -- the great Barbara Jordan. ~~She~~ ^{Her} life was solely devoted to making America live up to its promise. And while she always scolded and chided the government to do better, she never failed to challenge every individual to take personal responsibility for making a difference. She once said, "We must address and master the future together. It can be done if we restore the belief that we share a sense of national community, that we share a common national endeavor. It can be done."

I agree with Barbara Jordan. It can be done, if we all continue to work together.

Thank you and God bless you all.

"Joe Scroggins is a talented public servant with an outstanding knowledge of maritime issues. I thank him for his service on the Maritime Commission," said the President.

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

Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress on the State of the Union *January 25, 1994*

Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the 103d Congress, my fellow Americans:

I'm not at all sure what speech is in the TelePrompTer tonight—[laughter]—but I hope we can talk about the state of the Union.

I ask you to begin by recalling the memory of the giant who presided over this Chamber with such force and grace. Tip O'Neill liked to call himself "a man of the House." And he surely was that. But even more, he was a man of the people, a bricklayer's son who helped to build the great American middle class. Tip O'Neill never forgot who he was, where he came from, or who sent him here. Tonight he's smiling down on us for the first time from the Lord's gallery. But in his honor, may we, too, always remember who we are, where we come from, and who sent us here. If we do that we will return over and over again to the principle that if we simply give ordinary people equal opportunity, quality education, and a fair shot at the American dream, they will do extraordinary things.

We gather tonight in a world of changes so profound and rapid that all nations are tested. Our American heritage has always been to master such change, to use it to expand opportunity at home and our leadership abroad. But for too long and in too many ways, that heritage was abandoned, and our country drifted.

For 30 years, family life in America has been breaking down. For 20 years, the wages of working people have been stagnant or declining. For the 12 years of trickle-down economics, we built a false prosperity on a hollow base as our national debt quadrupled. From 1989 to 1992, we experienced the slow-

est growth in a half century. For too many families, even when both parents were working, the American dream has been slipping away.

In 1992, the American people demanded that we change. A year ago I asked all of you to join me in accepting responsibility for the future of our country. Well, we did. We replaced drift and deadlock with renewal and reform. And I want to thank every one of you here who heard the American people, who broke gridlock, who gave them the most successful teamwork between a President and a Congress in 30 years.

This Congress produced a budget that cut the deficit by half a trillion dollars, cut spending, and raised income taxes on only the wealthiest Americans. This Congress produced tax relief for millions of low-income workers to reward work over welfare. It produced NAFTA. It produced the Brady bill, now the Brady law. And thank you, Jim Brady, for being here, and God bless you, sir.

This Congress produced tax cuts to reduce the taxes of 9 out of 10 small businesses who use the money to invest more and create more jobs. It produced more research and treatment for AIDS, more childhood immunizations, more support for women's health research, more affordable college loans for the middle class, a new national service program for those who want to give something back to their country and their communities for higher education, a dramatic increase in high-tech investments to move us from a defense to a domestic high-tech economy. This Congress produced a new law, the motor voter bill, to help millions of people register to vote. It produced family and medical leave. All passed. All signed into law with not one single veto. These accomplishments were all commitments I made when I sought this office. And in fairness, they all had to be passed by you in this Congress. But I am persuaded that the real credit belongs to the people who sent us here, who pay our salaries, who hold our feet to the fire.

But what we do here is really beginning to change lives. Let me just give you one example. I will never forget what the family and medical leave law meant to just one father I met early one Sunday morning in the

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White House. It was unusual to see a family there touring early Sunday morning, but he had his wife and his three children there, one of them in a wheelchair. I came up, and after we had our picture taken and had a little visit, I was walking off and that man grabbed me by the arm and he said, "Mr. President, let me tell you something. My little girl here is desperately ill. She's probably not going to make it. But because of the family leave law, I was able to take time off to spend with her, the most important time I ever spent in my life, without losing my job and hurting the rest of my family. It means more to me than I will ever be able to say. Don't you people up here ever think what you do doesn't make a difference. It does."

Though we are making a difference, our work has just begun. Many Americans still haven't felt the impact of what we've done. The recovery still hasn't touched every community or created enough jobs. Incomes are still stagnant. There's still too much violence and not enough hope in too many places. Abroad, the young democracies we are strongly supporting still face very difficult times and look to us for leadership. And so tonight, let us resolve to continue the journey of renewal, to create more and better jobs, to guarantee health security for all, to reward work over welfare, to promote democracy abroad, and to begin to reclaim our streets from violent crime and drugs and gangs, to renew our own American community.

Last year we began to put our house in order by tackling the budget deficit that was driving us toward bankruptcy. We cut \$255 billion in spending, including entitlements, and over 340 separate budget items. We froze domestic spending and used honest budget numbers.

Led by the Vice President, we launched a campaign to reinvent Government. We cut staff, cut perks, even trimmed the fleet of Federal limousines. After years of leaders whose rhetoric attacked bureaucracy but whose action expanded it, we will actually reduce it by 252,000 people over the next 5 years. By the time we have finished, the Federal bureaucracy will be at its lowest point in 30 years.

Because the deficit was so large and because they benefited from tax cuts in the

1980's, we did ask the wealthiest Americans to pay more to reduce the deficit. So on April the 15th, the American people will discover the truth about what we did last year on taxes. Only the top 1—[applause]—yes, listen, the top 1.2 percent of Americans, as I said all along, will pay higher income tax rates. Let me repeat: Only the wealthiest 1.2 percent of Americans will face higher income tax rates, and no one else will. And that is the truth.

Of course, there were, as there always are in politics, naysayers who said this plan wouldn't work. But they were wrong. When I became President, the experts predicted that next year's deficit would be \$300 billion. But because we acted, those same people now say the deficit is going to be under \$180 billion, 40 percent lower than was previously predicted.

Our economic program has helped to produce the lowest core inflation rate and the lowest interest rates in 20 years. And because those interest rates are down, business investment and equipment is growing at 7 times the rate of the previous 4 years. Auto sales are way up. Home sales are at a record high. Millions of Americans have refinanced their homes, and our economy has produced 1.6 million private sector jobs in 1993, more than were created in the previous 4 years combined.

The people who supported this economic plan should be proud of its early results. Proud. But everyone in this Chamber should know and acknowledge that there is more to do.

Next month I will send you one of the toughest budgets ever presented to Congress. It will cut spending in more than 300 programs, eliminate 100 domestic programs, and reform the ways in which governments buy goods and services. This year we must again make the hard choices to live within the hard spending ceilings we have set. We must do it. We have proved we can bring the deficit down without choking off recovery, without punishing seniors or the middle class, and without putting our national security at risk. If you will stick with this plan, we will post 3 consecutive years of declining deficits for the first time since Harry Truman

lived in the White House. And once again, the buck stops here.

Our economic plan also bolsters our strength and our credibility around the world. Once we reduced the deficit and put the steel back into our competitive edge, the world echoed with the sound of falling trade barriers. In one year, with NAFTA, with GATT, with our efforts in Asia and the National Export Strategy, we did more to open world markets to American products than at any time in the last two generations. That means more jobs and rising living standards for the American people, low deficits, low inflation, low interest rates, low trade barriers, and high investments. These are the building blocks of our recovery. But if we want to take full advantage of the opportunities before us in the global economy, you all know we must do more.

As we reduce defense spending, I ask Congress to invest more in the technologies of tomorrow. Defense conversion will keep us strong militarily and create jobs for our people here at home. As we protect our environment, we must invest in the environmental technologies of the future which will create jobs. This year we will fight for a revitalized Clean Water Act and a Safe Drinking Water Act and a reformed Superfund program. And the Vice President is right, we must also work with the private sector to connect every classroom, every clinic, every library, every hospital in America into a national information super highway by the year 2000.

Think of it, instant access to information will increase productivity, will help to educate our children. It will provide better medical care. It will create jobs. And I call on the Congress to pass legislation to establish that information super highway this year.

As we expand opportunity and create jobs, no one can be left out. We must continue to enforce fair lending and fair housing and all civil rights laws, because America will never be complete in its renewal until everyone shares in its bounty.

But we all know, too, we can do all these things, put our economic house in order, expand world trade, target the jobs of the future, guarantee equal opportunity, but if we're honest, we'll all admit that this strategy still cannot work unless we also give our peo-

ple the education, training, and skills they need to seize the opportunities of tomorrow.

We must set tough, world-class academic and occupational standards for all our children and give our teachers and students the tools they need to meet them. Our Goals 2000 proposal will empower individual school districts to experiment with ideas like chartering their schools to be run by private corporations or having more public school choice, to do whatever they wish to do as long as we measure every school by one high standard: Are our children learning what they need to know to compete and win in the global economy? Goals 2000 links world-class standards to grassroots reforms. And I hope Congress will pass it without delay.

Our school to work initiative will for the first time link school to the world of work, providing at least one year of apprenticeship beyond high school. After all, most of the people we're counting on to build our economic future won't graduate from college. It's time to stop ignoring them and start empowering them.

We must literally transform our outdated unemployment system into a new reemployment system. The old unemployment system just sort of kept you going while you waited for your old job to come back. We've got to have a new system to move people into new and better jobs, because most of those old jobs just don't come back. And we know that the only way to have real job security in the future, to get a good job with a growing income, is to have real skills and the ability to learn new ones. So we've got to streamline today's patchwork of training programs and make them a source of new skills for our people who lose their jobs. Reemployment, not unemployment, must become the centerpiece of our economic renewal. I urge you to pass it in this session of Congress.

And just as we must transform our unemployment system, so must we also revolutionize our welfare system. It doesn't work. It defies our values as a Nation. If we value work, we can't justify a system that makes welfare more attractive than work if people are worried about losing their health care. If we value responsibility, we can't ignore the \$34 billion in child support absent parents ought to be paying to millions of parents who

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are taking care of their children. If we value strong families, we can't perpetuate a system that actually penalizes those who stay together. Can you believe that a child who has a child gets more money from the Government for leaving home than for staying home with a parent or a grandparent? That's not just bad policy, it's wrong. And we ought to change it.

I worked on this problem for years before I became President, with other Governors and with Members of Congress of both parties and with the previous administration of another party. I worked on it with people who were on welfare, lots of them. And I want to say something to everybody here who cares about this issue. The people who most want to change this system are the people who are dependent on it. They want to get off welfare. They want to go back to work. They want to do right by their kids.

I once had a hearing when I was a Governor, and I brought in people on welfare from all over America who had found their way to work. The woman from my State who testified was asked this question: What's the best thing about being off welfare and in a job? And without blinking an eye, she looked at 40 Governors, and she said, "When my boy goes to school and they say what does you mother do for a living, he can give an answer." These people want a better system, and we ought to give it to them.

Last year we began this. We gave the States more power to innovate because we know that a lot of great ideas come from outside Washington, and many States are already using it. Then this Congress took a dramatic step. Instead of taxing people with modest incomes into poverty, we helped them to work their way out of poverty by dramatically increasing the earned-income tax credit. It will lift 15 million working families out of poverty, rewarding work over welfare, making it possible for people to be successful workers and successful parents. Now that's real welfare reform.

But there is more to be done. This spring I will send you a comprehensive welfare reform bill that builds on the Family Support Act of 1988 and restores the basic values of work and responsibility. We'll say to teenagers, "If you have a child out of wedlock,

we will no longer give you a check to set up a separate household. We want families to stay together;" say to absent parents who aren't paying their child support, "If you're not providing for your children, we'll garnish your wages, suspend your license, track you across State lines, and if necessary, make some of you work off what you owe." People who bring children into this world cannot and must not walk away from them. But to all those who depend on welfare, we should offer ultimately a simple compact. We'll provide the support; the job training, the child care you need for up to 2 years. But after that, anyone who can work, must, in the private sector wherever possible, in community service, if necessary. That's the only way we'll ever make welfare what it ought to be, a second chance, not a way of life.

I know it will be difficult to tackle welfare reform in 1994 at the same time we tackle health care. But let me point out, I think it is inevitable and imperative. It is estimated that one million people are on welfare today because it's the only way they can get health care coverage for their children. Those who choose to leave welfare for jobs without health benefits, and many entry-level jobs don't have health benefits, find themselves in the incredible position of paying taxes that help to pay for health care coverage for those who made the other choice to stay on welfare. No wonder people leave work and go back to welfare to get health care coverage. We've got to solve the health care problem to have real welfare reform.

So this year, we will make history by reforming the health care system. And I would say to you, all of you, my fellow public servants, this is another issue where the people are way ahead of the politicians. That may not be popular with either party, but it happens to be the truth.

You know, the First Lady has received now almost a million letters from people all across America and from all walks of life. I'd like to share just one of them with you. Richard Anderson of Reno, Nevada, lost his job and with it, his health insurance. Two weeks later his wife, Judy, suffered a cerebral aneurysm. He rushed her to the hospital, where she stayed in intensive care for 21 days. The Andersons' bills were over \$120,000. Although

Judy recovered and Richard went back to work at \$8 an hour, the bills were too much for them, and they were literally forced into bankruptcy. "Mrs. Clinton," he wrote to Hillary, "no one in the United States of America should have to lose everything they've worked for all their lives because they were unfortunate enough to become ill." It was to help the Richard and Judy Andersons of America that the First Lady and so many others have worked so hard and so long on this health care reform issue. We owe them our thanks and our action.

I know there are people here who say there's no health care crisis. Tell it to Richard and Judy Anderson. Tell it to the 58 million Americans who have no coverage at all for some time each year. Tell it to the 81 million Americans with those preexisting conditions. Those folks are paying more, or they can't get insurance at all. Or they can't ever change their jobs because they or someone in their family has one of those preexisting conditions. Tell it to the small businesses burdened by the skyrocketing cost of insurance. Most small businesses cover their employees, and they pay on average 35 percent more in premiums than big businesses or Government. Or tell it to the 76 percent of insured Americans, three out of four whose policies have lifetime limits. And that means they can find themselves without any coverage at all just when they need it the most. So if any of you believe there's no crisis, you tell it to those people, because I can't.

There are some people who literally do not understand the impact of this problem on people's lives. And all you have to do is go out and listen to them. Just go talk to them anywhere in any congressional district in this country. They're Republicans and Democrats and independents; it doesn't have a lick to do with party. They think we don't get it. And it's time we show them that we do get it.

From the day we began, our health care initiative has been designed to strengthen what is good about our health care system: the world's best health care professionals, cutting-edge research and wonderful research institutions, Medicare for older Americans. None of this, none of it should be put at risk.

But we're paying more and more money for less and less care. Every year fewer and fewer Americans even get to choose their doctors. Every year doctors and nurses spend more time on paperwork and less time with patients because of the absolute bureaucratic nightmare the present system has become. This system is riddled with inefficiency, with abuse, with fraud, and everybody knows it. In today's health care system, insurance companies call the shots. They pick whom they cover and how they cover them. They can cut off your benefits when you need your coverage the most. They are in charge.

What does it mean? It means every night millions of well-insured Americans go to bed just an illness, an accident, or a pink slip away from having no coverage or financial ruin. It means every morning millions of Americans go to work without any health insurance at all, something the workers in no other advanced country in the world do. It means that every year, more and more hard-working people are told to pick a new doctor because their boss has had to pick a new plan. And countless others turn down better jobs because they know if they take the better job, they will lose their health insurance. If we just let the health care system continue to drift, our country will have people with less care, fewer choices, and higher bills.

Now, our approach protects the quality of care and people's choices. It builds on what works today in the private sector, to expand employer-based coverage, to guarantee private insurance for every American. And I might say, employer-based private insurance for every American was proposed 20 years ago by President Richard Nixon to the United States Congress. It was a good idea then, and it's a better idea today.

Why do we want guaranteed private insurance? Because right now 9 out of 10 people who have insurance get it through their employers. And that should continue. And if your employer is providing good benefits at reasonable prices, that should continue, too. That ought to make the Congress and the President feel better.

Our goal is health insurance everybody can depend on: comprehensive benefits that cover preventive care and prescription drugs; health premiums that don't just explode

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Our approach protects older Americans. Every plan before the Congress proposes to slow the growth of Medicare. The difference is this: We believe those savings should be used to improve health care for senior citizens. Medicare must be protected, and it should cover prescription drugs, and we should take the first steps in covering long-term care. To those who would cut Medicare without protecting seniors, I say the solution to today's squeeze on middle-class working people's health care is not to put the squeeze on middle-class retired people's health care. We can do better than that.

When it's all said and done, it's pretty simple to me. Insurance ought to mean what it used to mean: You pay a fair price for security, and when you get sick, health care's always there, no matter what.

Along with the guarantee of health security, we all have to admit, too, there must be more responsibility on the part of all of us in how we use this system. People have to take their kids to get immunized. We should all take advantage of preventive care. We must all work together to stop the violence that explodes our emergency rooms. We have to practice better health habits, and we can't abuse the system. And those who don't have insurance under our approach will get coverage, but they'll have to pay something for it, too. The minority of businesses that provide no insurance at all and in so doing shift the cost of the care of their employees to others, should contribute something. People who smoke should pay more for a pack of cigarettes. Everybody can contribute something if we want to solve the health care crisis. There can't be any more something for nothing. It will not be easy but it can be done.

Now, in the coming months I hope very much to work with both Democrats and Republicans to reform a health care system by using the market to bring down costs and

to achieve lasting health security. But if you look at history we see that for 60 years this country has tried to reform health care. President Roosevelt tried. President Truman tried. President Nixon tried. President Carter tried. Every time the special interests were powerful enough to defeat them. But not this time.

I know that facing up to these interests will require courage. It will raise critical questions about the way we finance our campaigns and how lobbyists yield their influence. The work of change, frankly, will never get any easier until we limit the influence of well-financed interests who profit from this current system. So I also must now call on you to finish the job both Houses began last year by passing tough and meaningful campaign finance reform and lobby reform legislation this year.

You know, my fellow Americans, this is really a test for all of us. The American people provide those of us in Government service with terrific health care benefits at reasonable costs. We have health care that's always there. I think we need to give every hard-working, tax-paying American the same health care security they have already given to us.

I want to make this very clear. I am open, as I have said repeatedly, to the best ideas of concerned Members of both parties. I have no special brief for any specific approach, even in our own bill, except this: If you send me legislation that does not guarantee every American private health insurance that can never be taken away, you will force me to take this pen, veto the legislation, and we'll come right back here and start all over again.

But I don't think that's going to happen. I think we're ready to act now. I believe that you're ready to act now. And if you're ready to guarantee every American the same health care that you have, health care that can never be taken away, now, not next year or the year after, now is the time to stand with the people who sent us here. Now.

As we take these steps together to renew our strength at home, we cannot turn away from our obligation to renew our leadership abroad. This is a promising moment. Because of the agreements we have reached this year,

last year, Russia's strategic nuclear missiles soon will no longer be pointed at the United States, nor will we point ours at them. Instead of building weapons in space, Russian scientists will help us to build the international space station.

Of course, there are still dangers in the world: rampant arms proliferation, bitter regional conflicts, ethnic and nationalist tensions in many new democracies, severe environmental degradation the world over, and fanatics who seek to cripple the world's cities with terror. As the world's greatest power, we must, therefore, maintain our defenses and our responsibilities.

This year, we secured indictments against terrorists and sanctions against those who harbor them. We worked to promote environmentally sustainable economic growth. We achieved agreements with Ukraine, with Belarus, with Kazakhstan to eliminate completely their nuclear arsenal. We are working to achieve a Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons. We will seek early ratification of a treaty to ban chemical weapons worldwide. And earlier today, we joined with over 30 nations to begin negotiations on a comprehensive ban to stop all nuclear testing.

But nothing, nothing is more important to our security than our Nation's Armed Forces. We honor their contributions, including those who are carrying out the longest humanitarian air lift in history in Bosnia, those who will complete their mission in Somalia this year and their brave comrades who gave their lives there. Our forces are the finest military our Nation has ever had. And I have pledged that as long as I am President, they will remain the best equipped, the best trained, and the best prepared fighting force on the face of the Earth.

Last year I proposed a defense plan that maintains our post-cold-war security at a lower cost. This year many people urged me to cut our defense spending further to pay for other Government programs. I said, no. The budget I send to Congress draws the line against further defense cuts. It protects the readiness and quality of our forces. Ultimately, the best strategy is to do that. We must not cut defense further. I hope the Congress, without regard to party, will support that position.

Ultimately, the best strategy to ensure our security and to build a durable peace is to support the advance of democracy elsewhere. Democracies don't attack each other, they make better trading partners and partners in diplomacy. That is why we have supported, you and I, the democratic reformers in Russia and in the other states of the former Soviet bloc. I applaud the bipartisan support this Congress provided last year for our initiatives to help Russia, Ukraine, and the other states through their epic transformations.

Our support of reform must combine patience for the enormity of the task and vigilance for our fundamental interest and values. We will continue to urge Russia and the other states to press ahead with economic reforms. And we will seek to cooperate with Russia to solve regional problems, while insisting that if Russian troops operate in neighboring states, they do so only when those states agree to their presence and in strict accord with international standards.

But we must also remember as these nations chart their own futures—and they must chart their own futures—how much more secure and more prosperous our own people will be if democratic and market reforms succeed all across the former Communist bloc. Our policy has been to support that move, and that has been the policy of the Congress. We should continue it.

That is why I went to Europe earlier this month, to work with our European partners, to help to integrate all the former Communist countries into a Europe that has a possibility of becoming unified for the first time in its entire history, its entire history, based on the simple commitments of all nations in Europe to democracy, to free markets, and to respect for existing borders.

With our allies we have created a Partnership For Peace that invites states from the former Soviet bloc and other non-NATO members to work with NATO in military cooperation. When I met with Central Europe's leaders, including Lech Walesa and Václav Havel, men who put their lives on the line for freedom, I told them that the security of their region is important to our country's security.

This year we must also do more to support democratic renewal and human rights and

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sustainable development all around the world. We will ask Congress to ratify the new GATT accord. We will continue standing by South Africa as it works its way through its bold and hopeful and difficult transition to democracy. We will convene a summit of the Western Hemisphere's democratic leaders from Canada to the tip of South America. And we will continue to press for the restoration of true democracy in Haiti. And as we build a more constructive relationship with China, we must continue to insist on clear signs of improvement in that nation's human rights record.

We will also work for new progress toward the Middle East peace. Last year the world watched Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat at the White House when they had their historic handshake of reconciliation. But there is a long, hard road ahead. And on that road I am determined that I and our administration will do all we can to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace for all the peoples of the region.

Now, there are some in our country who argue that with the cold war, America should turn its back on the rest of the world. Many around the world were afraid we would do just that. But I took this office on a pledge that had no partisan tinge, to keep our Nation secure by remaining engaged in the rest of the world. And this year, because of our work together, enacting NAFTA, keeping our military strong and prepared, supporting democracy abroad, we have reaffirmed America's leadership; America's engagement. And as a result, the American people are more secure than they were before.

But while Americans are more secure from threats abroad, I think we all know that in many ways we are less secure from threats here at home. Every day the national peace is shattered by crime. In Petaluma, California, an innocent slumber party gives way to agonizing tragedy for the family of Polly Klaas. An ordinary train ride on Long Island ends in a hail of 9-millimeter rounds. A tourist in Florida is nearly burned alive by bigots simply because he is black. Right here in our Nation's Capital, a brave young man named Jason White, a policeman, the son and grandson of policemen, is ruthlessly gunned down. Violent crime and the fear it provokes are

crippling our society, limiting personal freedom, and fraying the ties that bind us.

The crime bill before Congress gives you a chance to do something about it, a chance to be tough and smart. What does that mean? Let me begin by saying I care a lot about this issue. Many years ago, when I started out in public life, I was the attorney general of my State. I served as a Governor for a dozen years. I know what it's like to sign laws increasing penalties, to build more prison cells, to carry out the death penalty. I understand this issue. And it is not a simple thing.

First, we must recognize that most violent crimes are committed by a small percentage of criminals who too often break the laws even when they are on parole. Now those who commit crimes should be punished. And those who commit repeated, violent crimes should be told, "When you commit a third violent crime, you will be put away, and put away for good. Three strikes, and you are out."

Second, we must take serious steps to reduce violence and prevent crime, beginning with more police officers and more community policing. We know right now that police who work the streets, know the folks, have the respect of the neighborhood kids, focus on high crime areas, we know that they are more likely to prevent crime as well as catch criminals. Look at the experience of Houston, where the crime rate dropped 17 percent in one year when that approach was taken.

Here tonight is one of those community policemen, a brave, young detective, Kevin Jett, whose beat is eight square blocks in one of the toughest neighborhoods in New York. Every day he restores some sanity and safety and a sense of values and connections to the people whose lives he protects. I'd like to ask him to stand up and be recognized tonight. Thank you, sir. *[Applause]*

You will be given a chance to give the children of this country, the law-abiding working people of this country—and don't forget, in the toughest neighborhoods in this country, in the highest crime neighborhoods in this country, the vast majority of people get up every day and obey the law, pay their taxes, do their best to raise their kids. They deserve people like Kevin Jett. And you're going to

be given a chance to give the American people another 100,000 of them, well trained. And I urge you to do it.

You have before you crime legislation which also establishes a police corps to encourage young people to get an education and pay it off by serving as police officers; which encourages retiring military personnel to move into police forces, an inordinate resource for our country; one which has a safe schools provision which will give our young people the chance to walk to school in safety and to be in school in safety instead of dodging bullets. These are important things.

The third thing we have to do is to build on the Brady bill, the Brady law, to take further steps to keep guns out of the hands of criminals. I want to say something about this issue. Hunters must always be free to hunt. Law-abiding adults should always be free to own guns and protect their homes. I respect that part of our culture; I grew up in it. But I want to ask the sportsmen and others who lawfully own guns to join us in this campaign to reduce gun violence. I say to you, I know you didn't create this problem, but we need your help to solve it. There is no sporting purpose on Earth that should stop the United States Congress from banishing assault weapons that out-gun police and cut down children.

Fourth, we must remember that drugs are a factor in an enormous percentage of crimes. Recent studies indicate, sadly, that drug use is on the rise again among our young people. The crime bill contains—all the crime bills contain—more money for drug treatment for criminal addicts and boot camps for youthful offenders that include incentives to get off drugs and to stay off drugs. Our administration's budget, with all its cuts, contains a large increase in funding for drug treatment and drug education. You must pass them both. We need them desperately.

My fellow Americans, the problem of violence is an American problem. It has no partisan or philosophical element. Therefore, I urge you to find ways as quickly as possible to set aside partisan differences and pass a strong, smart, tough crime bill. But further, I urge you to consider this: As you demand tougher penalties for those who choose violence, let us also remember how we came

to this sad point. In our toughest neighborhoods, on our meanest streets, in our poorest rural areas, we have seen a stunning and simultaneous breakdown of community, family, and work, the heart and soul of civilized society. This has created a vast vacuum which has been filled by violence and drugs and gangs. So I ask you to remember that even as we say "no" to crime, we must give people, especially our young people, something to say "yes" to.

Many of our initiatives, from job training to welfare reform to health care to national service, will help to rebuild distressed communities, to strengthen families, to provide work. But more needs to be done. That's what our community empowerment agenda is all about, challenging businesses to provide more investment through empowerment zones, ensuring banks will make loans in the same communities their deposits come from, passing legislation to unleash the power of capital through community development banks to create jobs, opportunity, and hope where they're needed most.

I think you know that to really solve this problem, we'll all have to put our heads together, leave our ideological armor aside, and find some new ideas to do even more. And let's be honest, we all know something else too: Our problems go way beyond the reach of Government. They're rooted in the loss of values, in the disappearance of work, and the breakdown of our families and our communities.

My fellow Americans, we can cut the deficit, create jobs, promote democracy around the world, pass welfare reform and health care, pass the toughest crime bill in history, but still leave too many of our people behind. The American people have got to want to change from within if we're going to bring back work and family and community. We cannot renew our country when within a decade more than half of the children will be born into families where there has been no marriage. We cannot renew this country when 13-year-old boys get semi-automatic weapons to shoot 9-year-olds for kicks. We can't renew our country when children are having children, and the fathers walk away as if the kids don't amount to anything. We can't renew the country when our businesses

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eagerly look for new investments and new customers abroad but ignore those people right here at home who would give anything to have their jobs and would gladly buy their products if they had the money to do it. We can't renew our country unless more of us—I mean, all of us—are willing to join the churches and the other good citizens, people like all the ministers I've worked with over the years or the priests and the nuns I met at Our Lady of Help in east Los Angeles or my good friend Tony Campollo in Philadelphia, unless we're willing to work with people like that, people who are saving kids, adopting schools, making streets safer. All of us can do that. We can't renew our country until we realize that governments don't raise children, parents do.

Parents who know their children's teachers and turn off the television and help with the homework and teach their kids right from wrong, those kinds of parents can make all the difference. I know, I had one. I'm telling you, we have got to stop pointing our fingers at these kids who have no future and reach our hands out to them. Our country needs it, we need it, and they deserve it.

So I say to you tonight, let's give our children a future. Let us take away their guns and give them books. Let us overcome their despair and replace it with hope. Let us, by our example, teach them to obey the law, respect our neighbors, and cherish our values. Let us weave these sturdy threads into a new American community that can once more stand strong against the forces of despair and evil because everybody has a chance to walk into a better tomorrow.

Oh, there will be naysayers who fear that we won't be equal to the challenges of this time. But they misread our history, our heritage. Even today's headlines, all those things tell us we can and we will overcome any challenge.

When the Earth shook and fires raged in California, when I saw the Mississippi deluge the farmlands of the Midwest in a 500-year flood, when the century's bitterest cold swept from North Dakota to Newport News, it seemed as though the world itself was coming apart at the seams. But the American people, they just came together. They rose to the occasion, neighbor helping neighbor,

strangers risking life and limb to save total strangers, showing the better angels of our nature.

Let us not reserve the better angels only for natural disasters, leaving our deepest and most profound problems to petty political fighting. Let us instead be true to our spirit, facing facts, coming together, bringing hope, and moving forward.

Tonight, my fellow Americans, we are summoned to answer a question as old as the Republic itself: What is the state of our Union? It is growing stronger, but it must be stronger still. With your help, and God's help, it will be.

Thank you, and God bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:15 p.m. in the House Chamber of the Capitol.

Nomination for Commandant of the United States Coast Guard

January 25, 1994

The President announced his intention today to nominate Rear Admiral Robert E. Kramek, USCG, to be the 20th Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard.

"Admiral Kramek has served his country proudly for 33 years and has distinguished himself through his performance in a number of challenging assignments," said the President. "He has consistently demonstrated the strong leadership ability the Coast Guard needs to remain the vital service that it always has been. I am confident that he will perform up to the high standards set by his predecessor, Adm. Bill Kime."

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

Message to Congress on Bulgaria

January 26, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

On June 3, 1993, I determined and reported to the Congress that Bulgaria is in full compliance with the freedom of emigration criteria of sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974. This determination allowed for the continuation of most-favored nation (MFN) status and certain U.S. Gov-

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

May 15, 1996, Wednesday, Valley Edition
SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 3; No Desk

LENGTH: 572 words

HEADLINE: STUDY LOOKS AT CURFEW'S EFFECT ON CRIME

BYLINE: DAVID COLKER, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Curfews are hardly a new crime-fighting idea. In the 9th century, English King Alfred the Great ordered his subjects to cover their fires (the word curfew is derived from old English for cover and fire) and retire when the evening bell rang.

Now politicians nationwide have instituted youth curfews to curb juvenile crime or at least make points with crime-weary voters.

Just last week the Los Angeles Police Commission ordered curfews be enforced in Northridge and four other areas.

But is there any hard, scientific evidence that curfews really work?

"I was certain there had to be a study," said Kenneth Reynolds, a doctoral candidate in urban affairs at the University of New Orleans. "I went to the library and started looking through the literature, I talked to people in the field.

"To my surprise, there was essentially nothing."

Reynolds knew he had stumbled on both a good dissertation topic and a way to make a contribution to the field. He and William Ruefle, a professor at the University of South Alabama, are currently overseeing an 18-month study, funded by a \$ 135,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, meant to give public policy makers some hard evidence.

Attorney Jordan Budd, who recently argued a high-profile curfew case for the ACLU in San Diego, says an independent study is long overdue, no matter what the findings.

"Right now, there is just a lot of anecdotal evidence that fuels the debate," Budd said. "If someone finds an anecdote that goes against their argument, they just ignore it and another is

cited."

Reynolds and Ruefle are studying New Orleans, which has the strictest curfew laws of any U.S. city. In reaction to a murder rate of nearly one per day, the city declared in 1994 that with few exceptions, everyone under the age of 17 must be off the streets on school nights at 8 p.m., and by 9 p.m. on summer weeknights.

Reynolds has just begun the number crunching needed to analyze crime during the period the curfew was most strictly enforced--the summer of 1994--compared to the 12 months before and after.

Ruefle said that New Orleans, like almost all cities with curfews, has the police resources to enforce it effectively for only a limited time. "In the first few months, New Orleans had 90 officers on curfew teams," he said. "Now they have only two."

Reynolds and Ruefle said they cannot discuss specific findings until after their work is submitted for review by fellow academics. But they said there have been surprises, especially while interviewing teenagers.

"Overwhelmingly they were in favor of the curfew," Ruefle said. "They might think it was too strict--they said it began too early--and some didn't like the way it was enforced. But no matter what socioeconomic group they are in, they are for it."

Teenagers feel especially vulnerable, Ruefle said, because they're the usual victims of violent juvenile crime.

"The kids in the public housing projects seemed to support the curfew even more strongly than those from the middle class and wealthier areas," said Reynolds, who is 50 and returned to academia after a law enforcement career.

"I think perhaps that's because they are more likely to have witnessed a violent crime."

Another teen agreement: "In every group, they said the curfew should also apply to adults," Reynolds said, laughing. "After all, they pointed out, it's adults who commit most of the crimes."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Studying curfew's impact on crime. B1 PHOTO: Kenneth Reynolds

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: May 15, 1996

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 The Atlanta Constitution
The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

April 27, 1996, Saturday, ALL EDITIONS
SECTION: NATIONAL NEWS

LENGTH: 612 words

HEADLINE: Q & A;

At 38, New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial is one of the youngest leaders of a major U.S. city. One of his first acts upon taking office two years ago was to enforce a curfew for juveniles. In the first year of the curfew, 3,900 youths were detained for violations and total juvenile crime dropped by 27 percent.;
New Orleans draws a bead on curbing juvenile crime

BYLINE: Charles Walston; STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Q: What is the curfew in New Orleans?

A: Like many cities we had a curfew on the books that was never enforced. We employed what I call the street light curfew. In summer it is 9 p.m. on weekdays and 11 p.m. on weekends, and on school nights it's 8 p.m.

Q: How does it work?

A: We made an effort to decriminalize it by creating a curfew center, a building outside and away from the a jail or police precinct, where youngsters can be taken if they're detained for violation of the curfew. We do not seek to jail them, but call their parents and force parents to come down and pick them up.

Q: Are there activities for the kids at the curfew center?

A: Not recreational activities. We employed psychologists and other experts to counsel the children and see if they could detect family problems, drug problems, so they could be diverted to proper agencies. Second, we employed ministers, priests and rabbis for the purpose of counseling and helping parents.

Q: What was the initial response of the police and the community?

A: It was overwhelmingly popular, because we sold it as a necessary response to a serious problem. There were those who said you couldn't enforce it, but the way curfews work is that you have voluntary compliance. It gives parents the authority of law behind their own rules.

Q: What other steps have you taken to fight juvenile crime?

A: We have a summer youth employment program that gave 3,000 kids jobs last summer. And we've dramatically expanded our summer recreation programs. We tried to focus on more activities for girls, and we opened 40 summer camps and 15 new pools.

Q: Fifteen new swimming pools?

A: Half were new; half of them had been in disrepair. You have to go in and fix them and give these kids something to do. We made some hard judgments and made a fundamental decision that the recreation department had to be prioritized. When we went through layoffs and cutbacks in our budget, we protected police, fire and recreation. We treat recreation as a public safety issue.

Q: How much does the jobs program cost?

A: It costs about \$ 1,000 per kid. I'm a big believer, because camps and pools are for young kids up to 12 or 14, and then these kids want to work because they want money. We have a community lottery to fill the jobs, then we put these kids to work in a variety of ways, everything from cleaning up the city to working in offices. It's important that we teach these kids that work is rewarded in this society.

Q: How many kids go to the summer camps?

A: With our budget we do 15,000, and I'll bet if we had the money we could do 30,000. Our camps are not a babysitting service. We have sports, field trips to military bases, classes in nonviolent dispute resolution.

Q: What role do you think schools have in fighting juvenile crime?

A: I'm an advocate of a year-round school curriculum, and I would integrate jobs and recreation into that. In the long run I would say the school day needs to be lengthened in such a way that "homework" is done at school. If you work, you don't take your work home. You have to find a quiet place, a quiet time, a place to concentrate. A lot of kids don't have that in their home.

Q: Some people would say parents should make sure their kids do their homework.

A: Raising children in this country at this time, especially in big cities, is a joint effort by parents, schools, social service agencies, government and churches. You can't just say, "The parents ought to do that." When juvenile crime goes up, we all suffer. Juvenile crime has to be dealt with by all the institutions in the community.

27TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Times-Picayune

November 1, 1995 Wednesday, THIRD
SECTION: METRO; Pg. B1

LENGTH: 600 words

HEADLINE: MORE MONEY SOUGHT;
JUDGE QUESTIONS CURFEW'S IMPACT

BYLINE: By ALFRED CHARLES Staff writer

BODY:

New Orleans' 17-month-old juvenile curfew is "not being taken seriously" by young people, a Juvenile Court judge said Tuesday in asking for more money from the city.

Judge Lawrence Lagarde Jr. said a growing number of young people are committing crimes during and immediately after school or during the curfew hours, placing a greater burden on Juvenile Court.

Mayor Marc Morial said in June that during its first year, the nighttime curfew for those under 17 sliced youth crime by almost 28 percent during the hours it was in effect. He said armed robberies by juveniles dropped by a third and auto thefts fell by 42 percent.

Others questioned the accuracy of Morial's figures, saying it often is difficult for a victim to judge how old an offender is and that police have no way of knowing whether many incidents occurred during curfew hours or whether the perpetrator was a juvenile.

Lagarde was one of several judges who addressed the City Council on the second day of its hearings on Morial's proposed \$425 million 1996 city budget.

Spending plans under scrutiny Tuesday included those of District Attorney Harry Connick, Coroner Frank Minyard, Registrar of Voters Louis Keller and the Juvenile, Municipal and Traffic courts.

The administration has recommended that the city contribute \$1.4 million to Juvenile Court in 1996, \$43,000 more than this year. But judges said they need much more money.

Lagarde asked the council for money to separate opposing witnesses in cases in Juvenile

Court. He said there are security officers in the courts building but they sometimes can't respond to confrontations fast enough to deter violence.

In fact, several judges said the city should do more to ensure safety in the city's courthouses.

Ed Lombard, clerk of Criminal District Court, said he often sees people sleeping in the court building.

Chief Administrative Officer Marlin Gusman said the administration has worked to improve security at all of the city's buildings. He said he has a plan to improve security further but gave no specifics.

Connick said the city could save money by requiring New Orleans police officers to submit offense reports to his office more quickly.

"We can't make a decision about the case without the report," he said. "Every day someone is in jail (while we wait for the report) that costs the city money."

Connick said it takes the Police Department an average of 30 days to submit reports to his office, although he's supposed to get the reports within five working days.

Connick said the department has not submitted timely reports in the 21 years he has been in office. Police Superintendent Richard Pennington has promised to get the reports submitted faster, he said, "but it hasn't happened yet."

Connick's office is projecting a \$300,000 deficit for 1996, despite a \$1.7 million contribution from the city.

The most impassioned plea for more money came from Lombard. He said the city has a "mad approach" to financing New Orleans' criminal justice system, putting large amounts of money and resources into enforcement but contributing little to the offices that process people once they've been apprehended.

Morial has proposed giving Lombard's office about \$80,000 more in 1996. But Lombard said he will have to supply staff for two new courtrooms approved recently by the Legislature.

"I'm in no mood to supply staff for two new courts when I don't have adequate staff now," he said.

Lombard said his operation would work better if he could hire another 10 workers and give raises to his current staff.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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CNN

SHOW: NEWS 11:21 am ET

October 27, 1995

Transcript # 1057-14

TYPE: Interview

SECTION: News; Domestic

LENGTH: 1542 words

HEADLINE: Experts Agree on Crime Solutions, But Not on Semantics

GUESTS: Mayor MARC MORIAL, New Orleans, Louisiana; VINCENT SCHIRALDI, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice

HIGHLIGHT:

New Orleans' mayor defends his city's curfew, calling it "tough love" for how it empowers parents, but a juvenile expert believes extended recreation hours and employment opportunities are what curb crime.

BODY:

CATHERINE CALLAWAY, Anchor: Well, when your children are young you can tell them to 'be home by the time the street lights are on,' but as they get older the task of making sure they're home on time gets a little bit more difficult. And some lawmakers want to help out, whether the parents want them to or not. Mandatory curfews have been established in some cities in an effort to curb crimes committed by teenagers, but is it the city's place? Well, joining us to talk about this topic is New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial. He has implemented a curfew in his city, the toughest in the nation. And Vincent Schiraldi, from Center of Juvenile and Criminal Justice, is also joining us and he opposes mandatory curfews.

[[interviewing] Thank you both, gentlemen, for joining us this morning.

Mayor MARC MORIAL, New Orleans, Louisiana: Good morning, thanks for having me.

VINCENT SCHIRALDI, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice: Good morning.

CATHERINE CALLAWAY: Mayor, let's start with you. Now, you implemented this curfew shortly after you were in office and you say it's been successful.

Mayor MARC MORIAL: It's been very successful, but the important thing is that we implemented it in combination with a number of other strategies including summer jobs, summer recreational programs and what it has led to, that combination, has led to a 27 percent reduction in juvenile crime. We did our curfew differently. We have, in effect, decriminalized it. Young people who in effect violate the curfew are brought to a curfew center - not a jail, not a lock-up, not a police precinct - and we call their parents and we steer them back into the home. The point is to empower parents to strengthen their hands in getting their young people to do the right thing.

CATHERINE CALLAWAY: Mr. Schiraldi, what do you think of what's going on in New Orleans? Are you just totally opposed to curfews? What do you think of their program?

VINCENT SCHIRALDI: Well, I think that curfews in general - and not just specific to New Orleans, but in general - are sort of the Pepto-Bismol approach to public safety. The notion being that, OK, we can continue to engage in all sorts of behaviors that make our ulcer worse. We can smoke cigarettes, we can drink coffee, we can eat fatty foods and just take this pink stuff at the end of the day and we'll feel better. And in a sense that's what curfew is about. Let's not deal with the issues of kid- every 12-year-old in New Orleans knowing where they can buy a gun or a rock of crack cocaine. Let's not deal with rampant unemployment amongst kids. Let's not deal with higher school class sizes and deteriorating schools. We have Pepto-curfews that will take care of the whole problem.

CATHERINE CALLAWAY: What do you think should be done, then? Get right to some of the points that you think would be better than a curfew.

VINCENT SCHIRALDI: Well, I think, a good example here is the mayor's article in The Washington Post in which- Right away the article - Mayor Morial's article - talks about 'Our Juvenile Curfew is working.' And the first several paragraphs talk about curfew, curfew, curfew. Way down at the end of the article it talks about the fact that it tripled the availability of recreation centers and added 1,300 summer jobs for kids. The message that comes out, though, from the article is curfews work. When, in fact, what may have dropped the crime rate is more jobs and more recreation centers.

Mayor MARC MORIAL: What I would say is that curfews in combination with those other things work. We call it 'tough love.' Never had I ever advocated that a curfew standing alone can solve the juvenile crime problem. But I think it works in conjunction with a number of other measures. We've got to say to young people that there's no reason that they need to be out on the street on a school night at eight, nine, 10, 11 o'clock at night. That they ought to be doing homework, they ought to be resting and what we need to do and what we've done in New Orleans is - in effect - promote a community value or a community standard about how we want to raise our young people, how parents want to raise their young people. And I would concede to you - and I've been an advocate of it - that recreation and summer jobs combined with a curfew are the reason that our summer job- juvenile crime rate has gone

down. What I would emphasize is that a curfew standing alone- Any city should not think that a curfew standing alone works but that a curfew in combination with a number of other measures can, in fact, affect juvenile crime.

CATHERINE CALLAWAY: Mr. Schiraldi, let me ask you this one question, if you're not in favor of curfews do you really think that 11, 12-year-olds, even 14, 15-year-olds should be out at 10 or 11 at night?

VINCENT SCHIRALDI: Of course not. That's not the issue we're talking about today. The issue we're talking about today is what works to keep our public safer. This article in The Washington Post, this discussion we're having today, could have been a discussion about how job programs prevent crime. It could have been a discussion about how extended recreation hours prevent crime. Let me give you the example of Phoenix. Phoenix has a curfew and they also extended recreation hours and crime went down in Phoenix. However, during the period of time when they stopped those extended recreation hours crime went back up. What that says to me is that curfews didn't do squat. It was the extended recreation hours that helped keep the crime problem down. But if the mayor would have wrote an article that said recreation time prevents crime, job programs prevent crime, we wouldn't be on CNN today and it wouldn't have gotten in The Washington Post. And that's a problem.

Mayor MARC MORIAL: I think he agrees with me but he wants to make a point about a curfew, but a curfew working with these things, in fact, yields the type of results. You've got to have a tough community value. You've got to guide young people.

Let me tell you the problem we face in New Orleans. A lot of parents have home curfews, but that parent that doesn't have a home curfew it puts peer pressure. If Johnny says, 'Why can't I stay out late because Jimmy up the street can stay out late?' when there is a community curfew it says every child's got to come in at the same time. And in New Orleans we think that the curfew- and the reason why it's been so popular, over 85 percent support is because it working with other measures have, in fact, reduced juvenile crime. Every city is different. Every city has to tailor programs to suit their needs but we are a 24-hour city. We are a nighttime city, we are a city where we had problems with young people hanging out on corners, hanging out aimlessly, wandering aimlessly through neighborhoods. We had to step in to address that, but we also had to give something to young people to say yes to and that's why recreation, that's why jobs and, I might add, it's a tragedy that the Congress of the United States wants to cut the summer jobs program.

VINCENT SCHIRALDI: That's right-

Mayor MARC MORIAL: I don't think that ought to happen-

VINCENT SCHIRALDI: And why is that?

CATHERINE CALLAWAY: It sounds to me like you gentlemen, you agree more than you disagree.

Mayor MARC MORIAL: Well, he wants to make a point. He makes a point about a curfew but I argue that-

CATHERINE CALLAWAY: But isn't that what gets everyone's attention, though? I mean, he's right in that when you do see curfew in the newspaper you're going to read it because a lot of people are opposed to it. And it's not the educational programs that are really making the difference.

VINCENT SCHIRALDI: And that's exactly the point. I mean, New York crime dropped between 20 and 30 percent amongst juveniles. In San Francisco it dropped. In Los Angeles it dropped and those are towns that did not initiate curfews. In Detroit, the number of fires set before Halloween in that, you know, very well publicized Devil's Night-

Mayor MARC MORIAL: That's a bad example.

VINCENT SCHIRALDI: -doubled-

Mayor MARC MORIAL: That's a bad example, though.

VINCENT SCHIRALDI: -doubled after the curfew.

Mayor MARC MORIAL: Devil's Night-

VINCENT SCHIRALDI: Why is that a bad example? The crime is dropping in cities around the country that don't engage in curfews. What I'm saying is that curfews divert all our attention away from the real solutions.

CATHERINE CALLAWAY: All right. I hate to interrupt. We could go on for quite a long time on this interesting discussion. I'd like to thank you both for joining us. Mayor Marc Morial in New Orleans-

Mayor MARC MORIAL: Thank you.

CATHERINE CALLAWAY: -and Vincent Schiraldi. Thank you very much for joining us.

VINCENT SCHIRALDI: Thank you very much.

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although the text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it may not have been proofread against tape.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 27, 1995

40TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Detroit News, Inc.

The Detroit News

August 20, 1995, Sunday

SECTION: Outlook;

LENGTH: 1294 words

HEADLINE: Curfews curtail crime in big cities, keep children off streets of trouble

BYLINE: By Beth Frerking, Newhouse News Service

DATELINE: CHICAGO

BODY:

CHICAGO - It's nearly midnight when officer Tom Pomoroski pulls the police Care-O-Van to a lurching stop alongside two teen-age boys who might, or might not, be 17 old enough to ignore the city's 10:30 p.m. curfew.

Pomoroski thinks not. He doubts one young man's assertion that he is 17, doesn't buy his indignant excuses. ("See all this hair on my face? Do I look like a baby?")

Sure enough, when Pomoroski and his partner, Debbie Egan, take the young man home, an older brother inadvertently blows the gig. "How old's your brother?" Egan asks, neutrally.

"Fifteen, he says, too sleepy to notice his brother's glare.

Some lie, some run, some get away. The more practiced youths spot the van at a distance and step silently into the shadows. Still, Pomoroski and the officers who staff a special curfew enforcement program in Chicago believe they net more violators than they miss and deter even more.

And they contend that the neighborhood and the children who live there are safer for it.

In the past, cities passed curfews almost exclusively to keep young criminals off the streets. But around the country a spate of new curfews also is aimed at righting two wrongs of modern urban life:

Innocent children, from toddlers to teens, are being injured and killed by people not old enough to legally buy a drink.

n And many parents seem unable to control their children without the stern backing of a city law.

"When we target an area, the kids think twice about being out on the street after curfew, said Sgt. Carol McLaurin, bumping along behind the Care-O-Van one hot August night in an unmarked burgundy Chevy Caprice. "It lessens the chances of them being a young victim. It is a conviction shared nationwide, even though there is scant national data to support it.

Of the country's 200 largest cities (with at least 100,000 residents), three-quarters have youth curfews, said William Ruefle, a criminology professor at the University of South Alabama and co-author of the most extensive study on American curfews to date.

Since 1990, 53 cities have adopted curfews. Nearly 40 cities strengthened existing laws during the same period. Detroit has a year-round curfew, enacted in 1987.

Frustrated citizens in San Antonio, Cincinnati, New Orleans and, most recently, in Washington, D.C., have demanded strict curfews after watching, horrified, as children and teen-agers have been cut down by street violence, guilty of no more than being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Chicagoans joined and ended the debate long ago. The Second City has one of the nation's oldest curfew laws, passed in 1955. All patrol officers have to enforce the law, which requires youths 16 and younger to be at home by 10:30 p.m. on weekdays and 11:30 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays.

For many adults, the curfew was just part of growing up in Chicago. Natives who were teens in the 1960s and '70s still remember the televised public service spots that ominously asked parents: "It's 10:30. Do you know where your children are? Most parents didn't have to look far. Even today, adults here express surprise that some other large cities New York, Boston and Los Angeles, for example don't have curfews.

As street crime increased in Chicago over the decades, curfew enforcement often got bumped down an officer's priority list. These days, Chicago police say they regularly enforce the curfew and the 100,000 curfew citations each year prove it.

Yet in most of those cases, neither the youthful offender nor the parents paid a penalty for the transgression. The kids simply went home.

Last summer, in response to rising levels of gang-and drug-related violence, the police launched a pilot program, Operation Timeout, to turn up the heat on parents. On a first curfew offense, a child is taken home, and parents receive a written warning. The second time around, police cite parents and require them to appear in court to answer the complaint. Fines can run as high as \$ 100 per offense.

This is the second summer of Operation Timeout, and police officers who roam the streets say it's working.

In two nights of riding behind the Care-O-Van, it was evident that most parents are grateful for the curfew. Some didn't understand they were required to be outside supervising. Others didn't know the children were gone. The mother of the young man who claimed to be 17 thanked Egan for bringing her son home, despite her exasperation with him.

"They know the rules here, she said wearily. "I try to teach him. I'm glad somebody's doing something. It is precisely the public fear of crime that often makes civil rights challenges against curfews seem like so much shouting in the wind.

"You get some middle-class ACLU type who is against it, who makes high-minded philosophical arguments against curfews well, they don't see their children and their children's friends dying in their neighborhood, Ruefle said.

Before he proposed and implemented the nation's toughest youth curfew 8 p.m. on school nights, 9 p.m. on summer weeknights and 11 p.m. on weekend nights New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial commissioned a poll that found nearly nine of 10 adults supported the idea.

But for civil rights proponents, public opinion isn't the issue. Constitutionality is.

The American Civil Liberties Union has been successful in striking down several city curfews because they violated constitutional rights of free speech and association. They also argue that curfews violate the equal protection clause of the Constitution by classifying suspects merely by age.

Dallas found a way around that. The U.S. Supreme Court let stand a Dallas statute, upon which many cities now model their laws, that allows several exceptions for an underage person to break curfew: coming home from work, carrying a note from his or her parents or exercising First Amendment rights.

"Those (laws) are a little harder to challenge, because they've built in those exceptions, said Chris Hansen, senior staff counsel at the ACLU national office in New York.

However, he added, "when you leave that much discretion to a beat cop to decide, for example, whether or not a parent's note is genuine "you are inviting discriminatory enforcement.

Meanwhile, no one has answered the question, in any broad sense, as to whether curfews reduce juvenile crime and victimization. Local statistics suggest they do.

During the first year of Cincinnati's curfew, juvenile arrests dropped 18 percent, and crimes involving a juvenile victim decreased 15 percent. And in San Antonio, while juvenile arrests rose by 41 percent last year, the third year after the curfew was enacted in 1991, the victimization of youths aged 10-16 plummeted 84 percent.

Nonetheless, Ruefle says no one has done the kind of empirical study that would pass the peer review required by academic journals. And the only recent study of that kind, a 1977

examination of a Detroit curfew law, showed that juvenile crime merely shifted from after curfew hours to the period between 2 and 5 p.m.

Even Chicago police acknowledge that the precise reasons behind crime rate decreases are difficult to tease apart. They would like to credit the curfew for a 42 percent decrease in juvenile murder offenders from January through July 1995, compared with the same period in 1994. But they admit there are many factors weather, for example. Still, they know what they feel in their gut, when the streets near Marquette Park seem calmer, safer.

"Is curfew enforcement the reason for this? We really don't know, Chicago patrolman Patrick Camden said. "But it doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure that if kids aren't on the streets, they're not committing crimes or becoming victims.

LOAD-DATE: August 20, 1995

50TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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ABC NEWS

SHOW: World News Saturday (ABC 6:30 pm ET)

July 11, 1995

Transcript # 528

TYPE: Show; Package

SECTION: News; Domestic

LENGTH: 3918 words

BODY:

CATHERINE CRIER: In the nation's capital this weekend, police are getting ready to launch a massive leaflet campaign to acquaint Washington, D.C.'s young people with a new and controversial weapon against juvenile crime. Starting July 16th, it will be illegal for most teenagers to be on the street after 11:00 P.M. most week nights, and after midnight on Fridays and Saturdays. The curfew hasn't even gone into effect yet, and already it's under legal challenge. ABC's Jerry King reports.

JERRY KING, ABC News: [voice-over] As word of the curfew was spread here last night, many of those affected by it, those under 17, welcomed it.

1st TEENAGER: I think it's good, because there's a whole lot of young kids out here being killed.

JERRY KING: [voice-over] There were questions.

2nd TEENAGER: So, if we get caught, what's going to happen?

MAN [?]: Well, they're going to call your parents.

JERRY KING: [voice-over] That's central to the D.C. curfew. It's an attempt to force parents to be responsible for their children, or face a \$500 fine.

Mayor MARION BARRY, Washington, D.C.: If their picking up two or three or four or five young people, and taking them to the detention centers until their parents come, can save one life or one assault, it's worth it.

JERRY KING: [voice-over] Curfews are the newest trend in combating juvenile crime. Three-quarters of the nation's largest cities have one. The question is, do they work? New Orleans says look at the statistics.

Mayor MARC MORIAL, New Orleans, LA: There have been over 200 fewer crimes committed by young people under the age of 17.

JERRY KING: [voice-over] But some criminologists argue there's yet to be a thorough independent study that shows it's the curfews that are curbing crime.

Prof. JAMES FYFE, Temple University: Crime seems to be decreasing all over the country, so I'm not sure how much the curfews ought to account for that, and I'm not sure about the methodology of the studies.

JERRY KING: [voice-over] In the D.C. neighborhood represented by Councilmember Kevin Chavous, whose people, mostly black, span the economic spectrum, the overwhelming concern is safety.

KEVIN CHAVOUS, D.C. Councilmember: Eighty to 85 percent of the good kids trying to do the right thing feel intimidated by the negative influences around them, and we're just trying to chip away at that.

JERRY KING: [voice-over] The American Civil Liberties Union vows to challenge the constitutionality of the curfew.

ARTHUR SPITZER, ACLU: What it means to be a free person in a free country is that you can stand on the corner and talk to your neighbor. You're not hurting anybody, and we just don't think that the city council has the power in this country to make that a crime.

JERRY KING: Curfews are popular, critics charge, because they're cheap, and give a politician at least the appearance of doing something. Whether they're effective or even legal has yet to be fully determined. Jerry King, ABC News, Washington.

62ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Times-Picayune

June 6, 1995 Tuesday, THIRD

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B6

LENGTH: 555 words

HEADLINE: LEADING YOUTH OUT OF TEMPTATION

BODY:

New Orleans is marking the first anniversary of its youth curfew, and reports indicate that it, in conjunction with other programs, has been successful in reducing juvenile crime.

Marc Morial made the curfew one of his first acts as mayor, saying the tough measure was necessary because juvenile crime was out of control. He contended that the curfew would not only restrain young people who might run afoul of the law but would protect law-abiding youth from becoming crime victims.

The City Council agreed and enacted a 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. weeknight curfew for those 17 and younger and a 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew on Fridays and Saturdays. The curfew is even stricter during the school year, when young people must be off the streets by 8 p.m. on week nights.

During its first year, police rounded up 3,900 juveniles for curfew violations.

Also during the first year, juvenile crime was down 28 percent, the administration says, pointing to that as proof of the measure's effectiveness. Other statistics offered by the Morial administration are similarly encouraging.

Incidents have dropped, some significantly, in eight of nine crime categories. Murder committed by juveniles is down 33 percent, rape 67 percent, armed robbery 33 percent and car theft 42 percent. Simple robbery is the only juvenile crime category that saw an increase.

Those are enviable statistics, but fault can be found with the administration's method of tracking juvenile crime. Mr. Morial's numbers are drawn from incident reports, not arrests, and victims may not always be able to correctly judge the age of their assailants. Burglaries and auto thefts are typically reported after the fact, it is difficult to say whether they took place during curfew hours.

The administration and Police Department should refine their method of tracking statistics

to more accurately gauge the impact of their programs.

But even if the figures are imperfect, they clearly show a decrease in juvenile crime, which can only be welcome news.

Mr. Morial does not credit the curfew alone but also cites beefed up summer jobs and recreation programs along with community policing - all programs slated for expansion. This past year has proved the curfew's value as part of larger efforts to solve the city's crime problem. We continue to believe the curfew imposes too great a restriction on older young people.

But Mr. Morial says the curfew has enjoyed strong public support, and the absence of a strong legal challenge to the measure seems to bear that out.

"We have stressed voluntary compliance, because we want teachers and parents to step up and tell kids they should be inside during these hours where it's safe and where they can do something constructive," Mr. Morial said. "If they're outside, they're going to get tempted."

While crime statistics in New Orleans show some improvement, there is still plenty to tempt susceptible youngsters. And the city's troubling murder rate remains a strong argument for keeping youth inside for their own safety.

For those reasons, the administration's plan to keep the curfew in place is warranted. But the ultimate measure of the city's success in combatting crime won't come on another curfew anniversary but on the day when officials no longer deem it to be necessary.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 23, 1995

73RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Copyright 1995 National League of Cities
Nation's Cities Weekly

January 30, 1995

SECTION: Vol. 18 ; No. 5 ; Pg. 2; ISSN: 0164-5935

LENGTH: 644 words

HEADLINE: 'Our Juvenile Curfew is working.' New Orleans, Louisiana, implements a Juvenile Curfew Law that involves the parents of curfew violators, and experiences a significant drop in crime; Rethinking Public Safety

BYLINE: Morial, Marc H.

BODY:

When I took office in May 1994, New Orleans had an out-of-control crime problem. Children were dying, citizens did not feel safe in their own homes, the numbers were staggering. Crime had become too personal, and familiar. As mayor, I knew that I could not solve this enormous problem alone. The only effective solution was a community solution.

Our vision was to save our city and its future generations. It was in this spirit that we developed the idea for the Juvenile Curfew Law. Curfew hours are from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. Sunday through Thursday and from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. Friday and Saturday. They are applicable to those under the age of 17. The Curfew Center is operational during those curfew hours. Our plan was to implement a curfew as a parent would lay down a house rule. Our curfew holds both the juvenile and the parent accountable. Parents are required to pick up their children from the Curfew Center and participate in counseling sessions. Repeat offenders' parents are issued a court summons and could risk being fined for failure to keep their children from violating curfew.

This "forced responsibility" is working. After 60 days of implementation, juvenile crime during curfew hours had decreased by 38 percent. After 90 days, overall crime had dropped by 14.6 percent. The crimes most significantly affected were armed robbery (down 29 percent), auto theft (down 28 percent) and murder (down 26 percent) as compared with the summer of 1993.

This is not just another cold, calculating law that does more harm than good. When the law was written, every consideration was given to our children. Curfew violators are not taken to jail. Our Curfew Center is for juvenile curfew violators only, and the facility is freshly

painted and brightly lit. The juvenile is checked in and taken to the Center's counseling area while the youth's parents are contacted. The objective is to open new lines of communication, begin a dialogue between the parent and child, and we hope, set new ground rules within the home. A 24-hour Curfew Hotline is available to answer questions about curfew policy and enforcement.

We have also constructed alternatives for young people by revitalizing the New Orleans Recreation Department (NORD), expanding its programs by more than 300 percent. The number of NORD summer camps increased from 17 to 41, serving more than 10,000 youths. The number of swimming pools went from four to 14. We

created 1,300 new summer jobs for youths and secured \$ 1.8 million in federal grants for AmeriCorps and Youth Action Corps. We are not just saying "No" to our youth. We are re-creating dreams.

Some may say that we have overstepped the boundaries - that it is not our responsibility to become involved in personal family situations. I see it differently. The ultimate civil liberty is the right to be secure in our own homes, to feel safe on our streets, to have confidence that our children can go to school safely. If we do not step in and redirect our city and the families who live in it, then who will? We have taken every precaution to protect the legal, individual and constitutional rights of every citizen affected by the curfew regardless of age.

However, we will continue to defend our right to safety with every ounce of energy and spirit.

The statistics prove our curfew is working. This new law is keeping youths off the streets and out of trouble. It is helping families be more responsive to one another and more responsible to their communities.

We are fighting crime with aggressive visionary programs supported by the whole community. We know that the country is watching. Jurisdictions across America have written or called asking how they can implement a similar law. Each day brings proof that a unified community with a vision and the energy to work tirelessly can do anything.